

From the New-England Farmer. -- POINTS OF A HORSE.

A good horse is a desirable acquisitio and he who finds one, in the course of his life, may think himself lucky. The points or marks of a good horse, are perhaps not generally known among your readers, tho to many they be familiar. A person whom well acquainted with the marks indicative of a good horse, is not very likely to be de served in regard to his physical powers though he may be with respect to the CHARACTER of the animal. My object is merely to give some of the most prominent marks, or points of a good horse; a description of which may serve as a guide in the selection of this useful animal. I be gin with the head, which ought to be small sod progressively to diminish in weight and size, as it approaches the nose. The neck ought to be short and light. The head cannot be too small, nor the neck too short and light. The reason is obvious. The head and neck of the horse are placed The head and need of the noise are placed wholly anterior to his points of support.—
The shorter the neck therefore, and the lighter the head, the less likely is the horse to stumble and fall. The more weight there is anterior to the fore legs of a horse, the more difficult it is for him to keep his ba lance, or to recover himself on making a false stop. This can be explained upon th principles of the lever, or by the steel-

A horse with a long neck is not only more likely to fall, but his wind cannot be so good The longer the neck, the more difficult is the access of air to the lungs. A horse, therefore, with a long neck, will have short wind; and is only calculated for slow draught. He will not answer for the turf. No horse can run well with a long

The next point is the shoulder, several eircumstances concerning which are impor-tant to be considered. The scapula or shoul der blade ought to be broad and long, and the muscles attached to it thick and large. When the hand is passed down the neck, and the shoulder blade cannot be felt, it a mounts to a certainty that that horse has good action. The apparent thickness of the shoulder depends upon the obliquity of the shoulder blade, and in proportion as it is ob-lique, so is its motion limited.

The carcass of a horse ought to be a sub-

lect of particular attention: This cannot circular. A cylinder gives the great est possible capacity. A horse therefor with a round chest, has more room for the expansion of the lungs than a horse with chest otherwise formed. His wind mus therefore be better; besides he fats much easier; he requires less food. A horse with a round chest will keep fat upon any thing. whereas it is impossible to fat a horse with a narrow or flat chest A horse with a thin narrow chest cannot bear heat, has bad

wind, is always lean, weak and tender.

The vigor of a horse depends on the formation of the carcass morethan on any other careass contains the heart and all the im-

portant and vital organs
The spine or back, which extends from the fore to the hind quarters, cannot be too short for strength. A short hump back is indicative of great strength, especially in carrying weights. We such bridges for the purpose of adding to their strength, and a horses back may be compared to a bridge and the four legs the four pillars of support The shorter the arch the greater weight i will support, and for the same reasons horse with a short, curved, or hump-back (other things being equal,) will carry the greatest burthen.

Although a short back is indicative of it is not of speed and action. A long back most obviously gives greater room for action. A long back, however, must be weak back; and unable to support heavyweights. In choosing a horse, therefore, for common use, it will be best that he should have a back of a medium length; neither too long nor too short.

The hind quarters of a horse ought to be

long. I mean by hind quarters, the parts from the haunches backwards, the parts which lie between the os ilium and the os

The hock or gambrel ought to be long & joint, corresponds to the same bone in th joint, corresponds to the same bone in the human subject. The longer this bone is, & the further it projects backwards, by so much the greater length of lever do the muscles act, which are attached to it. It must be obvious, therefore, that this is a very important point in a horse, and one that ought never to be overlooked. It is that ought never to be overlooked. It is impossible to have a good horse without a good hock. A horse may be a good animal with bad fore legs, but he never can be with a bad hock. The forelegs merely support the body, the hind legs propel it forward. The horse puts himself in motion and performs all his functions solely by the muscles attached to the or select. The form muscles attached to the os calcis. The further this bone projects backward, the lon-ger is the lever by which the muscles act, and the greater will be the propelling pow-

The legs of a horse ought to be flat, the bones small and muscles large. Bones do not give strength, and when the benes of the leg are sufficiently large to support the weight of the animal, all over this is superfluous; it is a dead weight upon his motions Bones are mere levers, and the skeleton a mere frame, on which the muscles act - Bones are, in themselves inert substances. Muscles give strength. All the motions of the animal are performed by his muscles. The relative position of the bones may be such as to add very much to the power of the muscles. When the bones are so placed with regard to each other, as to give a long leverage to the muscles, such muscles act with thereased power; and in this consists, in a greal degree, the excellency in the me-chanism of the horse.

The above are the most prominent marks or points, as they are called, of a good horse. In the purchase of a horse, however, many other circumstances are to be taken into consideration. It is of immense consa quence that he should have perfect feet. It is obvious, that a horse with bad feet, however, good his points may be, must be rather over good his points may be, must be rather a useless animal. A horse with bad feet, is always an unsafe horse; he will always trip, and is very liable to fall. Any t enderness or uneasiners about a horse's feet, renders thim unsafe. Even a shoe that does hot set ray, will surely capse a horse to trip.

THE COTTON MANUPACTORY At Waltham, is owned by gentlemen of Bostop, and is unquestionably the most extended of any one in the United States. We have heard it stated that the capital is sin hundred thousand dollars. About 500 workmen are employed, (but few boys or girls) nearly all of whom are Americans.—
The weekly expences are about 22000. The weekly expences are about \$2000, which amounts to upwards of one hundred thousand dollars in a year. There are manufactured thirty-five thousand yards of cloth in a week, or in a year, one million eight, hundred and tweaty thousand yarded which cloth, for shirting and sheeling, is daily gaining credit in every section of the Union. The machinery, too, is in many respects superior to the English; so that this extension etc. blick machinery are provided to the extension etc. blick machinery. sive establishment may emphatically bestyl-ed the pride of America. Boston Gaz.

LABOUR AND THE RAW MATERI.

It is stated that one round of Sea Island Cotton worth twenty cents in Savannah, when sent to England and converted into green gauze, sells for about 80 dollars; and e pound of flax converted into fine Brussels lace, will obtain nearly \$400!

NATIVE TALENT.

The medal, which was voted by the British Society of Arts, in London, to Mrs. Wells, of Weathersfield, Coun. (formerly Miss Woodhouse.) for her ingenuity in manufacturing the straw hat which was some time ago cagried to England, has been lately received by that lady. It is of perfect ly pure silver, about the circumference and twice the thickness of a crown; with various emblematic devices, elegantly executed. on one side, and on the other a short in-scription, stating who gave it, to whom it was given, and for what reason.

MINES IN NORTH-CAROLINA Gold and Silver, as well as Lead in con siderable quantities, have lately been discoered in Lincoln county, in the state of N. Carolina.

THE CANADAS

The postponement by the British Parlia-nent, of the bill for re uniting the two Ca nadian Provinces, has given great dissatisfaction in those colonies.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.

On the first night of Cooper's performance on the Cincinati boards, a circumstance happened which should not be lost to the

"Othello" was the play. The fame of the great tragedian had drawn a crowded audience, composed of every description of persons—and among the rest a country lass of sixteen, whom (not knowing her real name) we will call Peggy. Peggy had never before seen the inside of a playhouse. She entered at the time Othello was making his defence before the Duke and Senate of Ve nice: the audience were unusually attentive to the play, and Peggy was permitted to walk in the lobby until she arrived at the door of the stage box, when a gentleman handed her in without withdrawing his eyes from the distinguished performer, and her beau, a country boy, was compelled to remain in the lobby. Miss Peggy stared about main in the lobby. Miss Peggy stared about a moment as if doubting whether she was in the proper place, till casting her eyes on the stage, she observed several chairs unoc cupied: it is probable this circumstance a lone would not have induced herto take the step she did-but she observed the people on the stage appeared more at their ease than those among whom she was standing, and withal much more sociable—and as fate would have it, just at that moment, Othello looking nearly towards the place where she was situated, exclaimed

·Here comes the lady." The Senators half rose, in expectation of eeing the "gentle Desdemona," and Othel lo advanced two steps to meether—when lot the maiden from the country stepped from the box plump on the stage, and advanced towards the expecting Moor! It is impossible to give any idea of the confusion that followed-the audience clapped and cheered-the Duke and Senators forgot their dignity-the girl was ready to sink with con sternation—even Cooper himself could not help joining in the general mirth; the uproar lasted for several minutes, until the gentle man who hand haded her into the box, helped the blushing girl out of her unpleasant

It was agreed on all hands that a lady never made her debut on the stage with more eclet than Miss Peggy

HOW TO PREVENT A HORSE

FROM FALLING.

An honest tar hired a horse o carry him few miles: but before he had got many yards he found he possessed the usual ex-cellenges of the unfortunate four footed hirelings of the roads, such as blindness, lame ness, stumbling, &c. The sailor, however, (being unshipped twice with very little cere in the length of half a mile, by the nonv mony in the length of half a mile, by the animal falling on his knees) hit upon a very whimsical mode of curing the impediment —which was, by tying a stone to the tail; and in that state rode it several miles swear ing "shiver my timbers, but it is a good way to hinder the ship's going too much ahead."

OH, MY EYE, BETTY MARTIN! Many of our most popular vulgarisms have their origin in some whimsical perver sion of Language or of fact. St. Martin is one of the worthies of the Romish calen one of the worthies of the Romish calendar, and a form of prayer to him commences with the words—"Oh, mini beate Martine;" which by some desperate fellow, who was more prone to punning than praying, has furnished the plebeian phrase so well known in the modern circles of horse-laughter. laughter.

ROACHES.
Mr. Poulson-Your correspondent of Saturday wishes to know some plan for the destruction of Cockroaches. For several vears past I have been much annoved by these very unpleasant visitors, and have now adopted a method for destroying them,

which promises to be successful.

Purchate an earthen pan, to hold about half a fallon, glazed in the inside, and rough on the out, put in it a gill of molasses, mixed with one-third water, and place the pan against the wall of the chimney, or any other fless that the Rosether frequent other place that the Rosches frequent. I have pursued this method for the last three nights, and have caught upwards of 400.
Phil. American. 1, 14 3 4

FOREUGN.

LATE FROM BNGLAND By the ship Cinneinnatus serviced at New-

ter says, withe papers are filled with accounts of the King's arrival at Edinburg." THE KING'S RECEPTION.

The 15th was appointed for the Royal entrance into Edinburg, and the Edinburg Gazettes of that day give splendid accounts of the pageant. We give a summary.

The early part of the morning was cheerless and glooms: but it cleared up before 10 less and gloomy; but it cleared up before 10 o'clock, when to the Firth of Forth, under

any circumstances a beautiful prospect, evas added the splendour of the Ruy al ship-ping, eccupying an octangular position in the water, at nearly equal distances from the Royal water. the Royal yatch:

And on the porth within the ring. Appear'd the form of England's King. The streamers from the ships, particularly the Admiral's, were decorated with all the colours of the rainbow, forming an arch a long her rigging, from stem to stern. The expanse of the sea in this part of the harbour, was covered with bold and pleasure yatches, filled with elegantly dressed people. ple, all anxious to pass and have a glance at the Royal Yacht. The whole view pre-sented a beautiful combination of attractive scenery, and animated bustle. The crags and towers, and stupendous hills which o verlook the city, were covered with people, gazing through their telescopes, while the corporate bodies and citizens of Leith and Edinburg, were hustling about with the greatest activity, in making arrangements, and taking up their positions for the grand ceremonial of receiving his majesty. At 10 o'clock immense bodies were assembled, when the Lord Provost and corporation. attired in their full robes, and with all the insignia of office, moved to the barrier in front of Leith Walk, the place fixed for the reception of His Majesty. At the head of the members present, was the Rt Hon. William Arbuthnot, Lord Provost and Ld. Lieutenant of the city.

The gate was surmounted by the corpo-

ration colours, and among them an ancient one, said to have been formerly used in one, said to have a prearance secured it a claim of having been in service in holy or unholy wars. The balconies, piazzas, and temporary platforms, raised for the accommodation of spectators, were decorated with appropriate flags and devices, and filled by elegantly dressed ladies, many attired in the national tartan costume. The streets were lined with the military and yeomanry of the garrison, and those appront his Majesty from Leith, an early hour—the Highlanders playing the favourite airs of their clans with their singularly discordant instruments. The archers presented an interesting and chivalrous appearance; a finely fitted tartan u-niform, with the white muslin ruff of the time of Queen Elizabeth, the ornamented belt, worn by young men of good stature and genteel appearance, gave then chivalrous appearance, and sustained the poet's description-

Each chosen for an archer good, Each one a six foot bow could bend,
And far a cloth yard shaft could send;
Each held a boar-spear tough and strong And at their belts their quivers hung.

One division of archers, under the Earl of Elgin, were stationed at the place of landing, while the other, under the Earl of Hopetoun, occupied a part of the court-yard of Holyrood house. The Heralds were

Each at his trump a banner wore, Which Scotland's roys' scutcheon bore. In painted tabards proudly shewing,

Gules, argent, or, and azure glowing. At half past 11, the whole of the civil and military arrangements were completed with the utmost order. The Scotch Greys, the Mid Lothian Yoemanry, and detachments of Highlanders, were all on duty. Above was an extraordinary spectacle; the vessels in the river had all squared their yards, on them seed (see jesty's landing, was that used on similar oc. jesty's landing, was that used on similar oc-casions for former monarchs. A broad flight of twenty steps was erected, covered with scarlet cloth on a grey ground. Among those waiting on the patform to receive his majesty, were, the Marquis of Lothian, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, in full uni form, with the star and ribbond of the this-tle; the Earl of File attired as a Spanish Grandee; Earl Catheart, who is Lord Vice Admiral; the Marquis of Winchelsea, dres-sed in the Windsor blue, as Lord Cham. berlain; and many other noblemen, all in full uniform with their attendants. At five minutes before 12, the signal gun was fired, minutes before 12, the signal gun was fired, and was re-echoed from the battery, the fort, and all the stations round the city, and

fort, and all the stations round the city, and these discharges were hailed by the people with long and continued shouts.

In 15 minutes the guard boats were under way, and the fourth launch, bearing the royal standard, conveyed his majesty, who was dressed in a full Admiral's uniform, with a gold faced lat in which he were the cross of St. Andrew, and a large thistle.—He took off his hat and bowed, frequently to the people, as he rowed along side of the quay. The Royal barge was esteered by to the people, as he rowed along side of the quay. The Royal barge was sateered by Commodore Sir Edward Paget, and his Majesty was assisted on shore by the Marquis of Conyngham, and Lord Charles Rensinek. The Marquis of Winchelsea [ell on his knees to receive his sovereign, the washing as the sate affective the malterness. and the King spoke affably to the noblemen as he ascended the steps. The senior magis trate of Leith, congratulated him on his ar-rival, in a brief address, and was received in a gracious manner. The King then took his seat in an open carriage, drawn by eight beautiful bays, in state harness, liveries, & c. As he entered his earnings, the cavalry, in-famiry, archers and highlanders, presented in their respective form of exercise their

The guards their mortice pikes sdranced, The trumpets flourished brave, The cannon from the ramparts glanced, And thundering welcome gave.

Amidst all the splendour, however, his Majesty laboured under a depression of spirits, owing to the death of the Marquis of Londonderry.

Several arches were erected across the streets, upon bin of which was inserted in gold fetters of felicem diem! and on the opposite side the translation, "O happy day". Other arches were tastefully decorated with flowers, surmounted by the crown, steptre, and other amblans, and on one was displayed in letters of gold, "Scotland halls with joy the presence of her King."
The ancient ceremonics of entering the city were observed, and when his Majesty's carriage had entered the barrier, the Lord Proyost advanced, presented the keys of the city, on a crimson velyet custaion, and

ly returned them, and said—vil return you these keys, heng perfectly convinced that they cannot romain in better hands, than in those of the Lord Provost of my good city of Edinburgh." The procession then moved on through various streats, to the Kingle Park, at the north side of, which was a detachment of the Celts. The rwal carriage reached Holyrood House at helf e. when a salute was fired from Balls-

part one, when a sainte was need from Sansbury Crage, the Calton Hill, & the Castle.
The palace is handsomely fitted up. The
throne is at the west end of the presence
room, the walks of which are covered with scarlet cloth, and a large mirror covers the east end. The King was received at the Pa-lace by the Duke of Hamilton, keeper of the palace, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Melville, and other high officers, whom we ville, and other high officers, whom we have not time to enumerate. The King soon proceeded to the presence chamber, when the ancient regalia was brought to him, and presented by the Kingte Maris chal "who kinsed" the king's hand, and made three reverences." Immediately aftewards the magistrates of Edinburgh were announced, admitted, and an address was read by Mr. Cunningham, the Senior City read by Mr. Cunningham, the Senior City Clerk, to which the king made a suitable reply. He afterwards left the throne, and proceeded to the royal closet, preceded by the regalia. His Majesty then commanded the attendance of the Captain General and Council of the Royal Company of Archers, to perform the service of delivering a pair of barbed arrows, which is the reddendo contained in the Charter by Queen Anne, in favour of the royal company. This cerein favour of the royal company. This cere-mony having been done, the King left the palace for Dalkeith, a little after 3 o'clock, after expressing the great satisfaction he had experienced during the day.

At Dalkeith his majesty was received arrival, and in the evening a general illu-mination took place, with a grand display of fire works, while numerous bon-fires blazed on all the surrounding hills.

Lord Harrowby is spoken of as the person likely to attend the Continental Con

GREECE.

We have seen a spirited proclamation issued by the Greeks of the Eastern Pro-vinces, who have shaken off the Turkish voke, to their countrymenseattered through Europe. The affairs of this long oppressed people continue to strengthen, and it is confidently announced, that the insurrecti on is decided at every point in favour of the Christians of Macedonia. The chiefs of that Province have assembled a great num ber of men under the independent standard The enthusiasm in favour of these people, so prevalent throughout Europe, has been strengthened by their heroic success, and by the unconquerable firmness and vigorous alacrity with which they prosecute the war. An Augsburg article anticipates, that the success of the Hellenians will give great weight in Congress in insuring their political existence as an independent state: and the same sentiment is put forth in their fa-vour from Frankfort. The pacific senti-ments of the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna have not been changed as yet; but this does not prevent people from hoping that a serious and powerful mediation will yet be obtained for the Greeks,

TURKEY. After the close of the feast of Ramadam the Janissaries appear to have broken out in open revolt at Constantinople, and to have pillaged all the houses of the Greeks and Franks. Several Musselmen, whom they suspected of favouring opposite views, fell victims to the sanguinary dispositions of these Barbarian. The Jews in particular lar are stated to have been the objects of their cruelty on this occasion; and all the female Christians that they could find, them stood, forming straight lines, riving pyramidically to the top mast, a number of the Janissaries is stated to have been, to obrepeatedly, as the music of the Highlanders tain possession of the Grand Vizier's palace, played on the ground. The placefor his bla- and afterward proceed to the Seraglio; and it is not doubted they would have succeeded and effected a revolution, had not the Asi atic troops been called in by the govern ment to suppress them. In the attack which followed, 200 of the rebels were killed in the streets, and several thousands were af-terwards executed, and others sent into exile. The prison ships, when the last ac-counts came away, were filled with priso-ners awaiting their sentence. The usual mode of cutting off the head, taking up too much time, those who were condemned to death were despatched by tying several together, and throwing them into the sea.

A new state of things is thus presented to our view by this revolt, which is likely to be productive of the most important con-sequences. Formerly the Janissaries were every thing at Constantinople. They were the body guard of the Sultan, and the in-struments of all his projects. With them, struments of all his projects. With them, he was considered invincible; without them his power was a mere shadow. The calling in the Asiatic forces, and the events which followed, must have greatly weakened their influence; while it shows that the Sultan had secretly resolved to render himself independent of them. The Janissaries themselves, appear indeed, to have been apprehensive of something of this sort, from the circumstance of the Sultan holding private councils, without their being called private councils, without their being called in as formerly, to give their advice; hence, the revolt which took place, it is stated, that the policy pursued by the Turkish government on this occasion, was instiga-ted by Lord Strangford and the other min sters of foreign powers at Constantiants isters of foreign powers at Constantinople. Whatever may be in this, a new era seem to have commenced in Turkish affairs which, considering the immense power to the Janissaries, and the hatred they bear to

all having the name of Christian, is likely to be productive of much bloodshed, with

ont any benefit to the cause, of humanity; for whether the Asiatic troops, or the Jan

issaries possess the ascendency, we see no reason to believe that the government will

be less perfidious, or more disposed to re gard the rights of man, from a more change of its instruments, or a closer adherence

than formally to the diplomacy of Europe

Later Koma Grafilli

The packet and Panthes, and Benness arrived hat New Yorks of the of September where a be sailed in the let of September of the parties of the let of September of the parties of the let of September of the parties of the let of September of the let of September of the Liverbook which was not. The let has been absent from this port but you and the news of her arrival out was not. The line to take the phan of the lever of the Liverbook which was not of the Liverbook which was not of the lever of the courier, that she had demanded the vialicum. The king appear to be a captive in his palace. The tries with the officers of the royal guard, charge we carrying arms arrived to

the officers of the royal guard, chirffed we carrying arms against the constitution, a in-progress. One of them, Liebtenint Go fien, has been found guilty, and condeten

nen, has been found gullty, and emidenment to death;

Paris papers of the 26th, contain rectains of great success of the Greeks. Chouncies Pacha had repulsed the Greeks in the Th of July, but next day suffered a total debut four of the Pachas were made prisoners. Choursehld Pacha was joined by the Pachas of Negropont, of Larissus, and of Janna. His forces were estimated at 70,000 men, but a great part was but an unditelplised military and brigands. The Greeks were commanded by Odysseus. Normann and Batzaris. Chourschid Pacha, who had sent to the Porte a Tartar to announce the extermination of the Gisours, was engaged extermination of the Giaours, was engaged improdently in the defiles of Zittuby [Thermopyles] at one side, and by those of Neopatrie on the other. The Greeks had formed an ambuscade, and commenced the battle with the courage of true Spattans. The three Pachas were made prisoners, and Chourschid Pacha saved himself with 400 men, on the side of Larrissa. The loss the Ottomans is computed at 50,000 men that of the Greeks at 18,000. The conse quences of this event are likely to be mas Two French vessels have arrived at Too

on, having on board 300 individuals (man omen and children,) the remnar of the garrison of Athens Upwards of 60 men were put to the sword by the Greek on the 10th of July, in spite of the promis on the 10th of July, in spite of the promise they had made to give a safeguard to the Musselmen. The town was a prey to mas-sacre for three days. The unfortunate men rescued, have been sent to the Pacha of

The reports by these vessels, are that Turkish army had beaten the Greeks a Thermopyle, taken possession of Thebes and approached Athens. The intelligence of this check seems to have been mad pretext by the Greeks to massacre the Turkish garrison, which they had promise to spare

The King of England was to embark from Scotland on the 29th, on his return to London.

SPAIN & THE UNITED STATES: The following is an extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, da-

ed Aug. 6thing from this bay, with the purpose, it seems, of proceeding to Minorca to remove their depot of naval stores, in consequents their depot of naval stores, in consequence of a peremptory order from the Spanish government. In the course of the evening the Ontario, American sloop of war, and Nonsuch, schooner, arrived: and being admitted to Pratique, at a late hour took in some provisions, and sailed again at ten o' clock last night for the same destination as the Countrylies. the Constitution. This step appears to have been taken by the Spanish government in consequence of the late recognition by the United States of the South American independence.'

On the above the London Courier of Aug.

30. thus remarks: The fact of the sudden removal of the A-merican depot from the island of Minorca, in consequence, it is said of a hostile teeling on the part of Spain towards the United States, has excited some attention. Besides the letter of the Agent of Lloyd's, which we yesterday published, we have other communications from Gibraltar, [act of a latter date.] which mention the circumstance, and state distinctly that the measure is regarded as a forerunner of a declaration of hostilities on the part of Spain against the United States. This issue, is certainly not very probable, nor, if probable, very alarming. Spain may issue a paper decla ration of war against the United States, bu she has not a man, a musket, or aship, the she could despatch, to give to such a decl ration its due importance As the occur-rence, however, whether it have or have not in the end this result, is of some importance, we will insert extracts from two let-ters, in order to shew more clearly the light in which it is viewed

"The andden departure of the Americal frigate has given rise to many conjectures, but most people in this place concur in looking at it at least as an indication of a very hostile feeling on the part of Spain. The stores at Majorca are not very considerable, but the removal of them will occasion some inconvenience; especially as the United States will not know where to find another depot by any means so convenient? Another letter uses the subsequent ex-

"Were it not that Spain is in such a distracted and sceble condition, it seems likely that she would have contented herself only with a declaration of war. Not having reawith a declaration of war. Not having reatured to proceed to this extent, it seems somewhat to savour of peth in hit and narrow policy, to insist upon the removal of the depot, especially as its maintenance is not of any great consequences to the Ukida States. It is only like shewing her ted because she dare hot bife. Every body or almost every body here views is in the sake way thus far, viz: That. Spain feels writh at the acknowledgment of the independence of her rebellious colonies. Nevertheless, perceived by the extracts from American papers, interted in those of London, that deputies or official ministers will be received and recognized at Washington, from none of them until after the meeting of the next Congress. Spain may, perhaps that waited until that step had bett adopted.

Petersburg Aug Jan Betersburg Au

MARYLAND GAZDETTE

Appapolis, Thursday, Oct. 10. TO SUBSCRIBERS. Tan Entres anxious to improve the appearance of the Garatte, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplates solarging it to so imperial size. This upble expense, and to affect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising tends is indis-pensable. Many of them at the charged on his books to a considerable amount. The exercise of erdinary Justice on their part by a liquidation of his claims, will remove every obstacle to the proposed undertaking, and will enable him to furnish them weekly with a larger speet, and greates variety of matter. With a riew to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soonas practicable. In cases where it may nothe convenient to calle at his office for this purpose, and where it may not be so to pay the whole amount, due, he invites delinquents to remit by mail (at the Editor's ruk), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to themselves.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

In an adjoining column, we give a statement of the condition of the Bank of the United States. The difficulties which the institution has encountered since its estab. lishment, and the frequent fluctuations which its affairs have experienced, make this report truly interesting to all desirous of being acquainted with its present state.

Mr. Green, by inserting the following, ou will oblige A Subscriber. you will oblige TO DORA, WEEPING.

Your tears may be void perhaps of guile. But, Dora, you cannot believe I would trust more to them than your smile Which so often I knew to deceive. Your tears flow, I doubt not sincere,

The not for the pangs you have cost, Eathe triumph you dream of my dear, our the cost of the pangs you have cost, Eathe triumph you dream to f my dear, our the country our false heart has lost. The tears of your love, hus, oil fors, you spend all in vain, led my scorn an umbrella shall prove That guards against sunshine and rain

CITY ELECTION. At an election held on Monday for twa Delegates to represent this city in the next General Assembly the votes stood thus—

(CAUCUS.)
For Jeremiah Hughes,
Thomas H. Carrolt, (ANTI CAUCUS.)
Col. Lewis Duvall,

139 CITY CORPORATION. At the same time the following persons rere elected to constitute a Corporation:

Lewis Davall, Mayor. Thomas H Carroll, Recorder: John Randall; James Williamson, Dennis Claude, Ramsay Waters, COMMON COUNCIL.
William M. Parlin,
Washington G. Tuck,
Jeremiah Hughes, William Brewer, mes Shaw, hn N Watkins,

Joseph Sands Jr. ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY. CAUCUS.

S . C . w. w. 164 54 78 252 120 668 159 55 83 237 109 643 180 79 103 265 135 762 Woodward Estep ANTI-CAUCUS. 52 -40 -73 206 371 742 47 33 66 202 370 721 Linthieum Howard BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION.

Congress. 5558 Little, 5143 Patterson 1374 For the General Assembly: Kennedy, 2851 Stewart, 2557 Cummins, 1053 Parrian ce, 1050 Mayor. 3518 Montgomery 3500 Johnson,

BALTIMORE COUNTY. Returns from Six Districts.
Congress.
1103 Little, Wathington, 1266 Snowden, Johnson, 1130 Ely, Sansbury, 1056 Showers, Orick, 1210

HARFORD COUNTY.
Assembly. Wa. H. Allen Wm. Whiteford Pos. A. Hayes. bel Alderson

There were eighty-one interments in Bal-imira during the week ending on Monday' but interest of this number died in the cheatrys

York, (Penn.) October i. York, (Penn.) October i. York, (Penn.) October i. York, (Penn.) October i. York, it is the passed through the borough of York, it is the passed through the borough of York, it is in the passed of Ohio. No state in the passed in the passed of Ohio. No state in the passed in the passed of Ohio. No state in the passed of Ohio.

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