LAW OF MARYLAND

An act concerning the Chancery Court.
Be it enacted by the gone: at assembly of
Maryland, That in all cases where the chancellor is or may be interested in any cause, now, or that hereafter may be de-pending in the court of chancery, and in I cases, in which the chancellor may have been counsel, or have given his opinion, and on that account may conceive that he cannot conscientiously act thereon, and shall so certify in writing to the chief judge of the third judicial district, or any one of the as-ociate judges thereof, the same shall be heard and determined by such judge, or by the court thereof, at the election of the complainant or respondent, and all interlocutory and other orders in such cas es shall be made by said indge or court, which determination and orders shall have the same effect, as if made by the chancel-lor, to be enforced in the same way as the decrees and orders of the chancellor, and subject to be appealed from to the court of appeals in like manner. 

the Washington City Gazette, and letters from Washington published in other pa-pers, that the foreign Ministers at the eat of our government, are much displeased with the Message of the President of the United States, recommending a recognition of the independence of the late Spanish provinces in South America; and this displeasure it is said, is very strongly and decidedly manifested. We hope there is some mistake or misrepresentation as to the conduct of the ministere; they may, reasonably conclude, that the governments which they represent will not be pleased, that the re cognition was first made by the U. States, yet a mamfestation of displeasure by the ministers, before they receive positive in structions on the subject, would be highly

improper
It would be a most extraordinary interference of any government other than Spain, to say any thing on the subject; & under existing circumstances, a remon strance even from Spain would come with very bad grace. The people of the United States would act very inconsistently, if they did not willingly recognize the proprie y of exercising a right in which their own government originated. Fed. Gaz.

#### FRENCH CROWNS.

By an act of Congress passed in 1816, ne value of these coins when of the full weight of 1: dwt. 17gr. was fixed at one hundred and ten cents. By being much used however, the weight of them is gene rally somewhat lessened, but not to the de gree, we are informed, at which they have been of late rated. The present value of French Crowns, as ascertained by a recent monied operation, is one hundred and nine and a halt cents each. American.

#### A COMFORTABLE NAP.

The Winchester Republican states, that after a party given in the neighbourhood on Tuesday evening last, three gentlemen the following morning were handed a bot-tle of laudanum, by mistake, for wine bitters, and took just enough to make them sleep soundly for the ensuing twenty-four hours. The mistake was discovered at the time; but no particular danger was was any sustained. be well for all those who are in the habit of taking the morning dram, to be put to sleep in the same way.

## PERSIA.

The population of Persia is estimated at 22,000,000. The present sovereign is 53 years of age, and he has 65 sons, and as many daughters The third son is to succeed him, as Russia is pledged by treaty to support his claim to the throne. Persia is probably about to be assimilated to the Europeans, more than heretofore, in her commerce, manners and customs.

### From the New-York Daily Advertiser. The following table shews the rank and

tion	white popula-
1 New-York	1,333,445
2 Pennsylvania	1,018,985
3 Virginia	603,324
4 Ohio	586,711
5 Massachusetts	516,547
6 Kentucky	434,826
7 North Carolina	419,200
8 Tennessee	339,979
9 Maine	
10 Connecticut	297,403
11 Maryland	267,280
12 New-Jersey	260,212
13 New-Hampshire	251,538
14 South-Carolina	243,375
15 Vermont	237,812
16 Georgia	231,861
17 Indiana	189,570
18 Alabama	145,758
19 Rhode-Island	81,451
20 Louisiana	79,460
21 Missouri	73,873
22 Delaware	56,017
	55,282
23 Illinois	53,837
24 Mississippi	42,176
District of Columbia	22,681
Territory of Arkansas	12,599
Territory of Michigan	8,722

LAST MOMENTS OF BUONAPARTE We extract the following from a work which has recently appeared at Paris, un der the title of "Captivity of Buonaparte at St Helena '

St Helena "
Buonaparte for some time considered himself attacked by an internal disease which would speedily prove fatal to him — He sometimes mentioned it, accompanied with sombrous presentiments. But it was supposed to be nothing more than the wandering of an active imagination left un-employed. Some weeks before his death he laboured with a spade in his garden so he laboured with a space in his garner so long and so severely as almost to faint from fatigue. Some body suggested to him the probable injury to his health—No,' said he, at cannot hurt my health—that is lost be yand all hope. It will but shorten my days."
I suspect he gave but little time to the composition of memoirs of his life. Bertrand one day urged him to labour with more assiduity. It is beneath me,' said he, so be the historian of my own life-Alexander had his Quintus Curtius, and I shall have mine At all events, my life is recorded in my achievements. A short time before his malady became serious, he abandoned his reserve, and became familiar with every He set, a high value upon Bertrand, but did not like him. He said to him one ! conds.

day at table, Bertrand, it is not your attachment to me, but your love of glory that brought you to St. Helena; you would immurtalize your name as my fidus Achates (the faithfur companion of the Hero of the Ancaid.) A little girl only ninegrears old, the daughter of a serjeant of the garrison, often kept him'company. He took great pleasure in speaking to her, and on her coming always kissed her on the cheek. He constantly provided himself with fruits or sweetmeats for her, and shortly before his death hung round her neck a small gold watch by a gold chain. 'Julie,' said he, wear this for my saka.' With a pen knife he graved on the cover, clumsily enough it is true, these words, The Emperor to his little friend Julie. He amused himself in giving this child a lesson in drawing from the surrounding mountain seenery, with the most laughable whimsical figures and objects interesting. His predifection for this child is extraordinary. She had noth-ing interesting in her person, and was, in capacity, rather below the average of little girls of her age. I'he 2d of April was the day on which he was observed to be serious-ly indisposed. He rose early and walked in the garden. He, after a few minutes, satupon a bank apparently faint Montholon went up to him & asked him if he was aken ill 'Yes.' said he. 'I feel nausea and a sick stomack, the avant couriers of death.'—Count Montholon smiled Buona parte took his arm and said-My triend, e must not laugh at death when he is so ear us.' The little Julie 200n appeared near us.' with a basket and caught his attention -He brought her into the saloon where break fast was prepared, and filled her basket with different sweet things, adding a bottle of liquor, with these words-This is for your father to drink my health?' One day

#### harmonious movements-and ended with playing his favourite air-O Richard! O mon Roi!

some trinkets, and asked him if he could

make a silver coffin The jeweller tried to

shift the question—Buonaparte repeated it
—I shall die,' said he, sin a few weeks.'—
God forbidthat we should lose your Highness,' said the other. God grant that i

may die soon-very soon,' returned Buona

parte; I am well convinced that life is not a blessing, but a curse. He then approach

ed a piano, touched the keys for a few mo

ments, producing some vague, but not in

L' Universt' abandonne. He often stretched himself on a sofa opposite the garden window, and read with a loud voice from Telemachus, or the Henriad. He inquired one day, with great eagerness, whether an English Journal could e procured him. With some difficulty a newspaper was provided. He took it glanced over it hastily, and suddenty ex-claimed -Ah, Naples! Naples! poor Devils Morat was the bravest King they ever had but he did not know his subjects. are all Lazzaroni from the Duke ofdown to the lowest beggar!" of the day on which he died, he said Death has nothing to affright me. For three weeks death has been the companion of my pillow. Now heis about to embrace me, and bear me away forever?'

#### New York, March 13.

FROM SPAIN. The ship Jones, which arrived yesterday, left Cadiz on the 3d ult. Capt, Davis in forms, that no events of importance had occurred since the date of our last advices. The people of Cadiz continued dissatisfied and refractory Their cry was for freedom and a free commerce; they wished to seperate and establish an independent government. It was rumoured that troops were

on the march to be stationed in the city.

The Spanish government has formed a new tariff, a copy of which, we understand was fotwarded by our consul to govern-ment by this ship. Captain Davis under-stood the tonnage duty, which was one dollar per ton, was made equal upon all for-eign vessels. The duty on staves and fish was reduced, but on all other articles ship-ped from the U. States, the duty amounted to a prohibition.

## BURNING SHAME.

Yesterday we witnessed one of the most ludicrous processions ever seen in this great metropolis A dustman residing in Charles street, Drury lane, was found in bed with another dustman's wife; he was immediately taken to a neighbouring public house, where he was trial before a whole hench of the society, and found guilty of the offence laid to his charge, and theusual sentence of "Burning Shame," passed on him, which was put in execution in the following manner:following manner: The offender was placed astride on a small ladder, such as they carry at the tail of a dust cart, with a coal sack for a saddle; there was a bunch of Christmas in his list, and two large carrots, with the small ends upwards, in the front, to represent horns. In this manner he was mounted on the brawny shoulders of four of his companions, pre ceded by the crier of the court, another dustman, with a bell, proclaiming the crime he was guilty of. After, the crier followed eight more of the fraternity, two and two, their hats ornamented with bunches of holly, and a burning candle in the front of each hat. Then came the culprit, carried as already mentioned. He had a pot of porter in one hand, and a pipe of tobacco in the other, which he occasional-ly smoked, stooping forward to light it by one of the candles in the hats of his two front earriers. The rear of this ludicrous procession was brought up by several other dustinen and coal heavers and their ladies The procession set out from Charles street down Drury lane, Great Queen street, Wild street, round Clare market, followed hy an immense crowd, which rendered the streets nearly impassable. There were two collectors, one on each side of the street, very active in levying contributions among the spectators, to defray the expenses.— They stopped at many public houses, where they quaifed off oceans of beer, ale, and and then returned to their head quarters in Charles street, where the offence was drowned in drink, and they and their ladies passed the remainder of the evening as happy as beer, gin, and tobacco could make them. [Late London paper]

## SWIFT WALKING.

A Mr. Doury, lately won a wager of 100 sovereigns by walking five miles within half an hour. He performed the 1st mile in 5 min. 20 sees —2d in 5 min. 16 sees.— 3d in 6 min. 10 secs .- 4th in 6 min. 9 eecs -5th in 6 min. Owecs. Total 5 miles 28m 45 secs. Winning by 1 minute and 15 se-

#### From the New-York Spectator. From our Correspoondent.

Newark, N. J. March 9. Gentlemen - A "Mysterious Stranger" came to the tavern of Stephen Roff in this town last evening, in a hired carriage, from New-Brunswick, and after suffering the most excruciating agony, for several hours, expired about half past 10 o'clock. Every thing relating to him—his place of resi dence, family, &c. is involved in mystery The driver who brought him from New Brunswick, says he came there in the Tren-ton hack, the driver of which, informed him that his name was Lewis, and that he knew nothing more about him, or his character-whence he came or whither he was going. (In his arrival here, he was too ill to help himself, and in a very short time died, obstitutely refusing to disclose any died, obstinately refusing to disclose any thing concerning himself. The physician who was called, says he died of an inflamof mortification. He was apparently abou 6) years old, of a slender make, about five feet nine inches high, and had black hair and whiskers. He had no papers about him of any description, except \$1400 in bills on the bank of North America, (Philadelphia,) one of which was for \$1000. It is a strange and mysterious case, and the early publica-tion of the circumstances of his death, may lead to a discovery of his character. If he has left a family it would be a relief to hear of him; and if he was a conscience stricken victim of guilt, public good may be sub-served by a disclosure of the foregoing facts. The letter contains a postscript, stating,

that it is ascertained that the name of the stranger was Lewis, and conjectures, from some circumstances, that he belongs to this

#### THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT NEWARK.

We are informed by a gentleman from that place, that the corpse of the deceased stranger, was recognized previous to interment, by a coloured boy, who stated that he knew him to have been in the penitentiary of this city, from which he escaped when employed on the public roads; that his name was Manuel Antonio De Silva, and that a figure of a man and woman, with a bottle, was marked with Ind a ink on his left arm. which on examination was found to be so In corroboration of this statement, which was forwarded to the Police Office in this city, it appears from the records of the of fice, that "Manuel Antony, formerly com mitted to the Penitentiary, as a vagiant and noted pick pocket, escaped in May '820, and made his way to Philadelphia, where he was committed for a crime, but fled, and was again committed here on the 11th of panion, Lyman Rowley, were sent on to Philadelphia on the 2d of February, pursuant to a demand on the executive state, by the governor of Pennsylvania.

The \$1000 bill found upon the deceased, is presumed to be the property of Mr. Hazard, of New-Bedford, who was robbed some time since. N Y. Mer. Advr.

# From the Richmond Enquirer of March 8 The following circumstance took place in this county a few days ago: Archer Hoskins, who a few years ago

served a year or more in the penitentiar house, for crimes not necessary to name in this place, was again committed to the gao of King and Queen county, and has beer in close confinement for more than twelve months. A few days ago the guard went in as usual, to see if all was well within—when Hoskins dextrously jumped out the door, turned the key on all the guard and walked off. Having thus sported a while with the guard, he returned, unlocked the door, gave up the key, and again re sumed his prison abode. So much for a guard being off their guard.

## From the Burlington Centinel. DISCOVERY IN THE CALCULATI ON OF SIMPLE INTERST.

Messrs. Mills,
A professional gentleman in this place has made a recent discovery in the calculation of simple interest, which I presume will be of use to the busy part of mankind and which, I believe, has never been taken

notice of. You are at liberty to publish it.
In any sum of money the interest of the same for 6 days, will be found to be the figures on the left hand side of the decimal point calling the first mills. Thus the interest of \$175 00 for 6 days, is 17 cents & 5 mills; for 3 days half the sum and so in proportion.

#### A man named Robert Wilson, who had been bit by a rattle snake the day previous, died yesterday morring in great agony. We understand he had collected a number of these reptiles to send to Europe; and being in the habit of handling them, was incautious enough to allow himself to be

## CABBAGE AND GOOSE.

Cabbaging.—Some villain broke into a Tailor's shop in Springfield, Mass. one night last week, and plundered it of all that was valuable—not even leaving the old goose that had been kept sissing hot in the tamily of Mr. Thimble for many, many

## TROUBLE IN CANADA.

The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Lower Canada, has suddenly prorogued the Parliament, "on a full consideration of the situation of affairs, and of the peculiar cir-cumstances which have led to it, being satissied that no benefit to the public could be expected from a continuance of the session." The Assembly had previously differed with the Legislative Council, and refused to vote the annual supplies, by a vote oftwentyone to five. Thus political symptoms, per-haps revolutionary, continue to show them-selves in Lower Canada. There is a disnute between Lower and Upper Canada respecting revenue.

The Board of Commissioners for deciding on claims under the treaty with Spain, adjourned last week to meet on the 11th of June next; having completed all the business which was in a state of preparation for it to act upon. Ninety days further time is therefore allowed to claimants to prepare and forward the evidence on which their claims rest.

We regret to learn that the admitted claims under the Treaty, are expected far to exceed the amount of five millions of dollars, which the treaty etipulates for. Nat. Intel.

## A PORTUNATE OCCURRENCE AND New York, Myrch 16.

The morning papera contain an advertisement of Mr. George W. Talbot, of this city, offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars to be said on delivery of a pocket book and its contents, ambunting to \$45,000 in notes, acceptances, custom busse debentures, bank cheeks and bank-bills, lost vesterday at the corner of line and William streets. We have now the pleasure to state, that an orphan boy in Henry-street, of Itish parentage, was the fortunate finder of the pocket book, and that it was promptly restored to the owner this morning with all its contents, upon which the sum of two hundred and hinty dollars was immediately paid by 'Mr. Tai bot, two hundred of which is to be deposited in the Savings Bank for the benefit o the lad, and the remaining fifty dollars appropriated for clothing the little fellow in that decent apparel in which honesty should ever appear. Statesman.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser. Mr. Stansbury-the Emperor Alexander-

Printing Presses, &c.
Several months since, Mr. Stansbury, for a time at the head of the school for the deaf and dumb in this city, and the ingenious inventor of what is termed the Stans Printing Press, embarked for Russia It will be recollected that the Emperor Alexander, gave our countryman, Mr. Cly mer, \$6000 for one of his Columbian Press es; and he has now presented Mr. Stans es, which has been put in operation in St Petersburgh. In addition we learn that Mr Stansbury is much in favour at the Russian capital, and has been made a memcommittee for the Reform of Prison Discipline, &c.

#### Clarkson, N. Y. Feb. 23. A WONDERFUL EATER.

Last evening a man at the grocery in this village, ate and drank, in the space of half an hour, seven pints of raw oysters, two quarts of water, three pints of eider, half a pint of whiskey, one gill of rum, six crack ers, three large red pepper pods, with salt and black pepper in proportion; and said were it not so late, he would call at the tavern for an oyster supper!

### Frederick-Town, March 15.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. A most singular instance of spontaneous combustion occurred a few days since on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Get tysburg A wagon loaded with dry goods and groceries, going to the Westward, took fire, and before it could be extinguished, consumed the wagon bed, one or two of the wheels, several bags containing coffee, and a quantity of dry goods The combustion is supposed to have originated in the domestic cotton goods, of which there was a considerable amount... The unfortunate owner of the team, which, it seems, was whis little all" obtained by a series of industry and frugality, could hardly support the ca lamity, and bewailed his loss with the most poignant anguish.

MESSRS, RANDOLPH & M.DUFFIE. Letters from Washington mention, that efforts will be made to prevent the meeting betwen Mr. Randolph and Mr. McDuffie, who have exchanged hostile notes. Mr. R's character, add these letters, is well known; but his new antagonist is a young hotspur, just entering on the career of public life, full of hopes and high expectations reputation as a Statesman stands much higher in Charleston than in Washington, he being the reputed author of a series of essavs, signed "One of the People" which occasionally appeared in the papers, on Spanish and other affairs added, that besides this affair with Mr Randolph, Mr. McDuffic has an engagement of a similar kind with another tleman of some standing, and which is to be set led immediately after the session is ended; and in which the seconds have been forbidden to interpose any mediation for reconciliation. Boston Centinet Mr. Randolph has sailed from New-York

# for England in the ship Amity.

AN INTREPID CHILD. From the Greenburg (Pa) Republican. On the 25th ult a dwelling house be-longing to Gen. Joseph Markle, situated within a few handred yards of the Sewick ly mills, and occupied by Mr. Jacob M. Young and family, with every article of value in it, was entirely destroyed by fire The accident occurred in the absence o Mr. and Mrs. Young, the latter having left her dwelling, as she supposed but for a few minutes. Before she could return it was in ruins. Three female children wer in the house when it took fire; one aged four years and two months, another two years and 4 months, and an infant in the cradle 6 months old.

The eldest child, becoming alarmed a the threatening danger, went in pursuit of is mother, but had not proceeded far when the flames; the pillows in the cradle had actually caught fire when the infant was taken out of it. This child then succeeded in getting two sets of cups and saucers, a hat, and two female dresses out of the house, and made an effort to save other clothing, in which, however, it failed. is very seldom, indeed, that we hear of so much courage and presence of mind, in so young a child. The manner in which the fire originated could not be ascertained.

ABNER UPDEGRAFF was recently ndicted in the Mayor's Court of Pittsburg for blasphemously declaring "that the Holy Scriptures were a fable,—that they were a contradiction, and that although they con tained many good things, yet they contained a great many lies."

The Recorder stated that "Christianity

was a part of the common law of the land that blasphemy was a crime at common law in Pennsylvania—that the act of 1700 was in affirmance of the common law, and that the constitution did not, in the small est degree, affect or after the law of 1700". The jury in a short time, returned a ver-

diet of guilty and the defendant was sen-tenced to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of prosecution.

Wm McGowan was indicted for the same

offence but owing to an oversight in procuring testimony, and informality in a part of what was offered, he was found not guilty, and ordered to pay the costs. Union.

Alt i despite Di Hoomes of Life and season, on 16s to to of land, of the season, on 16s to to of land, of the raised was planted with core is used ing year, and wes not manuful for the land one with the season of it was pulled when and there was 10 bushels and 21 waste in seed.

In some of the village in Kent what man is known to have beaten his wife it usual to strew chaft before his deep the the joke runs through the town that we a man was thrashing last night, as the characteristic was seen in front of his house. Such a was seen in front of his house. toricty is said to be a more wholesome had traint on bad husbands than any legal a actment.-London paper,

# BUONAPARTE'S WILL Extract of a letter to the editor of the

Extract of a letter to the editor of the following the fol had followed him in his exile, or whom had followed him in his exile, or whom thought faithful to him in his different changes of fortune. It is printed here as handed about privately, in the shape of a small pamphlet, but can neither public be sold, nor is it allowed to be copied in the Journals. I have made inquires the the Journals. I have made inquiries about its authenticity, and have heard that a loubt need be entertained on the subject. Besides this testament, of which an exact here subjoined, the ex emperorletaly is here subjoined, one ex emperorintally of political will, which speaks of high things, and disposes of larger sums. To latter document, which is in the posteris of M. Dupin, has as yet been known to so of M. Dupin, has as yet used known to a ry few persons, and will for some timet least be kept a secret from the public, hit the prisoner of St. Helena disposes of a almost imperial fortune of 40 millions francs to the public institutions, to partic lar classes, and for political purposes. It would be curious to know how such a trasure was acquired, and Buonaparte die not conceal the fact. As emperor, hen joyed a civil lat of 24 millions a year; as joyed a civil lest of 24 millions a year; an out of this, by living within his ince ne, a saved 16 millions every year for the 4 year before his marriage. After his return from Russia, or during the Russian expedition the ordered all those savings to be lent for the ordered all the ordered all those savings to be lent for the ordered all the orde the public service This loan he reciains n his will, and disposes of it in a manne of which I shall probably be able in also days to inform you. After this, nobel need wonder that the Pope, on the discos ry of America, thought himself entitled a the disposal of the western world.

## TESTAMENT OF NAPOLEON. This day, April 14, 1821, at Longwood, a

This is my testament, or act of my lat I leave to the Comte de Montholon, 2, 000,000 francs, as a proof of my satisfact on for the attentions he has paid me in these six years, and to indemnily him we the losses which my residence in St. Her. na has oceasioned him.

I leave to the Comte Bertrand, 500,00

I leave to Marchand, my first valet de has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sisten or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guards; to Saint Dennis, 100,000 france to Navarre 100,000 francs; to Pijeron, 100 000 francs; to Archambaud 50,000 france; To the Abbe Visnale, 100,000 france I

desire that he may build his house near To Count Las Cases, 100,000 francs. To Count Lavalette, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon in chief, Larrey, 100,000

francs. He is the most virtuous man lave To general Lefevre Desnouettes, 100,000

To general Drouet, 100,000 francs. To general Chambronne, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Muton Do vernnis, 100,000 france

To the children of the brave Labedoyen, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Girard, kills

at Ligny, 100,000 francs.
To the children of general Chartran, 160, 000 francs.

To the children of the virtuous general

Travost, 100,000 francs. To general Lallemand, the elder, 100,09

To Costa Bastilica, also 100,000 francs To general Clausel, 100,000 trancs. To the Baron de Menevalle, 100,01

The colonel Marbot, 100,000 frant: I request him to continue to write for thede fence and the glory of the French armie, and to confound the calumniators and the

apostates.

apostates.

To the baron Bignon, 100,000 francs; I request him to write the history of French Diplomacy from 1792 to 1815.

To Poggi de Talaro, 100,000 francs.
To the surgeon Emmery, 100,000 frant.
These sums shall be taken from the siz millions which I deposited on leaving firs in 1815, and from the interest at thema ris in 1815, and from the interest at thems of 5 per cent. since July 1815; theaccount of which shall be adjusted with the basters by the Counts Montholon, Bertrack, and Nachanana.

These legacies, in the ease of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and their default, shall revert to the capital I institute the counts Montholon, Betrand and Mancholon, Betrand and Mancholon, trand and Marchand my testamentary est-

This present testament, written enlired cutors. by my own hand, is signed and scaled mit my arms. NAPULEON.

This is my codfeit to the act of my let

In the liquidation of my civil list of lar ly such as money, jewels, plate, linen, if fers, easkets, of which the Victory is depositary, and which belong tome-list pose of two millions, which I leave to most faithful servants. I hope that, who out their showing any cause, my son figure. Napoleon will discharge them list fully. He cannot forget the forty million which I have given him in Italy, or by the right (parage) of his mother's takefular. To the Comte Montholon 200,000 frase 100.000 of which he will pay into the charge. On the liquidation of my civil list of !

To the Conte Montholon 200,000 frase 100.000 of which he will pay into the above for the same use as the above, to be might ed according to my disposition in the charge of legacies of contectence.

This codicil is written in my own had signed and scaled with my arms and sealed with my arms.

This is air fanother codieit, or act of my it will;
The 49,000 stelling, which we have given the Counte are the Counter of the

the Chimte and that Countesse Hon-sion, if they have bein pala, are to be, ducted and charges librareount against legacies which we have not been pald, they have het been pald, r hills shall be cancelled.
In consequence of the legicy made by restament to the Gomb Michtolon, a pension of 20,000 francs granted to his fe is annulled. Comite Montholon is dibills shall be cancelled." ted to pay it to her.
The administration of such succession

til its entire liquidation, requiring expenin offices, for journeys, commission, sultation, pleadings, we intend that our lamentary executors shall retain 3 per on all the legacies, both on the 00,000 francs, and on the sums bequeath-by the codicils. The sums proceeding from these deduc-

s shall be deposited in the hands of a surer, and expended on the order of our tamentary executors. We appoint Comto Las Cases, or in his

ouet, treasurer. This present endicil is entirely written th our own hand, and sealed with our

NAPOLEON.

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This 24th, April, 1821, Longwood This is my codicil and act of my last

From the funds remitted in gold to the mpress Maria Louisa, my very dear and ell beloved spouse, at Orleans in 1814, ir remain due to me two millions, which ispose of by the present codicil, in order recompense my most faithful servants. m I besides recommend to the protec-of my dear Maria Louisa.

leave 200,000 francs to Comte Monthoo, 100,000 francs of which he shall pay to the chest of the treasurer for the same rpose as above, to be employed, accord to my dispositions, in legacies of con-

This codicil is written with my hand, This codicil is written, gned and sealed with my arms.

NAPOLEON.

MAPOLEON.
Monsicur Lakite.—I remitted to you in 815, at the mamint of my departure from aris, a sum of hearly six millions, for thich you gard a double receipt. I are cancelled one of these receipts and I are charged Count Montholon to present to the receipt in the start of the start o ou the other receipt, in order that you may fter my death deliver to him the said sum with interest at the rate of five per cent om the first of July, 1815, deducting the yments with which you have been chargd in virtue of my order.

I desire that the liquidation of your acunt be settled by mutual consent between ou, Comte Montholon, Comte Bertrand. d the Sieur Marchand; and that this liquidation being adjusted, I give you by these presents, full and absolute discharge f the sum.

I also remitted to you a box containing

ny medallion. I beg you will deliver it to Comte Montholon. This letter having no other object, I pray

rod, Monsieur Lantte, the sound worthy keeping.
NAPOLEON. iod, Monsieur Lafitte, that he may have

Longwood, in the Island of St. Helena, April 25, 1821. April 25, 1821.
This testament was presented on the 10th of December, 1821, to the Prerogative Court of the Lord Archbishop of Canter-

Cecil bury, deposited and registered, according to the affidavit, in the hands of Marcox, notary and attorney of the Court sitting of the

# Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, menday, March 12 Stephen Van Remiselaer, member of the house of representatives from the state of New York, elected in the room of Solomon

Van Itonsselaer, resigned, appeared this morning, was qualified, and took his seat. Mr. Sergeant from the committee on the iudiciary, reported a hill from the senate, entitled, An act to establish a territorial government in Florida, without amendment, which, on motion of Mr S. was referred which, on motion of Mr S. was referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union BANKRUPT BILL.

BANKRUPT BILL.
The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy, thoughout the United States—Mr. Taylor in the chair. After adopting or rejecting amendments the committee rose and reported the bill as after amended.

The question was then taken on the scveral amendments as reported, and, with a modification of the last, they were respectively concurred in.

The question was then the on ordering the bill to be engrossed to a third reading, and determined in the quive—yeas 72, navs 99

the bill was rejected.

Wednesday, March 13. Gergeant from the committee on the judician, made a report upon a resolution referred to said committee relative to naturalization of aliens without compliance with existing forms, which on motion of Mr. Tucker of C. was committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

the Union. Mr. Gilme laid on the table the follow-

Mr. Gilmes laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to report to the house of representatives what evidence of claims recorded in the office of the department of state, in pursuance of the act of Congress passed 31st March, 1814, providing for the indemnification of certain laimants of public lands in the Mississippi serritory, remaining that office after having begin rejected by the commissioners appointed under that act; whether the secretary of stree have refused to deliver up such evidence of claims to the claimants, together with the ressons of such refunal, specifying the names of such claimants as have applied to withdraw their evidence of claims. dence of claims.

Thursday, March 14.

Mr. Walworth called for the constitution of a joint resolution submitted by him some days since, proposing an amendment of the constitution of the United States, so as to restore to the respective States, so as to restore to the respective States the power of enacting bankrupt laws, until such time as the congress shall establish an uniform system of hankruptcy.

The conflor of consideration was carried by the congress of the the

vided Step

with