From the Manthly Magazine for April.

In Arta, in the Southern part of Epirus, in the territory of Aly Pasha of Janina in 1816. Aria in its present state contains a palace belonging to Aly, a residence for the French Consol, erected at the expense of the French government; but the property was lately disputed by Aly on the intermission of

Ahe customary gratifications. ...
Arta is the see of a Greek Arob Bishop, and possesses 26 thuranes, 7 synagogues and 5 mosques, to accommodate a populati-en of about 7000 Greek Christians, 800 Mahometans and a thousand Jews, who removed thither from the south of Italy, when forced to leave their homes in the 15th century. Such was the state of Arta when the plague broke out in May, 1516. The French Consul established in town instead of whidrawing from danger, holdy com plied with the request of the Turkish Go-vernor to remain in the place; that by his presence and influence he might in some measure restrain the disorder of the inhabit tants threatened with the pestilence, and suffering from famine. For the stock of flour in the town was exhausted, and the aqueducts which supplied the mills had been (purposely as it is believed) interrupt-ed. The real nature of the distemper which ed The real nature of the distemper which shewed itself in different parts of the town was kept secret; and as the French Consul continued in the place, the fears of the pub lic were abated, and the houses of the rich, which were supposed to contain stores of provisions, were saved from plunder. and the mills vater courses were repaired, began to furnish flour; but the places of worship were closed, to prevent the precess of cuous intercourse of the healthy, and those probably infected. The Greek Clergy visitable of the course of th ted the sick, the governor distributed gra tuitously provisions, and the consul daily repaired to those places in which the infected were confined. All this passed on for for sometime; but one morning the consulment in the street a young girl with her dress and hair in disorder, her body covered with pustules, and from them scales fell off like those of a fish in decay Longer to conceal the presence of the placue was now imposthe presence of the plague was now impos sible: fifteen or twenty persons were daily cut off by it, and it was judged necessary to announce the truth to the public. Then a suffragan bishop, in his sacerdotal dress his head covered with a long black veil passed through the streets, attended by a number of inferior clergy, carrying funeral torches, distributing holy water around him. and proclaiming that the destroying angel and proclaiming that the destroying angel was now present in the city. The dismal silence of the ceremony was only interrupted by the single voice of the bishop chanting the ancient funeral hymn, which commences with these words: "At the banquet of life we appear but for a day? The principal inhabitants now sought safety in the surrounding towns and villages, the consul repaired to his brother established in Patras in the Morea In the course of three months above two thousand persons fell under the scourge; and in the ensuing year (1817), two-thirds of the population of Arta were no more; eighteen months elapsed before the vawning graves were closed, and the consul returned to his post. The following is the letter he sent to his

brother in Patras, soon after his arrival in

"The pestilence is at an end: the remains of the people have returned to the town. The scourge has exhausted its venom, but during its course it has exhibited every ca-pricious but horrible character of its malignity. To say nething of the disorders in the head and stomach, and of the fever which usually characterises the plague, the concomitant signs of the malady were not less various than destructive. Not one of those who died was more than 48 hours ill. tortured by insatiable thirst, died hefore the appearance of the biles. had the breast and even the whole body covered with an eruption resembling currants. In some cases, large carbuncles after suppu ration, threw off sloughs of such thickness who had biles on the joints not one recovered. Persons of a weak constitution expired so exhausted that their bodies rapidly deeayed as if struck with lightning. Others died in paroxysms of convulsions and madness. A small number retained their reason to the last; but the greater number de-lirious and furious, would get on the tops of the houses and utter the most horrible screams. Often while in conversation to-gether, persons were seized by giddiness; the eyes became inflamed, the voice became loud; and they hastened to throw them selves into the wells or the river to quench the fire that devoured them. A general de-rangement of mind seemed to prevail among those even who were not affected by the distemper. My servants, terrified by beholding several persons perish in the house, and even in my bed chamber which was broken into, affirmed that they heard a voice which warned them to escape for their lives

"Since the cessation, the Greeks faney they see on a neighbouring hill a decrepit old woman, calling out again! again! The clergy themselves assure me that they observed fames breaking out of the graves of the infected. The whole people seem in some measure to be deranged."

On the formation of the government of the U.S. under the constitution, the House of Representatives consisted of 65 members. For the first census the number was increased to 105; for the second to 141; for the third to 161, and for the present, the fourth census, it will be organized with 212; making in a little more than 40 years, an increase of more than double its original number; while the ratio of representation has risen from 30 to forty thousand. population according to the census of 1790, was 3,921,327; that of 1800 was 5,319,762; that of 1810, 7,239,902; and that of 1820, is

NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES of FOOD. Last year a very interesting report on this subject was presented to the French Minister, by Messrs. Percy and Vanqeulin, two members of the Institute. The result of their experiments is as follows—In bread every hundred pounds weight are found to contain 30 pounds of nutritious matter; butcher's meat averaging the various sorts, contains only 35 pounds in one hundred; French beans (in the grain) ninety-two in one hundred, broad beans 69; peas 93; lentilles (a kind of half pea, 94 pounds in one hundred; greens and turnips furnish only 8 pounds of solid nutritious substance in one hundred; carrots 14lbs; and what is very remarkable 100lbs. of potatoes only yield 25lbs. of substance valuable as nutrition. One pound of good bread is equal to two pounds and a half or 3 pounds cof the best

From the Richmond Enquiret.
UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, &c.
An attempt has been made to raise a proudice against the higher schools, by staling Judice against the higher schools, by a thing that they were for the benefit of the rich alone, and widehed the actual distinction between them and the poor. This topic has been seized upon, not only in this state, but perhaps in every state, where these higher schools have been under consideration. We have never seen this ad captandum arfollowing extract from a memorial recently laid before the legislature of Connecticut by the President and Pellows of Yale Collage Add to this, that at these very insti-tutions scholars are bred up, who become the teachers of the poor—that from our pri-Add to this, that at these very instimary schools the choicest geniuses may hereafter be culled to he educated at the U hiversity and add to there specific facts the general advantages to be derived from them, in point of economy, of the illumination shed from these foct over the public mind, and of the moral force they commu-nicate to the state by which they are che rished, and the argument in their favour be-

"The advantages of education are not confined to those who are immediately in-structed. They extend to every class of the community. As the manners and dress of polished society descend from one rank to another; till something of their form and spirit, reaches even the humblest cottage; so the acquisitions of persons of superior education, are circulated among multitudes who have had no access to the original sources of information. Knowledge is ly diffused by social intercourse, in domes-tic conversation, in parties of business and pleasure. A spirit of inquiry is awakened. A taste for reading is produced, and the public understanding is invigorated. A sinle individual of exalted attainments, may

. But why should not the expenses of pub lic education, be defrayed wholly by t who are most immediately benefitted? cause, from the very nature of the higher seminaries of learning, they could never exist without aid from the public. They require a permanent establishment, buildings apparatus, professorships, and endowments which are to continue for life. Who ever erected a college, or even an academy, for the exclusive benefit of his own children? We might as well expect the traveller to construct his own bridles, roads, and hous es of entertainment

"Unless permanent funds are secured for cur literary institutions, our youth must either remain in comparative ignorance, or besent abroad for their education. We must be dependent on the bounty of other states, for those resources, which we neglect to provide for ourselves. This is in fact the case to a very considerable extent, at the present time. Many of our youth are sent to other colleges, which have the means of furnishing a cheaper education

"It is a point of high importance to the public, that collegiate instruction should be brought within the reach of those who are in moderate circumstances. We are aware of no prevalent error, on the subject of edu-cation, which is wider from the truth, than the opinion that the benefits of the higher seminaries of learning are principally en joyed by the rich. The fact is directly the reverse of this. The rich can always ob-tain an education for their children; either by sending them ablead, or by procuring for them private tuiton Unless public pro instruction, the wealthy will, in a great measure, engross the learning of the country. This will tend to throw the weight of litera ry influence into the same scale with that of tive aristocracy, inconsistent with the principles of republican government. It will could be furnished with means of education eminence. Talents are as often found in the dwellings of the poor as in the mansions of the rich. Who have in fact been the most useful and distinguished divines, phy sicians, and statesmen in New England? Is any great portion of them to be found among the sons of the opulent? The steeps of science are not often ascended, except by those who have been early accustomed to force their way through surrounding diffi-culties. This is so manifest to those who are acquainted with the history of literary men. as to have led an intelligent observer to re mark, that a college is a lottery, in which the sons of the poor draw all the prizes."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

SHOCKING PIRACY. The brig Aurilia, capt. Howland, of this port, was spoken on the 21st ult from Bal timore bound to New Orleans; she had been boarded on the 15th May, by two pi-ratical schooners armed with one 9 pounder, brass piece, two sixes, one pivot gun each, and manned with about 40 or 50 men each; off Key Sal. The passengers and crew were cruelly treated, beat with swords and pistols, and one of the passengers was hung up to the yard arm, and then dropped into the water apparently lifeless. The vessel was plundered of almost every thing -The passengers were robbed of all thei clothing, watches, breast pins, &c except what apparei they had on when captured. The women* on board were brutally ravished, and the most shocking excesses committed upon their bodies. After committing the most wasteful and indiscriminate plunder, and inflicting upon the crew and pas-sengers acts of the most barbarous enormity and shameful indulgencies, they ordered the captain to cut the cable and be off about 10 o'clock the next morning Brigs Hiram, of Newport, capt. Weeks: Fair Trader, of Boston, and Busy, of R. I. were taken the same day, anchored near the Aurilla, all robbed, &c. and all released about the same time. The Aurilla was Fobbed of all her papers, as well those which belonged to sengers. Capt H. stated that on the 17th he fell with the US schr. Shark, and after receiving a Lt. on board (to proceed in the vessel to New Orleans, capt. H apprehending difficulty on his arrival, having no papers) she shaped her course for Key Sal, to look after the pirates. A later account says .hey are all blacks

A man named John Townsend, who for wager had undertaken to walk backwards 38 miles in 12 hours on three successive days, had accomplished his task. He was days, had accomplished his task. He was to commence a second task for a waga., viz to walk 150 miles in three successive days, of 14 hours each day, 75 miles forwards, and 75 backwards. He is a stout well made principles and a good education, and he will find his way in the dark,

Wheeling, (Va) June 2.

HYDROGEN GAS.

Mr. Edward Phelps has been for some time boring for salt water, on the margin of Wheeling creek, about half a mile from tha town. On Monday last, at the depth of 413 feet from the bed of the creek, he struck a vein of water of an excellent quali ry, and at the same time perceived a strong current of air issuing from the mouth of the well, which has continued ever since with-out abatement, and is found to be highly inflammable Whether it is pure hydrogen or hydrogen combined with some other substance we are not able to say—it burns without any offensive smell. Similar phonomena have been witnessed at most of the should like to see the opinion of philosophem on the question, Does this gas exist naturally in the bowels of the earth, or is it caused by the decomposition of water?

Among other tales of high life which ap pear in the fashionable English periodicals, we were struck with the following:

LOVE TOKENS. The giving or receiving of hair, as a token of love or remembrance, has been long considered dangerous, nay fatal, to the dura-tion of an attachment. Never was the jus-tice of this objection rendered more manifest, never more strongly exemplified, than by a late "marriage in high life." The now countess of B was othe relict of the late E T D , Esq " and oin one little month, or ere those shoes were old," and so forth, we find her once more "a young and blooming bride." The countess was remarkable for a beautiful head of hair -(was we say, for it has not had time to be renewed.) . On the decease of her late beloved husband, she approached the coffin in which his remains were about to be inclos ed; seized a pair of seissors, and (oh, heavy tale!) cut off, at one fell swoop," those beau teous ringlets, "which (as she pathetically exclaimed upon this occasion) he had loved o much while living, and which he should bear with him to the grave," suiting the action to the word, she cried with Gertrude essweets to the sweet." strewed them on his corpse, and was borne away inanimate— Peace to his manes!

MASONIC.

A Society, entitled "The Palestine Ma-sonic Miss-onary Society," has been formed at Louisville, (Ken.) the object of which is to assist in spreading the Holy Scriptures It is composed, as its name imports, of Ma-

The following is extracted from an obituary notice of the late Colonel JOHN MKIN-STRY, who died lately in the town of Livingston, (State of New York) aged 80. "At the first call of his country, (says the Hudson Whig) he engaged in her service; and from the memorable battle of Bunker's Hill, with which her sanguinary trials began, down to the surrender of Cornwal-

lis at York town, with which they gloriously ended, his zealous and efficient support was given to the cause offreedom. He had been repeatedly and severely wounded; and some of the enemy's balls he has borne with him to the tomb in which his remains are deposited As a partizan officer he wa particularly distinguished; and in many instances he showed, that to a daring spirit of gallantry, (which was, perhaps, his most peculiar characteristic) he added the skill and conduct so seldom attained, and yet so indispensable to the formation of that cha One incident in the life of this ve At the battle of the Cedars, (thirty miles above Montreal, on the St. Law-rence) col McKinstry, then a captain in col. Patterson's regiment of continental troops, was twice wounded and taken prisoner by the Indians. The intrepidity of capt McKinstry, as a partizan officer, to which we have alluded above, had rendered him alike the object of their fears, and of officers were too much in dread of their savage allies, on account of their vast superiority of numbers, to risk an interposition of their authority to prevent the horrid sacri fice they saw preparing. Already had the victim been bound to the tree, & surround ed by the faggots intended for his immolation; hope had fled-and in the agony of despair he uttered that mystic appeal which the brotherhood of masons never disregard; when as if Heaven had interposed for his preservation, the warrior Brandt understood him and saved him. Brandt had been educated in Europe; and had there been initiated into the mysteries of free masonry —
The advantages of education, and his native strength of mind, gave him an ascendancy few other chiefs possessed. His utmost en. deavours were accordingly used, and they were happily successful, in obtaining for McKinstry an immediate respite, and an e-ventual ransom. After the settlement of peace, he retired to the cultivation of his farm in the vicinity of this city, sustaining an unblemished reputation and enjoying the reward of his toils and sufferings, in the respect which was accorded, as well to the rectitude of his private life, as the patriotic services he had rendered to his country. services he had rendered to his country.— His remains were yesterday consigned to the tomb; and it is needless to say that an immense concourse of people were present, o pay the last sad duties to one so honour ed and esteemed. His, funeral obsequies were conducted by the Hudson Lodge, and here was a peculiar fitness—an impressive colemnity—in performing the masonic rites solemnityof sepulture for a brother whose connexion with the order had once saved him from an untimely death—had given him back as an ornament to society for more than forty years—and alforded a proof so undeniable of the excellence of the institution.

From the Hudson Whig.

One circumstance, connected with the extraordinary adventure of the late Col. McKinstry with the Indians, as mentioned in our last, deserves to be recorded, as honourable to all the parties concerned. On hearing of the death of Brandt, Col. McKinster then suit information. Rinstry, then quite infirm, came several miles to attend the next regular meeting of the Hudson Lodge; where he stated the obligation he owed to that Indian chief. It was unanimously voted that the members of the lodge should wear the customary badge of mourning for a deceased brother, which was accordingly done.

From the Balt. Morning Chroniels.
We tearn that Ephraimi Bacon' has been appointed by the "Society for Domestic and Foreign Missions," instituted by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a Chatechist and School-master, on the coast of Africa; that Mrs. Bacon has been expected by the same on the coast of Africa; that pirs, patch as-been appointed School-mistress in the same employ. We learn further, that this is done with a view of organizing a permanent mis-sion on the African coast, and that this ap pointment is approved of by the Colonization Society, in expectation of the protection which their settlement extends Mr. Bacon has been by the same authority, empowered to collect contributions for the above men-

To those who do not know Mr. Bacon ve need only remark, that both himself and his wife, have already resided in Africa; that he is the brother of that hero of Christ, Samuel Bacon, who died on the shore of Africa, while enrolled in the service of Christian benevolence. His brother Ephraim, has enlisted as a soldier in the same glorious cause; he has undertaken to fight under the standard of his Redeemer, on the desolate shores of Africa, in the humble hope, that under the divine blessings, milli-ons and millions, will hereafter be led to the foot of Calvary, and to rejoice in the heams of Christian light Perhaps his ashes are destined to mingle with those of his brother, who fell a glorious marter to the cross. We can only say, that he has our best wishes for success-

Go on, tho' Atheists laugh and fools revile, Go on, rewarded by a Father's smile.

LIFE PRESERVING DRESSES A person who has invented a dress of this escription, gave an exhibition of its ef. fects, in company with another person, Monday afternoon. They both walked for sometime perfectly upright in the water near the Governor's Island, and one of them came ashore at the battery. Another exhibition will take place next week, when it is intended to test the usefulness of the dress in cases of shipwreck. NY. Com Adv.

Batavia, (NY.) June 12. A PANTHER

Of extraordinary size (measuring 9 feet in length) was found dead a few days since on the on the lake shore near the mouth of Johnson's creek, in Oak Orchard, in this county, supposed to have perished in a rencontre in the water with a deer. Another their species that have been discovered in this part of the country for twelve or four-teen years, and were believed to have been totally extirminated.

FROM MATANZAS.

Capt Fosdick informs, that on the 29th of May, an English brig arrived there from Turks Island, which was fallen in with on Key Sal Bank by two piratical schr's and robbed of three men, the captain and mate hung by the neck, and the former so much cut and bruised, that he was unable to leave his bed, and it was doubtful whether he would recover.

A resolution has passed the House of Re presentatives of Massachusetts, that the members of the legislature shall be paid from the state treasury. Hitherto every town has been obliged to pay its own representatives and in many cases, when there was no great party question to be agitated, n.a. ny towns have voted not to send any representative, in order to savethe expense. One of the Boston papers states that two thirds f the Boston papers states that of the towns are unrepresented the present

The Grand Jury, at Albany, NY, on the 13th inst on a visit to the debtors prison, found that mot a single individual was confined within its walls."

Boston, June 7.

FIRE AT PORTLAND. A letter from Portland, dated Saturday, at 7 o'clock, P. M. says: __ We have just returned rom the fire, which we have been ighting for tour hours. It began on the resterly side of Green street, nearly oppo site Matthew Cobb's store, and consume about fifteen stores and a number of dwelling houses, several of which were brick .annet he estimated The loss cannot be estimated at this moment. The wind was very high Lines were formed to the cove, as the water in the wells was very low. For a long time it was feared that all in that quarter of the town would be consumed We have no time to give particulars, as the mail is closing."

The above is all the information we have re-

From Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War. lies, the French, to state, that during our Revolutionary struggle for freedom, they invariably endeavoured to harmonise with our citizens, relinquishing, on most occasi ons, with distinguished politeness, their own modes and prejudices, to conform themselves to the habits and customs of America.— They did indeed carry their desire to please and conciliate to such an extent, that fremember, on one occasion, a French officer being asked by Gen. M intesh; (presiding at a court martial, and desiroits to administer an oath, that his evidence should be giv en with impertiality)—(OF what religion he was?" replied very readily—(The American, Sir;" thinking, undoubtedly, that it was a duty to conform as much as possible to the religious opinions of the people in whose cause he had drawn his sw whose cause he had drawn his sword. And this appears the more probable, for time be-ing allowed for reflection, and the question varied, by substituting what faith, instead of what religion, he exclaimed—C'est bien une autre affaire-Roman Catholique Apostolique, Mon General."

SUMMARY OF LATE NEWS FROM FRANCE.

From the New York American. Accounts from France in relation to th affairs of Turkey; Greece and Russia are of a less pacific character than those which reach us from England. By the Draper, re-cently arrived at this port from Havre, it appears that the Greeks continue the struggle, and have wretted Negropont an important island in the Archipelago from the Dominion of the Turks. Their cause, at present, is represented to be flourishing.—
The Provisional Government is removed from Argos to Corinth, from whence is has issued a declaration of independence, and he constitution of Greece. Corinth comwhich it can have very active communica-tions with the islands of the coasts of the

· * , "

to the state of the first of th vessels, laden with ammunition for the and a large sum of thoney, sent by th

and a large sum of thoney sent by the reto Courschid Pacha, has also been interted.

The Emperor of Kussia remaint aImperial head quartifis at Minar said
preparations for war are and to be proping. An emberge time been hid thouTurkish vessels trading to the mouth of the Danube; and the fibes en flottille has also
ed from Ismael to the Rinile at the comence of the Pruth and the Danube; to
commercial affairs of Hangis are not
flourishing as the military Great said
merous failures have taken place at 8t
tersburg, and the rate of dinterent;

merous failures have taken place at 8. A tersburg, and the rate of interest per cent in the espital.

The Petersburg Gazette, amounter the considerable sums continue to be sent the relief of the Greek refugees in Ram. In addition to half a million roubled in scribed for the relief of his countrying Counseller Warwati, Prince Galitin hereceived 900,000 roubles.

The Journal de Paris gives a latter in Lemberg of the 16th ult. which a latter the Russian army have crossed the Print several points.

several points.

France continues to be disturbed in ve ous parts of the interior, but the comations are of a character not likely to jone dize the stability of the government.

At Aulincourt, 3,000 sheaves of whe 200 sheep and 3,500 tresses of hay were co

200 sheep and 3,500 tresses of hay were en sumed by fire, and threatening letters up placards are distributed.

The works to effect a junction better the Canal de l'Ourea and Seine, and

In Spain the Cortes had adopted in aclast, with the exception of a slight and ment, the proposition of the committee inviting the government to take imme stens to establish commercial relations he American colonies which had obtain their independence.

From Italy it is stated that the Pen

health is perfectly restored, and the He

Father has resumed his daily airings.

The Swiss government has received note from M Zea claiming the recognits of the independence of Colombia, and posing the establishment of commercial recognitions. ations. According to the usage of federal constitution, the communication be transmitted to the 22 Cantons.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIE We have already given sufficient spenens of the debates in the French Cham of Deputies, to show that they come resemble more the disputatious wranging of a juvenile debating club, than the gradilletations of a national council; but to stronger light than has yet been shown characteristic national foibles that accu ally discredit the proceedings of the Fra Legislature. The controversy relates printed lists required by law to be publish

M. Cassimir Perrier asserts that the P fect of Paris had refused printed lists of electors to the Deputies of the Departm of the Seine.

(Voices on the right or ministerials They are stuck up every where, you only to read them only to read them

M Cassimir Perrier, (with warmth We only demand of you copies of the

lished lists.

(Voices on the right)—Well read the
M. de Corcelles. Print them in la M. de Corcelles. Print them in la characters, and dont oblige us to use

(Voices on the right)-They are suff ently legible.

M. Demarcay—Sometimes you fix the on a level with the pavement; sometimes

the third story—(violent murmurs in co tradiction)—we are obliged to get ladden peruse them.—(General bursts of law

M. de Corcelles-'Tis a trick; you tri with the elective franchise. The President-M. Corcelles you'he no right to speak. M de Corcelles-It is a fraud.

The President-You disturb the order M. de Corcelles-It is only one of many you commit.
The President—I tell you again you

M. de Corcelles-Then I must taket right, as you are about to put the question.

M. Demarcay—It is only thus that can now and then slip in a truth. an now and then slip in a truth.

M. Constant, (to those around him)

lence gentlemen.

M Corbiere-I said then-M Demarcay-You cannot destroy

The President_M Demarcay you turb the order in speaking from your pla and indeed you would have no right speak in the tribune, as you are not not tume.* (General laughter on the right)
The Minister of the Interior—Wester be put to an immense expense to fur copies of these lists to all who apply

M. de Corcelles-You never refuse th M. de Corcelles—You never reducted to your emissaries.

The question was subsequently put a carried. The Minister of the Interior turning to his seat, was grotently aport phised by a group which he passed, ming round to answer them.

M. Perrier says—Get into the inlum you wish us to hear you.

M. Chauvelin, rushes into the miss the group, and they all talk together, (Voices on the right)—To your segontlemen. M. Chauvelin, sit down. I turnish is shameful.

gentlemen. M Chauvelin, sit downs tumust is shameful.

M. Galviehe at length gets the floor, use our own phrase, and hegins to spon the 10th article. The left side is must be sufficiently deserted. The right side is similarly deserted. The right side is similarly deserted. The right side is similarly to the ministry and the orator himself. It is after three quarters of an hour aming after three quarters of an hour aming after three quarters of an hour aming the second division of his special.

Some members observe—it is here
past 6 o'clock, and it is wholly impacting
the orator to read the rest of his res
as it all will be published. [A red
to some of our own long winded hard
ers.]

The president says We will no way -the orator may finish the restalhis tomorrow, if he pleases.

The deputies are not allowe the chamber unless in fall emiform, sword, &c. There is adjoining the dressing room, where the prairie themselves for debate; and after spair shed their coats to be more at case in 1

MARYLAND GAZETTE

arraigome

manded mon

the public.

hed too muc

àl Intelligen

in effect, the

-that what

batances due

"ex.parte a

representativ differently;

so thinking

citizens, we things—we records are

made by the

e right; bei

good reason

the contra

knows, grea

outstanding

bring myself

of outstandir

editors of the some of their

editors, in

of the "Nat

ter of the 8tl

they acciden

troller of the

esq. now forth that he

for the sum him many y

And then the

Here is breath!" an

counted for

misreprese

will take spe

false stateme The editors are the prin

for both hor

lative to the

t more in t

vou an idea

artiality of

hev are 🗖

question-tiground," I

donbt,) 🕶a the public

eferred to.

ling at what

was a misst

in their pos

press) an of

the sum of

relation to t

(says the th

Again:—

counts is bu

and who pr

individuals

settled acco

nesty in the

at such a m made too, d

and proofs is it for thes

misrepreser

will endeav

the whole

My stateme

Let the cou

to me, acco also lab til they do men place

•See repo

of Kentuck

o show

the people

In that pa

Annapolis, Thursday, June 27,

Haring understood that the notice which was taken in our last paper of the decision of the court of appeals in the cases of the State of Maryland against James A. Buchman, and sthers, has been in spins measure misapprehended, and deem it an act of justice to the individuate Concerned, to add a few words in explanation. By the expression, adecided against the parties accused, is not to be understood, that the court expressed any spinion, with regard to the trail of the charges preferred. On this subject it was impossible that they could have formed an opinion, as no evidence was offered in the interior court, and of course none could be brought to the view of the court of appeals. The case was simply this. When the indictments were called up for trail in Harford, county, they were demurred to by the defendants, who maintained, that the facts charged would not, if proved, constitute a criminal offence, and that there fore they were not bound to answer. The constitute a crimination and to answer. The fore they were not bound to answer. The demurrer wassust sined by the Harford county-court. Dorsey, thief justice, dissenting. This decision was appealed from by the District Attorney's on behalf of the state of Maryland, and the sale were brought up by writs of error to the court of appeals, who reversed the judgment that had been given in Harford, and ordered the cases to be remanded for trial. All therefore that has been determined is, that the facts stated in the in dirtments amount, if proved, to the crime of conspiracy. To this extent only did we intend to convey the idea that the court had selecided against the parties accused " They have only expounded the law. The facts are to be judged of by another tribunal, which will decide on the guilt or innocence fthe accused from the evidence that may b

Taking it for granted that the real question before the court was inversally underguage used by us was liable to misconstruct uniform mode of speaking on such subjects. Where a question either of law or fact is at issue between two parties, if the side maintained by one of them be adopted, is any thined by one of them be adopted, is any thing more common than to say it has been decided against the other? and is not this phrasedopy in fact strictly correct? As it appears, no ever, to be thought not suffici-ently explicit, we have now most cheerfully done every thing in our power to render if

COURT OF APPEALS. Wednesday, June 19th. The argument in House vs. House was communed by Schley and Taney for the apelies, and Pigman for the appellants.

I'hnreday 20th. igman concluded hisargument in House House and the case was closed by Wirt behalloof be appellants. The case of Ann Berry and Zachariah Berry, an appeal from the court of chance-ry, vs. Joseph Kent, adm'r. of Rinaldo Johnson, was opened by Taney for the ap-

Friday 21st. The argument of Berry vs. Kent was Dorsey, (Attorney General,) for the appel

Saturday 29d. Magruder continued the argument in Ber-ly vs. Kent, for the appellee

Monday 24th.

The argument in Berry vs. Kent was concluded by Taney on the part of the appellants.

pellants.

The case of Jones vs. Sluby. (an appeal from chancery.) was regued by Mosle for the appellant, and Magnider for the appeller.

From the Federal Republican. To the People of the United States.

Before I enter upon the arduous, and, I will add, very unpleasant duty, of bringing your view some of the most prominen abuses of the present administration, as rehtes to the misapplication, and improvident advances of the public money, exhibited in the reports of last year to Congress, 1 beg your indulgent attention while I offer a few

Preliminary remarks.

By reference to the acts of the late session of congress, which appropriate monies for the public service, it will be seen, that that body has found itself constrained to heck, as far as it could, the unwarrantable theer, as tar as it could, one unwarrantable and hajigustifiable proceedings of the executive officers of the government, in paying away the public money to individuals to whom it is not due it had, it seems, been has been confided be care of the public tressure of the nations to pay to individuals, from time to time, considerable sums out of the public treasure, then these same in the public treasure, the treasure in the same in the sa dividuals, at the same time; were largely in-dividuals, at the same time; were largely in-dividuals, at the United States. A course of capduct at once so unjust to the country, and disreputable to those concerned in it, is and disrepritable to those concerned in it, is it upsliered, without a parallel in the history of this of any other country, making any petensions to the practice of justice and right. That men should be found in our infinit republic, who, at the very moment they are making loud and solemn assertations of their patriotism, and of their devotedness to the public interest; whose special daty it is to husband the public redevotedness to the public interest; whose especial duty it is to husband the public resources, and stand as faithful, honest centically to go the love of popularity, or from some other cause, which i will not prefind to name, permit and sanction abuses of his kind, must be matter of etcp regret to eyery realhonest and faithful himd to the country. The laws of congress, to which I allude are those which probability the officers of this government from paying

the Nationa congress. From to ented itsel

by which I allands are titose which i prohibit to efficers of this government from paying the public money to any rerson who, at the sine of making chim for it, shall be in the total occupant of the missibly be a more severe censure on the prisat administration than this? What has more severe censure on the prisat administration than this? What has more severe censure on the prisat administration than this? What has more severe censure on the prisat administration than this? What has more severe censure on the prisat administration than this? What has a wild cloud ed of a mu whilst at the same time to an exceutive in person that important trust reposition the sole in you, of guarding and into this reposition that some treature in the property in the sole's money, you have persoited public signatures and peculators, at the very time that y were largely indebted to the public limitary, to draw from that same treasury which produces the sole of the same of money, without shillings, and which produces the same of money, without shillings, and which produces the same of money, without shillings, and which produces the same of money, without shillings, and which produces the same of money, without shillings, and which produces the same of money without shillings, and which produces the same of money without shillings, and which produces the same of money without shillings, and which produces the same of money without shillings, and the same of money without shillings. ed of a mur western wi