FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE. My chosen and my fairest! In sunshine and in gloom In sunshine and in gloom
Thy kindling eye shall cheer my path,
Thy gentle smile illume;
And hand in hand we'll onward walk,
Amid life's busy crowd, While love shall cast a golden hue, On every passing cloud.

I'll cherish thee my sweet one, So fondly from all ill, That time shall wing its silent way, But leave with thee no chill; And thus undimm'd, when years have

flown,
Affection's star shall shine,
As when I breath'd my earliest yours, And blushes spake thee mine. My best loved, thus together, We'll watch life's changing tide, And gather all the fairest flowers, That on the surface glide; And grief shall be an idle name, And sorrowing thoughts unknown, For love in darkest hours can form A bright world of its own.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL Rept by a Gentleman residing near South River Bridge.

Vovember	Winds.	
1 Cloudy, rain, smart blow,	5 W	0
2 Moderate, foggy,	w	i
3 Hazy, smart breeze,	N W	n
Rain all day, little hail,	N E	c
5 Drizzley, rain,	N X E-E	a
6 Drizzley, rain all day & nigh	t, E	t
7 Cloudy; at 10 a. m. clear		t
away, heavy blow,	N W	t
8 Clear, flying clouds, strong		e
breeze,	, N. 14.	d
9 Clear, heavy white frost,	W 5 W-5	s
O Clear and pleasant,	W-s W	t'
1 Clear, pleasant,	NNW	5
2 Clear, light breeze,	w-s E	t
3 Clear, smart frost, ice, heavy		e
blow before day,	NNW	t b
4 Cloudy, white frost.	3-8 W.	b
5 Clear, hazy, pleasant,	W-N W	P
6 Clear, moderate,	W 5 W-3	P
7 Heavy rain morning, heavy		t
blow at night, with rain,	-w w	c
8 Clear, cool, heavy blow,	N W	a
9 Clear, cold morn'g, hard fros	t, NW	
O Clear and cold,	2. W	iı
1 Glear and cold,	×	р
2 Clear morning,	w-s-x w	r
3 Cloudy, smart blow,	T N W	n
4 Cool, clear,	N W	a
5 Clear, smart frost, thunder,		h
lightning & rain at night,	8 Z	۱v
6 Rain, smart blow, at 1 p. m.		1
squall with thunder, hail		
and rain	7 -4 -	1 5

[From a London paper.] THE HANDKERCHIEF. "That handkerchief

27 Clear, smart frost, 28 Clear, hard frost, ice nearly

bridge, snow squall, 29 Clear, hard frost, 30 Cloudy, clear,

all over the river at the

Did an Egyptian to my mother give." Seldom since the days of Othello has so much warmth and vehemence of debate, taken place on the subject of a handkerchief as we vesterday witnessed, when we drop ped in to pass a pleasing half hour at the Marlborough-street office.

There sat that worthy magistrate, Mr. Conant, who has so heroically borne all the pelting of the pitiless storm of the Morning Chronicle—he sate displayed under all the chronice—ne sate displayed under all the storms of the press, having to perform the difficult, not to say impossible task of administering justice between two suitors of that gentle sex, of whom it has so sweetly been sure been suig -

Men have many faults, poor women have

but two,
There's nothing wise they say, and nothing right they do.

If the fair dames would but have employed counsel—if they had only spoken with the tongue as an Adolphus or a Philips, the task of decision might have been easy. But no! they would both employ their own sweet

would ooth employ their own sweet voices, which unfortunately were not More tunable than lark to shepherd's ear. Neither did they keep time and tune with each other, or respond in that way that the muses love—amant alterna camenz. They both spoke at once, each in a different key. and neither had quite so much of the pian-Add to this, one was a genuine blossom of Cockneyland, and the other was from La Belle France. The English girl had all the energy of youth, the Gallic dame the practiced volubility of fifty years; and each harrangued in her native dialect.

She of the roses and dimples had been countries the pleasure beauty as in a prome-

courting the pleasant breezes in a prome-nade down Regent-street, thinking probably much more of the ogles and glances that were cast at her, than of the cambric hand kerchief which her faithless ridicule but ill retained; when, on a sudden, she perceived that this necessary adjunct to female dress was missing. "Bless me!" she cried aloud, "what can have become of my handkerchief! I have lost my handkerchief." Attracted I have lost my handkerchief." Attracted by her piteous lamen', a worthy gentleman came up to her with a consolatory smile, "I have picked up a handkerchief, madam," asid he—"A white one sir!" "Yes, madam," "Pray give it me." "II have given it, madam," said he, "to that lady," pointing to a little Frenchwoman who was walking nimbly away with her prize.

Miss ____ (we did not eatch her name) tripped after Madame, and accosting herperhaps not in the politest of phrases—de manded restitution of her goods and chat tels. The French woman understood e reis. Ine French woman understood e-nough of English jurisprudence to know "that possession is nine points of the law." The claimant proffered a shilling for the stray cambric; the holder would not part with it for less than two shillings. At length, finding nothing could be done in the way of compromise, the English lass gave the Prench woman in charge, and so the matter was brought to issue before his worship.

The defendant, as we have said, pleaded her cause in French, (the only language, by the bye, known to our bar for several cen-We confess with shame that, from theres.) We contess with stame that, from her tapid utterance, and our defective hearing, we could not make out above one word in three thet she uttered; but we collected that the stood on various points of law—she was a bona fide possessor—she received the chattel by donation—she verily believed it ner rapid dictance, and our detective hearing, we could not make out above one word in three thet she uttered; but we collected that she stood on various points of law—she was a bona fide possessor—she received the chattel by donation—she verily believed it was her own originally—she had lost just such an one. Hitherto she had kept the had been picking up at the late season excites some apprehensions rent trading ports on our route; the different portages detained us considerably, as the crews had to make five or six, and when the boats were carried, seven or eight trips about which we had been picking up at the different portages detained us considerably, as the crews had to make five or six, and when the boats were carried, seven or eight trips addy Cochrane having heard at Genava, that cross Methy; the longest portage on the route is about thirteen miles statute, in

magistrate, however, thought it would be but fair in her to show it to the complainant. Madame's caution here forsook her, & she handed it over to her adversary, who with most provoking coolness, rolled it up and put it into her retucule.

And now we really feared for the dignity of the police office. The little French woman's eyes flashed fire, she ejaculated (not blessings we believe.) on her antagonist, and

blessings we believe,) on her antagonist, and would have rushed upon her with the fury of a Thalestrie, had no Pallas interposed in the shape of one of the officers, and restrained her hands, though he could not impose

His worship, after due reprehension of this violence, kindly suggested an amicable arrangement. He asked the plaintiff, who had originally offered a shilling, whether she was atill willing to pay that sum. Yes, said she, though I really don't think its worth three-pence. In that case, said a stander by, you had better give Madame Francoise, here, the handkerchief than the The damsel seemed struck with the originality of this idea, and suddenly handed over the subject of dispute to the defendant, who seemed disappointed in getting it instead of the shilling.

From the Richmond Compiler UNSTOPPING THE EARS OF THE DEAF.

I am persuaded that in the great majority I am persuaded that in the great majority of cases deafness is caused by some stoppage in the external organs of the ear. If the nerve be sound I can see no impossibility in curing the disease. Let a deaf person put a watch into his mouth, if he can hear the ticking distinctly, he may be assured that the nerve is not injured, and that there is the strengest probability of his being relieved by removing the external obstruction. I do not positively say, because the deaf perdo not positively say, because the deaf per son does not distinctly hear the ticking o the watch, that therefore the nerve is insen the watch, that therefore the nerve is insensible; for it may happen that the interior tube from the mouth to the ear, may be closed up as well as the external duct to the tympanum.—But, if there be any reason to believe that the nerve is good, the deaf person should not despair but resort to the proper expedients for relief. I am acquainted with a gentleman from whom I have received the following account of his dealness and his cure. He had been a long time incapable of hear-

ing: As he says himself he was as deaf as a post. Even the voice of a Stentor could not each him. Some time since, he was fortunate enough to meet with a foung physici an, bold, and persevering, who told him if he would put himself under his practice, he was satisfied he could administer relief.— The deaf gentlemen was very far from being sanguine: indeed, he did not permit himself to entertain much hope, but determined to try the experiment. The first thing the physician did was to procure a powerful syringe, more than a foot long and two or three inches in the pipe. With this he began to inject warm water copiously into the ear, then varying with a solution of Windson soap, and sometimes with warm milk just drawn from the cow. Occasionally plug-gets steeped into oil of almonds were intro-duced into the ear, and the ears were tied up with handkerchiefs. The gentleman piqued himself on his perseverance, and well was he rewarded for it. For 6 days there was no sensible good effect produced, but af-ter that time, and on repeating the injections with the syringe, a small quantity of hardened wax came out, and for the first time the voice of the physician broke open the ear of the patient. This encouraged him to the of the patient. This encouraged him to the repetition of the experiments; and a piece of wax, as large as an almond, and perfectly hard, come out—and from that time to this, the gentleman has heard as well as any of his acquaintances. The only protection he uses is in case he catches a little cold, to tie up the head, or use a little cotton dip

He is now convinced that in nine case out of ten, deafness proceeds from similar causes, and may be cured. We have persons professing to cure most of our diseases, have oculists for the eye, dentists for teeth, ladies to cure stammering. (I think the tongue falls properly within their juris-diction.) Why have we not professional gen-tlemen who make it their business to "unstop the ears of the deaf?" I am sure that if I were as deaf as some of my friends, and all sort of communication "at that sense quite shut out." I would freely give a mod thumping feet only person who would good thumping fee to any person who would I would spare neither money nor pains to recover one of the five senses, and that so important a one, which Providence has given me. In fact, I am not very certain that the time will not come when surgery will be able to cure those who are born deaf, as she does those who are born blind. But hypothesis apart! All I now abide the fact I have stated .- PHILOS.

ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.

The following letter, dated Fort Franklin, ebruary last, from Dr. Richardson to a February last, from Dr. Rich friend, is highly interesting:—

"Fort Franklin, Great Bear Lake,

February, 1826.
After remaining as long at New-York a our desire to commence our journey would bermit, we proceeded to Lake Ontario, crossed it to York, the capital of Upper Canada, and from thence travelled by land and wa-ter, in carts and in boats, to Penetanguishene, a naval depot in Lake Huron; here w embarked in two canoes, manned by twen ty-four Canadian voyageurs: our party previously consisting of five officers and four ma rines, and, coasting Lakes Huron, and Su-perior, arrived at Fort William, a post be-longing to the Hudson Bay Company, on the 10th of May, 1825. At this place the expedition embarked in four small canoes, adapted for the navigation of small rivers, and preceding in two divisions by the Lake and, proceeding in two divisions by the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, Lake Winifred, and the river Saskatchew, came to Cumberland-house, where the scamen at tached to it, and who had been sent out with three boats, passed the winter. We arrived at Cumberland-house on the 15th of June, twelve days after our scamen had re June, twelve days after our scamen had re-sumed their voyge for this summer, and, losing no time in following them, we over-took them on the 29th of the same month, near the height of land which separates the rivers flowing towards Hudson's Bay from those which fall into the Arctic Sea. Our progress after this was more slow, from the

length, and occupied us seven days.—We arrived at the Lake of the Hills on the 15th of July, at Slave Lake on the 26th, and entered Mackenzie's river on the 18th of the same manth. On the 36-for August we arrived at Fort Sampson situated at the junction of the river of the Mountains with the Mackenzie. On the 6th same to Fort Nor-Mackenzie. On the 6th, came to Fort Nor-man, another of the company's posts, situ-ate on the Mackenzie, about two hundred ate on the Mackenzie, about two hundred miles further down; on the 7th, entered Bear Lake river, and on the 10th arrived at this place, which we have since named after our commanding officer. Mr. Back arrived next day with the detachment of canoes under his charge, Captain Franklin and Mr. Kendall having descended the river to sea in a boat with six seamen and an Esquimana interpreter. They came to the mouth of in a boat with six seamen and an Esquimaux interpreter. They came to the mouth of the river six days after leaving Fort Norman, having passed the last of the company's posts about half way. From Garry's Island, lying twenty-eight or thirty miles to seeward of the river's mouth, thep had a wide prospect of salt water free from ice, and abounding in seals and white whales. This was a cheering prospect; after remaining a day on the island to ascertain by astronomical observation its notition, and which nical observation its position, and which found to be lat. 69 deg. 29 min. north, long. 135 deg. 41 min. west, they re-ascend ed the river, and joined us here on the 6th/ of September. The expedition up to this latter date had travelled from New-York 5.160 miles, or from Penetangiushene, outpost of Canadian settlements, about 4,414 miles from the 23d of April.

Captain Franklin was very derirous of o-pening a communication with the Esqui-maux at the mouth of Mackenzie's river, but did not see any of them. He left, however, presents of iron work at several en-campments, which appeared to be of recent erection, and we have the satisfaction, since the commencement of winter, of learning, through the medium of an adjoining tribe, that they received them, and are desirous of evincing their gratitude by receiving us kindly next season.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship York, Capt. De Cost, from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the 31st of October, and Liverpool to the 2d of November. The Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH, came

passenger in this vessel.

Such is the redundancy of money in the

London market, that good bills have been discounted at 2½ and 3 per cent.

The New American says—Mr. Gallatin had returned to London on the 15th Oct. well pleased with his courteons reception in Paris, and having been included in all the diplomatic fetes, to which the visit of Mr. Canning to that metropolis had given occa-

sion.
Mr. Canning had also returned to London. The visit of this gentleman to Paris, has, according to private letters, been not without important political results. Among them the following are supposed to have been agreed upon—that the general peace of Europe shall be maintained; that Spain and Portugal shall cease to receive deser-ters from each other, and abstain from mutual intrigues, prejudicial to both; that Russia shall deal with Turkey in her own way, and finally, that Greece shall be rescued from the yoke of the Musselmans.

In what manner the latter noble, though tardy decision is to be enforced, does not yet appear; but it is understood that in taking it, Russia, England and France were a-

The Greeks, it may be hoped, are doing better than usual. There is vagueness and uncertainty in the accounts respecting them. Lord Cochrane was not yet in service: the proclamation he has issued will, as it ought to have little effect. We fear that the confidence reposed in, and money lavished upon, this reckless adventure, by the Greeks, will be alike misapplied. The last accounts left him cruising off Malta, in a small schooner. He had assumed the name

The war between Russia and Persia, may, it is hinted in one of the London papers, oc-casion some uneasiness to England. Of this we do not think much. The ambition of Russia is indeed great as is its military force, which latter must be employed; but Russia, as yet, will not provoke the hostility of

ENGLAND—Parliament would assemble for the transaction of husiness, about the 20th of November, but would not sit more than three weeks before the adjournment for the hollydays. Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon is pro-

ceeding with so much celerity, that we have reason to believe the six volumes will appear within a few weeks after Christmas. and the prices had declined nearly one half

penny per pound. By a recent order of the Commissioners of the Customs, imported Indian Corn was admitted into England for home consumption, at a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem. Our correspondent states that a few cargoes had arrived at Liverpool, and that the article was likely to meet a ready sale during the winter months, at about 5s to 6s per Im-

The Duke of York was very ill; his leg flesh would not heal.

The London papers contain a great deal on the subject of the Greek Bonds, in which it appears a great deal of speculation has been carrried on, and a great many impositions are said to have been practiced. The bond-holders complain of Mr. Luriottes, and he lays the blame on Mr. Ricardo.

A meeting of Greek bond-holders had taken place to receive the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the ap-plication of the last Greek Loan. The complication of the last Greek Loan. In a committee declare that "under a system of economy and wisdom, they think that a sum not exceeding £150,000, judiciously applied, would immediately change the aspect of affairs in the Morea, and give renewed hope and prospects to the friends of Grecian e-mancipation." It was ultimately agreed to defer further discussion until the public were afforded an opportunity of judging of the veracity of the report.

Respecting this meeting, the Times says it has had one good effect: it has quicken ed the exertions of the engineers and the superintendence of the Messrs. Ricardo. Two boats, it is said, are now ready, though

which has been celebrated by huminators and public rejoicings at St. Petersburg.—
From the official report of Gen Y. it seems that Abbat Mirzs, after the defeat on the Clanbora, had been joined by Allair Khan, son-in-law to the Scahah, and with their united forces, amounting to 8,000 regular income. It of the property is the second to t fantry, 15,000 regular, and as many irregu-lar cavalry, and 25 pieces of cannon had a-gain passed the Terter.

Waryland Wazette

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1826.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, Dec. 4th, 1816.
There will be a meeting of the Executive
Council on Monday the 18th inst.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.

Col. JOHN C. COCKET, died at his resi Col. John C. Cocker, died at his residence in Frederick county, on Monday the 4th instant; and on Wednesday the 6th instant, John R. Pirt, esq. of Dorchester county, also departed this life. These gentlemen were members elect of the legislature of this state. At the meeting of the legislature it will be necessary to issue writs of election to fill three vacancies which will he found to active in the bulk. of election to fill three vacancies which will be found to exist in that body—all of them occasioned by death since the election

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

in October last.

On the 6th instant, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Hayne of South-Carolina, asked and obtained leave to introduce "A bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States." The bill, which was reported and read the first time, is the same which was under dsscussion in the senate at the preceding session of congress.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, has introduced into the senate of the U. S. a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The Vice-President's Doctrine of Free Senatorial Debate.

No. 3.

It was demonstrated in the last number, that over one branch at least of the freedom of debate. the Senate have invested their President with an appellate power only. It remains to be considered whether they have a dopted a different rule in regard to the more important privileges of untrammelled argument and discussion. The bare comparison of the respective subdivisions of Mr. Calhoun's subject, and a glance at the precautions of the Senate in relation to that of minor import, would suffice, with most minds, to terminate this controversy. If they have not considered the control of licentious language necessarily implied to their president, and have only conferred on him appellate jurisdiction over it, can we reasonably impute to them different principles in respect of the unrestrained expression of opinion and range of argument-the essential attributes of a deliberative assembly But what in fact have they done? Ought we, adhering to the letter of the law, to decide the question of order, touch ing superfluous oratory, by the rule which regulates "words spoken," a term, it would seem, sufficiently comprehensive to cover every irregularity of mere debate? The practice under this would be clearly as I have described it, in reference to its proper subject, indecent language. The president could not decide till the exceptionable passages were reduced to writing; and, consequently, could not interpose originally by a call to order Ought the case to be governed by the general rule on the subject of order? The expressions of this tend all one way; "When a member shall be called to order he shall sit down until the president shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided b the president, without debate: but if there be a doubt in his mind he may call for the sense of the senate." The provisions of this rule evidently refer to the case of a call to order by a member; but some persons contend, that i implies nothing exclusive of a right in the president, likewise to call to order, but is only adapted to one of two equally possible cases. We might grant this without impairing the main argument, for as nothing positive is proved thereby, but its influence on the principal question is strictly negative, we might still demand the pro duction of an express rule, or proof that the senate regarded the "latitude and freedom (in the legitimate sense) of debate" with less jealousy than the privilege of particular expressions .-But in fact the rule is not of this equi vocal character; for we may, in the first place, remark that had it contemplated the possibility of calls to order from two different quarters, and been intended to effectuate one of these, its phraseology would naturally have indicated some opposition between the supposable cases. Thus any scholar, in drafting a rule with such views, would, by an almost involuntary movement of his pen, have stated it thus, "when a member is called to order by another. But if on the contrary the new fangled doctrine, of the president's origi-nal concurrent jurisdiction over their proceedings, never occurred to the framers of the rule, the present struc-

which she had collected to be applied to
the furtherance of that object."
RUSSIA—It appears that Gen. Termoloff
has gained a victory of some importance,
which has been celebrated by illuminations
which has been celebrated by illuminations.

Expression might have countenance. of any thing digraceful, but is pecal arly appropriate; as a different form expression might have countenance an opposite opinion.

It remains to consider an objects of a different kind, which has its exporters, notwithstanding its latent fa acy. The phrase, 'every question order shall be decided by the presider with direct authority over all cases or with direct authority over all cases disorder. To this I oppose the following considerations. Had such been the design of the senare, this important paragraph would by the laws of accurate composition have been placed a lone, at the head of the rules of order paragraphs. First, naturally, the general grant then the limitations and specific modes of its operation. Standing a it does, with the supposed meaning it transcends in aukwardness the codi fication of a schoolboy club. But vi ry the aspect of the case; suppose if the object of the senate to refer to their president's discretion the rule of a cases not specially provided for, with a counterbalancing reservation to them selves of the power to call this discre tion into action, and the arrangement is just and elegant. The clause is ap pended to and explanatory of anoth which regards exclusively a call fro the floor; it is followed by one of pre cisely the same character, and all the familiar rules of interpretation by the context are left in full force. This critical disquisition, hower

necessary to a plan of meeting all of jectious, might be spared by those wh are content with the plain import language, without seeking a lawyer like analysis of every possible meaning of each particular word. The charater of the rule is written clearly on i front. The president's decision treated as a matter of grave deliber tion, a cessation from every thing ca culated to disturb him is directed, an a reference to the senate, on all doub ful points, if not positively enjoined is at least plainly intimated to him Does this comport with a pert inte ruption by him, upon every passing impression, on his own mind, that speaker is illogical or tedious?

ALETHES.

From the Virginia Sentinel of the Valley Extract from a letter written by the President Jefferson, in 1816.

Some men look at Constitutions with sa timonious reverence, & deem them like thank of the covenant; too sacred to be touc ark of the covenant; too sacred to be touch ed. They ascribe to the men of the preceding age a wisdom more than human, as suppose what they did to be beyond amend ment. I know that age well: belonged it, and laboured with it, it deserted well it's country, it was very like the present but without the experience of the present and 40 years of experience in government is worth a century of book reading; and the they would say themselves, were they to they would say themselves, were they rise from the dead. I am certainly not advocate for frequent and untried chang-in laws and constitutions. I think moder imperfections had better be borne with the company of the c cause, when once known, we accommods ourselves to them and find practical mer so that laws and institutions must go ha in hand with the progress of the hum-mind, as that becomes more develope more enlightened, 29 new discoveries at made, new truths disclosed, and manne and opinions change with the change of cumstances, institutions must advance al and keep pace with the times. We migi as well require a man to wear still the co which fitted him when a boys, as civilized * which fitted him when a boy, as civilized a ciety to remain ever under the regimen their barbarous ancestors; it is this prepoterous idea which has lately detuged Europe in blood, their monarchs, instead wisely yielding to the gradual changes circumstance, of favoring progressive accommodations to progressive improvement, has cluing to old abuses, intrenched themselve habited steady habits, and obliged their sill clung to old abuses, intrenched themsers behind steady habits, and obliged their sit jects to seek, through blood and violence rash and ruinous innovations, which had the been referred to the peaceful deliberation and collected wisdom of the nation, wo and collected wisdom of the nation, wo have been put into acceptable and salutiforms. Let us follow no such example nor weakly believe that one generation not as capable as another of taking care itself, and of ordering it's own affairs. L itself, and of ordering it's own affairs-us, as our sister-states have done, avail us, as our sister-states have done, station selves of our reason and experience to correct the crude essays of our first and une perienced, although wise, virtuous, and wincaning councils. And lastly, let us proceed the crude of the revision of the revision. vide in our constitution for it's revision stated periods."

From the Elkton Press
ACCIDENT.

On Priday of last week, SAND, Hose
Esq. of Charlestown, in this county, and
Mrs. Herrera, of Harford county with he
infant child, were riding in agig. The horse
became unmanageable, and overturned the
gig—Mr. Hogg was so severely hurt, that he
died on Wedneaday the 29th ult. Mrs.
Herlert was much bruised by the fall—she
succeeded at the risk of he life in preserving her infant from any faury whateverThe accident happened in Charlestown,
near Mr. Hogg's house.

Nashville, (Ten.) Nov. 18. We regret to state, that on Wednesdr last, the directors of the Nashville Bal adopted the resolution again to suspend the payment of specie in that institution. Ever since the vaults were opened on the first of Scptember, the pressure has been palmost unexampled, and the notes have been presented for payment with such constancy and rapidity, that it has an deemed proper a gain to suspend, another poced to wind up the concerns of that that. In the space of seventy days, we understall, about 1260, 000 have been paid out in specie.

The Emperor of Russia has decreed that in case of his demise without a male help, the Regency shall descend to the family of payment of specie in that instituti

the Regency shall descend to the family

from the St. Chirwille (Ohio) Gazette,

THE NEXT PRESIDENT

THE NEXT PRESIDENT

Then the preside appearances it is not hely that there will he any other caudidates for the next Presidency than Mr. Adams and General Jackson. Most of our public Journals have espoused the cause of the friend and the vituperation of the one whom they are politically opposed. Our sport has heretogre been silent on the subject, since the election of Mr. Adams by the louise of Representatives, with the exception of the expression at the time, of our next decided opinion, that the election was not arry to the will of a majority of the people of the nation, and particularly so to be people of Oho—where adams received for than 6,000 votes less than Gen. Jackson; yet a majority of our Representatives in Congress voted for Mr. Adams.

Our subsequent silence on this subject of justional Politics, has been a mattern of complaint with many of our patrons, who appear desirents that our paper should leave a walk and water course." (as they expless it) and take a decided stand in favour of ohe of the candidates.

Considering the agitation of the question. the candidates.

Considering the agitation of the question p be rather premature, is one cause of our slence; but since our sentiments have been

sping that we shall graphed to Gen. Andrew Jackson, the man wio, we believe, whether by just or impoper means we will not at present preted to say, was deprived of his election, after receiving a greater number of Electoral Votes for President, than any of the other Candidates.
In supporting him, we consider ourselves In supporting him, we consider ourselves apporting the great cause of the People, those voice on that occasion, in our opinion, was grossly disregarded, and has caused aremarkable depreciation in the efficacy of relective franchis, among the yeomen of the country.

desired by many, we have no hesitation in gring that we shall give our most cordial

The Providence papers furnish the folbring notice of the re-interment of the re-mains of Com. Perry, which were lately brought from Trinidad:

REINTERMENT OF COM. PERRY. Providence, (R. I.) December 5—The interesting ceremonies in honour of this bare and meritorious officer took place at Newport yesterday, in conformity to the ar-regements which have been previously an-

nonced
The Steam Boat Weshington, which left there between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, with the military companies of this place and Pawticket, and a very numerous collection of officers and citizens, arrived at New-port, at 11 A. M. at the moment the re-mains of our lamented Hero were in the act of being conveyed from the Lexington to the shore. Minute guns were fired as the the shore. Minute guns were inred as the burge proceeded from the ship to the wharf, & on landing the corpse, it was placed in a large and magnificent car; hrong with mounting, and drawn to the grave by four white horses appropriately ornamented with waving plumes. The procession it is believed, we the largest and most imposing eyer colvas the largest and most imposing ever colwas the largest and most imposing ever con-betted in this State on any similar occasion; and comprised not only our principal offi-ers, civil and military, but the finest collec-tion of citizen soldiers which the Union could exhibit.

After the procession had been arranged by the Marshals of the day, in the order pre-scaled by the Committee, it proceeded with solemn music—the tolling of the bells and a regular discharge of artillery—through Thames-street, to the common Buriaal place where the funeral service of the Episcopa Church was read by the Rev. Mr. Wheaton and a volley discharged over the grave o the deceased. The ceremony of interment being completed, the procession returned, and was immediately dismissed. The offi-

and was immediately dismissed. The offi-cin who attended as bearers on the occa-sie, were Com. Chauncey, Capt. Creigh-tm, Capt. Crane, Capt. Shubrick, Capt. Tumer, and Captain, Kearney. O'the survivors of the glorious battle of Lake Erie, there ware present, Dr. Usher Parsons of this place. Surgeon of the fleet, Captain D. Turner, Sind. W. V. Taylor, and Thomas Breeze, Purser, all of Newport, and mow of the Nayy. Minute guns were and now of the Navy. Minute guns were fired in this place, from 11 to 12 of yester-dy, the bells in the churches were tolled, and colours displayed by the shipping at

LATER FROM ENGLAND.
The packet ship Alexander, at Philadelhis from Liverpool, brings London papers
the 7th and Liverpool to the 9th ult. inusive. The Aurora says there is no polizal news of importance. Cotton had exbited a great degree of langour through

Accounts from Manchester and the ma-Accounts from Manchester and the ma-bufacturing districts in that neighbourhood are distressing. Many of the principal ma-lufacturers have given notice of their in-tention to discharge numbers of their work-men. Representations of the consequences have been forwarded to the government.

EROLITES. From the St. Petersburg (Russia) Journal of October 7. A letter from Odessa of the 10th Septem-

ber, gives an account of an Erolite, which fell on the estate of Madam Serbinoff in the fellon the estate of Madam Serbinoff in the overnment of Eksterinoslaw, and in the district of Pauloggod. On the 19th May, some labourers working in the fields at loon, heard a noist which seemed to come from the clouds and continued to increase, utilit ended in a four explosion. At the same time they saw a heavy body descending rapidly, the fall of which was accompanied by a flash of light. It was about twenty fathoms from them. On going to the spot, they found a stone, which, in falling, and raised the earth to the height of two arabeens, and made a hole one arsheen in sheens, and made a hole one arsheen in depth. On the day when the phenomenon tok place, the sky was slightly clouded, the air calm, without any storm or rain. The stone weighs two poods; its colour is a very dark blue, approaching to black. The surface has some very small cavities, and in great, the external appearance much resembles that of an aglomeratine of sand.

Married in West Springfield, Massachuarried in west Springiero, setts, Hr, Btephen Bumfrey, aged 76 years, a Revolutionary Pensioner, to Miss Sarah Devey, aged 33 years.

In '76 he fought and bled, At 76, he woo'd—and wed.

A plan and proposals for a Philadelphia Etchange, have been submitted to the peo-ple of that city. The capital stock is to be 100,000.

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