

'Well,' said Larry, putting his hands in his coat-pockets, 'least said is soonest mended. Of the young woman I know no more than I do of Moll Flanders; but this I know, that a woman without a head may be called a good woman, because she has no tongue!'

How this remark operated on the matrimonial dispute, history does not inform us. It is, however, reported that the lady had the last word.

Entertainment Extraordinary.
At Astley's Theatre in London, which is a kind of circus where equestrian feats are displayed, animals exhibited, and pantomimes and melo dramas performed, an entertainment was lately given by one of the performers which had not been promised in the bills. An elephant who had been employed in conveying Blue Beard over the mountains, and had behaved with great propriety and strict adherence to the part assigned him, was brought into the circle to perform certain feats of dexterity and sagacity, which all the audience were much delighted. The animal, however, had contracted the bad habit too common among comic actors, who 'say more than is set down for them,' and sometimes interlard with their own buffoneries, even the sacred scenes of Shakespeare. After the example of these worthies, the elephant undertook to interpolate a joke of his own. All at once in the midst of his tricks, he made towards the audience, and with a spring, throwing his fore legs over the railing, planted them in the pit—the audience did not wait for the rest of the animal, but made with all haste for the doors, and as it was a crowded night a curious scene of confusion ensued among them, receding upon each other and scrambling over each other's heads. In the mean time, the elephant, who had preserved in his trunk a few gallons of porter with which he had been rewarded by his master for his good behaviour in the pass of the mountains, raised his trunk to a proper elevation, and swinging it over the heads of the receding multitude, liberally distributed the generous liquid among them—lazing the bonnets and blouses, wetting the white gowns, caps and tuckers, and making the artificial roses to droop under the brown shower with which they were drenched. The rush for the door was redoubled with great squeezing and screaming among the crowd, who imagined the gigantic animal treading upon their heads. At length, however, the elephant, by his attentions to carry it no farther and to retire. The audience again came back to their seats, wiped their faces, and now that their frenzy was over were highly amused at the adventure.

SUNSET ON THE ALPS.

At the height of 14,422 toises above the level of the sea, the beauty of the evening and the magnificence of the scenery which the setting sun presented, conspired to form the bad weather which I had experienced. The vapours of the night, which like fine gauze moderated the splendour of the sun, half concealed the extent which we had under our feet, while it formed a girdle of the finest purple, embracing all the western part of the horizon. On the other hand, towards the east, the snows at the base of Mont Blanc, tinged with this purple light, exhibited the most magnificent and singular spectacle. In proportion as the vapour fell, an account of its condensation, this girdle became narrower, and more coloured; it appeared in fine, of a blood red, and at the same instant, the small clouds which were rising above this cord, emitted a light of greater vivacity, so as to appear like stars of fiery meteors. I returned thither when night was entirely shut in; the sky was then perfectly clear, and without clouds; the vapour was seen only in the bottom of the gorges; the stars shone clear, but destitute of every kind of scintillation, and shed on the summits of the mountains, a light extremely feeble and pale, though sufficient to distinguish their masses, and their distances. The calm and profound silence which prevailed in this vast extent, raised the imagination still higher, and inspired a sort of terror. I thought I had survived my feet. Yet sad as such reflections really are, they possess an attractive interest which it is difficult to resist.—I turned most frequently towards the obscure solitude which was on the side of Mont Blanc where the snows gave a clear phosphorescent-like light, and imparted still the idea of motion, and life; but the keenness of the air on this isolated peak soon forced me to retire to my cabin.—
[Sausure Voyage dans les Alpes.]

MANNA.

At the sitting of the Academie des Sciences in Paris, on the 4th of August, M. Theuard submitted to the inspection of the Members, a substance, which he had received for that purpose from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was a specimen of a kind of celestial manna which had fallen from the clouds in Persia, at the beginning of the present year. In such abundance, as stated to the French Consul in Persia, by a Russian General who had witnessed it, that the earth to a large extent, was completely covered, to the depth of six in-

ches. Cattle of every description, particularly sheep, ate of it with avidity, and even bread was made, which was perfectly fit for the nourishment of man. The Academy recognized in this article, a nutritious lichen already described by botanists, and which must have been carried to the spot by some peculiar action of the winds. A similar phenomenon occurred in the region of Persia in the year 1824.

From the Commercial Chronicle.

DEAF AND DUMB.
It does not appear to be generally known, that Mr. Weld, Principal of the Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in Philadelphia, carried three of his pupils last winter to Washington, and was invited to pass through Annapolis, on his return, where the Legislature of Maryland was then in session. Two public exhibitions satisfied the members of the value and importance of the instruction this neglected and afflicted class of our fellow creatures were capable of acquiring. With a singular promptitude and unanimity, a resolution appropriating upwards of three thousand dollars annually, passed both branches of the Legislature. It provides for the support and education of one pupil from each county, and in case from the city of Baltimore; and in every county does so, that every county having the most applicants. It could not have been anticipated, that this liberal and humane provision should have been received with indifference, and treated with neglect. Notwithstanding there probably are more than one hundred unfortunate individuals entitled to the benefits resulting from the appropriation, not more than two applications have been made to the executive. The writer of this has recently visited this noble institution, and saw with delight a school of seventy boys and girls, raised from a state but little above idiocy, to high, moral and intellectual improvement. Can the parents, guardians, or friends of children thus afflicted, be longer negligent of their duty to them? Will they hesitate, from mistaken affection or pride, to place them in an institution where they would be treated with parental kindness, and elevated from a low grade of animal existence, to the exercise of the most exalted faculties of the mind and heart, and rendered valuable members of the community? I enclose a copy of the act of the Assembly of Maryland, and earnestly entreat every one into whose hands this paper may fall, to seek out the deaf and dumb of his county—and the editors of newspapers throughout the state are respectfully requested to insert this article, and the benevolent to interest themselves in this noble cause;—then we may expect the number provided for, will soon derive the benefit of this liberal appropriation.

AN ACT

For the Education of the Indigent Deaf and Dumb of this State.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the levy courts, and the county commissioners of the several counties of this state, and of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, to inquire into and make a return on the first Monday in May annually, of the names of all the indigent deaf and dumb white persons of sound mind, in their respective counties and city, from twelve to twenty five years of age, to the Governor of this state, who is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant on the treasurer of the western shore for a sum not exceeding one hundred and sixty dollars, for each of the said persons whose parent, guardian, or other person having the care of the same, shall permit to be removed to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, to be there educated; one half of the said sum to be paid to the president of the said institution at the expiration of the term of six months, and the other at the end of the year in which any indigent pupil from this state, shall have been instructed, and the Governor shall have power to draw on the said treasurer for the expenses necessarily incurred in transporting and returning the said persons: Provided, That the sum so to be drawn from the treasury, shall in no one year exceed the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars: And provided also, That no one scholar shall be taught at the expense of the state more than five years: And provided further, That each county returning deaf and dumb persons under the conditions of this act, shall be entitled to have at least one person sent to said institution; and in the event of the levy court or county commissioners of any one or more of the counties, or the Mayor and City Council, returning no person coming within the limits of this act, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to select one deaf and dumb person from this state, whose levy court, county commissioners, or mayor and city council, shall return the largest number of deaf and dumb indigent white persons within the provisions of this act, who shall be sent to said institution for instruction, and so on to the county returning the next largest number, until the number of twenty deaf and dumb indigent white persons shall have been completed, if so many be returned by the several levy courts, county commissioners, or Mayor and City Council, to the Governor of this state.

Late from Europe.

The ship James Cropper at Norfolk, brings Liverpool advices to the 5th ult., inclusive, and the packet ship Britannia, at New-York, brings advices from Liverpool to the 5th ult. inclusive.

RUSSIA & TURKEY.

Things remain much the same at Schumla, Yarna, &c. as at the last accounts. It is affirmed by one of the latest papers, that the Russians have renounced all further active operations on this side of the Balkan for the present campaign. Below, our readers will find a satisfactory summary of the intelligence from the seat of war, copied from the London Courier of the 26th. It was reported that the Grand Vizier had reached Schumla, with a reinforcement of 40,000 men. It is evident that the Russians make but slow progress. Reports add, that the Emperor will postpone his grand object of taking possession of Constantinople until the next campaign—and will return to St. Petersburg to spend the winter and strengthen his army. The Paris Monitor goes so far even as to say, that the two armies have changed characters, the Turks having assumed the offensive attitude. The Russians, it seems, have been compelled to yield their station at the Euxine Sea, and to retreat to the north, and as the Russians took possession of the city of Schumla, it was thought open for supplies, and we are told the opportunity has not been neglected. We are told further, that every bridge and fortification along the whole frontier, has a free communication with the country in the rear, and receives its regular supplies without molestation. The last advices from Paris, brought a report that the Russians on the 13th September had sustained a serious defeat at Yarna. The statement in Paris was, that the Russians made a general attack upon the place, after some hard fighting had been completely foiled with great loss. This report does not seem to have gained much credence. A letter from Constantinople, of the 25th August says, that since the departure of the Grand Vizier to the army, an unusual activity prevails in all the branches of the administration, and the efforts of the Sultan are seconded by the people with great enthusiasm. The march of the Grand Vizier from the capital to Daud Pacha resembled a religious procession. The Mufti, with a sword in his right hand, and the Koran in his left, preceded the troops; the marine, which was almost destroyed in the battle of Navarino, has in some measure repaired its losses. Seven frigates and three brigs are preparing to enter the Black Sea and to raise the blockade of the ports invested by the Russians; or at least, to introduce provisions and troops into them.

A considerable sensation was produced in London by the rumour, that the Russian naval force in the Mediterranean had received orders to blockade the Dardanelles. The London Courier of the 1st October thus announces this projected measure:

Blockade of the Dardanelles.
The report of the blockade of the Dardanelles, which has been the subject of comment for some days, has at length assumed a more decided character—and, if we are not misinformed, the discussions which have taken place upon the subject have terminated in the following manner. A formal notification of His Imperial Majesty's intention to blockade the Dardanelles will be made forthwith to the British & French Governments.
The blockade, however, will be very limited in its operations; and at all events, we understand, His Majesty's government will exert itself to protect, as far as possible, the interests of British trade.

The same paper, however, on the preceding day, the 30th September—held this language:—
The rumoured blockade of the Dardanelles, it is now conjectured, was the consequence of the removal of the Turkish garrisons on the coasts of the Dardanelles, for the purpose of strengthening the main army acting against Russia—a measure which the Porte adopted in consequence of the assurance given by the Emperor of Russia, that he had waived any rights in the Mediterranean Sea, which he might have as a belligerent, but this does not alter the question. The Emperor's consent was not clogged with any conditions. It was a clear and distinct abandonment of his belligerent rights in a particular quarter, in consequence of the representations of France and England. The separate instructions which had been given to the Russian Admiral in that sea, directing hostile operations against the Porte, were on that account recalled. Hence we must still entertain doubts respecting the blockade, because it would be a violation of the assurances which His Imperial Majesty has given, and which the Earl of Aberdeen, in his able speech in the House of Lords, on the 16th of July, considered to be so essentially necessary.

Hence it would appear that the English cabinet were not privy to, and cannot be satisfied with, this most significant exercise by Russia of her belligerent rights in the Mediterranean, after stipulating to forego any such exercise.

This occurrence, together with the disturbed state of Ireland, and perhaps, in some degree, the advance in the grain market, had caused a panic in the funds, and consols had been down at 88 1/4. The London Times considers this blockade, if effective, as tantamount to a conquest of the Turkish Empire; and those foreign powers that submit to, or assent to, as leading themselves, in substance to the humiliation of Turkey, and to that reduction of her power, which we have the authority of the Duke of Wellington for describing to be a matter of serious alarm to Europe.

Liverpool Oct. 4.
The blockade of the Dardanelles has been officially notified, to the chairman of the committee of Lloyd's in the following letter:

Foreign Office, Oct. 1.
"Sir:—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acquaint you for the information of the Committee of Lloyd's, that His Majesty's Government has received information that it is the intention of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, to establish a blockade of the Dardanelles.

This blockade will be limited to the prevention of vessels bound to Constantinople, and laden with provisions or articles contraband of war, from entering the Straits, His Majesty having declared to His Parliament that his Imperial Majesty had consented to waive the exercise in the Mediterranean Sea of any rights appertaining to his Imperial Majesty in the character of a belligerent power. Lord Aberdeen is desirous of making the above communication with the least possible delay, for the information of all whom it may concern. And I am further directed by His Majesty's Government, such commercial enterprises of His Majesty's subjects as may have been already undertaken upon the faith of His Majesty's declaration in Parliament, are not liable to be affected by this blockade.

To the Chairman of the Committee of Lloyd's.

This event appears to have given rise to a higher degree of excitement at Lloyd's, and on the Royal Exchange, in London, than any occurrence for some time past.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the immediate despatch of the sloop, 74, supposed for the Mediterranean.

The Paris papers say the French troops will remain stationary for some time in the Morea, and will not undertake any hostile operations because the French Government, in concert with the British and the Austrian, wish to try the effect of another remonstrance upon the Sultan, and to ascertain whether the treaty for the evacuation of the Morea, may not have rendered the Porte more disposed to accede to the conditions of the Treaty of London.

The Blossom, S. W. arrived, at Falmouth, Sept. 26th, from Peru, with 1,500,000 dollars, 600,000 of which was the property of Spaniards expelled from Mexico, and who were obliged in a hurried manner to collect what property they could, and ship it on board at San Blas.

The Brazilian frigate Imperatriz, from Brazil, and Gibraltar, arrived at Falmouth on the 24th, having on board the young Queen of Portugal. She was received with the greatest respect and attention, as the Sovereign of Portugal, and it is said will be recognized in that character by the European Governments, which still refuse to acknowledge the authority of Don Miguel.

In Ireland, the state of affairs seems most perilous. Large bodies of troops were assembling there. On the other hand, Tipperary, and elsewhere, the peasantry and substantial farmers assembled by thousands, unarmed, but in military array, and in a green uniform dress—some on horseback, some on foot, conducting with great order and discipline. The Catholic Association themselves, had become so much alarmed at the exasperation of the public mind, and at the danger to be apprehended from any overt act by these assemblies, that they had issued an address, to their constituents, dissuading them from any more meetings.

A late meeting of the peasantry at Ballaboy, amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand people. In Tipperary, assemblies of from ten to twenty thousand people have been held, regularly organized in a military manner, and marching to the sound of military music. Mr. Shiell, at a recent meeting of the Catholic Association, urged the necessity of discouraging these assemblies, and resolutions were adopted, recommending that the people should abstain from them. In the mean time it is said that the British cabinet have had the subject under consideration, and that some additional regiments are to be sent to Ireland immediately. The London Courier of the 29th of September, mentions a rumor, that orders for the arrest of Messrs. Shiell and O'Connell had been sent off by Government on the Saturday previous, immediately after the breaking up of the Council.

It is a previous number of the same paper the following confident language is held:
"We pledge the credit of this journal to the truth of the assertion, that the Duke of Devonshire has given it, under his hand, that His Majesty has consented to give his sanction to the settlement of the Catholic question. In stating that fact, in a former week, we erroneously said, that the letter from the Duke of Devonshire was addressed to an Irish Peer. We have since ascertained that it was directed to a Commoner, high in the confidence of His Grace."

Liverpool Mercury.
The Age, (another London paper) of Sept. 28, has the following upon the same subject:
Another Cabinet Council assembled at the Foreign Office yesterday at three o'clock. Like that of Friday, it was attended by nearly all the Ministers. Previous to its meeting, indeed for nearly the entire morning, Lord Hill, the Commander of the forces, was closeted with the Duke of Wellington. It is confidently rumoured in the best informed circles in the west end of the town, but from necessity it can be rumoured only, that although other matters of great importance, such as the corn market, the exportation of gold from this country, our foreign relations, &c. &c. unquestionably form topics for grave deliberation, the attention of Ministers is almost exclusively directed to the state of Ireland.

The London Morning Herald of the 2d Oct. states that two or three sail of the line are preparing with all expedition for the Mediterranean, in order to observe the Russians in that quarter.

Our Minister to Great Britain, Mr. Barbour, had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen on the 1st of Oct. at the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Trippel is said to have declared war against Naples. The Neapolitan fleet had arrived at Messina with the Consul, whom they had brought from Tripoli. Some of the pirates are said to have appeared off Sicily, and made captures.

Official advices have been received from Mr. S. Ganning, to the 15th Sept. On the morning of that day, the three Admirals had a conference with Ibrahim Pacha, who admitted the obligation imposed upon him by the convention to evacuate the Morea, whenever the means of conveyance were afforded him. The conference was to be resumed on the 17th.

London, Sept. 29.
It is reported in the city this morning that an Order of Council would appear in to-morrow's Gazette, for opening the ports for the importation of corn. We understand that the report is unfounded.

London, Oct. 1.
The private letters from Lisbon, by the mail this morning, bring accounts that Don Miguel has been fired at by one of his officers, but the pistol missed fire, and the unfortunate officer was immediately arrested.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Kept by a Gentleman residing near South River Bridge.

Oct.	Winds.
1	Cloudy, cool, rain at night
2	Clear, cool, heavy blow
3	Clear, cool
4	Clear, cool morning, light breeze
5	Cloudy, foggy morning, drizzly rain, heavy blow at night
6	Clear, cold morning, light breeze
7	Clear, cold morning
8	Clear and pleasant
9	Clear, calm, warm
10	Clear, calm, warm
11	Smoky, warm, smart blow
12	Clear, high wind cold morning
13	Clear, pleasant, heavy blow at night a gale from heavy gale
14	Clear, cold, frost at night, heavy gale
15	Clear, calm, smart blow, frost
16	Clear, cold morning, plants frozen stiff
17	Clear, moderate
18	Clear, all day, rain at night
19	Rain, cool
20	Hazy part of the day
21	Clear, warm
22	Clear, like a summer's day
23	Clear, very warm
24	Foggy, warm, calm
25	Hazy, warm light breeze
26	Clear, pleasant, heavy blow at night with little rain
27	Clear, warm, high wind nearly all day
28	Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze
29	Clear, pleasant
30	Clear, pleasant
31	Cloudy, light rain

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 13, 1828.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Annapolis, Nov. 10 1828.
There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Thursday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.
Thos. Culbreth, Clk.

Notwithstanding the powerful effort made by the friends of the administration in the 4th electoral district, Howans and Sims were the Jackson Electors, having been chosen by a majority of 318 votes.

The returns received will be found in this paper.

MARYLAND.

FEDERAL ELECTION.

FOURTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT
Composed of Anne-Arundel County and the Cities of Baltimore and Annapolis.

County	Howans	Sims	Adams
No. 1	133	132	346
2	89	69	79
3	126	136	132
4	313	515	207
5	202	202	249
6	154	154	232
7	136	135	163
Annapolis	7	7	1
Total	1275	1273	1428

Whole number of votes taken in Anne-Arundel County, 2706.
Baltimore City.

John S. Sellman, 4783; James Boyle, 4782; D. C. Howard, 4782; Wm Stewart, 4781; Jackson majority in the district, 315.

THE FIFTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Baltimore County, has elected Edward Baow, Jacksonian.

THE SIXTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Composed of Hartford and Cecil Counties. Has chosen an Adams elector by a majority of 29.

SEVENTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

This district comprises the counties of Kent and Queen-Anne's. Passengers in the Lockhart packet, arrived last night, say that the Adams majority in the district is 107 votes.

The Ninth District has chosen an Adams elector.

ROBBERY.

The store of Mr. R. N. Forrester, No. 10 Greenwich street, New York, was entered on Monday night, by means of a key, and property to the amount of \$1000 was carried off by the robbers.

Later from Europe.

The London packet ship Leves New York, brings London papers the evening of the 8th of October, the extracts are taken from the difficulties imposed upon him by the convention to evacuate the Morea, whenever the means of conveyance were afforded him. The conference was to be resumed on the 17th.

London, Sept. 29.
It is reported in the city this morning that an Order of Council would appear in to-morrow's Gazette, for opening the ports for the importation of corn. We understand that the report is unfounded.

London, Oct. 1.
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Constable we learn that the Egyptian army was enjoying the greatest success; but the anger of the Sultan, who was unable to consent to the evacuation of Greece by Ibrahim Pacha, has been continually reported with reports of victories which have been published without impartiality. It is said the Sultan were angry over the Russian army as far as the Morea, and had captured the military chest containing 200,000 silver dollars. The Porte is said to have despatched couriers both to the Viceroy and to Ibrahim Pacha, in order, possibly, to prevent the convention from being signed, and from being confirmed into effect. It was asserted at Constantinople that accounts from Alexandria stated, that the Viceroy had agreed to evacuate the Morea, and was in possession of the order for that effect to be given to the Admiral Cook, upon the blockade of the ports of Egypt, and a bombardment of Alexandria, unless Ibrahim Pacha received instructions to quit the Peloponnese. Ibrahim Pacha had ceased his functions, and recommended the Russian subjects to the protection of the Consul of the Netherlands.

Admiral Pacha has occupied Euxine Sea, and the Russian subjects, under the command of Gen. Rudiger, have taken possession of the Morea, and the Grand Vizier's troops were between Euxine and Kanabad, in order to join Euxine Sea.

The Turkish army has been defeated under the command of Akhalzik in Asia Minor, and the Russian camp taken possession of by the Russians. The Russian General Galkow was killed in the engagement.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the Russian efforts to recruit their army have failed to carry on the war against Turkey with additional vigour; and that a third levy is to be made of four hundred five hundred men; though Russia (says the Sun) is a forcible competitor upon the imperialist's professional education. Reckoning the number of men in Russia capable of bearing arms at 15 millions, the proportion of recruits of every 500 would produce a list of 120,000 men!

The report, says the London Courier, of a Turkish meaning to declare war against Greece, obtains credit with the public papers, which argue, that as the attention of the Porte was known to be hostile as ever to the emancipation of Greece, and as a Turkish army is said to be destined to the Morea to act against the French, a declaration of war naturally be expected.

Germany, from the accounts of the German papers, appears to be more tranquil than usual. At Arts and manufactures in that district, the people seem inclined to arrange their affairs in connection with the Porte; and the Albanians have addressed a petition to the Sultan, in which they only ask for a change of the local functionaries. This looks as if things could be settled after all.

These papers also bring some details concerning the mutiny of the troops under Gen. Church. The General and his colleagues, Lord Chiosse, have been singularly unfortunate in Greece; they went there certain of victory, in the midst of the acclamations of all the Philhellenes, and both have been obliged to fly the country for fear of being murdered by their friends.

The Sun of the 8th says, "We understand that the Marquis Barbance nter whose care the young Queen of Portugal remains, has absolutely refused to allow the young Queen to go to France, contrary to the recommendation given to him by our government. He says, he thinks, the Queen is safer in his country than at Vienna."

The London Courier of the 8th says, "Joseph Hutton, the Quaker was taken out of the American packet ship Leeds, wind bound at Portsmouth, by A. B. Street officer, on a charge of forgery, on the house of Sir William Curtis & Co." Captain Sprague wrote from Portsmouth to London on the 7th, that he came on board the Leeds at London, by the name of Wilkinson, and stated that he was a merchant in Ironmonger-lane; his family resident about four miles from London. Captain A. B. Street, I understand that his real name is Joseph Hutton, and he is now lodged in goal. They proceed for London to-night. It is fortunate for the ends of justice, that the vessel was detained by contrary winds." The editor of the Sun says, "Hutton was a partner in a house of business in Ironmonger-lane, independent of the shop he occupied in Bishopsgate-street as a linen draper."

Blockade of the Dardanelles.

Foreign Office, London, Oct. 1.
H. M. Government have received information that it is the intention of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to establish the blockade of the Dardanelles. This blockade will be limited to the prevention of vessels bound to Constantinople, and laden with provisions or articles contraband of war, from entering the Straits.

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