LAWB OF MARYLAND An Act to enable purchasers to obsold by Sheriffs, Coroners and Blisors, at public auction.

Be it enacted by the General As sembly of Maryland, That whenever any lands or tenements shall be sold by any Sheriff, Coroner, or Elisor, by virtue of any process of execution from the Court of Appeals, Court of Chan-cery, or any Court, and the debtor or debtors named in the said process, or any other person or persons holding under such debtor or debtors, by title subsequent to the date of the judgment or decree, shall be in the actual posses. sion of the lands or tenements so sold, and shall fail or refuse to deliver pos session of the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the Court, to which the said process shall be returnable, on the application of the purchaser or purcha sers of the said lands or tenements, his her or their agent or attorney, and on no good cause having been shewn to contrary by the said debtor or debtors, his, her or their agent or attorney, or other person concerned, within first four days of the term next succeeding that to which said process was returnable to issue a writ in the nature of a writ of habere facias posses sionem, reciting therein the proceed-ings which may have been had on said process, thereby commanding the said Sheriff, Coroner or Elisor, as the case may be, to deliver possession of the said lands or tenements to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

be it enacted, That the said Sheriff, Coroner or Elisor, shall have all the powers in the execution of said writ that he may have in the execution of any writ of habere facias possessionem, to him directed.

AN ACT respecting last Wills and Testaments.

Be it enacted by the Géneral Assem bly of Maryland. That in all and eve ry will or wills hereafter to be made, whereby any lands or real property shall be devised to any person or per-sons, and no words of perpetuity or limitation are used in any such devise, the devisee or devisees shall take an estate in fee simple, under and by virtue of such devise, unless it shall appear by devise over, or by words of limitation, or otherwise, that the testa tor or testatrix intended to devise a less estate than a fee simple; and provided, such will shall be in all respects executed and proved in the manner prescribed by law.

NEEDLE MAKING.

I will attempt to give you some idea of needle making. The wire is first cut at a suitable length for two needles. Each end is sharpened by taking fifty or one hundred between the fingers and rolling the points on a re-volving stone. The needle is then placed on a die, exactly in the centre, and one blow makes two eyes, and at the same time cuts the wire nearly in two between the eyes. This was done with so much supplied, that I asked how many sines the die fell to make the eyes, not perceiving that the boy took up a new one at every blow .-The needles are then parted and you have two in an unfinished state; tempering is the next process. The needle while heated red hot, is thrown into cold water, and afterwards is brought into a spring temper by being rolled in plates of hot iron. Each needle is then filed at the eye, and last of all receives the polish in the same way, is pointed only on a finer cone. In the last room I visited, were 13 or 20 young girls from ten to fourteen years of age, busy in counting them out, putting them into papers, and labelling. The principal part of the work is done oys who from their appearance must be poorly paid .- Chris. Spectator

The number of children who die anpually in Russia, amounts to about one fourth of the number of deaths in the empire, and the ceremonies which take place at their baptiss are considered as the cause. The taked infant is dipped three times successively into a basin of cold water, from which it merges shivering, and with the body entirely blue from the effect of the cold; cholics, frequently fatal, ensue from this deplorable baptism. Among the noble and more enlightened classes, warm water is now introduced; but neither physicians nor philosophers will easily pursuade the lower classes thus to depart from the usage of their ancestors A person who was present at the immersion of a newly born infant, venturing to remonstrate, it was repli-ed, "would God permit his creatures to receive any ill from such an act? you see that the baby does not even cry;" and the poor innocent, who doubtless, was unable to do so, died a few days afterwards from a violent cholic.

LITERARY.—The Test volume of the History of Napoleon, by the Great Unknown, was published and circulating in London on the Sd of February.

In the single county of Washington, Pa there are said to be one hundred and ten shousand sheep. Dutchess county N. Y. contains 174,000.

THE AUTHOR OF WAVERLY The failure of the great booksellers Constable & Go, is said to have ruined. Sir Walter Scott, who had made himself responsible for them to a large amount. It has produ-oed, too, the development of the incognito, hitherto preserved by the author of the Wa-verly novell, Sir Walter having, as it is said, in order to prove his claims on the estate, been obliged to swear that he had an interest as author, in the proceeds of those works. According to the annexed paragraph, however, he will not be reduced to

Sir Walter Scott, notwithstanding the un fortunate issue of the commercial speculations with which he has been mingled, will ons with which he has been mingree, win not be in a destitute condition, Lady Scott has a large fortune left to her at the decease of a bröther, which hereafter will descend to the children. The estate at Abbotsford, a-bout 40 miles from Edinburgh, on which a large fortune was expended, was, some years back, settled upon his son, who married a lady of considerable wealth. The lucrative office held by Sir Walter himself will re-main, after all pecuniary difficulties have been arranged.

HEAVY HEARTS & LIGHT HEARTS.

What's the use of it'-Trouble, Trouble, what a world of it we have; "man is born to trouble"-"and all is vanity and vexation of spirit"—thus and thus it is writen. There are the troubles of infancy, of youth, of manhood and of old age! The troubles of poverty and the troubles of riches! The trouble of living and the trouble of dying! Who has not his troubles? who claims exemption from them'-who sees the end of them And yet, after all, what's the use of it? This fretting and repining, this soriowing and sighing, this moping and mourning, making misery more miscrable. In the name of common sense, Isay, what's the use of it Does it sooth pain, soften affliction, or ward off m sfortune. Will it call back deceased friends, or prevent others from dying, or deliver us from poverty or make us healthy or meliorate in one particular our situation. Then do say for the very sake of sadness what's the use of it?
Suppose the times are tight and pinching

that trade is dull, that you cannot make me ncy to live as you would wish, and are o-bliged to labour harder even for the little you do obtain than is agreeable, do you grieve about it? are you sad and disheartened? do you abandon hope and wish yourselfdead? I shaw! what the use of it -von get along if you are industrious and frugal, and the most fortunate do no more Besides a light heart will not break you fortune, nor a heavy one make it, so you may as well have the one as the other.

nay as well have the one as the other.

It is your misfortune to have one of those pests of society, a slanderous neighbour, who speaks ill of you, and delights to do you every secret backhanded injury he can, who never fails secretly to traduce your character, misrepresent your conduct and motives, and ever tries to excite prejudice against you? And does this discompose and trouble you? what's the use of it? Leep the windward of the fellow; let your actions give the lie to his accusations, and you need not employ words for the purpose. Wait the is-sue, and you will see the maxim verified in this case, that "he who spitteth against the wind, spitteth in his own face." And here, too, it may be remembered that a heavy heart is no answer to an accusation, though it be a false, one; and that a light heart is not the heart that pleads guilty before menyou had better therefore have the last than the first on all accounts.

Are men dishonest, will a long face and

sad heart reform them? are you sometimes deceived, wronged, cheated? will being dis-couraged mend the matter, or melancholy make you sharper in your future dealing not a whit. Losses are lessons; all men bu heir experience at the same market though all may not pay the same price for the commodity. The only way is to make much of what comes dear; and you can do this with a light heart better than with a heavy one. A heavy heart, what's the use

But it may be, things don't copy right at home: that you have a scolding wife, cross children, and withal family; that there's bad management in the wigwam. Well this is very sad; but will fretting make it better? will a sad heart make sunshine in a cloudy house! No-then what's the use of it? You are not the first one in the world who might sing,

"First when Maggy was my care. Heaven, I thought was in her air-Now we're married: spier ne maer. And every hen necked husband may as well

"Whistle o'er the lave o't."

I see no profit in being miserable in this case, a light heart is still better than the avy heart. Perhaps all this while some to esick body has been running over line after line, to see if I had aught to say why he should not be unhappy. An unkind mistress, a bad heart, an indefatigable rival, coquetry, ah! these is Pandorus' box!—Thou hast gotten hyself into a pretty pickle-but

"Pray, if looking well can't move her, Will looking ill prevail."

Will looking ill prevail."

What think you of that, now—I know it is useless to tell a meditating, moonloving, melancholy lover, that there are whole flocks of pretty girls in the world; that if unsuccessful this time, he may easily fall in love again and again, or that his mistress is not altogether the paragon of perfection—these are all cold water compliments, and are marvellously insipid to such a taste as his. He must e'en go his way sorrowing—marriage only will make him wise.

age only will make him wise.

I have done. Those who are merry will be merry still: and those who are unhappy will remain so after all; yet it is good and pleasant thing occasionally; to have a talk with the world, about its folice.

THE GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The United States now own upwards of twenty-five millions of acres of surveyed lands, which have not yet been offered for

not	, ,	r nee	in othered it
•	•	•	98,4
•		-	836,94
		4	9,674,10
		-	8,219,0
٠			4,343,1
		•	3,174,0
•		•	3,757,4
	•	-	1,246,9
••		•	665,6
: "	*		25,015,7

A contract has lately been made by company for building 5000 houses in London.

BRITAIN AND CANADA The difference between British and Cam-is, on the right of appropriating the Provin-tial revenue, came under consideration in the cial revenue, came under consideration in the Parliament, of Lower Causala, by special as-signment, and under a call of the House, on the 21st ult., The assion continued from 10 o'clock, A. M. on that day till 5 o'clock in the morning of the following day, when the House decided against the claims of the Bri-tish Ministry, 37 to 4. The House when all are present consists of 50 members. One seat is vacant, 3 Members are absent from are present consists of 50 members. One seat is vacant, 3 Members are absent from Canada, and one is sick. The galleries, wardrobe room and passages, were full to overflowing, a part of the time. The attorney General spoke three hours on the side of the minestic. minority. An Address was voted to the King. Thus Canada takes a stand. Some Colonies complain that Britain fixes the salaries of the Custom House Officers, and requires the provinces to pay them.

Many menacing rumours were spread of the dangers which would result from this persevering in asserting their right of control over the 14th Geo. 3d.—all these menaces were despised, and justly by the House. The British Ministry we prophesy will act

with magnanimous justice.

The Quebec Mercury hints at some dreadful consequences if the House does not yield—are we to have military execution; is our constitution to be annulled? be it soconsequence can be worse then that of yielding—let us see our condition openly and without a mask—we will be only the nearer a remedy.—Mont. Spec.

Mr. Hume, M. C. has given his consen for the independence of Canada. If the present Administration falls Mr. Hume may come into the Ministry-Boston Palladium

THE TRANSPORT.

From Janus, or, Edinburgh Literary Almanac.

The great eye of day was wide open, and a joyful light filled the air, heaven, and o-The marbled clouds lay motionless far and wide over the deep-blue sky, and all memory of storm and hurricane had vanished from the magnificence of that immense calm. There was but a gentle fluctuation on the deep, and the sea-birds floated stea dily there, or dipped their wings for a mo ment in the wreather foam, and again wheel-ed sportively away into the sunshine. One ship—only one single ship—was within the encirching horizon and she had laid there as if at anchor since the morning light, for al-though all her sails were set, scarcely a wandering breeze touched her canvass, and her flags hung dead on staff and at peak, or lifted themselves uncertainty up at intervals and then sunk again into motionless repose The crew paced not her deck, for the knew that no breeze would come, till afte meridian-and it was the Sabbath day.

A small congregation were singing praises to God in the chapel, which rested almost as quietly on the sea as the house o worship in which they had been used to pray, then rested far oil on a foundation of rock in a green valley of their forsaken Scotland.—They were emigrants nor hoped ever again to see the mists of their native ever again to see the mists of their native mountains. But as they heard the voice of their psalm, each singer had forgot that in blended with the sound of the sea, and all most believed himself sitting in the kirk o his own beloved parish. Out hundreds of billowy leagues intervened between them, and the little tinkling bell that was now tolling their happier friends to the quiet house of God.

And now an old gray headed man rose to pray, and held up his withered hand in fervent supplication for all around whom, in good truth, he called his children; for three renerations were with the patriarchs in that tabernacle. There, in one group, were husbands and wives standing together, in awe of Him who held the deep in the hol low of his hand: there youths and maidens low of his hand: there youths and maidens, linked together by the feeling of the same destiny, some of them perhaps hoping, when they reached the shore, to lay heads on one pillow; there, children hand in hand, happy in the wonders of the ocean; and there, mere infants smiling on the sunny deck, and unconscious of the meaning of hymn or prayer.

hymn or prayer.

A low, confined growling noise was heard A low, connied growing noise was heard struggling beneath the deck, and a sailor called with a loud voice "Fire, fire' the ship's on fire!" Holy words died on the prayer's tongue, the congregation fell as-sunder; and pale faces, wild eyes, groans, shricks, and outcries, rent the silence of the lonesome sea. No one for a while knew the other, as all were hurried as in a whirlwind up and down the ship. A dismalheat, all unlike the warmth of that beautiful sun, came stifling on every breath. Mothers, who in the first terror had shuddered but for themselves, now clasped their infants to their breasts, and lifted up their eyes to heaven. breasts, and lifted up their eyes to heaven. Bold, brave men grew white as ashes, and hands strengthened by toil and storm trembled like the aspen leaf. "Gone, gone, we are all gone!" was now the cry; yet no one knew whence that cry came; and men glared reproachfully on each other's countenances and strove to keep down the audible beating of their own hearts. The desperate love of life drove them instinctively to their stations, and the water we poured, as by the strength of giants, down among the smouldering flames, but the devouring element roared up into the air; and deck, mast, sails, and shrouds, were one crackling and sails, and shrouds, were one crackling and

hissing sheet of fire.
"Let down the boat!" was now the yell of hoarse voices; and in an instant she was filled with life. There was frantic leaping into the seat and all who were fast drowning, moved convulsively towards that little ark. Some sunk down at once into oblivion; some grasped at nothing with their dissappearing hands; some seized in vain unquenched pie ces of the fiery wreck; some would fain have saved a friend almost in the last agonies; and some strong in a savage despair, tore from the elenched fingers that would have dragged them down, and forgot in fear both

love and pity

Enveloped in flames and smeke, yet in-Enveloped in flames and smoke, yet insensible as a corpse to the burning, a frantic mother flung down her baby among the crew; and as it fell among the upward oars unharmed, she shricked out a prayer of thanksgiving. "Go, husband, go; for I am content topics" "Gh! live, live, my husband, for out darling Willy's sake." But in the prime of me, and with his manly bosom fill of health and hope, the husband thooked but for a moment till he saw his child was safe; and then, taking his young wife in his arms, sat down beneath the burning fragments of the sail, with the rest that were rements of the sail, with the rest that were resigned, never more to rise up till the sound of the last trumpet, when the faithful and afflicted shall be raised to prosthe forever

considerably behi

FALL OF THE CASTLE OF CALLAO! We have at length the gratification to anounce the surrender of the Castle of Callao nounce the surrender of the Casate we cannot the last hold of Spanish despotism on the American continent, to the Patriot arms. This auspicious intelligence, which will no doubt have the effect to hasten the recognition of the independence of the merican republics by Spain, was received last night by the arrival of the schooner Betsey, captain Hunter, in twenty six days from Carthagena. We learn from the supercarge the news was brought to Carthagena by wessel from Chagres, and in consequence a grand salute was fired and a general rejoic-ing took place duting the whole day and succeeding night, which continued when he sailed. We have received the Bogota Constitutional of the 23d February.—American.

PARIS POLICE COURT.

A multitude of Persons chiefly solicitors were in attendance as witnesses, and after some unimportant causes were disposed of elegantly and fashionably dressed was placed first at the usual bar, and ther accommodated with a chair opposite the Judge. She still possessed the remains of beauty, which she was careful to conceal with a long black veil. Called on to answer to her name, &c. she declared she was 35 years of age. The Auvocat du Roi explained the cause of her being in that situation as follows:—She belonged to an honourable fa-mily, and was the daughter of a Brigadier General, including among her friends several distinguished and respectable people.

In 1800 she married M. Bernard B.

also of a very ancient and respectable family. In 1806 both her husband and she were louse, for several thefts. She was acquit ed, but ne was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment, and has suffered his punish-ment. In consequence of this condemnation she obtained a divorce. Knowing some persons of distinction, it was convenient for her projects to have a large acquain tance, and she assumed the title first of Baroness and then of Countess. She gave large parties at her house; in order to draw thithor the Ministers and other great functiona-ries. She boasted of having influence with them, and of being connected with Madame du Cayla, and sought by all means to give nerself an air of importance, and of being connected with the Court. In 1815, she pretended to be closely allied with the Minister of Finance, and used to say, "Corvetto has promised it to nie" "Corvetto told me." She always announced herself as visiting the Ministers, and the magnificence of her establishments, together with the high rank of the persons who visited her, enabled her to levy heavy contributions on the property of those who trusted her. At a later period she announced that she gambled at the Exchange, but always successfully from the information but always successfully, from the information she obtained. By aid of these means, she succeeded in finding dupes in almost all clas ses of Society. To some persons she promised places—to others money—to others contracts—to soldiers, promotion ly requiring some gratuity for her services, which, in some cases amounted to 500,000 francs, if she succeeded, but taking in the mean time 1,000 or 500 crowns in advance The Physician of her family she paid by giving him a sum in the stocks, then gambling for him, and losing 3,500 francs, which he was obliged to pay. A Mr. Vills, Ex-garde du corps, who lived with Madame B. had been her convenient instrument on all those occasions, and he had been accused with her, but it was found that his conduct was more that of a cheat, and he had been struck out of the indictment. On being ex amined, she denied that she had ever made use of Madame du Cayla, or of the name of the Ministers, though she had been visited by Noblemen, Marshals, and Generals, and others, the friends of her uncle. The wit-nesses examined only confirmed the above tatements, which Madame B. denied with great energy. One dealer in lamps had sup-plied her with many articles, and asked her to procure his son-in-law a place, and him-self a medal, which she promised. When he went to call on her, she pointed to a gen tleman in her saloon, and told him that was the Minister of the Interior.

From the American Farmer. BOILING MILK.

Mr. Skinner, Sir—Perhaps it is not so ge nerally known as it ought to be, that the boil ing of milk before it is set away for the ing of milk before it is set away for the cream to rise, will completely divest it, and of course the butter made therefrom, of the very unpleasant flavour arising from the cows laving fed upon garlicky pastures—the boiling ought to be continued for at least half an hour. This dairy secret, if it be one, have learned from a female friend, who has I have learned from a remain mens, who have heen in the habit of availing herself of it, for some years past. Yours truly.

Edward Tilghman.

Six Per Cent. Stock of 1825. Notice has been issued by the Treasury Department to the holders of this stock, of the loan of \$7,500,000, that so much of the principal as remains unredeemed, with the interest due thereon, will be paid on the first of July next. A surrender of the certificates will be required at the time of redemp

tion, and the interest thereon will cease and determine on the 30th of June, 1826.

Quebec, March 25.

We understand that the wife of one Andre Ouellet dit Rochette, of the parish of St. Anne. (la Pocatiere) is on the point of giving her husband a twen-ty-sixth child; but the parish priest, always ready to take his Dixme, claims him, by right, as his own, and wishes to have him brought up under his paternal care. It is well known that the 26th of all farm produce is due to the Church-Mercury.

ters to the 9th uit, inclusive. It will be gratify the to learn that, favourable are in commercial affairs had taken had been commercial affairs had taken had the property of the 9th uit. "Since our last, a great improvement he taken paice in the counternal world," by gradual revival of confidence, beind affaire greater impression that the prior produce are to have been at the lowest, who best assurances that this impression is not transitory. We understand hat he similar required for Liverpool, from the mount to be advinced by the linit of the land, will be £340,000. The deputation of Manchester have named £500,000, and the from (ilsagow £300,000."

The accounts from Manchester and Leaf are more favourable. The knowledge the determination of Minchester had exempted to the determination of Minchester and Leaf are more favourable."

are more favourable. The knowledge the determination of Ministein furries a severe embarrassments pressing upon de country, had tended in some degree to mi pire public confidence.

or public confidence.

The project of a grand Ship Caral had ondon to Portsmouth was to be brough under the consideration of the British paliament this session. The distance means ed is exactly seventy-five miles; thirty seventy-five miles; which are on the tide-level. The him mit level will extend twenty miles. The expense is estimated at three millions and half pounds sterling; the annual revenue is five hundred thousand pounds. The Can is to hold 28 feet depth of water, to b 100 feet wide at the bottom, and 150 fee wide at the top. Large ships will be tran ported by means of steam, in twelve hou from Spithead to the Thames, and light vessels in half that time. The projector timates that 10,000 vessels will use the hal annually, the expense to the owners which will be 5s. 10d. per ton. he mainder of the revenue will arise from new ly created trade, and localities. The ex ense for conduct and repairs will not e ced £40,000 a year.

An explosion of one of the Gas Works London has taken place. It resembled a earthquake, set the building on are and de troyed it; 3 or 4 lives were lost.

A vessel with with 3000 sovereigns, an £100 in silver, on board, destined for the bank of Scotland, was lost off Winterton The passengers were saved.

From the agricultural report for Mark is appears that the stock of wheat is large than has been belown for a number of year The poor cannot suffer for the want of bra

A man in France, condemned to deat for the murder of his father and his use was ordered to be led barefooted, and hi face covered with a black veil to the place of execution, there to have his right has and his head cut off.

MATRIMONIAL MANIA.—At this mome proceedings are taking for the interdem of two old men, who wish to marry at the age when one usually blesses the union age when one usually blesses the union one's children. The one, M. le Marque de Lingaunay, the possesse of a 104, 2 livres a year, and already the age of 6 intends to give his name to a yoing vilinger, the daughter of one of his tenants, at whose age of 18 is her sole fortune. It demandeur en interdiction is so-an-law le Marquess de Briges. The other old manamed Thomas Laife, a farmer, and own of 8 or 900 francs a year, wishes, at the age of 83, to become the husanil of a your cirl, whose grandfather he might be considered. of 83, to become the husband of a your girl, whose grandfather he might be considered. These two proceedings, which a carrying on at the same time before the 0 vil Tribunal of Caen, excite curiosity a very great degree. Two hundred with ses are to be heard, and the inquines hat already commenced. A Gascon, of the a partment of I' Arriege, the servant of Unitlese Curate, has just given the most is village Curate, has just given the most sigular example of matrimoniomana. Bow formerly by a vow of chastity, he journer to Rome to obtain freedom from his oat and has returned to marry a woman of 7 without fortune.—Paris pap.

The following extract is from a speech livered by Mr. Canning in the British Hou of Commons on the 13th Feb:—"If we can by its means restore to the country the ed principle of a metallic currency, I athat we shall have achieved a mighty go and conquered an incalculable and a groing evil. I will, with permission of the Hon quote a sentence from a letter which addressed to me by Mr. Burk, at a bin when a subject nearly similar to that when occupies our attention was the subject of discussion. I came into Parliament tyens before that great and illustrious a quitted public life, but I shad the honour of discussion. I came into Parlament i years before that great and illustrious in quitted public life, but I shad the bonom some intimacy with him in protect life, a shortly previous to his lamence death, a shortly previous to his lamence death, a while he was upon that hed of waness he which he never rose; he addressed to the letter to which I have alluded, and will I have preserved as a relic of depart greatness. The concluding sentence of letter contains these remarkable wor words which I vish to impress upon the winds of those who hear me, as they confrom a man whose opinions are entitled respect, and who, upon more than occasion, proved himself a true prophet: The words are these—"Tell Willi-Pitt, that if he ever i sues one-pound not he will never see a genea again."

Public Sale

By virtue of a decree of the his court of Chancery of the state of M ryland, the subscriber will expose public sale, on Saturday the sixth d of May next, on the premises, part of tract of land called Mary's Allotmes lying on Hickory Ridge, in Anne-rundel county, containing one bandr twelve and a half acres. This land heavily timbered, and the whole of in wood, except about our acres. James Webb who lives adjoining that land, will show at to such persons may be disposed to purchase;

The terms of sale, as prescribed the decree is, on a credit of two months, bond with approved secon bearing interest from the day, of as will be required of the purchaser payment of the purchase money, trustee is authorised, by the decree execute a deed to the purchaset

Benjamin Shipley, een trustee April 13, 1886.

Saryland Wazette.

ANNAPOLAS THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1826,

sarried, in Baltimore, on the 5th inst.
the Ber' Mr. Shane, Mr. Faarum S.
in, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Entranava
art, daughter of Heary H. Harwood, this city. ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE

Green, GONPTON will be supent Anne-Arundel county in the Ge-Amembly, by MANY VOTERS.

PLECTORAL CANDIDATES IN SO-MERSET COUNTY.

We are authorised to say, that at the solision of many voters of Somerset county, Major JAMES POLK, THOMAS K. CARROLL, esq. he consented to become candidates, at the

dection in September next, for Electors of the Senate. Tothe Independent Voters of Anne-

Arundel County. Hilov-Citizens,

I offer myself to your consideration as a enddate for the office of Senatorial Elector. frour county, at the approaching election. Idem it unnecessary to say much on the geasion. I have been long known to those from, who like myself, are well stricken in gen; and those who have become Voters ince my head has whitened, can ask their phen who and what I am. But I pledge sy word and honour, which I trust have negerget been doubted, that, if elected, no pary bias shall influence my vote. The oninquity with me, as to any Person who gay be put in nomination, will be as to his acoust especity, and devotedness to our fee and happy government. I will only farher remark, that I am brought forward vno Caucus or secret association, my preensons are submitted entirely to the judgnet of my Fellow-Cithens. Should they action them, I shall feel grateful for the scour done me if otherwise, no one can deprise me of the consoling meflection, that ame Arundel county has men better quali led to serve her on so important an occasion

HORATIO RIDOUT.

April 6th, 1826.

SOLOMON KIRVAN, esq. has been an conced as a candidate for the office of Eeter of the Senate in Dorchester county-A PHILEMON CHEW, esq. in Prince

There has been considerable frost in this outy for several nights past, and it is apmbended that the early fruits have bee much injured if not quite destroyed.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have pased rlaw authorising the opening of a and from York Haven, on the Susquehanm, to Baltimore, on the condition that Maryland, will, when requested, incorpomes company to make a canal or rail road brough Cumberland Valley.

Notwithstanding the backwardness of the tring, GREEN PEAS were last week sold the Norfolk market.

THE DUEL .- Authorised Statement. from the National Intelligencer of Monday.

Monday.
The following statement of a transtion which, on Saturday last and
ence, has excited considerable sensafon in this city; has been authorised by the friends of the parties, and may course be implicitly relied upon .-We have only to add to it, that the directice, thus adjusted, is supposed to have arisen out of considerations Berely political:

"On Saturday the 8th April, at half pet four o'clock, a meeting took place errem Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph, pm agail of the former, in consepence of certain expressions used by belatter in a recent debate in the se-ste, which Mr. Clay considered of-haive, and applied perspaally to himi-Mr. Randolph was attended by Coli-Itinall, of Georgia, and Major Has-Gen. Jesup, of the army, and Mr. nston, of Louisiana.

The parties met on the groundanged salutations, and took their

The pistol of Mr. Randolph, which his suspended by his side, went off. pronounced by Mr. Clay; immedi itely, however, upon the report of the pan, where the pan the report of the pan, who had been the pan to Col. Tainell and said told you so.? Col. Tainell, then turning to Gen. The pan the pan to the was perfectively with the fault is was perfect to the hair trigger; it was at hundred manned and the hair trigger; it was at hundred manned and to Mr. Randolph—the large resumed their stations, and exchanged shots without effect. anced shots without effect.

and the report of the and the value of our num

m, Mr. Clay and the ball a ed his fire-h dicularly up you Mr. Cla pistol in the to my rinte you at all; stance of my At this instan and said. "} me so express parties simul wards each o nands-Mr.

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