

**Cattle Show and Fair.**  
 For the Exhibition and Sale of all kinds of Live Cattle, Agricultural Implements, &c. To be held on Thursday and Friday, the 7th and 8th days of June, here at the Maryland Agricultural Society, four miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick Turnpike Road, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on each day. The Committee appointed on behalf of the "Maryland Agricultural Society" to make arrangements for a Cattle Show and Fair, for the sale of Live Stock and Agricultural Implements, have resolved that said Show and Fair, be held at the time and place above mentioned, and that the following Premiums be offered:

**FOR HORSES.**  
 For the Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of coach horses, a Silver Pitcher valued at \$30 00  
 For the Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of horses for the saddle and for general farming purposes, a pair of Silver Goblets valued at 20 00  
 For the best Brood Mare, a Butter Boat valued at 10 00

**ASSES & MULES.**  
 For the best Jack Ass, a Silver Can, valued at 10 00  
 For the best Jennett do do do 10 00  
 For the best Mule of any age, a pair of Silver Goblets, valued at 20 00

**NEAT CATTLE.**  
 For the best Bull not less than two years old, a pair of Silver Goblets, valued at 25 00  
 For the best Milch Cow, a pair of Silver Tumblers, valued at 20 00  
 For the best yoke of working Oxen, six Table Spoons, valued at 25 00  
 For the best Bull Calf under two years old, a silver Can, valued at 10 00  
 For the best Cow Calf under two years old, a silver Cream Pot, valued at 10 00

**HOGS.**  
 For the best Boar of any age, a Silver Goblet, valued at 10 00  
 For the best breeding Sow, do do do 10 00

**SHEEP.**  
 For the best Ram of the pure Merino breed, a silver Can, valued at 10 00  
 For the best of any other breed, a silver Butter Ladle, valued at 5 00  
 For the six best fat Weathers, mode of feeding to be communicated—a silver Can, valued at 10 00  
 The above premiums will be awarded only for animals bred within the State of Maryland, or the district of Columbia.

Four premiums are reserved to be distributed at the discretion of the Society, for objects not embraced under the above specifications, and which may appear worthy of distinction. It is understood that, whenever, on account of the want of competition, any of the claimants might be admitted to a premium, yet if, in the opinion of the judges, the object offered possesses no particular merit, the judges shall have a right to withhold such premium, and the Society confer it in any other case at their discretion.

Persons intending to offer any species of Stock for Premium, are required to give notice thereof on or before the 1st day of June, either personally or by letter, addressed to JOHN S. HARRIS, Esq. Post Master, Baltimore, specifying the premium for which they propose to contend. The application will be held to a rigid compliance with this rule. The examination of the species of Stock, by the judges, will be appointed, will take place the first day of exhibition, and the premiums be declared and delivered on the second day.

All persons, whether members or not, are at liberty to bring such species of Stock, as they may think proper, for exhibition, or for private or public sale, and a receipt will be given by the Society for the same. The Society reserve the right to purchase any of the stock brought for exhibition.

**MEMBERS.**  
 The names of the members of the Society, and the amount of their contributions, will be published in the Baltimore Gazette, on the 1st day of June.

**Something New.**  
 Mr. George Brown, with one man, arrived here from Lake Champlain in a canoe about 19 feet long, on their way to New-London. They passed through the Canal from Lake Champlain to the Hudson River. We believe this is the first arrival by water from Lake Champlain. New-York paper.

**Spanderius Fel.**—A Scotch paper says, that an eel 18 feet in length, and two feet in girth at the middle, has been caught in the Frith of Forth.

The sheriff of New-York, on receiving the county from his predecessor, gave a receipt for 450 prisoners confined for debt, including those on the limits and those in the county prison.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in various parts of India on the night of Dec. 31. Persons walking were compelled to stop, and stand like one in a small boat, or a wagon in rapid motion. There was nothing remarkable in the appearance of the heavens, unless it was the unusual clearness of the atmosphere, & brilliancy of the stars.

**The Queen.**—An clergyman of a county parish in England, having undertaken to reform the Church, to suit his own views, on performing the service on Sunday, when he came to that part of it, in which the royal family is mentioned, praying that it may please their most gracious majesty Queen Caroline, &c. The Clerk, instead of the expected response, immediately added, "Amen, Lord, Amen."

The Constitutional Government of the Two Sicilies, which the Congress at Laybach has admitted its constitution, while it presents to rest, the most violent expression of which history has ever made mention, it also appeals to the opinion of Europe, of all civilized nations, and that every one may equally judge on which side is reason, and on which side is injustice, in the war which affects six years of peace, is going to break out in unhappy Italy, the government owes to itself to make known all the particulars which have conducted it to the political situation in which it is at this moment placed.

The wants of the people of the Two Sicilies, the degree of civilization to which it has attained, had called for many years for a change in the internal system of the state. At the beginning of the month of July, 1820, the constitution of Spain was demanded by the unanimous vote of the nation. The king adhered to it, saying the modifications proposed by the representatives of the nation, who were convoked principally for this purpose, with the obligation to respect the basis of the new social compact. On the 15th of the same month, His Majesty swore to observe it, before the provisional junta; and on the 19th, the King made an official communication of it to all the foreign powers with whom he was on terms of friendship.

Ever since the first moment, the spirit of moderation, and a scrupulous regard to the independence, the institutions, and the rights of other nations, have formed the rule of the conduct of the Neapolitan government. It proclaimed these maxims before the whole world, when it refused to interfere in the affairs of Benevento and Ponte Corvo, which had called for its interference. Europe cannot doubt of the sincere desire of this government to live in peace and good understanding with all others, if it examines without partiality the conduct observed towards Austria.

Scarcely was the form of our political regime changed, when the first thought of the court of Naples, was to assure the cabinet of Vienna that such a change could not in any manner impair the situations of friendship and alliance existing between the two states. The first overtures have been rejected, the king setting aside all resentment, repeated his assurances, sent ambassadors, and in short, attempted all means of amicable communication, but all was in vain. So much harshness on the part of Austria was returned at Naples by the greatest respect to the legation, the consuls, and all the subjects of Austria.

Nevertheless, the court of Vienna, constantly alleging that our political reform shook the foundation of the social edifice, that it proclaimed anarchy as law; that it menaced the safety of thrones, and that of recognized institutions, and the tranquillity of nations, urged with precipitation the most extraordinary preparations of war in the Italian states, increased the garrisons of Ferrara, Placentia, and Comacchio, and solicited all the powers of Europe to declare against the Neapolitan government, not to receive its ministers, and to break off all communication with it. His Majesty then ordered the Duke de Campo Chiaro, his Secretary of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to demand that court, in his name, a categorical explanation of those extraordinary armaments, and of the attitude which it assumed towards us; but this note, sent for that purpose to the prince Metter, on the very day when the King, on opening the first session of the national parliament, renewed in the midst of the oath to maintain the constitution—this note, in which all the accusations directed against our political reform were related, received no answer.

In the interval, the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, met at Troppau, with their plenipotentiaries, and those of France and England. The object of the meet-

ing, was to concert the means of concerting the interests and happiness of the people, with the safety of which they were called upon to interfere, in their own states, and in the world.

This ministry accepted a mission which was proposed to him in the name of a statutory alliance, solely destined to guarantee the political independence of all states. The parliament consented to the departure of the sovereign, and that referring the calamities spread respecting the state of constraint in which the King was supposed to be, it showed the confidence which it placed in its august defender. He departed in fact, attended by the prayers of the nation; but scarcely had he arrived at Laybach, when he was deprived of the minister whom he had brought with him, and threatened with a disastrous war, to oblige him to adhere to the principles and violent measures already resolved at Troppau. All the means he employed to avert this misfortune were fruitless.

It was then that the allied powers, assembled at Laybach, took against the kingdom of the Two Sicilies resolutions, which, at the utmost, would be imposed, after a great number of victories, upon a vanquished and humbled nation. The envoy of Russia and Prussia, and the Charge d'Affaires of Austria, communicated them to his royal highness the Prince Regent on the 9th of this month, and declared to him that an Austrian army would advance to occupy the Neapolitan territory, unless the order of things established since the 6th of July be immediately abolished, and that even if this spontaneous submission took place, the army would still penetrate into the kingdom to maintain the new order of things which it had intended to establish there.

It was then that his royal highness gave to the diplomatic agents those noble answers, which, after having excited their admiration and respect, produced in the parliament an enthusiasm which has communicated itself to the hearts of all the Neapolitans. Every body now knows that our magnanimous prince would not determine on any thing till he had consulted the deputies of the nation, to whom he communicated these proposals, that they might take such a resolution as was most suitable in the difficult situation in which the monarchy was placed; as to himself, faithful to his oath, he protested that he would share the fate of the nation, from which he never could have separated himself.

The extraordinary parliament being then convoked, declared, in the memorable sitting of the 15th, that it was not able to consent to any of the proposals; that it considered his majesty as under restraint; that, during such a state of things, his royal highness the Duke of Calabria, should continue to exercise the regency; and, lastly, that all measures should be taken for the safety of the state.

Public opinion had already anticipated these determinations. The prince regent, bound by the sacred oath to maintain the constitution, which is now the fundamental law of the monarchy, has sanctioned them. He has thought he should thus best fulfil the duties imposed upon him, as much towards the nation whose destinies are confided to him, as towards the king his august father, whose interest cannot be separated from that of his people.

Meantime, hostile to the social compact, which, by the beneficence of our king, forms the palladium of the monarchy of the Two Sicilies, the court of Vienna pretends to abolish it. Because a nation, regenerated in liberty and independence does not yield to its will; it has employed every means to make it believed that the interests of its policy is that of Europe, and has sworn utterly to overturn all our internal organization. Already its troops are advancing for this purpose towards the national frontiers, already the sword is stained with blood, and menaces Europe with a war which has no parallel, directed against constitutional laws, and the independence of nations.

It is not possible to represent with the accuracy of the law, the situation in which, without exciting the passions of the people, the monarchs, without abandoning legitimacy, and even preserving the most respectful veneration for its sovereign and his august dynasty, perseveringly engaged in declaring the internal administration, the objects of the second rank, most serious in what happens to the kingdom of Naples, the imminent danger which threatens them. On the day when our cause shall be raised, the independence, the liberty of Europe will share the same fate.

But a single principle of justice and public opinion, a cause which interests all wise governments, and all nations who feel their dignity a cause which will be defended by the whole nation, whose wishes have expressed themselves on this occasion with such unanimity, such a cause must triumph. Despair will combat against forces he who defends the constitutional laws and independence of the country; he who combats the foreigner who comes to rob him of the first, and to tread the second under foot, is not always the weaker.

The Neapolitan government, tho' it has provoked no one, though it has opposed the noble attitude of moderation to the multiplied outrages which have been lavished upon it by those who conspired its ruin, is now attacked by an Austrian army, which pretends to impose laws upon it. But, since neither Russian nor Austrian troops are marching towards our frontiers, it is only to the Austrian government we are obliged to oppose the resistance which our own defence requires. However, his royal highness flatters himself that the august monarchs assembled at Laybach, seeing the noble feeling which unites the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, and their unanimous determination to defend the liberties and the honour of their nation, will renounce their prejudices, and will leave at peace a generous people, who desire only to enjoy the benefits of their new political system, under the protection of the constitutional and legitimate thrones; a people who, during a period of seven months, have shown that noble attitude, and that respect to the King and to the royal family, which have made Europe judge them worthy of liberty's people, in fine, who, taking no share in the affairs of other nations, have surely a right to expect that no one should interfere in their concerns.

His royal highness also flatters himself that all the other powers of Europe, not concerned in the present contest, will contribute, by their persuasion and good offices, to put an end to the disasters which the scourge of war ready to fall upon our country, threaten to involve humanity. If the fire is kindled in the south of the Italian Peninsula, who is there that must not fear the consequences? And who can say where its dreadful ravages will stop? If, unhappily, a war of extermination cannot be avoided, the Prince Regent and his august brother will place themselves at the head of the Neapolitan army, and will combat with it to the last extremity against the foreign invasion, invoking the aid of the Supreme Arbitrer of empires, who protects innocence and right, and punishes shades of force, injustice, and oppression.

The total population of Indiana appears, from the latest census, to amount to 142,600—in 1810, it was but 24,520—showing an increase in ten years of 118,080.

A letter dated Meridian, N. C. April 19, says, we have a very backward spring, the snow fell on ten inches deep on the 15th of this month, and weather continued cold.

Population of the States, &c. in 1821.

In the Southern District	2,000,000
Middle do	2,000,000
Western do	2,000,000
Total	6,000,000