I have reis only two stward of mer the Bight of ger doubtful. re in this letjournals, with ave to be sent ill write by the tire westward

s truly. PERTON.

LAND.

illiam Thomp. roin Lverpool, rs to the 14th 16th alt. inngers in this ing, Esq. late

n to the Court
of despatches Mr. Waring, ng Chronicle We regret to ovincial papers iring districts ral places, led event the exen Glasgow, we of houses in-

are utterly units. If in the of the manurese things ocplace in the rillages? The r feel dismay. irds the future. a parliament heartening circounts from the icts of Lanca. The trade of dall, and the w material and icle are some

ollen and linen t full time. head of Oct. Mr. Lamb, the an interview or foreign afd to know if g of Spain felt he actual syswished to have or to the meet Parliament. f the 13th, says the value of

Greek govern-Saturday af nce of a report n powers had rkey to recogre of Greece. s report must article from Gazette Uni gh which we Quotidienne. nys of France, aited instruc rts, to second asures of Mr. n favour of the e article adds Il take a share s soon as the ed.

n held at Liseveral other or a repeal of verly has re--having proportant docustrate his life

by Given, has obtained irt of Anne Aletters of admisonal estate of said county, deaving claims a e requested to authenticated, make imme-

man, Adm'r. ery

ember, 1826. ale of the real ers, deceased, Philip Waters and confirmed. to the contrary day of Februa y of this order e of the Annan each of three re the twelfth The Report

st say Waters, Cor. Can. Sw*, ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1826 The request of the Editor of the Pa

PROPOSITION FOR A CONVENTION

Leave has been granted in the Legis ture of Virginia to report a bill for taki the sense of the freeholders of that star on the subject of elling a convention if the purpose of altering and amending be constitution. The metion for the leave warmly, opposed, but per siled, after an armated debate, by a vote of 103 to 98. To slender majority by which the leave warmly, opposed, but per siled, after an armated debate, by a vote of 103 to 98. To slender majority by which the leave have been granted, excludes all hope that u bill will become a law at the present session Courtesy, we know, often influences mamembers of a legislative body to rote for leave to introduce a bill, when at the setting they are absolutely adverse to the priciples which the bill will embrace. Nothshear of the success of a measure which principles which the bill will embrace. Nothshear of the success of a measure which principles of the success of a measure which principles of the success of a measure which principles of the success of a measure which principle suffers to the schole white impopulation of Virginia; and we trust the those friendly to forming a convention, it they may have an opportunity of thus tending this inestimable privilege, will relax in their efforts, though they may rat this time be successful. Every freenought to be clothed with the right of paticipating in the choice of men who is appointed to make laws for his government. PROPOSITION FOR A CONVENTION appointed to make laws for his gover

Annapolis, Dec. 18, 1836. The members of the Board of Pib Works, are requested to attend a mee-in this city, on Thursday the 28th instant JOS. KENT, President

For the Maryland Gazette The Vice-President's Doctri of Free Senatorial Debate. No. 4. Much has been said in anoth-

quarter, about the common law

deliberative assemblies. It w

soon appear that the senate reco

nise no such rule; for the present put the question-What chairma of an ordinary town-meeting, world conceive himself authorised to sta a speaker, while the assembly li tened with unanimous approbation Most of the confusion which h perplexed the discussions of M Calhoun's theory arises from misapprehension of the functions a moderator in public meeting He is not a judge, whose priva understanding is alone concern in the argument. The speaker business is with him in commi with the rest of the assembly, an in case of the Vice-President, lea of all, if possible, with him, ina mild as the probability of his ac ing legislative y on the subject di cussed is comparatively remot But supposing, for the sake of a gument, that there are certa powers over debate officially inb rent in the moderators or chairme of deliberative assemblies general inces would disprove, of the sgnate is regulated by different principles. The combly, which has been intidion denominated of the aristocra anch." of the national legislature a congress of sovereign tate a which every delegate brings invercign and, unless by force the constitution, an indefeasibility of the leard fully and freel The following striking example clearly evinces the opinion hither entertained by the senate concerting the principles of their interior government. No maxim of the commandation of the maximing \$55,623,937 70 are redeemable at the pleasure of the government. No maxim of the fleat rising shall be fired the first of the principles of their interior of the considering the principles of their interior of the government. No maxim of the blies is better fixed than this, the fleat rising shall be fired than the fle which a very slight enumeration instances would disprove, still to case of the senate by regulated to very different principles. The the senate have thought proper direct expressly that "the membe

first rising shallenak first." (Ru 5th.) And here I would , why, the case supposed of original por ers of the Vice-President to contro the matter, course and manner of debate, did the senate provide an rules on these subjects? Was merely to procure a transcript o exceptionable words, which migh pass from under the President's ey directly to the fired or to comp members to sit down, when called to order by another, until the pre-sident should decide? These in the imaginary case we are combatting are the only objects really affects by the rules, each of which migh have been attained at the President option, bad the merely been designed, as it were cumulatively, for his assistance. He certainly will not be presented that make a second proposed to con-bis assistance. It certainly four and a be pretended that rules were neces-ty four and a be pretended that rules were necessary to empower the members to call to order, for even had suprem authority been conferred, by the constitution, or their own voluntary surrender, on their own voluntary

rould follow from the very object of such grant of power, the pro-tection of the senate against disor-der, that every member of it might on all occasions claim its interposi-tion.

CONGRESS. Extract of a letter to the Editors dated
Washington 14 Dec. 1826.
The first week of a session seldom developes much appearance of business or even
what will become the principal topics of
the session. At Dressent, as might he are what will become the principal topics of the session. At present, as might be ex-pected, conversation in every circle is very much confined to the events of the late elec-tionering camasign with some speculation upon their inducence on the approaching contest in 1878. It seems to be agreed on all hands that the late elections have turned ontest in 152. It seems to be agreed on all hands that the late elections have turned in some degree upon the presidential question, but that they are not by any means conclusive; the political complexion of the 20th Congress cannot be ascertained until the elections in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky are over, which will not be until next summer. Should these states make no change in their present delegation, the republican majority over the coalition will be about 25 in the House of Representatives. The probable changes will increase that majority. This fate of things will secure a safe and quiet sovement of the government than any thing which could have occurred. This may seem paradoxical, but can easily be explained. The cerainty of a majority against the coalition will restrain them from urging measures which the good of the country does not require, and only intend to gratify a visionary and restless ambition. The President's message at the last session was full of such projects, and so certain did he seem to be of their unsuitableness to the genius and temper of the American people, that he almonished Congress not to be "paralyselby the will of their constituents." The resign this year is altogether of a different character, it has no flights into the skies or

resign this year is altogether of a different character, it has no flights into the skies or douls for objects of legislation, nothing of new missions to convert the western hemisphere from the "last badge of religious betty" to the religion of our the shall be shall be the shall be t It is a business paper running very much into detail however, superceding almost the necessity of the annual treasury report, but altogether quite lowered in its tone. The just rights and interests of the country will be guarded with as much vigilance by the "opposition" as it is called, as if the whole responsibility rested upon them; but the coalism do not thank them for taking care of the interests of the country; nothing short for unconditional pledge to protect the of an unconditional pledge to protect the

coalition itself, right or wrong, and assist them again to defeat the public will and

hold their seats for another four years, and

hold their seats for another four years, and secure the succession to the designated heir apparent by the rules of "safe precedent" will satisfy them. It will be surprised to learn that the greater exertions have been used to impress the pulle of the western country with the belief, that Pennsylvania has struck her flag, and agreed to pass under the yoke of the coalition. It must be a hopeless cause which would seek for hope in such an event.—Amer. Sentinel.

in such an event .- Amer. Sentinel.

General Isaac D. BARNARD, at present scretary of the commonwealth, was, on the 12th inst. by a joint vote of both branches of the legislature of Pennsylvania, elected, on the second ballot, a member of the se-nate of the United States, for six years, from the fourth of March next, in the room of Mr. Findlar, whose term of service then expires. General Barnard, is a friend of General Jackson for President, and is a genthemen of the bar, a man of intelligence, and of wind discretion. — Franklin Gaz.

MR. RANDOLPH. Extract of a letter from Washington, dated December 10.

December 10.

31: Randolph arrived in this city yesterdy, and I was with him last night. He is
infine health and spirits. I have never seen
him so self-poised and self-possessed—and
all that his friends would wish him to be.
Philadelphia Am.

the Bank of the United States; a total of \$29,296,247 70 are redeemable at the pleasure of the government. The revolutionary debt bears an interest of 3 per cent, the remaining \$55,626,903 77 becomes due at the following perioda: 1st, \$11,254,197 46, at 6 per cent, in 1826—2d, \$13,096,542 90, at 6 per cent, in 1826—2d, \$9,490,099 10 at 6 per cent. in 1826—2d, \$9,490,099 10 at 6 per cent. in 1828—4th, \$769,668 08, at 4 per cent. in 1839—5th, \$769,668 08, at 4 per cent. in 1832—8th, \$10,000,000, at 4 per cent. in 1832—9th, \$999,999 13, at 5 per cent. in 1832—9th, \$999,999 13, at 5 per cent. in 1832—10th, \$18,901 59, at 5 per cent. in 1833—12th, 2,227,363 97, at 4 per cent. in 1833—12th, 2,227,363 98, at 4 per cent. in 1833—12th, 2,227,363 98, at 4 per cent. in 1834—and 13th, \$4,735, \$76.30, at 5 per sent, in 1834—and 13th, \$4,735, \$76.30, at 5 per sent, in 1835—12 th, 2,227,363 98, at 4 per cent. in 1834—and 13th, \$4,735, \$76.30, at 5 per sent, in 1835—12 th, 2,227,363 98, at 4 per cent. in 1834—and 13th, \$4,735, \$76.30, at 5 per sent, in 1835—189, on this aggregate of debt was \$3,464 18, and a fraction. Above 31 millions of the debt will become perable within little more than 12 months, all of which bears an interest of 6 per cent. his proposed to defray a moiety of this amount, by raising a new loan, at an interest \$7 per cent. payable in 1829, 30 and 31. By this operation, a saving will be effected to the public in the reduction of interest of \$0,000. It will be observed that the portion of debt, the redemption of which is now charged on the years 1829, 30, & 31, sarely exceeds a million and a half, so that, of the capability of revenue to meet this additional demand upon it, at that time, the solution of the country.

It is reported that John Steele, Esq. Collector of the Customs for the port of Philadalphia, has retained his office. We have earl it has a betally a setal by a stable and the last to the last of the

the reported that John Steele, Esq. Collector of the Customs for the port of Philadelphia, has steigned his office. We have lard it hinted as highly probable that John Roberts, esq. of Pennsylvania, will besive the appointment, unless the Secrety of the treasury may feel disposed to lake it himself.—Alexandria Gazette.

The following bill bas been introduced into the Senate of the U.S. by Mr. Dickerson of New-Jerseyi

A bill to provide for the distribution of a a part of the revenues of the United Bistes, among the several states of the Union. Be it emeted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of A-merica in Congress Assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorised & required under such regulations as he may think proper to prescribe, to divide amongst the several states of the Union, in the ratio of direct taxation, the sum of few millions of direct taxation, the sum of five millions of dollars, on the 1st day of January 1833; five millions of dollars on the 1st day of January 1829; five millions of dollars on the 1st day of January 1830; and five millions of dollars on the 1st day of January 1831; which sums shall be taken from the annual sum of ten millions of dollars on the 1st day of January 1831; which sums shall be taken from the annual sum of ten millions of tiollars appropriated to the Sinking Fund, by the second section of the act, approved on the 3d day of March, 1817, entitled, An act to provide for the redemption of the public debt.

From the New-York Gazette.
The arrival of a King's Messenger seems to have excited some speculation; but there is no particular cause for it. The British Government has withdrawn the Falmouth Government has withdrawn the Palmouth Government has withdrawn the Palmouth Packets from the United States, for two reasons;—firstly, that heretofore, every month, about one third of the seamen of each month, about one third of the seamen of each while in this port; secondmonth, about one third of the seamen of each packet deserted while in this port; secondly, that a Messenger, with a mail, can be sent out in the American packets at a trifling expense, compared with that of despatching a vessel.—There is therefore, no cause of extra surmises respecting the arrival here of Mr. Waring, the Messenger, who came out in the packet ship William Thompson. In future the arrival of a King's Messenger in our packets will be so common, that no surprise will be excited, as, frequently, quick despatch is an object. Occasionally, a British mail will reach the United States, via Halifax and Bermuda. The ed States, via Halifax and Bermuda. The ed states, via Halitax and Bermuda. The present commercial differences between the two governments will, doubtless, be amicably adjusted, and British Government mails will be sented in the New-York Packets, in charge of a mindential Messenger.

THE GREEKS.

Copy of a letter from Edward Everett, Member of Congress, from Massachusetts, to Mathew Carey of Philadelphia. Washington, 7th Dec. 1826.

Mathew Carey, Esq.
Dear Sir,—I perceive, in a late National
Gazette, the report of the doings of a committee raised for the relief of the Greeks, and, as the organ of that committee, I beg leave to address you. In the report allud-ed to, which I have had an opportunity on by to look over hastily, various modes and plans of relief are suggested, which I doubt will receive due consideration, on the part of those to whom they are referred. My only object in intruding upon you, is to observe that I received from Greece, the day here the vester day accounts of the country. before yesterday, accounts of the country, which have led me to think, that the awhich have led me to think, that the a-mount of suffering ron want of roop, is e-qual to that produced by the direct operati-ons of the hostile force. One of the letters I have received is from our countryman Jar-vis, who has distinguished himself in the military service of the country, and possesses the confidence of its government. He writes as follows:-"The Committees for the relief of the Greeks in France, Holland, and Geneva, have senttwelve cargoes of provisions, and an agent to superintend their distributions. on. This has prevented the final starvation of the country. Let not the United States, among so many states and nations, be indifferent to the sufferings of this dreadful but

not desperate conflict."

With this letter from Mr. Jarvis, I receive ed one from Kolocotroni, who has been so prominent from the commencement of the revolution as a military chief, and is now at

humanity may yet contribute to the relief of our country, nor will be a air be the less efficient or services or, particularly in our present emergency.

From this authentic source of information,

I am led to think, dear sir, that a great a-mount of suffering might be relieved by the despatch of a vessel loaded with provisions for this unhappy country. Many excellent and benevolent persons would co-operate in this mode of aiding the Greeks, who would, this mode of aiding the Greeks, who would, object to other propositions. An amount of funds, quite inadequate to any efficient military equipment, would buffice for the purchase of a very considerable quantity of food and its transportation to the scene of distress, I am, Dear Sings he high respect your Friend and Servant.

EDWARD EVERETT.

New-York, Dec. 15. EXECUTION.

William Hill, a black, who was found guilty before the U. S. Circuit Court, for this district, of the murder of Walter R. Galloway, master of the schr. Decatur, on her passage from Baltimore to New-Orleans, in April last, was hanged this day at Ellia's Island, pursuant to his sentence. Island, pursuant to his sentence.

N. Y. American.

CROSS-CUT CANAL.

The Delaware Watchman informs that the injunction which interrupted the opera-tions on the canal, was for a temporary purpose, merely to settle a dispute about some measurement.

THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

Extracts from a letter of Mr. Carter, dated at Marseilles, the frequent visitations of the plague form an interesting item. It has been scourged not less than twenty times by this awful calamity, sometimes losing half its population. From July 1720 to May 1721, about forty thousand persons died of this disease at Marseilles, and as many more in the neighbouring villague—producing a degree of depopulation, them which the district had scarcely reportered at the commencement of the French revolution. The sufferings and horrors with rered at the commencement of the French revolution. The sufferings and horrors with which the town was afflicted during the prevalence of the pestilence find no parallel in the epidemics of our country, not even in the ravages of the yellow fever at the close of the last century. A thousand persons sometimes died in a day. The living were not sufficient to bury the dead, and the streets were strewed with corses mangled by dogs. Physicians were wholly ignorant of the proper mode of treatment, and themselves fell victims to the disease. In a word, the visid picture which Thucydides has drawn of the same accourge at Athens, was here realized.

thens, was here realized.

The visitation and mortality of the plague cannot fairly be ascribed to the climate of Marseilles. In every instance its origin was clearly traced to vessels which brought it from the east. The alarming calamity of 1720 led to the establishment of lazarettoes and quarantine regulations, by which a re-petition of the evil has since been averted, although infected ships have been allowed to enter the bay. In general, the climate of this city may be considered healthy, tho in my opinion very unfavourable to persons afflicted with pulmonary affections. The air is extremely dry, and during the mistral, harsh, chilly and piercing. Even the natives are subject to pectoral complaints, inflammatory rheumatism, pleurisy and spitting of blood. Add to the unfavourableness of the climate, the difficulty of seaching is of the climate, the difficulty of reaching it by water without a long quarmtine, or by land, without a fatiguing journey, as also the want of amount in the domestic arrangement of the house, fire-places and carpets—and I believe a physician in our country —and I belief a paysician in our country cannot adopt a har after error, than by recommending to his patient a trip to "the South of France." The sick man, on his arrival, finds the tract of country designated by the foregoing phrase, a kind of "terra incognita," by lying somewhere between the Pyrenees and the maritime Alps, but in no other respects as well as the post? (worth) other respects as vague as the poet's 'north "At Iceland, Greenland, or the Lord knows where."

rassment, the unhappy invalid shall take up a guide book, or set about making oral inquiries, he will perceive that no two authorities agree; that one complains of the scorching dryness of the mistral at Marseilles and another of the dampness of the marin or sea wind at Montpelier. But what is still worse, the patient after an actual trial of all the climates of "the South of France," if indeed he live to go the rounds and make the experiment, will learn that none of them are free from obvious objections, and that it requires the strength of a man in full health, to endure the satigues of a ride from place to place, to resist the changes of weather, and to sleep in chambers with plastered walls, naked brick or stone floors, and an apology for a fire. The truth is, that the climate of the South of France is only relatively good—in comparison with the winter fogs of England; and hence the error. Our physicians have in too many cases adopted the advice of those of Great-Britain, without taking the foregoing circumstances into view. After much inquiry and actual observation, my opinion decidedly is, that the climate of many parts of our own country, and particularly of the West-Indies, is far

and particularly of the West-Indies, is far more favourable to invalids than any I have yet found in Europe.

As this is a subject of some little impor-tance to our countrymen, I shall be excused for citing one or two cases of many, in jusfor citing one or two cases or many, in justification of my opinion. The circumstances which attended the recent death of one of the most eminent citizens of New Jersey, of the most eminent citizens of New Jersey, are probably fresh in the pinds of many of my readers. After a loss and fatiguing passage, he arrived at the port of Marseilles, where he was compelled to undergo a quarantine of something like forty days; cut off from the society of friends and the comforts of life. At last permitted to land, be sought in vain for the fountains of Hygeia amidst the arid hills of Provence and the dusty valley of the Rhone. He pursued the Godvalley of the Rhone. He pursued the God-dess to her cool retreats in the north; but the fatigues of a long journey prostrated his strength, and at Paris he expired among

strangers, instead of quietly closing his ex-istence in the bosom of his own family.

Another case, which I hope may prove Another case, which I hope may prove less fatal, has fallen under my own observation. On arriving at Marseilles, we found within two doors of our hotel a friend from New-York who is travelling for his health. His physician advised him a take refuge for the winter in the South of France, whither he hastened from Baris by the way of Lyons. The journey was performed in the coldest weather in the month of January, in a coach which travelled day and night.—Such a jaunt is enough to kill a well man; and it is next to a miracle that an invalid, labouring under a severe affection of the and it is next to a miracle that an invalid, labouring under a severe affection of the lungs, should survive the icy winds from the Alps. He was in truth but just alive on his arrival; and nothing but the skill of an eminent physician, and the unremitted attentions of one of the kindest families in the world, apparently rescued him from the grave. We broke in upon the solitude of his chamber, finding him seated before a French fire making the most of the rug of his hearth, and lamenting the folly of those who adopt such measures for the restoration who adopt such measures for the restoration of health.

I have almost become so far a sceptic and a fatalist, as to believe it impossible to escape death by flight to a foreign shore. If an invalid can find no remedy for his maladies amidst the comforts and consolations of home, in the air he has been accustomed to home, in the lightend in the almost the same to the same term childhood in the almost the same to the sam breathe from childhood, in the elements with which his system is familiarised, in the prescriptions of Physicians who are acquaintprescriptions of Physicians who are acquainted with his constitution and temperament, in the pleasures of society, and the cheerful faces of his friends, what is he to expect from the innovations of new climates, new modes of living, new physicians, and the eternal solitude of strange faces? Every medical man well knows how indispensable quietude of mind is to the convalescence of the body; and it need scarcely be added, that nerves enfechled and rendered more sensitive by disease, are is at ease in a grange land, where a hundred little circumstances will daily occur be discompose and britate the feelings. This however is

mere matter of speculation; and it is far from my intention to contend that in cer-tain cases a change of climate may not be highly conductes to health.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Friday THE CADETS.

We annunced yesterday that this interesting corps visited Fort M'Henry, in the

We annunced yesterday that this interesting corps visited Fort M'Henry, in the fore part of the day. They were received by Capt. Zanzinger, in handsome military style, and conducted through every part of the establishment, the different points of which were fully explained. On their return to the city, they passed up Hanover to Pratt street, thence to the exchange, where they saluted the Mayor, who called at their quarters and bid them a hearty welcome to the city.—They marched also to Mr. Caton's residence, and we're presented to the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton. This was a most interesting scene. After forming themselves into an oblong square, open on the front, and Mr. Caroll appearing, Capt. Partridge advanced and said,—"These are my pupils, sir." Towhich Mr. Caroll replied, "And in them I behold the future defenders of their country." The Captain then presented Mr. Carrol to the Cadeta, "This is Charles Carroll of darrollton, the only survivor of the Signers of the Beclaration of Independence," after which the venerable Patriarch went through the Beclaration of Independence," after which the venerable Patriarch went through the Cadet individually, shaking him cordially by the hand. In the evening they attended the Museum, at which there was a numerous assemblage of Iadies and gentlemen. At 12 this day, De invitation of Mr. Barnum, they partoo for Collation, served up in the Hall of the City Hotel, in a most sumptuous style, reflecting the highest creditupion the taste and public spirit of the proprietor of this splendid establishment. Mr. Barnum was supported at the table by Wm. Patterson and Wm. Lorman, esqrs. & gave tor of this splendid establishment. Mr. Barnum was supported at the table by Wm. Patterson and Wm. Lorman, esqrs. & gave as a toast, "The Middletown Institute and its distinguished commander,"—after which Capt. Partridge gave—"The citizens of Baltimore, equally distinguished for their liberality, patriotism and bravery." While we are now writing, the company is marching out of the city for Washington, under a fine military escort of Baltimore Volunteers.

Volunteers.

BURIED ALIVE.

At Tuscaloosa on the 11th ultimo, a young man named John Holt descended a well upwards of sixty feet in depth, and very narrow, with the intention of cleaning it out. In his operations there he undertermined some bricks with which the well was walled near the bottom. These giving way, cause the wooden curbing above to give way also; and Holt was immediately buried way also; and Holt was immediately buried in sand, dirt & gravel. He was also severely pressed by some pieces of plank, which lay against him in such a manner as to prevent the sand and dirt from depriving him at once of air and of life. In this situation he remained for about 24 hours: during which time many persons were using the most ar-dent and unremitting exertions to extricate him from his distressing perilous situation. An anxious father was among those who continued so long in fearful suspense. On the following day, about noon, much of the dirt having been previously removed and some pieces of planks sawed away, some girts were fastened round his body, immediately under his arms, and a rope attached to them by a hook, by means of which he was drawn up out of the well, to the enjoyment of life and liberty.

COMPUNCTION. The student in Brown University, to whom was awarded the Alumni Prize Medal, which he obtained by palming on the judges a piece copied from the Blackwood Magazine, has returned the prize, and it has been awarded to another young gentle man. It is stated that the student who com mitted this plagiarism, was visited with such painful compunctions of conscience, that he could not enjoy his ill gotten booty in peace. We hope that this will be a warn-ing to all literary poachers to abandon such a course.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

A correspondent of the New-York States-man, writes from London, under date of Nov.

Sd, as follows:
"Every thing is here as it should be. The palaces are covered with a delightful soot, and the brick houses are all of the colour of and the orice noises are all of the colour of a charming murkey fustian—the air is filled with smoke—the streets are annointed with a rich and greasy mud, and the Duke of York is on his last legs! What a combinati-on of felicitous casualties and circumstances,

—as Mr. Phillips might say.

I am not aware of any news here that you will not gather from the public papers.

The Duke of York is past any reasonable hope of recovery. His disorder is the dropsy and the decays of premature old age.

The papers annownce every day or two that he is heter and on this occasion and that he is better, and on this occasion and that, performed military business. But it is well understood here that his betterment is merely the temporary relief which tapping or sesrification produces, and the military bu-siness is in reality performed by his Secre-tary. It is now very certain that the Duke of York can never ascend the throne of England. His physicians are said to admit that he cannot live until Christmas, and if he were to die to-night it would cause no sensation of surprise. The Irish Catholics will be last to weep over his grave."

A French paper mentions that on the 25th of September a fete was given to the peo-ple of Moscow, bn a great plain called the Devil-chie-Pole. The Emperor, Empres-Devil-chie-Pole. The Emperor, Empresses, and Imperial Family, were present, under a richly decorated tent overed galleries were prepared for the oriplomatic Hody and other distinguished for sonages, and 240 long tables were spread for the people, on each of which was a sheep, roasted whole, the horns gilt, the head silvered, and the body covered with red damask. The provisions consumed, besides the 240 sheep, were 480 sugared cakes; 480 pieces of boiled beef, of 60 lbs. each; 480 dishes of gray; 7,200 chickens; 1000 geese; 1000 ducks; 46,000 apples; 46,000 plums and pears;

WET FEET.

From the Raltimore Patriet.

Sir—As the season for wet feet and their attendant consequences is approaching, you are desired to publish the following receipe for rendering boots and these proof, for the public good.

Take Gum Elisstic, commonly called Indian Bubber, cut into fine whreds, and put about one ounce of it into a half pint of Senaka Oil, or petreleum. Let the mixture stand about a week, at the end of which time the gum will be dissolved, and a thick elastic varnish formed, which may be applied to the boots or shoes with a brush, and will be absorbed by the leather—the varnish to be applied once a day till the leather is saturated, when the shoes will be perfectly water proof, and rendered soft and easy to the feet. If, in the preparation of leather, this varnish was used instead of common tanner's oil, the object would be more perfectly attained. Seneka oil is produced in our counter. common tanner's oil, the object would be more perfectly attained. Beneka oil is pro-duced in our country in great abundance, and costs little, if any, more than tanner's oil, and the gum elastic is very cheap. I made the discovery, that gum elastic may be dissolt d in Seneka Oil, about a year since, and now publish it pro bono publico. GIDEON B. SMITH.

Gibraltar papers to October 30, received at Boston, state that the Algerine squadron, (including a 64,) were off Cape de Gatt, on the 29d. Their boats attempted to cut out five Spanish vessels, which had taken refuge in the anchorage ground of St. Peter's Castle, but the inhabitants drove them off by a heavy fire of musketry.

PUNCTUALITY.

A North-Carolina Editor mentions a gen-tleman who subscribed for his paper in 1799—and has made regular semi-annual pay-ment ever since! Who knows but he has lived the longer for it?



In Georgia a bill has passed both branches of the legislature to repeal the act which lays off the state into Congressional districts. The election of Representatives to ss, in that state in future, will therefore, be by general ticket.

We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. B. D. MULIELIN, in Prince Georges, took fire on Sunday night, shout 9 o'clock, and was entirely consumed. Such was the rapidity of the flames that the roof of the house was almost falling in before the fire was discovered, and the family had barely time to escape, having lost Balt. Gaz.

We are happy to learn, from an authentic source, from Washington, that the long contested subject of controversy, as regarded the claims of this country against the British government, for slaves carried off during the late war, has been amicably ad-justed and brought to a close. Individuals interested may expect full and prompt in-

COLOMBIA.

A passenger in the brig Bogota, arrived at New-York, has favoured the Mercantile and Gazette with a copy of a Proclamation issued by Bolivar on his arrival at Guavaquil, of which the following is a translation. Proclamation of His Excellency

the Liberator on arrving on the Coast of Colombia.

"Colombians! The sound of your discord penetrated my ears in the capital of Peru. I have returned bearing the olive branch. Accept it as the ark of your safety. Wha!! is Colombia already without enemies? Are there no Spaniards in the world? And even if the whole world were allied to us, ought we not remain sub-missive slaves of the laws, and united by the force of National Love!

"I again offer you my services—the services of a brother. I have not desired to know who is culpable. I have not forgotten that you are my kindred and my companions in arms. I embrace all, and extend both arms to press you to my bosom—there shall ye all enter-Granniadosand Venezuleans-just and unjustail of the Liberating Army—all Citizens of this great Rapublic.
"Within your borders, there is but

one to blame—I am the moni—I have too long delayed my return Two friendly Republics, children of our Victories, detained me, overcome by their immense gratitude—an immortal recompense. I present myself the victim of your sacrifice-let your blows fall upon me—they will be most acceptable to me provided they satisfy

your animosity.

Colombians! I am among you, let the scandal of your outrages and the crime of your dis union cease at once! There is no longer a Vanezuela -No longer a Cundimarca-Let us all be Colombians! BOLIVAR.

Guayaquil, 13th Sept. 1826.

HYMENEAL.

Married, in this city, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. PREDERICK Mors, to Miss Julia Atkinson.

> RRARRARRAR ORITUARY.

Died, in this city, on Thursday night last, after a long illness, Mrs. Junia Barwar, consort of Nicholas Brewer, jun. esquire.

Notice.

The Commissioners of the Tax, for Anne-Arandel county, will meet at the court house in the city of Anna polis on Tuesday the 9th of January next for the purpose of bearing appeals and making transfers, &c.

By order, R. I. Cowman, Clk.

Dec. 21.