

tion, the house will have sanctioned.

The bill to reduce the appropriation for the purchase of the Navy from one million to half a million, and to extend it from three to six years, became a law. An attempt was made by Mr. Barbour, and failed by one vote only, (67 to 68), to limit the appropriation thus reduced, to six years instead of three years, with a view to building and housing the frames of the vessels, excluding for the present any provision for their equipment.

The annual Military Appropriation bill had nearly been lost, by a conflict between the two houses on the item of appropriation for the expense of fortifications for the current year. The House of Representatives fixed upon a sum of two hundred thousand dollars, specifying the particular objects to which it should be applied. The Senate struck out the whole, and proposed to insert in lieu thereof the gross sum of four hundred thousand dollars. To this amendment the House of Representatives disagreed; and a conference was the result, which ended, just before 12 o'clock, in the Senate's receding from that and other amendments to the bill.

The details of the bill providing for the occupation of Florida, and for the settlement of claims according to the Treaty with Spain, gave rise to much debate, but the bill finally became a law. The territorial appointments, and the appointments of commissioners under the Spanish Treaty, may be made by the President of the United States in the recess of Congress; and the act passed at so late an hour on Saturday night, that no nominations were made under it.

The loan bill has become a law. When it was under consideration, the House of Representatives, a motion was made to strike out four and insert five, so as to make the loan five millions five hundred thousand dollars, instead of 4,500,000; but the motion was negatived. In the Senate, the loan was increased to five millions; to which, with such reluctance, the House at last assented.

From the Montreal Herald.

SIR.—Believing my case of Dropsy, with its cure, may be of use to the public, I have made out a statement and wish you to give it publicity, should you be of the same opinion.

I had been afflicted with the Dropsy for nearly two years—had consulted many physicians and taken many medicines without relief. In July, 1819, I had seven or eight quarts of water drawn from my legs, which gave no relief to my body. My legs soon swelled again—in a month of September, I visited a medical Spring in the town of Alburgh, State of Vermont, where I stayed a few weeks, from which I experienced some relief; in February, 1820, I was informed that the Colic Nuns, in Montreal, distilled a liquor which would cure the Dropsy. I procured a gallon of them, which I paid \$12, and took it according to their directions, and I lived some relief in my limbs none in my body.—In March, I had a quart of water drawn, but soon swelled again.—In May, I went to Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and drank of the waters about three weeks, and returned home with me four dozen bottles of the Congress Water, but experienced little or no relief from it. I procured the Alburgh springs (reference in my case.) I was intended with water that I get no rest day nor night except by tapping, which I was obliged to resort to once in ten or fifteen days until September last, when I was attended by Doctor Carter of Montreal to try the effect of Medical Electricity, from which, as I believe, I have received a perfect cure.

It is proper to state that I was tapped in all fourteen times, of which operations I persisted upon myself, and as near as I could ascertain, should say that I was drawn off in all 16 or 18 gallons. I had frequently bleeding the nose, which helped to remove very fast. I am now fifty years of age, & in good health. I attribute entirely to the Medical Electricity. I can eat, drink and sleep as well as time for 30 years past.

JOS. ODELL.

Montreal, February 21, 1821.

COMET was seen in Salem, Wednesday evening last, from 8 o'clock, in a north westerly

direction, about 33 degrees above the horizon. One of the vigilant astronomers (says the Boston Centinel) of Yale College, observed it on Sunday evening in the west, near the southern star in the quadrangle of Pegasus; its brightness was that of a star of the sixth magnitude, with a tail of 3 deg. Right Ascension 357°. Declination 14 2 30°. Angular distance from the sun, 36°. We have not learnt that this interesting stranger has been seen by any of the savans of New-York; though we have heard many sage and edifying remarks on its ominous and potent appearance; but it is no way singular, that the superstitious should view it as the harbinger of evil; their minds are constantly filled with gloomy apprehensions.—N. Y. Advocate.

Midnight.—When the unfortunate Duke D'Enghien was awakened in his cell at Valenciennes, to be led to the place of execution, he asked the officer who brought the order, "What do you want?" The officer made no answer. "What o'clock is it?" "Midnight," answered the officer, with a faulting voice. "Midnight!" exclaimed the prince. "Oh I understand what brings you here; this hour is fatal to me—it was midnight that I was taken from my house at Ettenheim—at midnight the dungeon of Strasburgh was opened to me—at midnight I was taken out to be brought here—it is now midnight, and I have lived long enough to know how to die."

Anecdote of the late General Kosciusko.—This beautifully turned compliment is taken from a Polish Journal: a higher eulogy could hardly be pronounced on the hero of the tale: "Kosciusko once wished to send some bottles of good wine to a clergyman at Solothurn, and as he hesitated to send them by his servant lest he should smuggle a part, he gave the commission to a young man of the name of Zeltner, and desired him to take the horse which he usually rode himself. On his return, young Zeltner said that he would never ride his horse again, unless he gave him his purse at the same time. Kosciusko asking what he meant, he answered, "As soon as any poor man on the road takes off his hat and asks for charity, the horse immediately stands still, and won't stir till something is given to the petitioner; and as I had no money about me, I was obliged to make believe something, in order to satisfy the horse."

Valuable Discovery in Medicine.

The peculiar property of the Colchicum seeds in allaying irritation of the windpipe, lungs, &c. and thereby removing the causes of asthma and consumption, is the greatest discovery that has been made in medicine. It appears by the last number of the Monthly Gazette of Health, that a few doses of the syrup will effectually remove the symptoms of asthma, and arrest incipient consumption, and in a few days it will restore the patients to health; and that the wine of the seeds, combined with an alkali as speedily cures gout and rheumatism. So extraordinary has been the salutary effects of these new remedies in those diseases, that the editors do not hesitate to pronounce them specifics. The other information in this popular medical, dietetic, and philosophical journal contains, particularly the expositions of literary quackery compositions of nostrums, and disgraceful practices of certain practitioners, &c. will become highly interesting.

London Observer.

From London papers to the 5th Jan. received at Norfolk, by the British ship Minerva.

LONDON, Jan 5.
We are without any fresh arrivals from France. A Flanders mail, however, with Brussels papers to the 18th inclusive, has reached our office this morning—their contents are of no political importance. An article from Turin of Dec. 18, speaks of the positions of the Austrian army, but it is a mere repetition of what we received several days ago. By a private letter from that capital, dated three days later than the account in the Brussels papers, we learn that nothing new had transpired there as to the intentions of Austria; but that the king of Sardinia had given great offence to the Emperor by his refusal to take part in the proceedings which are contemplated by the al-

lied sovereigns. All who know the peculiar situation of that monarch, will approve of the decision which he has made; for there is, perhaps, in the states of Piedmont, more combustible matter than in any other part of the Continent.

A letter from Rome says, "amid the warlike preparations which surround our country, we continue to indulge the hope that we shall not be embroiled. A report was in circulation for a short time, that in the event of a war between Austria and Naples, the Neapolitan troops would attempt to strike the first blow, and enter our territory before the Austrian troops could arrive; but these apprehensions are happily removed by an assurance that the allied sovereigns are unanimous in their wish to open a negotiation with the king of Naples, which, it is to be hoped, will supercede the necessity of an appeal to the sword."

Very little was said in the papers on the subject of the king and queen. The Courier of the 1st, states, that thirty-four addresses have recently been presented to his majesty, teeming with the sentiments of true loyalty and attachment to the constitution; and names the towns and corporations which have forwarded the addresses. The queen has also her friends, but the Courier having published the names of the females who were in the habit of visiting her majesty, says, that the visits of some ladies of distinction have since become less frequent. The king on the 4th was at Brighton, where it was said he would remain until the 20th, before he would return to Carlton Palace.

There had been a public meeting at Kilmalnam, in Ireland, the 30th Dec. of a number of nobles, gentlemen, clergy, &c. which it was found necessary to call in the aid of the military to disperse. The particulars are not given, further than that it leaves the reader to infer that something disloyal prompted the meeting.

Turin, Dec. 18.
The preparations for war proceed with increased activity, and it is the general opinion here that hostilities will commence within a month after the arrival of the King of Naples at Laybach, it being understood that the Emperor of Austria will admit of no modification of the condition which prescribes the appointment of a legislative chamber of nobility in Naples, which the Neapolitans seem particularly averse to. The Austrian army has, within the last fortnight, made several movements, and it is expected to pass the Po almost immediately. The actual force now embodied does not amount to 100,000 men, but in ornaments daily arrive from Lombardy and Venice; and when all the troops are assembled, they will amount to more than 200,000, only one half of which will be employed against Naples, the other remains as an army of observation at the foot of the Alps beyond the rivers which separate us from Lombardy. Whatever may be the issue of the differences between Austria and the kingdom of the two Sicilies, aid of the events which threaten the south of Italy, our court seems to abide by its resolution of maintaining a strict neutrality.

Vienna, Dec. 19.

Our Emperor will arrive here from Troppau on the 28th; but the Emperor Alexander will not be here till the first Jan. because he will stop at Kremser to pay a visit to the Cardinal Archduke Rudolph. Fetes are preparing for the Sovereigns, but they will be very short, as it cannot be doubted that their Majesties will set out almost immediately for Laybach, in Carinthia where the king of Naples is expected by the 23d of Jan. The preparations for war are carried on without intermission. Count Warmbrand, High Chamberlain to the Empress, left Troppau on the 12th for Vienna. M. D'Oubrit, Russian Counsellor of State, arrived on the 19th from Florence.

Frankfort, Dec. 27.

Great anxiety is excited to learn the contents of the protocol of the Conference at Troppau, which the Cabinet of Vienna has addressed to all its diplomatic agents at foreign Courts. It is known that the affairs of Naples form the only subject of them, and that they strongly condemn the principle of revolutions made by our armed force, and of constitutions there imposed upon Sovereigns.

The great German Courts have communicated to all the states of the Confederation, by the medium

of their ministers to the German Diet; their views respecting the revolution in Naples, Spain, and Portugal; and their firm resolution to oppose all changes of government which may take place, in consequence of insurrections.

The German Diet will shortly have to deliberate on subjects of the highest importance. Most of the Ministers who form a part of that assembly, it is said, have already received fresh instructions from their respective governments. It is affirmed that a law respecting the press is in agitation, which will be made binding for all the states which compose the Confederation. As for the military affairs, the discussion of them will probably be again adjourned for a time.

Brussels, Dec. 30.

Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the palace of the Prince of Orange, which entirely consumed that building, in spite of the most prompt assistance of every kind, and the extraordinary zeal and courage of the citizens, who were eager to show their affection to the Prince and Princess, by the most extraordinary efforts to stop the progress of the flames.

Her Imperial Highness the Princess of Orange bore the distressing event with a courage worthy the sister of the Emperor Alexander!! The Princess has sent liberal assistance to the persons injured during their exertions at the fire, who receive in the hospital all possible assistance.

NAPLES.

On the morning of the 10th Dec. the duke of Cambrillo transcribed to the parliament a message from the king, containing the following paragraphs:

"I declare that I have no wish to go to Laybach, except to support the constitution of Spain. Under this declaration I desire that the parliament will decide, in positive terms, whether it will consent to my intervention with the congress of Laybach. In case of its deciding in the affirmative, I wish that parliament will explain itself, as to my proposition of confirming to my beloved son, the Duke of Calabria, the powers of Viceroy General. I regret that parliament will not appoint four of its members to accompany me. I should have wished to profit by their advice. The allied sovereigns expect from me a prompt answer. I desire that parliament will decide, without delay, on the questions which I have submitted to it."

A private letter from Naples dated 15th Dec. observes that in the message which King Ferdinand addressed to the parliament announcing the invitation from the allied sovereigns, to repair to Laybach the words, 'I am about to depart,' produced much animadversion. Several members contended that these expressions were unconstitutional, inasmuch as that the king could not go out of the kingdom without the express consent of the Parliament. Some reproaches were directed against the ministers Carascos, Zurlo, and Campo hiaro, who were deemed the authors of the message. The act of impeachment was moved against them; and the three other ministers, who expressed a desire to share the same fate with their colleagues, gave in their resignations.

A new message from the king being received, and appearing to be couched in constitutional language, the Parliament proclaimed that the king was at liberty to proceed to Laybach; declaring at the same time that it had not the power of acceding to his departure, unless the journey had for its object the maintenance of the Spanish constitution, especially sworn to by the king and by the nation. The answer of the Parliament was spirited and dignified.—All the ministers have been superseded.

France, it seems, had signified through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, its readiness to act as mediator between Naples and Austria, on condition of certain modifications in the constitution, giving a greater resemblance to the French than to the Spanish system; but the Parliament rejected the proposition on the ground of its being in the nature of a foreign interference in their national affairs.—The king embarked on the 13th Dec. with a retinue of sixty persons, on board the British ship Venger seventy-four.

The True Briton newspaper of the evening of the 14th Jan. after publishing the details from the Neapolitan papers, of which the foregoing is the substance, observes,

"If the Neapolitans conduct themselves with moderation & firmness, England will cautiously abstain from interference in her internal politics; but we fear that public opinion is less considered in the affairs of Naples, than the selfish projects of a few enterprising individuals; and if this be the case, it will become the duty of England & France, which are the leading powers of Europe, to interfere between Naples and Austria, in order to prevent the dangerous consequences of republican fury on the one hand, and of military despotism on the other. Should the king of Naples be induced by the Allied Sovereigns at Laybach, to take part against his subjects, the result might be the establishment of a republican government, which in the present state of things, would meet with a ready support from the people of many countries, at this moment groaning under arbitrary power, and anxious to throw off the yoke, without calculating upon the mischiefs of a state of anarchy ten thousand times more dreadful than the despotism of an individual.

SPAIN.

Spain is certainly in a very unsettled state.—A courier arrived at Madrid from Cadiz 21st Dec. bringing intelligence of the serious misunderstanding which existed between the magistrates and the people, the latter of whom paraded the streets in bodies, and called out for vengeance upon the authors of the massacres which took place in March last.—A riot of a very serious complexion had also broken out at a place called Huesca, in Arragon.

Augustine Gambrill

Is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

March 8.

Orphans Court Sale.

On Friday the 23d day of March inst. at 11 o'clock, will be offered at public sale, at the late residence of Abel Tucker, (deceased) on the north side Severn Ferry, by order of the orphans court all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of one Negro Woman and five Children, Boys and Girls, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a number of other articles, also one Ferry Boat. Terms of sale are, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond or note with security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Mary Tucker, Adm'r.

March 8.

Somerville Pinkney,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Offers his professional services to the public. His office is in Mr. Tucker's new building next door to Mr. George Shaw's Store, Church street.

Annapolis, March 8, 1821.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will, on the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, offer for sale at the late dwelling of Charles Pettibone, deceased, at the mouth of Magthony River, all the personal estate of said Pettibone, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Corn, Fodder, Bacon, and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of sale six months credit for all purchases over twenty dollars, on bond being entered into, bearing legal interest, and with security to be approved of by the executors, for all sums of twenty dollars and under the cash to be paid.

Robert Welch, } Adm'r's.

Horatio Ridout, }

March 8.

P. S. Persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment, and those who have claims against it to present them to the executors.

Orphans Court Sale.

On Monday the 26th March inst. at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the premises lately occupied by Thomas Owens (deceased) in Anne Arundel county, near Pig Point, by order of the orphans court, sundry valuable young Negro Men, well acquainted with the management of Tobacco and plantation work generally, also one Woman, and one Boy, slaves for life. The terms of sale are six months credit, the purchaser giving bond or note with security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Benjamin Owens, } Adm'r's.

William Owens, }

Nicholas Owens, }

March 8.

A Quantity of Indian Corn and Plantation Utensils will be offered for sale at the same time and place.