

PUBLIC OF UPPER

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Letters from Alvarado of Oct. 27th, received by the sch. Lafayette, arrived in Philadelphia. They state that the port of Callao is open, and that the blockade is being removed. The Lafayette was allowed to sail by special permission. At present the Government is preparing to attack the Callao and St. Juan de Uloa, both by land and sea.

From a London paper of Oct. 31. The marriage of the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Miss Patterson, daughter of Richard Cato, Esq. formerly of Liverpool, but now of Baltimore in the United States of America, took place at the vice regal Lodge, Dublin, on Saturday last. The ceremony was in the instance, performed by his grace the Primate Primate. The bride was given away by the Bishop of Raphoe; and the marriage was afterwards solemnized by his grace the Catholic Bishop of Dublin.

IMPROVEMENTS IN EGYPT. We find in one of our late Paris papers a letter from Mr. Thomas Galloway, an American, which contains some particulars of the plans pursued and projected by the defatigable Pacha, for drawing out and employing the resources of that country. His exertions should be continued for a long time, as he must effect an immense change in Egypt. The success has already been experienced in many of his projects, particularly the introduction of the culture of cotton, which will be of great benefit to the enterprise of the Greeks, and will give them a hint in all their plantations which will be soon placed beyond all power, as the Egyptian will derive all the advantage which genius seems capable of conferring on it.

MINISTERS TO PANAMA. The most immediately interesting part of the Message, is the determination to send Ministers to represent the United States at the Congress of Panama. It gives us pleasure to find that this is to be done under instructions to them to act as counsellors only, and with a perfect understanding, between this and other governments, that no deviation is expected of the United States from a strict neutrality which it has been before declared, and maintained between the present belligerents—and of course, that the idea of alliance between the United States and those powers is wholly out of question. The functions of the Ministers who are to be sent to that Conference are, nevertheless, of the gravest and most confidential nature, and demand the aid of the longest experience as well as of the best talents of the country. Conjecture is already busy as to who are to compose the mission. Among the names which have been mentioned, are those of Albert Gallatin and William H. Crawford. It is probable, however, though we have no means of knowing the fact, that the selection, on whomsoever it devolve, has been already made.

APPOINTMENT. From the Knoxville papers that a Mr. of Tennessee, has received the appointment of the United States the office of Charge des Affaires from this to the Republic of Guatemala. and further, that he has accepted of the office. Nat. Intel.

DOCK. The model of a dock machinery for raising the heaviest ships for several days, attracted attention in this city. The model was brought from Boston by Wm. Tuckey, etc. New-York paper.

Maryland Gazette. ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1825.

GENERAL. Married, in this county, on the evening of the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hammond, Mr. Basil Yewell, to Miss Ann Howard, all of this city.

COURT OF APPEALS, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8th, 1825. The argument in Bailey vs. McKim, was continued at 10 o'clock, for the appellant.

Friday, Dec. 9th. The argument in McKim vs. McKim, was further continued at 10 o'clock, for the appellant.

Monday, Dec. 12th. Judge Martin attended the argument in Bailey vs. McKim, and further continued by R. Johnson and T. M. Howard, for the appellant, in reply.

Tuesday, Dec. 13th. The argument in Bailey vs. McKim, was concluded by Tinsley, for the appellant, in reply.

Wednesday, Dec. 14th. EARL, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Haslett vs. D. B. N. vs. G. L. argued at the instance of Bill and S. J. L. Johnson, for the defendant, and by Glenn and R. Johnson, for the plaintiff. Judgment reversed, and proceedings awarded.

Thursday, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in Underhill vs. Gilpin, argued by Bevier, jun. for the appellant, and by H. H. H. for the appellee. Decree reversed.

NEW-YORK CANALS. A correspondent of the Albany Argus, who guarantees the accuracy of the statement, furnishes the following interesting items respecting the New-York Canals:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Amount, and Description. Includes entries for 1824, 1825, and 1826, showing amounts for interest, debt, and other financial items.

Among the applications to be made this winter to the New York Legislature, is one for "The United States Mexican Canal" of New York, capital \$1,000,000, to increase to \$1,500,000—the object of which is to introduce into the U. States the precious metals.

A London paper asserts, that England produces more national wealth than France, Russia, and America put together. The produce of England is nearly 57 millions sterling, France about 18 millions, America nearly 11 millions, and Russia between 8 and 9 millions.

From the York (English) Herald. DREADFUL OCCURRENCE. We have never before had so painful a duty to perform as we are now entering upon in the detail of an occurrence; which commenced at Scarborough on Friday last, and which closed at a neighbouring village, attended by all the tragic horrors of agonized parental feelings, and by all the dreadful sufferings of four violent and premature dissolutions.

ON THE USE OF CHARCOAL. Communicated for the Boston Medical Intelligencer.

By William B. Duggan, M. D. The medicinal virtues of charcoal have not been duly appreciated. It is an abundant article, and apparently so simple and inert, it is in consequence often undervalued and neglected for remedies less efficacious. It is an inconvertible truth that many of the most valuable articles of the Materia Medica, have acquired their reputation by casualty, or forced their way into notice by gradual and progressive steps. Although Charcoal is generally known among physicians to be one of the most powerful antiseptics, yet its use is very limited. The remarkable good effects charcoal produces when mixed with emollient cataplasms, in cleansing fetid and ill conditioned ulcers, and often in arresting the progress of mortification; its qualities of purifying various liquids, as oils, mucilages, vinegar, and particularly water, which will retain its sweetness for several months by charring the water casks just previous to filling them; its preventing fermentation in the stomach and bowels; and correcting the fetor of dejections, of the breath, and its utility in sponging, of the gums and as a dentifrice, are, I presume, sufficiently familiar to all.

It may be asserted with confidence, that this medicine is one of the best palliatives in dyspepsia. I have witnessed an immediate removal of all the inconveniences arising from indigestion, by a tea spoonful of pulverized charcoal. A small quantity should follow the use of every meal of the dyspeptic. Charcoal besides its absorbent and antacid virtues is proved by Dr. Chapman to be aperient, if taken in a dose of a table-spoonful twice a day. Dr. Poor, of Castine, (Maine,) a respectable and intelligent physician informs me he has made use of charcoal for fifteen years past in dyspepsia, with most decided good effects. He has invariably palliated the distressing symptoms, & often cured this disease, by a steady use of this article. Dr. P. has also found charcoal an efficacious remedy in dysentery after promising evacuations, its operation immediately producing an amelioration of all the symptoms. Charcoal has acquired reputation in Sicily as a remedy in intermittents. For medical uses common charcoal may be rendered more pure by filling with it a crucible having a perforated cover, and keeping it red hot as long as a blue flame issues from the aperture in the cover. It is then to be cooled in a dry place, and kept in a close stopped bottle.

PICKLE. The following copy of a receipt for a most useful pickle was handed to us by a gentleman of respectability, in whose recommendation every confidence can be placed. N. Y. Gazette.

Receipt for Pickling Pork for family use.—The following receipt having been used in my family for several years, and the same having been so frequently approved, that I have applied to for and have furnished nearly an hundred copies for families in this city, I have determined to offer the receipt to you for publication, for the benefit of young housekeepers, and not without a hope that the city butchers, grocers, and others who prepare pickled pork and beef for the city use, will find it to their interest to give it a trial. The experiment being made, I am confident of its being approved, and have not the least doubt that pork or beef known to be prepared according to the following receipt will command a preference, if not a higher price, wherever offered for sale.—To this pickle I have given the name of the Knickerbocker's Pickle, it having been first used by several old Dutch families in this city.

Take six gallons of water, nine pounds of salt, half coarse and half fine, three pounds coarse brown sugar, one quart molasses, three ounces saltpetre, one ounce of pearlsh.

These ingredients form the pickle, which must be well boiled and carefully skimmed, and when quite cold poured over the beef or pork previously placed in the tub or barrel; then cover your barrel closely to keep out all dust. The pickle should be sufficient to cover the beef or pork. The above ingredients will make sufficient pickle for one hundred pounds of pork.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH IN HARNES. A match for \$1000 a side was trotted yesterday, at one o'clock, on the Trotting Club's Course, Long Island, between the Boston horse Buckskin, and the New-York horse Rattler—distance three miles and repeat. This match had attracted much interest, and drew to the ground a large number of spectators. It was performed in a remarkably short time; Rattler winning the first heat in 8 minutes 39 seconds, and the second heat in 8 40.

By the Corporation, Monday, Dec. 11, 1825.

Ordered, That the Mayor be requested to call a meeting of the citizens on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the City Hall, for the purpose of organizing Fire Companies.

Mayor's Office, Annapolis, Dec. 12, 1825. In compliance with the above order, the citizens are requested to assemble at the time and place appointed, to carry into effect the important object recommended by the Corporation.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Mayor of the City of Annapolis.

A By-Law for appointing a Superintendent of Chimney Sweeps, and for other purposes.

1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That there shall be appointed and licensed annually, or as often as may be necessary, a Superintendent of Chimney Sweeps, who before he shall enter on the duties of his office, shall obtain a license from the clerk of the corporation, (on pain of forfeiting twenty dollars, to be recovered before the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, for the use of the corporation,) for which he shall pay to the said clerk twenty dollars, for the use aforesaid; and such Superintendent, before a license shall be granted or renewed, shall give bond to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, with security to be approved by the Mayor, Recorder, or an Alderman, in the penal sum of three hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the duties of his office, as detailed in this by-law.

2. And be it further established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be the duty of the said superintendent to apply to sweep, and if permitted, faithfully to sweep, or cause to be swept, once in every four weeks, all such chimneys, or pieces of chimneys in this city, in which fires have been so frequently kept during the term of the four weeks next preceding his application, as render it necessary they should be swept; and if, on his application to sweep any chimney, the occupier or occupiers of any house or room in which such chimney may be, shall refuse to have the same swept, shall be entitled to demand and receive the same sum, as if he had actually swept the same, and it shall be the duty of the said superintendent to apply each and every day thereafter, to such occupier or occupiers, until the chimney be swept, and for each and every refusal shall be entitled to demand and receive the same sum as before, and such refusal, shall forfeit and pay one dollar, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

3. And be it further established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that if the said superintendent does not sweep or apply to sweep, such chimneys, and in such manner as before directed, he shall forfeit and pay for every failure five dollars, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid; and if any chimney in the city shall take fire and blaze out at the top, he shall forfeit and pay ten dollars, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid; Provided however, that such fine shall be paid by the occupier or occupiers of such house or room, in which such chimney may be, if he, she or they, would not permit such chimney to be swept, on application of the superintendent as before directed.

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