

Private Anecdotes of Foreign Courts.

A work in two volumes, under the above title, has just been published, written by the author of the 'Memoirs of the Princess de Lamballe.' It is one of those gossiping productions, which are sure to amuse, however slight may be its pretensions to instruct. The anecdotes are curious and interesting, and are related with characteristic vivacity, as the following extracts prove.

'In some of the minor states of Germany, Hanover for instance, the inhabitants of which are perhaps at once prouder and poorer than any of their fellow-countrymen, there are no less than six classes or orders of the nobility, and the females uniformly enjoy the titles of their husbands, not only in these ranks, as is common, but in the other grades of society; thus, for example, the wife of a parson is called Frau Prediger; of a Physician, Frau Medicus; a tailor's lady is Frau Schneiderin, a cobbler's, Frau Schumacherin; a general's, Frau Generalin; and all of these fraus feel themselves highly offended, if not duly distinguished according to their husband's vocation.

'In some of the most refined cities of Germany, civilization does not seem to have made the slightest progress during the last seven centuries. At Munich, for instance, the capital of Bavaria, at the principal hotel (the Reifer) frequented by citizens of the first respectability, as well as by officers, both civil and military, of his Majesty's household, they bring you, if you ask for a towel in the morning, a piece of linen fit only for a razor rag; if you require water to wash yourself, a small wine glass full is presented on a saucer! An Italian gentleman, who had been accustomed in his own country to wash in a christian-like manner, with a sufficiency of water, having desired the waiter at the said hotel to bring him some, and seeing the man approach with a glass and saucer, very innocently said, 'I do not want it to drink, but to wash with.' 'Well!' answered the fellow pertly enough, 'and there it is.' 'Why! how the deuce,' rejoined the other, 'is a man to wash himself in a spoonful of water?' 'Lord bless you!' exclaimed the waiter, taking the fluid into his mouth, and then spitting it on his hands and rubbing his face therewith, 'That's the way for any man to wash his face!'

'In the chief inn in Vienna, and in short, throughout Austria generally—instead of a bolster at the head of the bed, you find a sack, either of oats, corn, or chopped hay. The bedstead is not unlike the boxes wherein the poor are conveyed, when dead, to be buried by the parish—just big enough to hold one small sized person, and certainly not sufficiently large to accommodate a moderately sized man. The consequence is, that an individual of six feet or so, must knock out the foot board, and place the half of his legs upon a chair, in order to stretch himself at his ease, which the inhabitants of the country say is only necessary after a man's death. The coverlid of this horror, which they absurdly term a bedstead, is only large and long enough to lay upon the surface of the machine, and the upper sheet is commonly sewed all round it, so that when inside this bed, the air obtrudes itself on all sides, unless you have a pair of sheets of your own to wrap round you. At Hanover, the coverlid is a linen bag filled with feathers, sufficient to smother those who have not been used to such a thing; and the sight of it reminds one of the cruel operation formerly practised upon poor wretches in the last stage of hydrophobia.

'A curious circumstance fell under the writer's personal observation at the hotel wherein we were lodged at Hanover. Just about the time that the Marquis of Huntley was returning from Corsica to England, a British officer, who wished to go thither, was desirous of joining his Lordship's party. Understanding that they were going to Cuxhaven, and not speaking a single word of German, he was obliged to wait for some companion who might serve him as an interpreter. He was shown, at night, into an apartment adjoining ours, in the hotel in question; and our door happening to be ajar at the moment, we became auditors of the following curious address to the waiter. 'I say, my man, I see you sleep here as we do aboard ship—one above the other; but I don't relish the fashion. I'll pay for the two beds; and here's a half a crown for yourself. No take care that no big fellow of a German comes tumbling over me in the night!'

From the Manuscript. GEN. WASHINGTON'S ESCAPE.

Washington's watch word, such as 'no retreat,' where there is an echo left to stir.

The name of Washington is dear to every American. Distinguished, not only for bravery and intelligence, but for the purest virtues which can adorn the human heart, he has been venerated in the memory of distant nations, and immortalized by the blessings he shed upon his country. He resembles the orb of day, imparting his twilight long after he is set; and invisibly dispensing his light and cheering warmth to the world. Cautious, and prudent, he was never surprised by the most disheartening failures; nor alarmed into compliance by the most undaunted threats. His eye could penetrate the darkest designs; and his power of invention enabled him to escape the most formidable stratagems. The very means employed by the enemy to inconvenience him, were frequently in his own hands, the instruments of his ruin. As an illustration of his sagacious caution, I will briefly narrate his escape from a singular plot, which I learned from the lips of a venerable man several years deceased.

When the American army was stationed at West Point, during the revolutionary war, the British headquarters were not many miles distant from the Hudson; and each were watching like the figures on a chess board, for some favourable movement, to concert and thwart the operations of the other. Scouting parties would enter in frequent skirmishes, and wagons of provisions, ammunition and clothing, would fall into the power of those superior in number and address. On one of these occasions, a quantity of English uniforms was seized by an American detachment; and several notable advantages obtained by the latter, in spite of the enemy's desire to retreat. About this time, while a West Point, Gen. Washington had an intimate acquaintance, not far resident from the army, in whose family he enjoyed the kindest hospitality, as well as relief from many of those sterner engagements which harassed his weary mind. As every circumstance was favourable to either army, a visit like this, not many miles from their camp, could not long escape the cognizance of the English; and to possess a prisoner like General Washington would tend, in their opinion, to shorten the period of the war. But the undertaking was difficult; there were always advanced guards to cover the American Commander, and there was no mode of discovering his visits, except by winning over some one of the family. The friend whom the General visited was once thought to have espoused the interests of the British; but he had taken a decided stand in favour of America, and though a brave man, he possessed the strictest neutrality, alleging his reason—his years, and dependent family.

During the intimacy of the General, it was rumored in the American Army, that his friend had been seen returning from the British camp; Washington seemed to disregard the account, for he never ceased to visit the family, and apparently, mingling as usual with the rest, as if no suspicion had crossed his mind. A month or so after the General was King his leave, his friend earnestly requested him to dine with him the following afternoon, emphatically naming the hour of two, as the moment of expecting him. He remitted him of the uncommon delight which his intimacy conferred—began him to lay aside every other formality, and regard his house as his home; and hinted that he feared the General did not consider it in that light; as the guard that always accompanied him seemed to indicate that he was not visiting a friend. 'By no means, dear sir!' exclaimed the worthy patriot, 'there is no man I esteem more than yourself; and as a proof of the confidence which I repose in you, I will visit you alone to-morrow, and I pledge my sacred word of honour, that not a soldier shall accompany me.' 'Pardon me, General!' cried the host; 'but why so serious on so trifling a subject? I merely jested.' 'I am aware of it,' said the hero, smiling; 'but what of that? I have long considered the planting of these our posts unnecessary, inasmuch as they excite the suspicion of the enemy; and although it be a trifle, that trifle shall not sport with the friendship you indulge for me.' 'But then—the hour General?'—'Oh, yes, two o'clock, you said.' 'Precisely!' returned the other. At one o'clock on the following day, the General mounted his favourite horse, and proceeded alone, upon a by road which conducted him to the hospitable mansion. It was about half an hour before the time, and the bustling host received him with open arms, in addition to the greetings of the delighted family. 'How punctual, kind sir!' exclaimed the warm-hearted friend. 'Punctuality,' replied Washington, 'is an angel virtue, embracing mind as well as important concerns. And that is unpunctual with a friend, may doubt his integrity.' The host started, but recovering himself, he added—'then your's is a proof that we enjoy your fullest confidence.' Washington proposed a promenade upon the piazza, previous to the dinner. It overlooked a rough country several

GOV. CLINTON'S MESSAGE.

We received by the Albany papers the Message of the Governor of New-York, and have only room to make a few extracts. In speaking of the general aspect of political affairs in the United States, the Governor remarks—

'But it cannot, nor ought it to be concealed, that our country has been more or less exposed to agitation and commotions for the last seven years. Party spirit has entered the recesses of retirement, violated the sanctity of female character, invaded the tranquillity of private life, and visited with severe inflictions the peace of families: Neither elevation nor humility has been spared; nor the charities of life, nor distinguished public services, nor the freestone, nor the altar, have been left free from attack; but a licentious and destroying spirit has gone forth regardless of every thing but the gratification of malignant feelings and unworthy aspirations. The causes of this alarming and portentous evil must be found, in a great measure, in the incompetent and injudicious provisions relative to the office of chief magistrate of the union. A continuance in office for but one term, would diminish, if not disarm opposition, and divert the incumbent from the pursuits of personal ambition to the acquisition of that fame which rests for its support upon the public good. The mode of choice is also highly objectionable. Instead of an uniform system, there are various rules, some of which are calculated to secure unanimity in the electoral college, and others to divide the legitimate power, if not to annihilate the real force of the states: And there is every facility to bring the final determination into the House of Representatives—an ample field for the operations of management and intrigue, and for the production of suspicions and imputations, which ought never to stain the character of our country. Nor are the claims of the national government, in derogation of the constitutional authorities of the states, calculated to quiet the agitations of the times, nor to tranquillize the apprehensions of the community. Although rash innovation ought ever to be discountenanced, yet salutary improvement ought to be unhesitatingly cultivated: And, until some adequate preventives and efficacious remedies are engrained into the constitution, we must rarely expect a recurrence of the same tranquillity which formerly shed its benign influence over our country.'

A very just and severe rebuke is given in the message to those who have attempted to depreciate the value and importance of the great internal improvements in the state. The experience gained in making the Erie and Champlain Canal, will hereafter enable the state to prosecute such improvement at a very reduced rate compared with that encountered in the first attempt—and to illustrate this, we insert this extract:

'The Erie and Champlain Canals have cost between 20 and 330,000 a mile, and this enormous expenditure will never occur again. All the mysteries of such operations are developed, and all the difficulties diminished; and it may now be confidently pronounced, that the maximum expense of any given canal, will not exceed 10,000 dollars a mile, unless it passes over high mountains, inclined planes, deep cuttings, or under them by extensive tunnels.'

The resources of the state are thus handsomely alluded to: 'I therefore do not hesitate to renew, in the most earnest manner, my recommendations in favour of the leading objects of internal improvement, which I have heretofore had the honour to present for your favourable consideration. The means of the state are ample—her resources great—her credit equal to any emergency. Every day adds to her wealth, and every avenue of communication will augment her ability and expand her fame. The constant and progressive increase of canal revenue, and the correspondent diminution of the debt, will in a few years produce a total extinguishment; enable, at an early period, a reduction of interest, and finally enhance, to an extent beyond any reasonable demand, the ability of the state to undertake and consummate all needful improvements. And, if patriotism still supports its ascendancy—if glory has not lost its incentives—if philanthropy retains its due weight, you have every inducement to act promptly and favourably, fearlessly and efficiently in the prosecution of these transcendent interests.'

They pursued their way to the camp triumphing at the sagacity of their Commander, who had so astonishingly defeated the machinations of the British General. But the humanity of Washington prevailed over his sense of justice. Overcome by the tears and prayers of the family, he pardoned his treacherous friend, on condition of his leaving the country for ever, which he accordingly did, and his name was ever after sunk in oblivion.

A NICE POINT. Mr. Thornton of the Nantucket Inquirer, so says Mr. Jenks of the Evening Bulletin, in reply to a call for reasons why he does not enter the field of political controversy, and enlist under the banners of one or the other of the conflicting parties. He says he will engage to go so, whenever his correspondent will show why headach is spelled without a final e, and belly-ache without a final y.

The Legislature of North-Carolina have incorporated a Gold Company.

Usurpation of the Consular Power by Bonaparte.

The following narrative of the events of the day of the 19th Brumaire, when the councils of Ancients and Five Hundred were compelled to abdicate their authority, is extracted from the memoirs of Fouché, just published.

'I confess that I was not myself very confident respecting the issue of the following day. All that I had heard, and all the information which reached me, were in accordance upon the point, that the instigators of the movement could no longer depend upon the majority of the members of the two councils, nearly all of whom were impressed with the idea, that it was designed to destroy the Constitution, in order to establish military power. Even a great portion of the Confederates opposed the Dictatorship and flattered themselves that they should succeed in carrying it down; but Bonaparte exercised powerful influence both without and within the sphere of these tottering authorities; Versailles, Paris, Saint Cloud, and St Germain, would adhere to his resolution, and among the soldiers his name was a real talisman.

'His Privy Council appointed as leaders of the Deputies des anciens, Regnier, Cornudet, Demerrier, and Fargues, and for a guide to the Deputies, Cinq Cents, Lucien Bonaparte, Boulay de la Meurthe, Emile Gaudin, Chazel and Cabanis, all men devoted to the party. On the other hand, the opposition members of the two Councils, united to the leaders of the intrigue, passed the night in secret deliberation.

'Early in the morning of the following day, the road from Paris to St. Cloud was thronged with troops, officers on horseback, a multitude of eager spectators, and carriages filled with Deputies, Functionaries, and Journalists. The Hall had just been hastily prepared for the two Councils. It was soon perceived that the military party of the two Councils were reduced to a very small number of Deputies, more or less ardent for the new order of things.

'I remained in Paris sitting in my study, with all my police on foot, having my eye every where, receiving and examining the reports myself. I had despatched to St. Cloud a certain number of active, intelligent emissaries to watch the movements of personages who were designated to them, and other agents, who relieving each other every half hour, came and informed me of the state of things. Thus I had immediate knowledge of the most trifling incidents and circumstances which could influence the anticipated denouement. I was fixed in the idea that the sword alone could cut the knot.

The sitting of the Cinq Cents presided by Lucien Bonaparte, was opened by Emile Gaudin, in an insidious speech, recommending the nomination of a Commission, to be charged to present, forthwith, a report on the situation of the Republic. Emile Gaudin in his concerted motion demanded besides, that no determination whatever should be considered of, previously to having heard the report of the proposed Commission. Bouley de la Meurthe had this report already prepared.

'But scarcely had Emile Gaudin communicated his proposition, than a fearful commotion burst forth throughout the Hall. Exclamations of the Constitution for ever! No Dictation! Down with the Dictator! resounded from all sides. On the motion of Delbrel, supported and developed by Grand Maison, the whole assembly, rising simultaneously amidst cries of Vive la Republic! decided that they would renew individually the oath of fidelity to the constitution. Even they who had come with the decided design of destroying it, took the oath.

The Hall des Anciens was nearly equally agitated; but there the party of Sieyès and Bonaparte, who were engaged to erect a provisional government, availed themselves of a false declaration of Sieur Legarde, Secretary General of the Directory to state that all the Directors had given in their resignations. The opposing party, immediately demanded the assembly should proceed to fill their places according to the prescribed formalities. Bonaparte informed of this double commotion, judged that the time was come for playing his part. He traversed the Council des Anciens. There in a prolix and confused speech, he declared that there was no longer any government, and that the Constitution could no longer save the Republic. Implored the Council to proceed instantly to adopt a new order of things, he protested that with regard to the Magistracy, which they were about to appoint, he only wished to be the arm charged to support

the orders of the Council and them to be executed.

'The barrangan of which I report the substance, was done without method or conclusion who sometimes addressed the soldiers and sometimes turned towards the Hall. 'Ora et claudite Bonaparte! and the aspect of the majority of Anciens having expressed the same impression on the council. He was not, however, without apprehension, knowing that had passed there and with what enthusiasm they had sworn fidelity to the Republican Constitution. A message from the Directory had just received there. They were called to a motion to demand from the Anciens the motives of the transfer to St. Cloud, when the resolution of the Director Barras, transmitted by the other Council was brought. 'This resignation, of which I was previously known, was a great astonishment in the Assembly. It was regarded as the result of an intrigue.

'At the moment that the Council was assembled, and was discussing Bonaparte arrived, followed by aatoon of Grenadiers. He entered with four of them, leaving the door at the entrance of the Hall, and boldened by the reception he met with at the Anciens, he declared himself that he should be the assuage, the republican fever which he had penetrated the hall, with violent commotion across in the assembly. All the members speaking, evinced by re-echoed exclamations, the excitement of their minds at the appearance of bayonets, the General who came with a military into the Temple of the Legislature. 'You violate the sacredness of the laws! withdraw!' exclaimed several Deputies. 'What are you about, rash man!' said Bigonnet him. 'Is it then for this that you have conquered?' said Destramvain, Bonaparte advanced to the tribune, and stammered a few words; from all sides were repeated, 'The Constitution forever! Down with Cromwell! Down with the Dictator!' exclaimed the most ardent of the Deputies. Several Deputies pushed him back. You are making war against the council! Arena to him, showing his teeth at the same time the point of his pistol. The grenadiers, seeing their General pale and trembling, traversed the Hall, to form a rampart around Bonaparte, threw himself in arms, and was borne away.

'Thus released and bewildered he mounted his horse, and glancing off towards the bridge of St. Cloud, he cried aloud to his soldiers, 'they wanted to kill me! they wanted to outlaw me! they do not know that I am invulnerable, I am God of the thunder.'

'Murat having joined his army, bridge, 'is it reasonable,' said Bonaparte to him, that he should triumphed over so many enemies should dread Bonaparte's Courage, General, the victory ours.'

'Bonaparte turned about, and looking up to his soldiers, endeavoring to excite the Generals to end the business by a coup de main; but Lucien, Serrurier, and even Murat himself, showed themselves, at first, little disposed to turn the bayonet against the Legislature.

'Such was the denouement of the day of St. Cloud (Brumaire 18, Nov. 18.) Bonaparte was especially indebted to it for the energy of his brother Lucien, and the decision of Murat, and perhaps to the weakness of the Generals, who being opposed to him, did not dare to show themselves openly.

'In the meantime the most tumultuous scene was on the hill. The President's chair, Lucien endeavoured to restore calm, and earnestly soliciting his colleagues that his brother might be recalled and honored, he obtained no other answer, than cries of Outlaw him! put to the outlawry of General Bonaparte. The assembly even went so far as to call upon him to put to the vote the sentence of outlawry against the Dictator. Lucien indignantly left the chair, abdicated the Presidency, and gave up the insignia thereof. He had scarcely left the tribune, when the grenadiers arrived, surrounded and took him away. Lucien endeavored to learn that it was by order of his brother, who wanted his assistance to be determined to employ force to dissolve the Legislature.

'Such was the advice of Sieyès, who shut up in a chaise, drawn by his post horses, waited the issue of the event at a gate of St. Cloud. There was no time for him to be the arm charged to support

and assembling, the most zealous partisans of Bonaparte were petrified, whilst the timid had already deserted against his enterprise. It was observed that Jourdan and Augereau kept aloof, watching the favourable moment for bringing the grenadiers to the popular party; but Sieyès, Bonaparte and Talleyrand, who had come to St. Cloud with Reoderer, as I did, that the party had other arms nor head. Lucien, sitting in Bonaparte all his energy, mounted on horseback, and in his quality of President, required the aid of force to dissolve the Assembly. He headed the grenadiers, who marched in close columns, led by Jourdan, whilst the Colonel Maulins headed the charge to be beaten; the grenadiers invaded amidst the noise of the drums and the cries of the soldiers, the Deputies leaped through the windows, threw of their gowns and dispersed.'

Maryland Gazette

ANAPOLIS: Thursday, January 10, 1828.

THE 'REPLY' To the 'Protest' of the Minority of the Baltimore District Conference, shall appear in our next.

The Resolution submitted in the House of Delegates on Saturday, by the late Baltimore District Conference, proposing to close the present session of the Legislature on the 15th of February, was passed that body yesterday, and was sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The Hon. Richard Rush, has been nominated a candidate for the Vice Presidency, by the Administration Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 4th inst.

His Excellency Joseph Kent, was Monday last re-elected Governor of this State for the ensuing year. He was qualified on the following day, by the salute of artillery fired.

Executive Council.

Daniel Martin, esquire, of Talbot; John R. Stewart, esq. of the city of Baltimore; Thomas Davis, esq. of Annapolis; Arnold E. Jones, esq. of Somerset; and Rezin Estep, esq. of Anne Arundel, were on Tuesday elected a Council to the Governor. Messrs. Davis and Estep are new members.

The votes stood for Martin 56; Stewart 54; for Davis 52; for Jones 50; for Estep 47. The following gentlemen were also nominated—each of whom received the number of votes opposite his name: M. Scott, of Harford, 46; M. Mahon, of Allegany, 43; Daniel Lecompte, of Dorchester, 43.

Messrs. Merriman & Gittings of Baltimore, have contracted to loan the State the 30,000 dollars which were authorized to borrow by the Legislature in December session 1826. The loan allowed them is 34 per cent. The loan is redeemable at the expiration of fifteen years.

Amel M. Ward, esq. was on Friday last appointed Cashier of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, vice John Pinkney, esq. deceased.

Thomas Franklin, esq. was at the present session appointed Teller, and Richard J. Cowman, esq. Book-Keeper.

U. S. ship Delaware, Captain

arrived off this port on Friday morning last.

Legislature of Maryland.

House of Delegates. Friday, Jan. 4.

PETITIONS PRESENTED. Mr. Thomas of Cecil, from Cecil, for pension. Also sundry petitions of Cecil for support of Francis Matthews.

Mr. Harlan, from Edward Cal upon him to put to the vote the sentence of outlawry against the Dictator. Lucien indignantly left the chair, abdicated the Presidency, and gave up the insignia thereof. He had scarcely left the tribune, when the grenadiers arrived, surrounded and took him away. Lucien endeavored to learn that it was by order of his brother, who wanted his assistance to be determined to employ force to dissolve the Legislature.