...aryland Gaz...
ANNAPOLIS:
...urday, March 6, 182...

A CANDIDATE
...are authorised to state,
...LIAM MARRIOTT will ser...
...d, as a Delegate to repr...
...Arundel in the next legisla...

...RESS.—HOUSE OF REPR...
...TATIVES.

...NNESSEE MILITIA...

...amilton, from the Committee o...
...Affairs, to which the subject...
...n referred, made the follow...
...:

...committee on Military Affairs, to ...
...re referred the documents com...
...ed by the Secretary of War, in...
...nce to the call of this house, ...
...th of January, relative to the pro...
...g of a Court Martial, which conv...
...its sitting at or near Mobile, o...
...of December, 1814, for the t...
...rtain Tennessee Militiamen, to...
...th the correspondence between...
...vernor of that state and the Sec...
...War, respecting the length of s...
...militia drafts of that state, duri...
...te war, report:

...hat by the reference of these pa...
...committee, they have been ma...
...e any other construction on your...
...that it was the intention of the...
...they should examine the same, ...
...nine whether all the documents...
...n communicated, or were on file...
...artment, necessary to a true unde...
...of the case to which the call fo...
...uments is applicable, and if any...
...rting, to ascertain in what man...
...ient papers could be supplied,...
...orting upon the nature of the ...
...it, which these papers disclose,...
...ine whether the legislature in...
...e of Congress be necessary, to ...
...endment, either of the Rules an...
...s of War, to the laws governing ...
...s of the United States.

...n the discharge of this duty, you...
...ttee will proceed succinctly to st...
...ise the character of the document...
...tted by the Department of War; t...
...ds and events to which they are a...
...n the law and public exigency ...
...ich the governor of Tennessee, ...
...e last war, ordered out the militia...
...that state, for the common defe...
...r country; and lastly, the crimes ...
...ences committed by a portion of ...
...drafts so ordered out, which pro...
...cessity for the examples which ...
...ide, and which are disclosed in ...
...edings of the Court Martial, con...
...near Mobile, on the 5th of Dec...

The first criticism to which the ...ondence transmitted, in obedi...der of this house, by the Hon...ar, is liable, is the numerical ...ade by that department, of ...omposing this correspondence.

The Secretary of War has tra...welve letters, which passed bet...een Secretary, General Armstr...overnor Blount. Instead of com...he series with the letter first in ...hich the inducement would be s...he reply, this order is inverted, an...ies commences with a letter from...retary of War, of the 3d of Janu...marked No. 1; and his letters are c...o No. 5. It so happens, that the ...er in date is as low down as No. 5...Blount's of the 10th of Decemb...and the second letter in date is No...vernor Blount's of the 24th of De...1813; to both of which, the lette...d of January 1814, of the Secr...War, is an answer.

Your committee believe that this ...ment of the correspondence, is c...to lead to serious misapprehensi...reader not very attentive to a comp...dates, would suppose that the let...3d or January 1814, referred to ...drafts as were to be made in th...n then it is exclusively applicable ...drafts which had been made a...the prosecution of the Co...which were admitted to ha...ed but for three months. Wh...which, by a confusion of dates ...done, even by possibility, to th...concerned in the transactions of t...drafts of Tennessee, which were ...six months in 1814, by applying ...of the Secretary of War, of the ...uary 1814, to subsequent drafts ...months, instead of those which ...in 1813, for three months, has ...committee so to arrange the e...dence, that the leading letter, is ...ries, should come out first, and t...quent letters follow in the natura...their respective dates. This obvi...classification being observed, it w...ceived, that the letter of the 3d o...1814, has no bearing upon the dra...litia, which were afterwards ma...months, in the progress of that ...the governor of Tennessee, of ...regiment under the command of ...kin composed a part.

A perusal of the correspondence ...cited, of the muster rolls of the ...companies of Col. Pipkin's reg...the proceedings of the Court Ma...was convened "at Mobile on the ...cember 1814, for the trial of cer...nessee militiamen," present upon ...the following inquiries:

1st. Whether the governor of ...had the power to order out detac...the militia of that state for a s...tour of service?

2dly. Whether Col. Pipkin's ...was so ordered out, and in confo...such authority?

3dly. Whether the soldiers of ...ment, who were arraigned for certa...and offences before "a Court Mart...convened at Mobile on the 5th ...1814," were legally tried; and w...commanding general, approving ...ceedings of this court, properly ...the power and discretion vested ...law?

In relation to the first branch ...quiry, it will be proper to premi...the 10th of April 1812, in auth...the war about to take place, Con...ed an act, which will be found ...vol. of the Laws of the United S...405, which authorises the Presid...quire the different executives of ...to organize their respective pro...100,000 militia, and to call into ...

...ders, any part of these quotas, which deficiencies were not compelled to serve longer than six months, after they arrived at the place of rendezvous." This act was a reenactment of the act of 1795, which authorised the service of the militia, when called out by the authority of the United States, to three months.

The act of the 10th of April 1812, expired by its own limitation on the 10th of April 1813. On the 11th of Jan. 1814, whilst, however, this law was in full force, the then Secretary of War, Gen. Armstrong, wrote the letter number two in the documents, to Gov. Blount, which authorises him "to supply, by militia drafts, or by volunteers, any deficiency which may arise in the militia divisions under the command of Major General Jackson, and without referring on this head, to this department;" and further informs Gov. Blount that "it may be well that your excellency consult General Pinckney on such occasions, as he can best judge of the whole number necessary to the attainment of the public objects."

This letter, in the opinion of your committee, vested plenary power in Governor Blount, until it was revoked, either by express orders, or by peace, to call out such militia drafts as, in his discretion, he might think necessary "for the attainment of the public objects," under the existing laws.

On the 18th of April, 1814, 4th Vol. Laws of the United States, page 703, sec. 8, Congress enacted "that the militia, when called into the service of the U. States, by virtue of the before recited act, may, if in the opinion of the president of the United States, the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months, after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year. This act was to continue in force during the war. By the passage of this act, it does not appear that the President revoked the powers which he had given to Gov. Blount, by virtue of the letters of the Secretary of War, of the 13th and 31st January, 1814; but he seems to have been willing from his silence, coupled with the notorious fact of Gov. Blount's continuing to order out militia drafts, under the discretionary authority of those letters, to consider that such draft was the Blount should order out, were, in his opinion, required "by the public interest."

And your committee think, that this proposition may be put more affirmatively, to wit: that it was the "opinion of the President, that the public interest did require" that Gov Blount should, under the advise of Gen. Pinckney, or by the requisitions of Gen Pinckney, have the power to order out militia drafts, either for three or six months, as the exigencies of the service should render necessary, "without referring on this head," to the President for special directions.

This deduction they consider irresistible and conclusive, and that there was nothing in the act of April 18th, 1814, which prevented the President from expressing his opinion, through general instructions to the Executive of a State, whose orders for militia drafts, under such discretion, should be de facto and de jure, be the opinion of the President, that such drafts were required by the public interest."

In this inference, your committee more than believe, if they thought it necessary to enter into such an investigation, might be sustained by the contemporary constructions which were given to this clause in the act of April, 1814, in the actual discretion which was vested in the Executives of several of the States.

Why Your committee are now brought to inquire, whether Col. Pipkin's regiment was ordered out for six months, and in conformity with the above cited authority? It appears, by the muster rolls, that this regiment was regularly inspected, and mustered into service for six months, to wit: on the twentieth of June, 1814; and that, consequently, their term of service expired on the morning of the twentieth of December.

In the absence of all other proof, the records are to be considered as the best evidence, not only of the fact, but of the legal presumption, that the muster and inspection were made with the requisite numbers.

But it is a circumstance of public and indisputable notoriety, and one which belongs to the history of the country, that Col. Pipkin's detachment was mustered into service expressly for six months, by virtue of an order of Gov Blount's, dated the 20th of May, 1814; a certified copy of which, your committee have taken steps to procure, that it may be placed on the files of this house, with the documents from the War Department.

This order recited that the draft was made in compliance "with the requisition of Major General Pinckney, and in furtherance of the views of Government, by a letter this given to him (Gov. Blount) by the War Department, in regard to calls for men to act against the Creeks." This draft was ordered to rendezvous on the 20th of June, at Fayetteville, Tennessee; and form'd of the identical detachment of one thousand men, who were afterwards placed under the command of Col Pipkin, and stationed in the summer and autumn of that year, at the posts in the Creek country. And, by reference to Gov. Blount's letter of the 20th October, 1814, (No 11,) it will be seen that he specially reported this regiment of one thousand men, to the Secretary of War, as in service for six months; from which fact, the inference is inseparable, that the President considered it as legally in service, or it was the bounden duty of the Secretary to have ordered their immediate discharge: which, it no where appears that he ever did. If, therefore, any confirmation was wanted for the original authority by which the draft was made for six months, your committee consider that Gov. Blount's report of the 19th of October, and the implied sanction of the President, incontestibly furnish it.

3dly. Whether the soldiers of Col Pipkin's regiment, who were arraigned for certain crimes and offences before a Court Martial, which convened at Mobile, on the 5th of December, 1814, were legally tried; and whether the commanding general, approving the proceedings of this Court properly exercised the power and discretion vested in him by law?

By reference to the proceedings of the Court Martial in question, it will be seen, that two commissioned officers, and about 200 of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Colonel Pipkin's regiment, were tried for the most serious offences which can be committed in the military service of the country.

That these offences, first, consisted in "exciting and causing mutiny;" secondly, in the commission of an actual mutiny, accompanied by circumstances of aggravated military subordination of the public stores; and, thirdly, in the crime of desertion.

The two first of these offences, to wit "exciting and causing a mutiny," and actually committing mutiny, "by forcing the guard, and seizing the commissaries' storehouse and stores, at Fort Jackson, were committed, the first, before the 19th of September, 1814; and, second, on the 19th of September, 1814; and before even three months' service of this detachment had expired. That some of the mutineers were deluded into a belief that they were about to be wrongfully detained in service, beyond the term for which they were legally drafted, your committee think not improbable; and those who were thus likely to be deluded, the court recommended to the clemency of the commanding General, who, it appears, pardoned them; and that all the rest of the mutineers and deserters were condemned to trivial punishments, neither affecting life nor limb, excepting six of the ringleaders, to wit: David Morrow, a sergeant in Capt. Strother's Company, Jacob Webb, John Harris, Henry Lewis, David Hunt, and Edward Linsey, privates in Col. Pipkin's regiment, who were found guilty either of causing, or exciting a mutiny, before the 19th September, 1814, or committing a mutiny, or deserting whilst on post, before the expiration of the 19th of September, 1814, and suffered death in consequence.

By an examination of the trials of these six ringleaders, it will be seen, that they were prominently guilty, either of "exciting and causing a mutiny," or of being the leaders of a mutiny; the first before, and the last on, the 19th of September, 1814; and that John Harris, to whose name such remarkable notoriety has been attached, was engaged some time prior, "in causing and exciting a mutiny," by carrying even a muster roll of mutiny and desertion throughout the camp, to procure the names of those who were willing, and would pledge themselves to commit these crimes.

To these facts your committee will now apply the law. The act of 1795, provides "that the militia in the service of the United States shall be governed by the Rules and Articles of War." By the 7th article of the Rules and Articles of War, "any officer or soldier, who shall begin, excite, or join in any mutiny or sedition, in any troop, or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishments, as, by a Court Martial, shall be inflicted." By the 8th article, a similar penalty is awarded, where any officer or soldier "does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress a mutiny, or, coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer." And, by the 20th article, the crime of desertion, is punishable "by death, or such other punishments, as, by "sentence of a Court Martial shall be inflicted."

These facts, and these principles, furnish a complete vindication of the Court, whose painful duty it was to condemn six of their fellow-citizens to a severe and ignominious punishment.

But if all the reasoning of your Committee was absurd and valueless, as to the fact, that these men were rightfully in service for six months, and it were even admitted that they were drafted but for three months, the proceedings of the Court would stand without spot, blame or legal impeachment. As the crimes for which these unfortunate human beings suffered death, were committed before three months of their term of service had expired: and by the 12th section of the act of the 18th April, 1814, which was then in full force, and which provides, "that any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the militia of the United States, who shall have committed an offence, while in actual service of the United States, may be tried and punished for the same, although his term of service may have expired, in like manner, as if he had been actually in the service of the United states;" it is, therefore, obvious that these men could be legally detained for trial and punishment, even if they should have been considered as in service but for three months.

That they had a fair and impartial trial, your committee see no reason to doubt, and the mere fact of their jurors being their own officers, fellow citizens, and, probably, neighbours, secured the presence of that sympathy which leads to the most merciful interpretation (where it is just to apply it) of the conduct and motives of others.

That General Jackson, commanding in-chief, in the Military Division, in which these events transpired, properly exercised the power and discretion vested in him, by law, by approving the proceedings of this court, your committee, likewise, perceive no reason to doubt. It is true, that they were approved on the 22d of January, fourteen days after the victory of the 8th, by which the enemy had been repulsed from the Mississippi. But the General was, at this time, ignorant of tho pacification at Ghent; and, moreover, must have been apprised that a part of the enemy had gone round, and had concentrated his forces in the neighbourhood of Mobile, in that very vicinity where these outrageous acts of insubordination, mutiny, and desertion, had taken place. That such a concentration of the enemy's forces was effected, is a fact beyond all dispute, as, on the 11th of February, Fort Boyer was attacked and captured.

The Commanding General must, also, have known that it was on volunteer or militia drafts the defence of the Southern coast would rest; whilst the flagrant mutinies and desertions in the campaign of 1813, of the militia drafts of that year, must have admonished him of the necessity of striking a severe, yet salutary, example in the minds of those who were liable to be misled.

Although the clemency of the General was not invoked by the Court, it is true, he might have pardoned the victims of their own crimes; but there are occasions when mercy is but another name for weakness: when even a severe and unalterable firmness, in the discharge of our duty, is the most perfect justness we can render to our country.

The examples of this stern and enlightened justice, are scattered throughout the pages of History, not for the abhorrence, but the respect of mankind; they are found, not only in the most instructive morals which the lessons of antiquity afford, but they illustrate the incomparable services of him, who was, and ever will be venerated, as "the Father of our country."

In conclusion, your committee will barely remark, that as the acts of 1812 and 1814, expired, the one by its own limitation, and the other by the termination of the war, they see nothing in the transaction, which it has been their duty to examine, from its origin to its close, which calls for the legislative interference of this House, in the shape of any amendment to the Rules and Articles of War, or to the existing laws governing the militia, whilst in the service of the United States.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

By the packet ship Russell, Capt. Fosdick, from New Orleans, the editors of the New York Gazette have received their papers to the 2d inst. & the following verbal account of a serious fire at that place on the night of the 2d. The origin of the fire is not stated, but it is reasonable to infer, that it was the work of an incendiary, as the Argus states that attempts had been made to fire the Fauxbourg St. Mary. Combustibles and trains were discovered, set to about forty houses.

At 10 o'clock at night on the 2d inst. a fire broke out in a small dry goods store, next to the Government house, on the Levee, and in a few minutes it communicated to the Government house, on the one side, and to the range of buildings below, all of which were burned down as far as St. Peter st. including the fine large building corner of St. Peter street and the Levee, belonging to Madam Castillon. The losses by this fire are immense.—The principal sufferers are the state, and Mr. Pontlevert. The archives of the state, the books and papers of the Treasurer's office, and of both houses of the legislature, were mostly saved, but the New Civil Code and Call of Practice, except about 50 copies, were all burned. The City Library was almost completely destroyed. During the continuance of the fire the wind was moderate from the southward.—The shipping lay very near, but owing to the course of the wind, they were in perfect safety.

Feb. 4, 1828.

We have as yet been unable to learn any thing positive as to the death of 6 or 7 persons said to have perished in the late fire. Two have been found, among whom a young negro. The other victims will probably be found in the ruins. The loss of real property and goods amounts to no less than 250 or 300,000 dollars. A number of persons were totally ruined, among whom was Mr. Renoir, who had just arrived from France with many curiosities, which he was exhibiting, and a quantity of goods advanced to him in order to enable him to procure a living. He succeeded only in saving his mechanical Horse. The rest was destroyed.

MARRIAGES EXTRAORDINARY.

Great doings among the Andrewses! Married lately in Exeter, Connecticut, Andrew Burnham to Ann Andrews; Adoniram Burnham to Sally Andrews; Nehemiah S. Burnham to Susan Andrews; Natn'l Burnham to Happy Andrews; John Wagfield to Polly Andrews; Ephraim P. Low to Hannah Q Andrews; Enoch White to Eliza B. Andrews; Caleb Andrews to Sally Brown; Seth Andrews to Sally Daniels; Obediah Andrews to Ruth Butler; John L. Andrews to Anna G Burnham; Andrew Andrews to Ann Andrews. An improved way of making merry Andrews.

[Rochester Daily Adv.

On the 26th November last, at Rouen in France, a married couple celebrated the completion of the fiftieth year of their union, by a new wedding, as is customary there in such instances of conjugal longevity. The same priest that read the marriage ceremony on the first occasion, officiated at the second, being ninety one years of age; and what is more remarkable, six other friends and several domestics, who were present at the original wedding, shared in the festivities of the second; and the principal fiddler for the dance was the same on both occasions. The Journal de Rouen, of the 3d December, gives the names of the parties, & vouches for the truth of the particulars just stated

FOOLISH ADVENTURE.

Major Gen. Wm Collamer, of Barre, Vt. on the 14th inst. shot an apple from the bare head of Mr. Henry Ingram at the distance of 27 yards, with a rifle. Mr Collamer then took his turn, and Ingram, at the same distance shot an apple from his head. It was done in the presence of a number of respectable gentlemen, who after fruitless attempts to stop the parties, had the satisfaction to see them come off in safety. The apples were so handsomely cut by the balls that the juice and pomace remained in considerable quantities on the hair of their heads.

JUNIUS.

The attempts heretofore made to discover the writer of Junius, have been unavailing. It is, perhaps, reserved to this country to furnish the key, which will put the question of his identity for ever at rest. A gentleman of this city is now engaged in a work on this subject, which he proposes to put to press in the course of the ensuing summer. He speaks with the utmost confidence of being able to demonstrate that Sir Philip Francis was not the writer of those celebrated performances, and that too, by the oath of Sir Philip himself. The gentleman we allude to is an L. L. D. of considerable notoriety in this city, but much more so in Europe, the scene for several years, of important and remarkable events, connected with himself & the distinguished associates of his early life. Bishop Peters, Sir Philip Francis, Horne Tooke, and others, among whom might be enumerated, the principal English nobility, were frequently guests at his table. A press of professional business has hitherto prevented the prosecution of his work, which a comparative retirement will now enable him shortly to lay before the public. Horne Tooke, he says, was the writer of Junius, and the evidence of the fact he assures us, will be overwhelming, and convincing to the most incredulous.

[N. Y. Adv.

GAMBLING, RUIN AND DESPERATION.

From the London Times.

To our former accounts of the woful effects produced by gambling, we have to add another tale of woe. It bears some similarity to a circumstance which took place about 15 months ago. Mr. ——, an English country gentleman, belonging to a respectable and highly connected family, married about six years since, a young lady, possessed of considerable personal attractions, and £30000; it was a love match, the gentleman not having £30 per annum. The money had been bequeathed by a distant relative, and it was settled by the will that in the event of her marriage, she should not become mistress of it till five years after the celebration. That period now arrived, and the husband and wife, who hitherto had been living in comparative obscurity in a remote spot near B—, proceeded to London to enjoy the pleasures of the metropolis. Their income was not found sufficient to keep pace with their expenses, and their family now consisted of four children; they came to the resolution of spending a few years on the continent, and Nice had been fixed as their residence. The mild climate of Piedmont, it was thought, would benefit the declining health of the lady.

They set out and arrived a few weeks ago at Paris, where they purposed remaining only a short time.—The husband had seen little of the gaities of a town life, but he had not been many days there before he became intoxicated with the dissipations of Parisian society. He received a great number of foreigners, and many English of suspicious character. It may be necessary here to state, that previous to his leaving England, he had been injudiciously advised by some over officious friends to sell out the whole of his property in the funds and transfer it to the French, which would produce 5 instead of 4 per ct. The money was transmitted to a banker in Paris, but the order to purchase was deferred, the parties anticipating that the funds would decline. Day after day the banker suggested the propriety of investing the money, but the infatuated husband continued to procrastinate, till at length, on receiving a sharp remonstrance from the worthy banker, who felt much interest towards a family recommended to him, the imprudent man, in the irritation of the moment, withdrew every shilling, and placed the money in an other firm. Had not this circumstance occurred, it is probable that Mr. —— would have been saved from ruin, as the banker we allude to would, had he perceived that the principal was being squandered away, have informed the lady or her friends of the fact, but the other merchant, to whom the money was confided, knowing nothing of the parties took no interest whatever in what manner it was disposed of. In the mean time, Mr. —— had been induced by some unworthy associates (one of whom is known in London) to visit the private gaming house kept by a female who calls herself a Countess; this abode of infamy is frequented by numerous sharps, both English and French; and here it was that the ruin of the unfortunate Mr. —— was effected. The whole amount of the £30,000 was lost! Hundreds of individuals were acquainted with the fact, the only one that knew nothing of it was the hapless wife; and when the intelligence was communicated, it burst on her ear like thunder. This poor lady was in declining health, in a state of pregnancy, having four infant children, and in a foreign country.—Such is the situation to which the most baneful of passions has reduced her. A few charitable persons entered into a subscription to defray the expenses of the hotel, and supplied her with sufficient money to return to England, where she has arrived. Her worthless partner has disappeared, and it is probable has ere this terminated his career self destruction.

From the National Intelligencer.

LIVERWORT.

I find it absolutely necessary to resort to this method of advising the public not to employ the roots of the Liverwort, but the leaves alone, as the former is nauseating, and otherwise ill adapted to the end in view. The leaf alone is what I always intended and meant to recommend; and another thing which I wish to enforce for the credit and character of the remedy, that all other remedies should be relinquished, and as much as possible avoided during the use of this article: for how can it have a fair chance and trial, when it is continually—as I know it has been in numerous instances—opposed by the intervention of so many conflicting counter agents. Such a state of things would defeat the best and most powerful remedy upon earth.

Another thing, a great many cook the preparation entirely too much; a simple infusion is all that is expedient and necessary.

The applications are so numerous, and the attention to them so arduous, I shall require 10 dollars in all cases, in the first instance, and 20 if a correspondence is invited—of course, making the exceptions which I have made, and always intended to make, in regard to the poor and needy.

T. P. HEREFORD.

Haymarket, Virginia, Feb. 23, 1828

FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Birmingham, captain Harris, from Liverpool, the Editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the 7th of January, Liverpool to the 8th, and Lloyds and Shipping Lists to the 6th. They have also received various periodicals for January, from which we shall give extracts as our limits will permit.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

DEPARTURE OF THE ALLIED MINISTERS.

The question as to the departure of the Allied Ministers from Constantinople, is settled. On the evening of the 2d of January, despatches were received by the government, announcing the departure of the Ministers from the Turkish capital. On the 8th of December, Mr. Stratford Canning proceeded in the first instance for Smyrna, and from thence he would go to Corfu M. de Ribeaupierre had gone to Odessa. It was supposed that Gen. Guilleminot would take the same route as Mr. Canning. The Courier states, that "after an extraordinary Council had been held, the Porte renewed its refusal to accept of the intervention of the Allied Powers. The Ambassadors, in consequence, demanded, it is said, their passports, which were again refused, upon which they prepared to quit the Turkish capital.—It would appear that with respect to the subjects of England, France, and Russia, there was no disposition on the part of the Turks to molest them in any way. The government is stated to have been engaged in making every preparation for war, but nothing inconsistent with the usages of the most civilized states, had been attempted, or appeared to be meditated, on their part."

The advices from Constantinople through the German and French papers are to the 9th of Dec. inclusive. They give some further particulars as to the actual departure of the Ministers. M Guilleminot and Mr. Canning had quitted the Porte at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 5, they were out of sight. The Marquis de Ribeupierre, who embarked in his ship before the other Ministers, was still detained on the 9th, by the north wind, at the entrance of the canal. He had previously sent to M. Minziacky, the Russian Consul-General at Bucharest, instructions, in which he acquaints him with his departure from Constantinople, and at the same time desires him not to leave Bucharest till farther orders, because his presence there still depends upon particular circumstances. The capital in consequence of the precautions taken by the government, remained tranquil, yet the Franks were not without uneasiness. Before they left their hotels, the Ambassadors of the three courts had repeatedly asked for their passports. The Reis Effendi caused them to be answered that the Porte would make no difficulty in delivering firmans to them if they could show orders from their Courts for the step they were going to take; otherwise it must be ignorant of the intended departure though it did not intend to throw any obstacle in the way of it. Orders were given underhand, however, to respect the vessels of the Ambassadors. It had not transpired that they met with any difficulty. M de Ribeaupierre, it is said, gave his two colleagues, before his departure, the assurance that if the Porte respected in its full extent the Convention of Ackerman, and did not, by some inconsiderate step, compromise the protectorate of Russia over the two principalities, the Russian cabinet would conscientiously execute the convention of 6th July.

The London New Times of January 7, holds the following language:

"The affairs of the East, so far at least as the private letters which have reached town since our last, and the notices in the foreign journals, enable us to judge, continue in the same state. The departure of the ambassadors took place quietly, and it is reasonable to suppose that they would avail themselves of the permission, or rather sufferance, of the Porte, to place themselves in safety before any active hostilities could commence on any side. In Vienna, by the latest accounts, it was still hoped that no war would take place. We fear that this is but an exemplification of the old rule, quod volumus credimus. M. de Ribeaupierre had, it is said, renewed to Mr. Canning, on taking leave of him, his assurances, that unless Turkey committed some infraction of the Treaty of Akerman, Russia would not attack its territories. On this assurance we can implicitly rely; and in further confirmation of the considerate intentions of his court, M. de Ribeaupierre has ordered M. de Minziacky to remain at Bucharest, to receive communications, should the Porte see fit to make any. We do not think it will. Up to the departure of the ambassadors, our hopes were sanguine that the Sultan was but acting a part—that when he found that he must acquiesce, or break with the allies, he would choose the former as the least evil; but his suffering them to depart, bespeaks more obstinacy and less cunning than we were willing to give him credit for. We are now more than ever convinced of the truth of an observation made by one of the Diplomatists, "that nothing but a good drubbing would bring him to his senses."

The London Globe, moreover, says, "These flying rumours deserve but little attention. We believe the entrance of the Russian troops is quite unnecessary to the settlement of Greece, and, therefore, that it will not take place." And we learn from St. Petersburgh, that the Emperor has directed Count Nesselrode to declare to foreign courts, by a circular note, how his majesty considered the events at Navarino, and that he must still more than ever insist on the execution of the convention of the 6th of July, 1827. His Majesty, it is said, repeats in this note, that, faithful to his principles, he has no views of aggrandisement, but is resolved to employ all the means in his power for the strict execution of that convention for the maintenance of the general peace.

It was reported at Warsaw, that the Emperor was soon to leave St. Petersburg, and go to the army. The persons who are to accompany his Majesty are even named: they are Generals Diebitsch, Woronzow, Benkendorff I.; and Neidhardt.

It is reported that Thaer Pacha, who commanded the Turkish fleet at Navarin, is appointed Capitan Pacha. The population at Constantinople appears to be deeply afflicted.

Farmers & Planters Agency.

JOHN SULLIVAN,

No. 10, Light street wharf, Baltimore,

Would inform his friends and the public that he continues to devote his attention to the

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

and as he has had much experience in the PRODUCE trade, as TOBACCO, &c. he hopes by his assiduity to the interests of those who may favour him with their business, to give general satisfaction.

☞ Liberal ADVANCES made on Consignments.

Those unacquainted with him are respectfully referred to Messrs. Wm. Wilson & Sons merchants, and to Mr Dennis Boyd and Mr. Richard H. Hall, Tobacco Inspectors Baltimore, and to Thomas S Alexander, esq Annapolis

March 6 4w

Notice.

Went adrift from the subscriber's Landing on Herring Bay, the 29th ult. a large Seine Hauling

Batteau.

As the wind was to North-West when she got off, it is supposed she landed on or near Sharp's Island. The subscriber will give a liberal reward to any one who will return it to him.

James Deale.

March 6

Notice is hereby given.

That an election will be held at the Assembly Room on the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing a Mayor, Recorder, five Aldermen, and seven Common Council men, to represent the city in the Corporation.

By order,

Isaac Holland, Clk.

March 6.

Late Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of Thomas Owings, at suit of Lewis Sutton and Henry Childs I have seized & taken in execution, all that tract of land whereon the said Thomas Owings now resides called Part of Trent. Hart's Chance Gowery Banks, and Harrison's Resurvey, containing 542 1 2 acres of land more or less. Also one negro woman named Judy, & two horses; and on Thursday the 13th day of March next, at the court house door in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debt, to the highest bidder, for cash: Sale to commence at two o'clock.

R. Welch, of Ben.

Feb. 21 late Shff. A. A. county.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Glover, at suit of R. Welch, of Ben. and James C. Sellman, for the use of James C. Sellman, and John Hall and Mary Ann M'Clure, adm'rs. of John M'Clure, I have seized and taken in execution, all that lot of ground with the improvements thereon, whereon the said Wm Glover now resides, situated, lying and being in the city of Annapolis. The improvements consist of a large and commodious dwelling house, in excellent repair, with all necessary out buildings; the property is in fee simple and the title indisputable, and on Thursday the 13th day of March next, at the court house in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock.

R. Welch, of Ben.

Feb. 21. late Shff. A. A. county.