U. S. SHIP FRANKLING By a private letter received from a little on board the U.S. Ship Franklin we have the pleasing intelligence of the saffarira on the 9th for Valpariso. Com. Structs on the 9th for Valpariso. on the sen for valpariso. Com. Stewarts sailing himself of the best opportunity of doubling Cape Horn. All were well as hoard when this letter was written with the exception of Mr. Smith the Portuni

WILLIAM P DUVALL. Of Kentucky, recently Judge of thety S. Court in East Florida, has been appeared by the President with the consent of the Senate, to be Governor of the Territory

DEWIT CLINTON, the present G. vernor, and John Taylor, the present Lin-cenant Governor, of the State of New York have publicly declined being nominated in indidates for these offices at the next eier

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. The Boston Centinel announces for si'e samples of printed Silk Handkerchiefs frog samples of purposes the dying establishment of Messrs. Barren, Tilletson & Co. of that city, which in poin of colouring, pattern and execution, his been pronounced equal if not superior to any transatlantic fabrics of the kind.

FROM MONTEVIDEO. We have contradictory accounts per the Seneca relative to a rerious inundative

which occurred in most of the Province, previous to the departure of his vesse, which, it is said, destroyed the crops o grain. We should be glad to be give something authentic on this subject, EARLY PRODUCTIONS

A box of ripe Strawberries was sold in Boston market on Wednesday during the snow storm, for eight dollars. Cucumbe upwards of eight inches in length, free Cucumber from the vines, were exhibited the sameday

APPRCHENSION OF LECHLER. A Lanca-ter (Pa.) paper of the 16th says. We have received information on which we place some reliance, that John Lechle, for whose apprehension a reward of \$60 was offered on suspicion of his having mudered his wife and Mrs Haag, has been to ken in Cambria county, and may be hourly expected in this city.

> Keene, April 13. NATURE'S SPORT.

A remarkable calf was last week taken from a heifer owned by Mr. David Clarke' Rindge, having no less than eight legs, two hodies, one head, three tails, and a large runk, (as the account states) measuring three feet! The owner sold the calf weur-derstand, for 50 dollars. The skin is now at the tanner's to undergo a partial dressing, when it is to be stuffed in its true and per fect shape, and exhibited for the gratification of the public .- Sentinel.

DRUNKARDS.

A fisherman of the name of Isaac Carpenter at Pompey in this state, lately drank three quarts of raw whiskey within a few each other, which occasioned his death. He is said to have left two wives behind him Another lover of the hottle, in Manlius, named Burton, having drank too freely, and laid down to soher himself, was shilled by the falling of a tree, which some of his neighbours were cutting down at a short distance from the spot where he lay.

QUICK WORK.

Some 40 or 50 of the inhabitants of Scipperceiving that their minister, the Rev. Mattison, was not so well accommodawent into the woods and cut down timber, with which they reared a two story frame 18 by 21, in the space of three days from their assembling, and without any charge.

HARD TIMES FOR LAWYERS.

We understand that the number of enries upon the Docket of the Court of Common Pleas for this city and county, N Y. Statesman.

THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL.

The Literary Gazette of the 2d February gives the following particulars of the hero of the new novel, entitled "The fortunes of Nigel," by the author of Waverly. He was the lounder of Herriot's Hospital, one of the richest at Edinburgh. His name was George Herriot, and he was jeweller to King James the VI. Herriot was the son of a goldsmith in Edinburgh; being bred to his father's husiness, he was appointed, in 1597, goldsmith to the queen of James, and soon after constituted goldsmith and jeweller to the king himself, with a right to all the profits and emoluments of that literative office. Upon the accession of James to the English throne, Herriot followed the court to London. By assiduous attention to husiness, he had become eminent and rich. Helurnished jewels to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. when he went to the court of Spain in 1623. These jewels were the founder of Herriot's Hospital, one of court of Spain in 1623. These jewels were never paid for by James; but when Charles Lucceeded to the thronoc, the debt to flering was allowed to his trustees in part of their purchase money in the barony of their purchase money in the barony of Broughton, then crown lands in the neighbourhood of Edinburg. These lands are now part of the foundation of this hospital, or the maintenance, relief and bringing up of poor and fatherless hoys, freemen's sons of the town of Edinburg, the revenue of which is upwards of £5000, per annum, and is rapidly increasing.

A doel was fought near London on Bag-hot heath between a gentleman cobler and not heath between a gentleman cobler and journeyman taylor. Shuddering at the dea of powder and ball, they both agreed of fight with the modements of their trade. The contest was obstantely maintained on both sides. The taylor succeeded in cliping the nose of the cobler win his shears into the colder finally fixed him to the round with his reguing asy. round with his pegging awl.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 15.

Mr. Hardin, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire whether any part of the public expenditure could be retrenched, nade a report thereon, in part, and at great length upon the various subjects connected with the spenditures and revenue of the government and including with the following

Resolved, That the policy of resorting to loans for the support of government in time of peace, is unwise and inexpedient. Resolved, That this government owes it

to the people to take efficient measures for the redemption of the public debt Resolved, That the resources of this na on are such as to tender unnecessary a re eart to a system of internal, direct and indirect taxation.

Resolved, That this government ought to

adoet such a system of retrenchment as will adout such a system of retrenchment as will dispense with useless expenditures and bring the pay and salaries of the officers of gov ernment to what they were during the ad ministration of former Presidents.

Resolved. That the tariff ought to be new modified with a view to revenue.

After the report was read, which furnish es an extensive view of the state of the trea-sury, Mr. Cambreleng moved that 1000 co-

es be printed, and that it be laid on the table. Mr. Eustis in oved that the committee take into consideration the bill in addition to the act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment—which was agreed to—ayes 69.

Mr. Tatnall moved to strike out the four first sections of the bill, for the purpose of testing the question whether the house was disposed to reduce the army from its present establishment

Mr. T. delivered a speech of considera-

ble length in support of the motion he had

Mr. Poinsett, who seconded the motion, addiced a variety of arguments in support of the position taken by Mr. Tatnall Mr. Sterling of N. Y. thentook the floor

on the same side, and occupied the attention of the house for nearly an hour, when Mr. Enstis replied - and Mr. Bassett hav-

ing asked for a division of the question, so as to have each section put separately. Mr. Woodcock announced his intention.

first section, hereafter to propose some amendments thereto, when Mr. Cocke expressed a wish to express his sentiments on the subject and the hour being late, he moved that the committee rise and report progress, which was agreed

The House adjourned.

Tuesday April 16.
The unfinished morning business of yesterday, in relation to the printing of an extra number of copies of the report of the committee on the subject of retrenchment and finance being first in order-

Mr Cook moved to lay the motion on the table; which was put and carried—ayes 62, noes 43.

62, noes 43.

On motion of Mr Alex of Massachuserts, the flouse agreed to consider a bill from the Senate, supplementary to an act from the Schale, supplementary to an action the relief of purchasers of public lands prior to the first day of July, 1820—and, after a few remarks by Mr. Rankin, explan atory of the necessity for the bill, and by Mr M'Coy in opposition to it, the bill was read a third time-passed, and returned to

An engrossed bill for the relief of the officers, volunteers, and other persons en gaged in the Seminote campaign was read a third time and passed

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Uni on, (Mr, Nelson of Va, in the chair) on the bill in addition to the act, entitled 'An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States

Ishment of the United States,"

The question recurred upon striking out the first section of the bill—

Mr Cocke opened the dehate, to whom Mr. J Speed Smith rehied in a speech of considerable length, when Mr. Woodcock, after presenting a variety of considerations on the subject, concluded his receivable consultations on the subject, concluded his receivable consultations.

ded by proposing to amend the first section, retain in addition to the present pro visions of the bill, the Adjutant General the Surgeon General and one Inspector

Mr M.Duffie expressed his sentiments at length in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Floyd in its favour

Some remarks ensued in relation to the effect of the question before the House.

The question was then taken, and the motion of Mr. Woodcock was carried by a

large majority.
The question then recurred upon striking

out the first section as amended. The question was taken thereon and negatived—ayes 41, nays 89.

On notion of Mr. Williams of N. C. the committee rose and reported.

And then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, April 17.
DISPUTED TERRITORY ON THE N.

W. COAST.
The Speaker laid before the house the fol

lowing communication - "To the Speuker of the House of Representa-

"To the Speuker of the House of Representatives.

"In compliance with a resolution of the
House of Representatives, of the 16th of
February last, requesting the President of
the United States wto communicate to that
house whether any foreign government had
made claim to any part of the territory of
the United States upon the coast of the Pacific ocean, north of the 42d degree of latitude, and to what extent; whether any regulitions have been made by foreign powers alteeting the thade on that coast, and how lar
it affects he interests of this republic; and
whether communications have been
made to this government by foreign powers, touching the contemplated occupation
of Columbia river." I now transmit a re
port from the Secretary of State containing port from the Secretary of State containing the information embraced by that resolution, JAMES MONROE.

Washington, April 15, 1822. Papers transmitted with this report—

Ir. Monroets Mr. Baker, charge de affaires, trom Great Britain,
19th July, 1815 Mr. Baker to Mr. Monroe, 23d do. Mr. Bagot to Mr. Adams, 26th Nov. 1817 Mr. Rush to thesame, extracts

Mr. Rush to thesame, extracts
14th Feb. 1818
Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush, do 20th May, do
Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams, 25th July, do
Mr. Prevost to Mr Adams, 12th Nove, do

Suclosures of Mr Prevast. Act of surrender and acknowledgment.

B. Sketch of the settlement of Fort George, ith the cleared land.

Keith to Mr. Present Mr Prevost to Mr. Keith, Chart of the entrance into Columbia riv-

D. Plan of the establishment made by the

Russians, south of Cape Mendocino about seven leaves north of Bodega. The chevalies de Poletica to Mr. Adams

The chevalies de Poiesta translation. 11th Feb 1822 Edict of his imparial majesty. Mr. Adams to the chevalier de Poletica. 25th Feb. 1812. The chevalier de Pletica to Mr. Adams. 28th Feb. 1822.

translation. 28th Feb. 1822. Mr. Adams to the chevalier de Poletica, 50th March, 1822. The chevalier de Poletica to Mr Adams,

translation. 2d April 18
Extracts from the above document:

After quoting the words of the resolu-on, requiring the information contained in the documents the report of the Secre-

posed occipation of the Columbia river was presented to the consideration of Con-gress, at their last session, the minister of Great Britain, at two several interviews with the Secretary of State, suggested that Great Britain had claims on the North West Coast of America, with which he conceived that such occupation, on the part of the United States would conflict; and requested to be informed what were the in-tentions of the government of the U. States in this respect. The Secretary of State declined answering those enquiries, or discussing those claims, otherwise than in writing. But no written communications upon the subject have been received "

The Secretary of State to Mr de Poletica. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, 30th March, 1822. Sir-I have had the honour or receiving our letter of the 25th ult which has been submitted to the consideration of the President of the United States

From the deduction which it contains of

the grounds upon which the Articles of the Regulation of the Russian American Company have now, for the first time, extended the claim of Russia, on the north west coast of America; to the 51 deg of N. latitude, its only foundation appears to be the existence of the small settlement of Nov Archangelsk, situated, not on the American continent, but upon an island, in latitude 57; and the principle upon which you state that this claim is now advanced, is—that the 51st legree is equi distant from the settlement of Nov Archangelsk and the establishment of the United States at the mouth of the Columbia river. But from the same statement prescribed by the emperor Paul to the Rus sian American Company were fixed at the 55th degree of latitude, and that in assuming now the latitude of 51, a new pretension is asserted, to which no settlement, made since the year 1799, has given the colour

of a sanction.
This pretension is to ba considered, not only with reference to the question of territorial right, but also to that of prohibition to the vessels of other nations, including those of the United States, to approach within one hundred Italian miles of the coast. United States es an independent nation. their vessels have freely navigated those seas, and the right to navigate them is a part of

that independence.
With regard to the suggestion that the Russian government might have justified the exercise of sovereignty over the Pacific ocean as a close sea, because it claims ter-ritory both on its American and Asiatic shores, it may suffice to say, that the dis-tance from shore to shore on this sea in latitude 51 north, is not less than 90 degrees

of longitude, or 4000 miles.

As little can the United States accede to the justice of the reason assigned for the prohibition above mentioned.

The right of the citizens of the United

States to hold commerce with aboriginal without the territorial jurisdiction of other nations, even in arms and munitions of war is as clear and indisputable as that of navi gating the seas that right has never been exercised in a spirit unfriendly to Russia and although general complaints have occa sionally been made on the subject of this commerce by some of your predecessors, no specific ground of charge has ever been alleged by them, of any transactions in it which the United States were by the ordinary laws and usages of nations, boand einary laws and usages of nations, bound either to restrain or to punish. Had any such charge been made it would have received the most purely and attention of this government, with the sincerest and firmest disposition to perform every act and obligation of justice to yours, which could have been required. I am commanded by the President of the United States to assure you, that this disposition will continue to be entertained, together with the earnest desire that the most harmonious relations between the the most harmonious relations between the

the most harmonious relations between the two countries may be preserved.
Relying upon the assurance in your note of similar dispositions reciprocally entertained by his imperial majesty, towards the United States, the President is persuaded that the citizens of this union, will remain unmolested in the prosecution of their lawful commerce, and that no effect will be

given to an interdiction manifestly incompatible with their rights.

I am happy to renew the assurance of my distinguished consideration,

(Signed)
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[TRANSLATION]
The Chevalier de Poletica to the Secretary
of State
Washington, 21st March, (2d April,)

I had the honour vesterday to receive the letter which you were pleased to address to me, dated 30th March last, N. S. and, not being authorised to continue the discussion to which it refers, I find myself under the necessity of taking the contents of that letter ad referendum, reserving myself to com-municate it to my government as soon as

possible.
In the mean time I shall take the liberty of submitting to your consideration some observations which have been suggested to me by certain passages in your letter, which

me by certain passages in your letter, which require particular notice.

In the first official letter which I find the honour of addressing to you, dated loth (28th) February last, I thought I had succeeded in clearly demonstrating that the rights of Russia to the possession of a certain cuton of a certain o

merica; as far as these rights can be render occupation, and a possession not contested for more than half a century—that these rights, I say, go back to times considerably earlier than the reign of the Emperor Paul

When this sovereign granted, in 1799, to the Russian American Society its first char ter of incorporation, there had never been a question about abandoning to that company the right of sovereignty over one determinate portion of the North West Cast terminate portion of the North West 1 cast of America in all its plentitude. The question was purely and simply of conceding to the said company a part of the sovereignty, or rather certains acclusive privileges of commerce; and it is in this view that the act of 1799, to which you refer, sir, fixed the limits of the operations of the Russian

the limits of the operations of the Russian American Company.

The tights of sovereignty belonging to Russia could lose nothing of their local extent in consequence of the concessions made to that Company in the reign of the Emperor Paul. That these rights extended, in the opinion of the imperial government, far ther south than the 55th degree of latitude, appears evident from the structure of the 30 article of the act of incorporation, which authorizes the Company to form establish-ments south of the 55th degree of north lat-

But, what will dispel even the shadow of doubt in this regard, is the authentic fact, that, in 1789, the Spanish packet St. Charles commanded by Captain Flaro, found in the latitude 48 and 49, Russian establishments to the number of eight, consisting in the whole of 20 families and 462 individuals. These were the descendants of the compan ions of Captain Trhiricoff, who were sup-

ions of Captain Trhiricoff, who were supposed till then to have perished.

With such teles justifying the rights clamed by Russia, bu yoursel, sir, will agree, that it is perfectly immaterial whether the Russian establishment at Novo Archangelsk be small or large. If the rights of the territorial possession were measured according to the dimensions of the points occupied, what would become of the set of the United what would become of those of the United States upon a very considerable extent the same North West Coast? for the only American establishment ever yet known is certainly very inferior in stability to that of Russia at Novo Archangelak

In the same manner the great extent of the Pacific Ocean, at the 51st degree of lat itude cannot invalidate the right which Russia may have of considering that part of the ocean as closed. But, as the Imper al government has not thought fit to take ad vantage of that right, all further discussion on this subject would be idle.

As to the right claimed for the citizens of the United States of treding with the no

of the United States of trading with the na tives of the country of the northwest coast of America without the limits of the juris diction belonging to Russia, the imperial government will not certainly think of IT miting it, and still less of attacking it there. But I cannot dissemble, sir, that this same trade beyond the 51st degree will meet with difficulties and inconveniencies, for which the American owners will only have to accuse their own imprudence, after the publicity which has been given to the mea-sures taken by the imperial government for maintaining the rights of the Russian Ame-

maintaining the rights of the Russian American Company, in their absolute integrity!"

I shall not finish this letter without repeating to you, sir, the very positive assurance which I have already had the honour once of expressing to you, that, in every case where the American government shall udge it necessary to make explanations to that of the Emperor, the President of the United States may restassured that these explanations will be always attended to by the Emperor, my august sovereign, with the most friendly, and consequently the most conciliatory disposition.

Be pleased to accept, sir, the assurance

of my high consideration.
PIERRE DE POLETICA. Mr Cocke remarked that the gentleman from Va. [Mr. Floyd] who moved the reso-lution was not in his place, he therefore moved to lay the communication on the ta-ble, which was agreed to The communi-cation and documents were ordered to be

An engrossed resolution providing for the security of the public mail by the adoption of Imlay's plan therefor, was read a third

time and passed.

The house then went into a committee o the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Nelson of Va. inthe chair) on the bill in addi tion to the act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment-after which

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.

Thursday, April 18.
Mr Gorham's resolution, laid on the table vesterday, calling for information respecting the French ship La Pensee, was taken up and adopted.
Mr. Cloyd laid the following resolution

on the table.
Resolved, That the President of the United States he requested to cause to be com-municated to this house, if not injurious to the public good, any letter or communication, which may have been received from Jonathan Russed, Esq one of the ministers of the United States, who concluded the treaty of Ghent, atte the signature of that treaty, and which was written in conformity to the indications contained in said minister's letter dated at Ghent, 25th December,

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill in addition to an act to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establish-

ment The question recurred upon concurring with the committee of the whole in their amendments to the bill—but after a few prefatory remarks, Mr Tatrall moved that the bill with the amendments be laid on the ta ble-which was agreed to

ORDERS OF THE DAY. The house then resolved itselfinto a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the himmal ing further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1822, and for other pur-

poses.

Mr. Cocke moved to strike out the appropriation for fort Delaware, but alter a few explanatory remarks by Mr. Smith of Md the motion was withdrawn—and the appropriation for that fort and for forts Washington and Monroe, were respectively agreed to.

ly agreed to.

Mr Chambers noted to strike out the appropriation of \$50,000 for Fort Calhoun. This motion gave rise to a discussion which spread into a wide debate—the com-ittee, before any question was taken there on, rose and reported progress, and the

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEAND INTERESTING FROM

EUBOPE.
The arrival of the Hera'd, Fox, at Boston. in 33 days from Liverpool, gives us dates Ten Days later from Europe, than have been before received. The summary of the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, we present in this paper.
The most important facts disclosed are, that France is in a state of increased excite-

ment, indeed of actual convulsion. Deep dissatisfaction extends through all the De even been proclaimed. The causes of this agitation are obvious; and are well described in the following remarks of a Liverpool Editor o'The safety of France, as we have contended ever since the restoration, lay in the equipoise of each of the extreme par-ties into which it is divided.—That equipoise ties into which it is divided.—That equipoise is broken. The preponderance of either party would have been equally ominous.—The Ultra-royalists now predominate, and in the state to which their blind and heady measures are pushing that country it cannot long continue. Their wisdom lay in removing the fuel out of the way by which revolutions are fed; they have accumulated it, and put it within the reach of the facthe alternative in France now is—Revolu-

Office of the Commercial Advertiser,

New York, April 20.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
Ten Days Later from England.
Threatened Counter Revolution in France. By the snip Herald, arrived at Boston, rom Liverpool, London papers have been received of the 11th of March, containing the highly important intelligence that every appearance seemed to indicate the approach ot another revolution in France. The mea sures which have been for a long time in-cautiously pursued, by the adherents of the Bourbon family, to restore the ancient order of things, and which, in consequence of the very recent re-trictive impositions on the press, have burst upon the nation like a flash of lightning, it these accounts are to be believed.) have diffused almost u niversal discontent throughout the country Complaints were pouring in from all quar ters; reiterated attempts were making to oppose the constituted authorities; and, if private letters are to be credited, a revolution had a ready broken out in the interior, headed by General Benton, who is stated opposition to the government, and to have issued a proclamation, containing senti-ments hostile to the Bourbon family, and recommending their expulsion. A similar feeling is stated to be spreading throughout the departments, where Napoleon II is said to have been proclaimed as the rightful sovereign. Disturbances are even said to have taken place among the law students in Paris, and the cores of "Vive le Roi," and que la Charte," heard among the ding parties. It was necessary to call contending parties. out the Gen d'Arms before these commoti-

ons were suppressed

That France is at prese t in a very convulsed state there can be no doubt. The British government had received dispatches in great haste from Paris, which were considered of such importance, that Lord Lon-donderry, who had just sat down to dinner, on learning their contents, instantly rose from the table and hastened apparently in great agitation to his office. The Courier, alluding to the subject remarks, that othe peril is indeed the greater, because France is literally surrounded with the combustible materials of revolutionary explosion; and that Spain, the North of Italy, and Germaby, are so many sources whence the torrent of disaffection to legitimate government may receive inexhaustible supplies "

The London Globe, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser, from our correspondent in Landon says, five persons charged as parties in the conspiracy of San-mur have been tried and ser tenced to death by the military commission sitting at Tours Saumur appears to be a favourite seat of disaffection. A plot was discovered and defeated in December last. The present conspiracy in that town may have contributed to impress the recent disturbances in Paris

with a like character.

Two members of the Chamber of Deputies have been arrested, on suspicion of at-tempting to reproduce the scenes of the re-

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

As usual, we have contradictory statements as to the intentions of these two powers, neither of which, in our addion, are entitled to much attention. A letter from Odessa dated Feb. the 12th, states that a Odessa dated Teb. the 12th, States that a great number of Russian officers had arrived there, with long leaves of absence, from which a continuance of peace was inferred; and it is said to have been currently reportand it is said to have been currently reported on the Exchange at Liverpool, the 13th of March, that Lord Walpole, the British minister had arrived in London from Vienna, with a copy of the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey. On the other hand it appears from the language of Mr Tierney, in the House of Commons, that he believed ministers were fully aware of the arrivers of an exceeping rupture. The certainty of an approaching rupture. The Chancellor of the Exchequer neither con fessed nor denied this statement; on which the Morning Chronicle remarks, that there is now an almost universal conviction in the hest informed circles, that a Russian and Turkish war is inevitable.' We are inclined to think that this is the most correct

view of the subject.

The Emperor Alexander was looked for at Minsk to join the Imperial Guards, and then proceed to the grand army. It was also rumoured that he was forming an of fensive and defensive alliance with another

power. These are any other than symp-tums of a pacific disposition.

A letter from Odes-a states that the Schah of Persia has refused the intervention of the English Minister, and has issued a formal declaration of war against the Porte.

Notwithstanding the rumours of war, & of revolutions, and of insurrectionary movements, stocks at I wis and London appear to hold their ground. This, at least, is no proof of alarm on the part of the respective governments

ammunition for to 000 mer.

The British Luminary of March 10, e n-tains the following article, and with this MOST IMPORTANT INTELLI-

GENCE.

Received late last night from our correspondent at Paris.

We have just received the following very important communication from our exclusive correspondent at Paris. From other sources we learn, that a general rising against the Bourbons is deemed inevitable. All is suspicion and alarm. Several emi-nent political characters in London, have had their Paris letters stopped by the French Police. Momentous events are known to

be in progress.
All the agents of the Police have not intercepted it, you will receive a letter by this Morning's Courier, throwing somelight on the state of things here, and relative to the uncertainty that prevails with regard to Benton's operations. I have since writing, heard that the fact of his force being dispersed, is doubted by the Patriots; on the contrary, there is a very general belief that he has reached Nantes. If the ministers were satisfied with the despatches said to have been received from the Prefects, and other authorities, why are they not pub-listicd! This is a question asked by all par-ties. As to those who have prophesied the downfall of the present system, they main?

tain, that such is the opinion throughout France. If Benton can only hold out ten days, there is no doubt of a general rising; even to-morrow's post from the departments may clear up a number of points which are now involved in obscurity. Meantime the general tone of the Ultra Journals of this day is thought to furnish a conclusive argu-

ment in favour of the opinion, that the Pat-tiot general is still in the field.

"It is singular that the proclamation of Benton, has not yet appeared at Paris. I should not be surprised if it reached London before we got it here—so badly are things managed"

LATE FROM FRANCE-DIRECT. By the brig Orion, Smith, arrived at Bes-ton from Bordcaux, papers of the 17th nlt. have been received, containing Paris dates of the 13th. These papers state that the re-bet in Tours, Saumur and Angers, have been dispersed without difficulty; several have been arrested, and the troops have ma-

There appears to have been large collections of the people in different streets, hos-tile to the mission, which has produced the necessity of ordering out bodies of infantry and light cavalry to be stationed in differ ent positions. A proclamation was issued by the police, announcing the disturbances occasioned by the mobs, and the determinarequesting all good citizens to abstain from mingling in the crowd.

First Auxiliary BIBLE SOCIETY OF ANNE. ARUNDEL COUNTY.

An annual meeting of this Society will be held at Mount Zion Meeting-House, on Saturday the 4th May at 11 o'clock in the morning. April 25. 2w.

NOTICE. The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County will meet on Monday the 20th day of May next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers.

By order, WM. S. GREEN, CIL. April 25.

For Sale,

On a long credit and on very liberal terms; the following tracts of Land, viz:

The Rising Sun Farm. On the Baltimore road distant 10 miles from Annapolis, containing 268 acres, this farm s well set with clover. A farm called

"Howard's First Choice." Formerly occupied by Mr. Baldwin; ad-joining the Rising Sun Farm, containing 120 acres, and now occupied by Sabret Journey. A farm called

"Connexion,"

Containing about 250 acres, formerly own. ed by Major Thomas Dorsey, nine miles from Annapolis on the Baltimore road; the land lie on the west side of the main road pied by one Ri farm called "Prospect Plains,"

formerly occupied by Mr. Henry H. Brown, and now by Mr. Mordecai Welch; containing about 271 acres, lying on Round Bay, where one day will be established a Naval

bepot
Sunday farms on the Bodkin Neck, a
great part of which is in wood, and the
land of excellent quality. Apply to
RICHARD CATON,
Baltimore Or to Mr. JOSEPH SANDS, in Annipolis, who has a copy of the terms of sale.

April 25.

. For Sale, A LIKELY Mulatto Woman,

Between 19 and 20 years of age, stout and healthy, and accustomed to house work. Apply at this office. April 25



lidays, a Negro Man Philip Chew,

about 20 years of age. 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and very black. Whoever will secure the above fellow in the gaol of this county, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

LEONARD GARY.

