

FRIDAY, January 28, 1825.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business yesterday, the bill changing the constitution so far as relates to the number of delegates; after some time spent in discussion, the house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, January 29, 1825.

Mr. Wootton presents a petition from Elizabeth Fowler, of Prince George's county, praying support, referred to Messrs. Wootton, Pease and Edelen.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business yesterday. After some time spent in discussing the same, the question was put on the reference.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Affirmative—Mr. Speaker, Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, M. Clean, Ireland, Hodges, Gantt, Maxcy, Estep, Beckitt, Parran, Dalrymple, Shawer, Rogers, Garner, Shower, Thomas, Ewing, Grubb, R. C. Edelen, Wootton, Carroll, Speed, Wright, Barwick, Beall, Lee, Klipstine—22.

Negative—Mr. Harris, Worthington, Price, Turner, Bennett, Spencer, Lloyd, Reyner, Dennis, King, Jones, Sullivan, Eccleston, Travers, Henderson, Grubb, Nicholson, Williams, Tingle, Parker, Barnes, Hope, Norris, Montgomery, Hardestie, Barwick, Brown, Boon, Howard, Tyson, Bowles, Fouke, White, Merrick, Willson, Lansdale, Hoffman, McMahon, Lantz—43. Determined in the negative. The house adjourns until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, January 31, 1825.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the following resolutions were read: Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That we highly appreciate the faithful services of our fellow citizen James Monroe, President of the United States, and that his impartial and dignified deportment in the exalted office of Chief Magistrate for eight years, has justly entitled him to the approbation and affectionate regard of the good people of this nation.

Resolved, That the governor be and he is hereby requested, to communicate to our fellow-citizen James Monroe, the contents of the foregoing resolution, and to tender to him the unfeigned wishes of this Legislature, in behalf of the freemen of the state of Maryland, that in retirement he long may live to enjoy the blessings of every domestic comfort, and the purest and best reward, in the gratitude of his countrymen, freely flowing from every state and territory of a great and growing empire.

Mr. Merrick moved to suspend the 17th rule, in order to give a second reading to the bill to confirm an act of the general assembly of Virginia, entitled, An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company? Resolved in the affirmative.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the same. Mr. Howard moved the following as an additional section: "And be it enacted, That if the assent of the legislature of Pennsylvania, the congress of the United States, and the Potomac Company, as provided for in the first section of the act herein before recited, shall not be given within three years from the date hereof, then this law shall be inoperative and void. Determined in the negative.

Mr. Howard moved the following as an additional section: "And be it enacted, That nothing contained in the 24th section of the act herein before recited, shall be construed to exclude the right of the state of Maryland to intersect the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, by any lateral canal within the territory of the state." The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Mr. Speaker, Harris, Gantt, Estep, Parran, Dalrymple, Shawer, Worthington, Price, Turner, Bennett, Spencer, Lloyd, Reyner, Dennis, King, Jones, Sullivan, Eccleston, Travers, Henderson, Grubb, Nicholson, Williams, Tingle, Parker, Barnes, Hope, Norris, Montgomery, Hardestie, Barwick, Brown, Boon, Howard, Tyson, Bowles, Fouke, White, Merrick, Willson, Lansdale, Hoffman, McMahon, Lantz, Klipstine—35. Determined in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Affirmative—Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, M. Clean, Gantt, Maxcy, Estep, Parran, Dalrymple, Shawer, Rogers, Garner, Shower, Thomas, Ewing, Grubb, R. C. Edelen, Wootton, Carroll, Speed, Wright, Barwick, Beall, Lee, Klipstine—22.

Negative—Mr. Harris, Worthington, Price, Turner, Bennett, Spencer, Lloyd, Reyner, Dennis, King, Jones, Sullivan, Eccleston, Travers, Henderson, Grubb, Nicholson, Williams, Tingle, Parker, Barnes, Hope, Norris, Montgomery, Hardestie, Barwick, Brown, Boon, Howard, Tyson, Bowles, Fouke, White, Merrick, Willson, Lansdale, Hoffman, McMahon, Lantz—43. Determined in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Affirmative—Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, M. Clean, Gantt, Maxcy, Estep, Parran, Dalrymple, Shawer, Rogers, Garner, Shower, Thomas, Ewing, Grubb, R. C. Edelen, Wootton, Carroll, Speed, Wright, Barwick, Beall, Lee, Klipstine—22.

Negative—Mr. Harris, Worthington, Price, Turner, Bennett, Spencer, Lloyd, Reyner, Dennis, King, Jones, Sullivan, Eccleston, Travers, Henderson, Grubb, Nicholson, Williams, Tingle, Parker, Barnes, Hope, Norris, Montgomery, Hardestie, Barwick, Brown, Boon, Howard, Tyson, Bowles, Fouke, White, Merrick, Willson, Lansdale, Hoffman, McMahon, Lantz—43. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Beall, the following resolution was read and assented to: Resolved, That his excellency the governor, be and he is hereby requested, to transmit forthwith copies of the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, passed by the legislature of Maryland at its present session, to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, requesting that it may be submitted to their respective houses, and copies to the governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, with a request that they will submit the same to their respective legislatures. The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, February 1, 1825.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the election of delegates to the general assembly of this state. On motion by Mr. Teackle, the question was put, That the word "October" be struck out of the first clause which appoints the day of election, for the purpose of inserting the word "November"?

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Affirmative—Mr. Speaker, Harris, M. Clean, Ireland, Hodges, Estep, Parran, Dalrymple, Turner, Bennett, Reyner, Dennis, King, Jones, Cromwell, Brown, Boon—16.

Negative—Mr. Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, John Edelen, Chapman, Rogers, Garner, Shower, Worthington, Price, Spencer, Lloyd, Sullivan, Eccleston, Travers, Thomas, Ewing, Grubb, R. C. Edelen, Duvall, Speed, Wright, Williams, Tingle, Parker, Barnes, Hope, Norris, Montgomery, Hardestie, Barwick, Brown, Boon, Howard, Tyson, Bowles, Fouke, White, Merrick, Hoffman, McMahon, Lantz—44. Determined in the negative.

Mr. King moved to strike out "three" for the purpose of inserting "two," in the clause limiting the number of delegates.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Affirmative—Mr. Harris, Reyner, Dennis, Teackle, King, Jones, Sullivan, Nicholson, Williams, Tingle, Parker, Montgomery, Barwick, Beall, Lee, Lansdale—16.

Negative—Mr. Speaker, Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, M. Clean, Ireland, Hodges, Gantt, Maxcy, Estep, Parran, Dalrymple, Shawer, Rogers, Garner, Shower, Worthington, Price, Turner, Bennett, Spencer, Lloyd, Eccleston, Travers, Thomas, Ewing, Grubb, R. C. Edelen, Wootton, Carroll, Speed, Wright, Williams, Tingle, Parker, Barnes, Hope, Norris, Montgomery, Hardestie, Barwick, Brown, Boon, Howard, Tyson, Bowles, Fouke, White, Merrick, Hoffman, McMahon, Lantz—46. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, the question was put, That the first section be stricken out, to wit: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the free white male citizens of this state, above twenty one years of age, and no other, having resided twelve months within this state, and six months above twenty one years of age, and no other, having resided twelve months within this state, and six months in the county next preceding the election at which they offer to vote, shall, on the first Monday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty six, and on the first Monday of October, in each and every year thereafter, assemble at the respective places of holding the elections in their respective election districts of the several counties in this state, and when so assembled, shall proceed to elect by ballot, three delegates for their respective counties; of the most wise, sensible and discreet of the people, residents of the county, one whole year next preceding the election, above twenty one years of age; and upon the final casting of the poll, the three persons who shall appear to have the greatest number of votes, shall be declared and returned duly elected for their respective counties."

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Affirmative—Mr. Harris, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, M. Clean, Ireland, Hodges, Gantt, Maxcy, Estep, Parran, Dalrymple, Shawer, Rogers, Garner, Shower, Teackle, Thomas, Ewing, Grubb, R. C. Edelen, Wootton, Carroll, Speed, Cromwell, Farquhar, Jarrett, Lee—31.

Negative—Mr. Speaker, Worthington, Price, Turner, Bennett, Spencer, Lloyd, Reyner, Dennis, King, Jones, Sullivan, Eccleston, Travers, Henderson, R. C. Edelen, Duvall, Nicholson, Williams, Tingle, Parker, Barnes, Hope, Norris, Montgomery, Hardestie, Barwick, Brown, Boon, Howard, Tyson, Bowles, Fouke, White, Merrick, Hoffman, McMahon, Lantz—40. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. M. Clean, the question was put, That the 2nd section be stricken out, to wit: "And be it enacted, That the free white male citizens of this state, and no other, having twelve months residence within this state, and six months in the city of Baltimore, next preceding the election at which they may offer to vote; shall on the first Monday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty six, and on the first Monday of October, in each and every year thereafter, have a right to vote for, and elect three delegates for the said city, in the same manner they now elect two delegates for the said city."

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Affirmative—Mr. Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, M. Clean, Ireland, Hodges, Gantt, Maxcy, Estep, Parran, Dalrymple, Shawer, Rogers, Garner, Shower, Dennis, Teackle, Thomas, Ewing, Grubb, Wootton, Carroll, Speed, Wright, Cromwell, Farquhar, Kemp, Bowles, Beall, Lee, Lansdale, Hoffman, Lantz—33.

Negative—Mr. Speaker, Harris, Hodges, Dalrymple, Shawer, Worthington, Price, Turner, Bennett, Spencer, Lloyd, King, Jones, Sullivan, Eccleston, Travers, Henderson, R. C. Edelen, Duvall, Nicholson, Williams, Tingle, Parker, Barnes, Hope, Norris, Montgomery, Hardestie, Barwick, Brown, Boon, Howard, Tyson, Bowles, Merrick, McMahon—37. Determined in the negative.

Mr. McLean moved to strike out of the same section the word "three" to insert none. The speaker declared the same out of order, when Mr. McLean appealed from the decision of the chair, and the question was put, That the house sustain the opinion of the decision of the chair? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Speed moved, That all such part or parts of the constitution and form of government, as give to the citizens of Annapolis a right to vote for, and elect two delegates to the general assembly of this state, and which prohibit the said citizens from voting for delegates for Anne Arundel county, be, and the same is hereby repealed, annulled and abrogated.

Mr. Beall moved the following to be inserted in the said section after the words "Be it enacted, That the free white male citizens of this state, and no others, having twelve months residence within this state, and six months in the city of Annapolis next preceding the election at which they may offer to vote, shall on the first Monday of October in the year 1826, and on the first Monday of October in each and every year thereafter, have a right to vote for and elect one delegate for the said city in the same manner they now elect two delegates."

A division of the question was called for by Mr. Carroll, and put on striking out? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Affirmative—Mr. Speaker, Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, Harris, M. Clean, Ireland, Hodges, Gantt, Maxcy, Estep, Parran, Dalrymple, Rogers, Garner, Shower, Price, Spencer, Lloyd, King, Sullivan, Thomas, Henderson, Ewing, Grubb, R. C. Edelen, Peach, Wootton, Duvall, Carroll, Speed, Wright, Cromwell, Farquhar, Kemp, Montgomery, Barwick, Beall, Lansdale, Hoffman, Lantz—42.

Negative—Messrs. J. Edelen, Chapman, Worthington, Turner, Reyner, Dennis, Teackle, Jones, Eccleston, Travers, Nicholson, Williams, Tingle, Parker, Barnes, Hope, Norris, Montgomery, Hardestie, Barwick, Brown, Boon, Howard, Tyson, Bowles, Fouke, White, Merrick, McMahon—28. Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Duvall, that the word "none" be stricken out from the amendment proposed by Mr. Beall, for the purpose of inserting "two." Mr. McMahon called for a division of the question, so that it might be put on striking out, when Mr. M. Clean moved to refer the whole to the first day of April next.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows: Affirmative—Mr. Speaker, Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, M. Clean, Ireland, Hodges, Gantt, Maxcy, Estep, Parran, Dalrymple, J. Edelen, Chapman, Rogers, Garner, Shower, Dennis, Teackle, Sullivan, Thomas, Ewing, Grubb, R. C. Edelen, Peach, Wootton, Duvall, Carroll, Speed, Wright, Cromwell, Farquhar, Jarrett, Barwick, Bowles, Beall, Lee—38.

Negative—Mr. Harris, Worthington, Price, Turner, Bennett, Spencer, Lloyd, Reyner, King, Jones, Eccleston, Travers, Henderson, Nicholson, Williams, Tingle, Parker, Barnes, Hope, Norris, Montgomery, Hardestie, Barwick, Brown, Boon, Howard, Tyson, Bowles, Fouke, White, Merrick, Lansdale, Hoffman, McMahon, Lantz—24. Resolved in the affirmative.

The following is extracted from an essay on "Canal Policy," published in the United States Gazette. NEW-YORK CANALS.

It is fully ascertained, that, notwithstanding the low rate of freight on these canals, the income for last year was \$310,000, not very far from the amount of the interest on the whole debt, although the immense resources are not yet opened, which the lakes will pour through that channel, as soon as the communication is completed, which will be in the course of the next year. The salt duty, and other ways and means provided by the state, added to the tolls, will leave a surplus next year beyond the interest, of \$300,000 dollars, which probably will be double the following year—and there cannot be a doubt that it will go on increasing from year to year, and thus eventually not only defray the whole expenses of the government, but leave a handsome annual surplus towards extending similar improvements elsewhere, on the sole account of this state.

A vessel arrived lately at New York, direct from Swanton in Vermont, distant 340 miles from the former city, laden with lumber and marble. And a regular trade is carried on between New York and St. Albans, and various other parts of the towns on the Erie canal already begin largely to participate, would be almost as impracticable as a direct trade with Hudson's bay, but for the Champlain canal. A vessel lately cleared out from Syracuse, 300 miles in the interior of New York, of which the ultimate destination was Hartford, in Connecticut! By a census taken in 1823, it appears that Rochester then contained 37,31 inhabitants—and from the rapid increase of its trade it is probable the number is at present 4300. In 1812, there was not the semblance of a village there! Seventy miles of the Erie canal were finished in one year, and one hundred might have been completed.

The freight on the canal for salt and gypsum is 50 cents per ton for 100 miles—130 cents for produce; and three dollars for merchandise. Thus merchant dice will cost about \$10,50 per ton for the whole distance from Albany to Buffalo—and produce about \$5,25 from Buffalo to Albany. Whereas, merchandise now pays, even at the present reduced rates, forty five dollars per ton to Pittsburgh from Philadelphia. Difference in the freight of salt and gypsum between carriage by land and by the canal is about twenty fold.

Vessels of sixty tons play on the Erie canal, and from authentic information it appears to be navigable for those of one hundred.

Passage boats play on this canal, which convey passengers about 100 miles in twenty four hours, at the rate of three cents per mile for passage and provisions. Thus the passage and provisions from Albany to Buffalo, 365 miles, will cost only about \$10 80 cts. Whereas the passage from Philadelphia to Baltimore, about 100 miles, costs with provisions about eight dollars. The passage from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh 300 miles, is eighteen dollars exclusive of expenses on the road, which are at least five or six dollars.

The number of entries at Utica in 1825, was only 2593;—and in 1824, no less than 5264—such is the wonderful increase of the trade arising from this magnificent undertaking.

- The following are among the principal items, viz. 131,948 barrels of flour. 40,735 barrels of salt. 19,140 barrels of provisions. 28,251 barrels of pot and pearl ashes. 1,357 barrels of linseed oil. 27,353 bushels of wheat. 7,947 bushels of flax seed. 27,866 bushels of water lime. 349,765 gallons of whiskey. 761,497 pounds of butter and lard. 57,850 pounds of wool. 3,477,774 feet boards and scantling. 34,359 feet of timber. 1,161,000 shingles. 1,390,000 staves. 5,662 boxes of glass. 255 tons of cheese. 127 tons of hops. 103 tons of fur and peltry. 7,136 tons of gypsum. 83 tons of tallow. 889 tons of furniture and mechanics tools. 1,664 tons of iron castings. 170 tons of oysters and clams. 350 tons of marble, burr and grind stones. 308 tons of Amboy clay. 17,589 tons of merchandise.

An enumeration of the articles which arrived during last year, at Albany, from the westward and northward, has been published, by which it appears they amounted to \$2,309,000 dollars. In the list there are various articles omitted, as hops, butter, cheese, lard, wool, paper, timber, &c. &c. amounting to some hundred thousand dollars. The amount of the merchandise sent from Albany was probably equal to the produce received there.

The tolls, on both canals, were, as we have seen, 310,000 dollars last year. At the most moderate calculation, the freight by land would have been eight times as much, or \$2,480,000 dollars. Thus a saving has been made, in freight alone, in one year of above a fourth part of the whole expense of both canals—that is, supposing the produce could have been all taken to market by land, which would have been impracticable. Much of it would have lain a useless drug on the hands of the farmers for want of a market, and much would never have been created but for these canals.

A recent statement makes the receipts of tolls at Utica, \$259,500—westward of that place \$25,000—and on the Champlain canal \$63,500—in all \$350,000.

MONEY DIGGERS.

From an article in one of the Vermont papers, it appears that the race of Money Diggers did not become extinct with the honest hero of Irving's late charming tale under the above head, Mynheer, the worthy and excellent Wolfert Webber.

MONEY DIGGING.

We are sorry to observe, even in this enlightened age, so prevalent a disposition to credit the accounts of the Marvellous. Even the frightful stories of money being hid under the surface of the earth, and enchanted by the Devil or Robert Kidd, are received by many of our respectable fellow citizens as truths. We had hoped that such a shameful transaction would have never been acted over again in our country, till the following event occurred, not long ago, in our vicinity.

A respectable gentleman in Tunbridge, was informed, by means of a dream, that a chest of money was buried on a small island in Ager's brook in Labrador. No sooner was he in possession of this valuable information, than he started off to enrich himself with the treasure. After having been directed by the mineral rod, where to search for the money, he excavated the earth about 15 feet square to the depth of 7 or 8; and all the while it was necessary to keep six pumps running to keep out the water. Presently he and his labourers came

Pat upon a chest of gold, And heard it clink with pleasure, Then all prepared, just taking hold,

To raise the shining treasure. One of the company drove an old file through the rotten lid of the chest, and perceiving it to be nearly empty, exclaimed with an oath, "There's not ten dollars apiece." No sooner were the words out of his mouth, than the chest moved off through the mud, and has not been seen or heard of since. Such is the story as related by himself. Whether or he actually saw the chest, or whether it was the vision of a disordered brain, we shall leave the public to determine.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM IN EUROPE.

The tremendous gales which were experienced on the coast of England from the 18th to the 20th of November, extended over the continent of Europe. The direction appears to have been as follows:—It began upon the shores of England and Ireland, and after having wrought into fury the Northern Sea, passed by Gotenaburg and Sweden, continually increasing from south west to north west. In traversing Sweden, it swept away entire forests. In the gulph of Finland its ravages were most severely felt. In an instant it drove the waters of the Baltic into the gulph of Finland, and caused an immense rise of the waters.

At St. Petersburg the most distressing consequences resulted from the overflowing of the Neva on the 19th of November. The inundation was greater than that of 1797, when 5000 persons were much cattle perished at St. Petersburg. At that period the Neva rose only 14 feet above its bed. It now rose 16 feet and a half. The tempest began at two o'clock in the morning, and blowing against the current of the Neva, the water, at 9 o'clock, was upon a level with the parapet walls of the river and the canals. The wind then blew stronger, and the river breaking over every barrier, inundated the city. In Newsky Prospect, the principal street of St. Petersburg, where the best shops are situated, the waters rose to a height of ten feet.

All these shops, as well as the great Custom house warehouses, and the Exchange sugar warehouses were under water. The damage done it is impossible to estimate. Many persons who were before in easy circumstances are now reduced to beggary. The bridges over the river and most of those over the canals, were destroyed or seriously damaged. Boats laden with provisions and goods were carried over the canals and wrecked even in the heart of the city. The new pier prepared for the bridge of the summer garden which had been finished at a great expense, was thrown down and the garden laid waste, large trees even having been torn up by its roots. Hundreds of persons must have perished. All the cattle in the markets of St. Petersburg were drowned, and the horses could only be saved by lifting them by main force from the first stories of the houses. It was not till three o'clock in the afternoon, that the wind going down and changing in direction, the waters subsided, so that at a quarter of eight the streets were clear of it. The capital could be lighted at night. The morning of the 21st presented a scene of desolation. The ovens having been destroyed by the water, and the cellars filled in which the flour is kept, it was difficult to supply the people with bread. Whole houses with their occupants were engulfed by the flood. Wagons with four horses, heavily laden, were carried away. The bodies of seven thousand persons have been found in the houses, and eight thousand persons are still missing.

A letter from St. Petersburg states, that the effect of the hurricane was awfully felt at Catharinesburg, where nothing remained but the fragments of saw country houses, from which the inhabitants escaped with great difficulty. Many persons in that town lost their lives.

The hurricane raged with equal fury in the Swedish capital, in Gottenburg, Vibourg, Jutland, &c. At Stockholm vessels were torn from their moorings and roofs of houses were carried away, and the streets were so completely blocked up with trees, that travelling was stopped. Twenty five vessels near the bridge of Munkurp were carried away with the bridge, and all of them much damaged.

Professor Gruithuisen, of Munich, attempts to account for the extraordinary weather, by new speculations on the disk of the sun.

The whole regiment of imperial guards with their horses perished. A vessel of 100 guns was destroyed. All the imperial vessels in the harbor of Cronstadt are said to have been lost. The boats and places were washed away, and the dead bodies were floating in the streets.

The water rose to the second story of the Emperor's palace on the quay of the Neva. Commerce has suffered to the amount of 150 millions; vast quantities of goods being destroyed in the magazines. Sugars rose nearly 40 per cent. The regiment of carabinieri was entirely lost, men and horses; and the cemeteries of the city being broken open by the water, the coffins floated about the streets.

In the city of Christiania, the lower streets and the quarters of Waterland and Fierdingen were completely inundated by the water of the Fiord, which suddenly rose three ells, and soon fell again to their ordinary level. The loss in cattle, sheep, pigs, coffee, tobacco, &c. is immense. The banks of the Rhine have been broken down, and much suffering has been the consequence, particularly in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Five leagues round the city of St. Petersburg have all been destroyed. Within a few years, it is remarkable fact, that Russia has seen both her cities destroyed, one by fire, and the other by water.

An Ox which gained the first premium at the West of England Society, weighed, and slaughtered, 16cwts. 1 qr. 7lb. Another Ox, was the competitor, weighed 14 cwts. 10 lbs. A Cow, which obtained the prize, weighed 18cwt.

Madam Genis is said to be preparing herself for publication.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS. THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1825.

It appears from a statement submitted to Congress by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, that the whole number of Indians within the limits of the several states and territories amounts to 29,265.

An account of Gen. Lafayette's visit to this country has been published in Paris in a volume of some size.

LAFAYETTE.

On the 21st of June 1815, Buonaparte arrived from Waterloo, a defeated and desperate man! He had determined to dissolve the representative body and to assume the dictatorship. This violent measure was communicated to Lafayette by two of the Emperor's council. There was not a moment left for consultation or advice, the Emperor's chamber must fall that morning. As soon as the session opened, Lafayette with the same clear courage and spirit of self devotion, with which he had stood at the bar of the National Assembly in 1792, ascended the tribune for the first time for twenty years; and said, "When after an interval of many years I raise a voice which the friends of free institutions will still recognize, I feel myself called upon to speak to you only of the dangers of the country, which you alone have now the power to save. Sinister intimations have been heard; they are unfortunately confirmed. This therefore, is the moment for us to gather round the standard of the standard of freedom, of equal rights, and of public order. Permitted, gentlemen, a veteran in this sacred cause, one who has always been a stranger to the spirit of faction, to offer you a few preparatory resolutions, whose adoption necessary, I trust you will feel as I do." These resolutions declared the chamber to be in permanent session, and all attempts to dissolve it, high treason. Buonaparte is said to have been much agitated when word was brought him that Lafayette was in the tribune, and his fears were certainly not ill founded. For these resolutions, which were at once adopted, both by the representatives and people, substantially divested him of power. He hesitated during the whole day as to the course he should pursue; but hoping that the absence of Lucien, which has saved him from an effectual blow; he sent him, just at the close of the day, having just obtained a vote, that all should pass in secret session. It was a most perilous crisis. Reports were abroad that the populace of the Faubourg had been excited and were arming themselves. It was believed that Buonaparte would march against the chamber, as he had formerly marched against the Council of Five Hundred, and disperse them at the point of the bayonet. It was a contest for existence and no man could feel his life safe. At this moment, Lucien rose and in two beautiful and gloomy light, which two vast torches shed through the hall, and over the pale and anxious features of the members, made a partial exposition of the state of affairs, and the projects and hopes still entertained. A deep and painful silence followed. At length M. Siv ascended the tribune, and in a long and vehement speech of great eloquence, exposed the dangers of the country, and ended by proposing to send a deputaion to the Emperor, demanding his abdication. Lucien immediately followed. He showed more power or a more impassioned eloquence. He attempted to prove that France was still devoted to the Emperor, and that its resources were still equal to a contest with the allies. "It is not Napoleon," he cried, "that is attacked, it is the French people; and a proposition is now made to this people, to abandon their Emperor; to expose the French nation before the tribunal of the world, to a severe judgment on its levity and inconstancy. No, Sir, the honour of the nation shall never be so compromised!" On hearing these words, Lafayette rose. He did not go to the tribune; but spoke, contrary to rule and custom from his place. His manner was perfectly calm, but marked with the very spirit of rebuke; and he addressed himself not to the president, but to Lucien.

"The assertion which has just been uttered, is a calumny. Who shall dare to accuse the French nation of inconstancy to the Emperor Napoleon? That nation has followed his bloody footsteps through the sands of Egypt and over the wastes of Russia; over fifty fields of battle; in disaster as faithful as in victory; and it is for having thus devotedly followed him, that we now mourn the blood of three millions of Frenchmen." These few words made an impression on the assembly, which could not be mistaken or resisted; and as Lafayette ended, Lucien himself bowed respectfully to him, and without resuming his speech, sat down.

A deputaion of five members from each chamber, met in committee, to deliberate in the measures to be taken. This body sat during the night under the presidency of the Arch Chancellor killed

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