An opinion prevalishat the death of the Sovereign necessarily brings about an immediate dissolution of the Farliament. The annexed extract from Blackstone explains the law, as it now stands, on the subject? A perliament may be dissolved by the demise of the crown. This dissolution formerly happened immediately upon the death of the reigning sovereign; for he being considered in law as the head of the parliament, (ciput principium at fails,) that fail mg, the whole had yeas held to be extinct. But the calling a new parliament immediately on the inauguration of the successor being found inconvenient, and dangers being apprehended from having no parliament in being, in case of a disputed succession, it was enacted by the statutes? and 8 W. Hit. c. 15, and 6 Ann. c. 7, that the parliament in being shall continue for aix months after the death of any king or queen, unless sooner prorogated or dissolved by the successor; that, if the parliament he, at the time of the king's the statutes? And 8 W. Hit. c. 15, and 6 Ann. c. 7, that the parliament is then in being, the members of the king's the parliament is then in being, the members of the last parliament shall assemble, and he a parliament.

On the 30th of May, Mr. Brougham presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying for the about the state of the state of the state of the state of the was a petition signed by bunkers, and by bankers only, of no fewer than 214 cities and town of the United Kingdom. The signatures consisted of two hundred and thirty three banking firms, thirty-signion at stock banking companies, and five hundred and two individual bankers—being in all 771 signatures. This shows, beyon all question, how decidedly the hankers in general throughout the nation are convinced of the efficacy of the existing Lw, and how much they hold in ashorrence those periodical sacrifices of human bloot unprofitably shed! Mr. Brough am stated, on the calculation of 32 as the average number of members composing a firm, the whole of those engaged in banking who s

excite sympathy if they were seen working in chain SOVEREIGNTY OF GREECE. SOVEREIGNTY OF GREECE.
HOU'SE OF LORDS—May 24.
The Earl of Aberdeen, in laying upon their lordstop-stable the papers relating to the situation and
connection of this country with Greece, said, since he
list had the honour of addressing their lordships on this subject, circumstances had occurred to after their position. Their fordships were aware that the object of the treaty of July 6, 1847, was for insuring and establishing the entire independence of Greece. Events occurred which enabled the allied powers to entertain the proposition of establishing such independence. It then became accessing to select a prince to fill the high office of covere and of that country. That prince they had at length found in his Royal Highness Prince Leopoid. The other courts had reposed an authority in this government, which was highly gratifying, as a proof of the confidence the other powers had in the purity of its intentions. The order of the throne of G. ce was made to his Royal Highness Prince Leopoid, on the 3d February, which was accepted on the 2014 of the same month. Until within a short period of this evening, the negotiation had continued on one single point. By the provisions of the last protocol is subject, circumstances had occurred to alter their single point. By the provisions of the last protoco the allies had determined to take into consideration the deplorable condition of the Greeks. In accord ance with this, it was deemed advisable to negotiate with his Royal Highness. The prince, however, made such demands as were thought to be very unreasonable. These were consequently resisted, as the government did not feel itself warranted in imposing on this country am burden which was not actually indiscense. His Itoyal Highness, however, made these at length disposed to acquiesce, and it terminated a last by this government also a ceding to the proposi-tion. This was the situation of the matter when he had replied on a former evening to the question of a plied on a former evening to the question of a marquis. He had then said that nothing but points of minor importance remained to be arranged. These minor matters were in progress until within a few days, when a fresh ground of objection was start ed, and on Friday night last, he received an intimation ed, and on Friday night last, he received an intimation of the control of the the situation, and abandon the throne of Greece. He the situation, and abandon the throne of Greece. He would not enter upon the reasons on which Prince Leopold had acted, but he should lay before their lordships, as speedily as possible, all the papers connected with the negotiations as were necessary to explain the course of the transaction, that their lordships might be in possession of all the facts on which they had acted. He had hoped that the papers he had that evening laid on the table, would have been sufficient to have explained the whole of the transactions, as related to Greece. The recent event, however, proved that it was necessary, in order to enable their lordships to form a correct opinion on the affair, to

ter. (The noble earl, in the course of his speech, went into a detailed account of the papers he had ther laid on their fordships table )

RESIGNATION OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

RESIDEATION OF PRINCE LEGENCE.

RESIDEATION OF PRINCE LEGENCE.

LONDON, May 21, 1830.

The undersigned, after the most mature consideration is unable to withdraw the opinion which he communicated to the Plenipotentisties, in his note of the 13th He cannot admit that the answer of the President of Greece to the Residents contains a full and entire adhesion to the Protocol. In his judgment, it announces a forced submission to the will of the Allied Powers, and evan that the forced submission is accompanied by reservations of the highest importance.

The President distinctly informs the Residents that the Provisional Government, according to the decrees of the Council of Argos, has no power to convey the assent of the Greek nation. That it is well known to the Residents, (who were present,) that the decree in questist, declares, that no arrangements untered into by the President discover, that of Greek mation tilt they are acknowledged and confirmed by its Representatives. That if the Representatives were called together, they would disobey the instructions of their constituents if they agreed to the propositions of the Allied Powers. But the last part of the President's note bears still more strongly on the views of the case-which the undersigned is compelled to embersians for the President says, that with regard to the substance of the arrangement, the Government reserves to itself the power of submitting to the Prince, with the comeal from him, without betraying their trust towards Greece and the Prince.

Here the wadersigned feels it right to correct a matical which might arise from the wording of the President research to believe that was likely to adopt the Greek religion.

cisions of the Afflied Powers. The document refer ed to are annexed to the present note, and marked ABC. The undersigned does not conceive it consistent with his character and feelings to submit to bothus forced on an unwilling people and to be connected in their minds with the diminished territory—the cuation of their Linds and houses, from which inthers to the Turks have never expelled them but by a temporary incussion—these results the and resigned always apprehended. In his communication with the First Lord of the treasury, of the 9th of February, he protested against going out to govern the Greeks, in pursuance of a treaty which might also lead to the blood shed and mirder of their brethren. He objected to the same hound-ries as weak and insecure in a military and the same hound-ries as weak and insecure in a military. custion of their lands and houses, fro

the new boundaries as weak and insecure in a military point of view, and lelaimed for the Greeks the right of apposing his nomination.

The undersigned miss here observe, that at no persical of these negotiations have any steps been taken towards the drawing up of a Treaty, of which the Protocol was never considered by him but as the basis, and to the importance of which he drew the Diske of Weillington's attention in the same note. If this treaty has been added in the house delivery to the extending the control of the contro of the unitersigned. He never concealed from the Pleniporentiaries, that however he might be widing to make great sacrifices for the advantage of Greece they had no right to expect that he would ever go to that country without that security for himself and the Greeks which could alone be found in the provision equally decisive terms, asserted that it would be n cessary to conquer the celled provinces from the Greeks, in order to give them to the Furks, and the

tion, and have endeavoured, as much as possible alleviate their rigors, and obviate their tendency. heir language is as uncompromising as their feeling

The undersigned is thus placed in this painful post tion in consequence of his nomination being, by the same act, connected with their compulsory measures. His first act as a Sovereign will have to be either t ties to their enemies, or to join with them in resisti

ties to their enemies, or to join with them in resisting or evading a part of the very treaty which placeshim on the thrune of Greece.

That one or the other diternative will be forced upon him is certain, because the country between the two lines—Acamania and parts of Etolia, which is now to be given up to the Turks—is together with the for treases, in the peaceable possession of the Greeks his is the country from which Greece an best supply herself with timber for building ships—it is the country which has furnished the best soldiers during the war. The chief Military Leaders of the Greek's have been of Acamanian or Etolian families. Subsequently to the arrival in Greece of the Protocol of the 224 of March, 1829, and the publication of assent of the

never submit again to the Turkish yoke without

of that country, and has uniform views with the Ministers of England and the pleni potentiaries of the Allied Courts, against the Greek being forced into arrangements, considered by them as contrary to their wishes, and destructive of those rights which as the President justly observes, their great sacrifices gave them a right to insist upon.

When the undersigned contemplated the high dis-tinction of becoming Sovereign of Greece, it was with the hope of being acknowledged freely and unani-mously by the Greek nation, and welcomed by them as the friend through whose means their long and he-roic struggles were to be repaid, by the security of their territories, and the establishment of their inde-

their territories, and the establishment of their inde-pendence on a permanent and honourable basis. It is with the deepest regret that the undersigned sees these hopes annihilated, and is forced to declare that the arrangements of the Allied Powers, and the opposition of the Greeks, deprive him of the power of effecting this screed and glorious object; and would impose on him an office of a very different character— that of a Delegate of the three Alhed Courts, appoint-ed by them to hold Greece in sunjection by the force of their arms. Such a measure would be as repugnant to his feelings and as injurious to his character, as it is in direct opposition to the oriects of the Treaty of is in direct opposition to the objects of the Treaty of the 6th July, in which the Three Powers are associated for the purpose of obtaining the pacification of the

The undersigned, therefore, formally resigns int the hands of the Plenipotentiaries a trust which cir-cumstances no longer permit him to execute with honor to himself, benefit to Greece, or advantage to he general interests of Europe.

He begs the Plenipotentiaries to secept, &c.

LEOPOLD PHINCE DE SAXE.

Bell's messenger of May 50th, says .- "No supposing that it did never exist. - ian can avoid discovering the motive of Prince. The Constitutionnes of the 6th says, circu-

Thus are efficially connected with the answer of the provisional Generalment to the residents, those observations and details of facts which the underriged form warded to the Plenipotenlaries on the 15th. They are most important, an amouncing the opinions enter it is a single protection of the protection. He had for the name and on the behalf of the nation with the there consent to the President's are given for the name and on the behalf of the nation with the securities of the Protection. Has the Allied Powers may be the name and on the behalf of the nation with the they will termine that the protection of the Protection. Has the Allied Powers were given for the name and on the behalf of the nation with the securities of the Protection. Has the Allied Powers were the protection of the Protection. Has the Allied Powers will not be more allowed the name and on the behalf of the nation with the securities of the Protection. Has the Allied Powers will be accounted to the most abuse to protect the nation with the securities of the protection of the Protection. Has the Allied Powers were the protection of the Protection. Has the Allied Powers will be accounted to the most abuse the protection of the protection. Has the Allied Powers were given for the nation, they could not have exercised to the most abuse that the power to accept the Act of the 2d of Feb and half, even if they had recived that power from the power to accept the Act of the 2d of Feb and half, even if they had recived the power from the power to accept the Act of the Gale Powers may be added to the protection of the protection. Has the Allied Powers may be added to the protection of the protection. Has the Allied Powers may be added to the most abuse to the first the power to accept the Act of the

peror's castle is built upon an eminence which overlooks the town. With respect to the munitions of war, it seems that Algiers has been

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. By the fast sailing ship Salem, Capt Richardson, arrived at New York on Thursday from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commer cial Advertiser have received London papers

The King as will be seen by what follows, was still alive, so late as 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, but all hope of his recovery was abandoned, and his exit was daily and almost hourly expected.

o the 8th June, and Liverpool to the 9th, in

From our Correspondent. Liverpool June 9th 1830. The following is an extract from a letter received this morning, from Mr. Willmer's private correspondent, at Windsor:— Windsor, 2 o'clock, A. M. June 8th.

His Majesty is still alive, but his distres-sing situation warrants the expectation that each succeeding hour will close his earthly reign '
From the Times of June 8th.

We have received accounts from Windsor, which left that town so late as two o'clock

this morning. The King was hardly expected to survive the night, though the natural vigour of His Majesty's constitution has more than once carried him through a crisis almost equally severe. The Dake of Wellington, who had been sent for express, arrived at 6, and did not leave till 11.

From the Morning Post of June 8.

We are grieve i to state that the intelligence respecting his Majesty is of the most mournful import. We deem it inexpedient to inupon the feelings of our readers the ful details of our private advices—the official announcement of the royal sufferer (after what ne had already endured) having passed the last night under considerable embarrassment. being of itself more than sufficient, for the lamentable occasion.

Windsor Castle, June 7, 1830. 'The King continues nearly the same .-Ilis Majesty passed last night with considerale embarrassment.'
Sir Henry Halford and Sir Matthew Tier-

ney were both in attendance on his Majesty during the day, the state of the King being such as to render their presence necessary: It was stated from Windsor, that 'to the stuper with which his Majesty has been lately much affected, has succeeded an access of lustrious sufferer. During the night of the 6th, his Majesty, notwithstanding his mental courage, was unable to repress those common evidences of suffering, and, notwithstanding the opiates freely administered to him, he was at times bordering on dissolution. Very lit-tle medicine is now administered to the King; the only chymical preparation now taken is Hoffinan's ether. This however, does but par-

The Morning Herald of the 8th says—'The Morning Herald of the 8th says—'The accounts of his Majesty at a late hour this morning were rather more favourable. It is said that a seaton had been introduced, which

The approaching elections command the chief attention of the Paris press, and of the French public. Private letters down to the evening of the 5th, state that their result is evening of the 5th, state that their result is ner nusuand, she at length detected him put-likely to be productive of nothing decisive ei-ther to the ultra er liberal parties. It was calcu-lated that the appointment of E. Peyronnet clans, to whom she revealed all these facts, would turn against the ministry about of try soon after taken up and free for these crimes, electoral colleges, so that the majority of forwould turn against the ministry about of try electoral colleges, so that the majority of forty announced by the Gazette, previously to

frigate Nehsin-Djaffet. He was desirous of delivering them into the hands of M. Massieu de Clairval, commander of the blockading equadron, but he refused to receive them, and ery properly despatched the Ottoman Am-

lon, after having paid to his rank and his flag the honours usual on such occasion. Upon this subject the Journal du Commerce

frigate la Duperre, who refused likewise to take them, and obliged him to proceed to Tou-

publishes as follows:

"Mission of Fahir Pacha. - There are persons who explain the mission of Tahir Pachain the following manner:—The Duke of Wellington, finding it impossible to oppose our expedition against Algiers by open force, had engaged the Porte to send one of its dignitaries, with the title of Governor of Algiers for the Sultan. When once in the town, Ta-hir Pacha was to publish the firman of the Grand Seignior. and make himself acknowledged by the Turkish milita. The Dey was to act as First Lieutenant of the Pacha; and the English Minister had obtained his consent nd submission in consequence of the danger of the French invasion, which theatens him with inevitable destruction. On arriving before Algiers, the French fleet would have found the Ottoman flag hoisted on the ramparts and the regular authority of the Soltan acknowledged, together with the abolition of piracy and of slavery. France would have no longer had a pretext for attacking Algiers, and our immense preparation must have come to nought; for it would have proved rather embarrassing to attack a Governor of the Sultan, with whom we are at peace. But General Guilleminot having been informed at Constantinople of this intrigue, sent an aviso to the station before Algiers; and from that moment the attention of the whole squadron was directed towards intercepting the Turkish frigate, whose speedy arrival was announced.'

It is now said that orders have been issued

for sending 15000 troops by way of a reserve to the expeditionary army, to the departments of the Var and the Rhone. The head quarters are to be at Aix.

The following paragraph was published in Paris, on the 4th, as an extract from a private

of the French Ambassador in Turkey, with M. Pansdorf, both from Toulon, has given rise to many rumors.—They are said to have been sent to the Pacha to ask for the co-operatio of an Egyptian squadron in an attack upon the African coast; but you may be assured that this cannot take place, and indeed it is no longer thought of. The Pacha is not in a condition to go to war on his own account his treasury is too much exhausted, and he is himself threatened by the D:van at Constantinople; the Sultan is highly diseatisfied with his conduct during the Russian war. He will unquestionably be attacked if he does not change his conduct. The Turks are dreadfully exasperated against him.

POISONING.

morning were rather more favourable. It is said that a seaton had been introduced, which afforded considerable relief; but we fear that, although it has alleviated the pain, it cannot retard the rapidly approaching catastrophe. The London Courier of the 7th announces that on the 7th of May, a treaty of Friendship and Commerce was concluded between the Porte and the United States of North America, by which the ships of those States are of four months, after suffering brorible for the Mayuland Gazette.

POISONING.

A horrible case of poisoning, in Paris, at this moment occupies every body's attention. The following facts appear from the evidence the resulting friends in this instance, but I must beg to decline being considered a candidation to decline being considered to declin merica, by which the ships of those States are to have the free navigation of the black Sea, and to be placed, with respect to the duties and customs, on the same footing as other friendly powers.

The approaching elections command the chief attention of the Paris press and of the states which are covered. After suffering repeated attents with convolsions, from which however she at length recovered. After suffering repeated with convolsions, from which however she at length recovered. After suffering repeated attacks, which she found invariably to come on whenever she took any cooling, drinks from her husband, she at length detected him put the appointment of M. Peyronnet, may be considered now as having ceased to exist, supposing that it did never exist.

The Considered now as having ceased to exist, supposing that it did never exist.

The Constitutional of the 6th are the strength of woman's love, that upon the trial she denied having made any revelations, to the physicism—declared that her attacks

The Constitutional of the 6th are the strength of woman's love, that upon the trial she denied having made any revelations, administration.

The Constitutional of the 6th are the strength of woman's love, that upon the trial she denied having made any revelations, administration.

The Constitutional of the 6th are the strength of woman's love, that upon the trial she denied having made any revelations, administration to the physicism—declared that her attacks Leopold, and the strong interests which induce him to stay at home. Every day, matters were more critical appearance. Leopold, from his near relationship to the pressumptive heiress of the throne, to be included in the Regency in this country, and the the undersigned feels it right to correct a pold is probably looking forward at no remote the subject of the expedition to Algiers. A going the life fo be insured in a being in the subject of the expedition to Algiers. A going the life fo be insured in the subject of the expedition to Algiers. A going the life fo be insured in the subject of the expedition to Algiers. A going that caused her life fo be insured in sumptive heiress of the throne, to be included in the extraordinary verdict of not purpose to the Powers of Italy. In the mean guilty.

Maryland Wazette.

ANNAPOLISE Thursday, July 23, 1880.

The following is an extract from a letter re ceived by a gentleman of this city, from another in Talbot county.

"I have read with much attention the essays published in the Maryland Gazette, signed "MARYLAND." Without intending any comliment to the author, who is to me unknown, cannot refrain from saying, that his efforts are calculated to do much good for the cause which he has espoused. He has drawn many facts connected with the subject of Internal Improvements within a narrow compass, and commented on them in a brief, yet masterly manner. I was particularly pleased with his remarks on Internal Improvements and the National debt, by which he shews, that since General Jackson has been at the head of affairs, more than ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS MONTHLY of that debt have been paid; and that while this truly important work was doing, the taxes on a number of articles in general use amongst the people, were repealed. I was particularly pleased, I say, with these remarks, because they furnish good and substantial reasons why every republican cught to sustain the present administration, and because they prove that every friend of it has firm ground to stand upon it its defence, Measures like these, on the part of rule's. supply evidence, which cannot be shaken, of disposition to look to the true interests and comfort of the people: And, the people, de. pend on it, never will turn their backs on those patriots, or the man who has advocated and supported them, as ably as has the author of "Maryland."

THE WEATHER

Has been excessively warm for some time past. On Tuesday the Mercury in the college hall, a pleasant, airy situation, stood at 88°, when placed in the open air in the shade, it mounted to 98°, and when exposed to the sun to 130°. Yesterday in the same building, at eleven o'clock, it stood at 85%.

The Board of Health report, that from the 3d to the 10th of the present month, there were one hundred and twelve interments within the city and Liberties of Philadelphia. Of the whole number sixty-nine were children, twenty five of whom died of cholera morbus Among the adults who died, there was one from eighty to ninety years of age, one from ninety to one hundred, and two from one hunired to one hundred and ten.

Inspections and Exports for the year 1829-The Philadelphia price current gives a view of the "Inspections of Wheat, and Rye Flour and Corn Meal, in the principal ports of the United States, for the year 1829," from which t appears, that 2,255,132 barre's of wheat flour, 77,945 barrels of rye flour, and 17,891 nogsheads and 51.606 barrels of corn meals underwent inspection during that period. The exports in the same time amounted to 837,385 barrels of wheat flour, 34,191 of rye flow,

-000 To the Viters of Anne-Arund ! county. My friends and fellow citizens:

and 173,775 of corn mail, besides 4,007

bushels of wheat, and 897,656 bushels of corn.

I have seen my name announced as a candidate, to represent this county in the next legislature of Maryland. Permit me to return my thanks for the honour conferred on me. It is with reluctance I oppose the wishes of my friends in this instance, but I must beg leave

GEORGE COOKE

For the Maryland Gazetter . MARYLAND, NO. 11. PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The public debt will soon be all "paid off" and the best and safest way to ensure that desirable object, is to take care of the public expenditures; to keep them within proper limits, within the limits of the receipts, and within the amount of the appropriations made

by congress.

And how has this important matter been attended to, under the administrations of Adams, and of Jackson? Let.official documents bear testimony on the occasion, and then let the people judge, let them hear and judge for

822,892,544.72 23,258,413.09 T826.

the test to be realist.

EXPENDITURES. 1825. \$23,585,804 72 1826. \$4,103,698 40

Excess of expenditures over appropriations in \$3,798,426 46
Adams administration |
Almost four millions of dollars expended in he four years of Mr. Adams administration over the appropriations made by congress!

Expenditures, .1829. Less expended in 1829, than was appropri-

propriated by congress.

Mr. Adams, it may be said, left in the Treaury 5,972,435 81.

He found in the treasury, and received in 825, the first year of his administration, as

treasury 1st Jan. 1825. 81,946,597 13 leceived of borrowed mo-

ney in 1825

most a million of dollars more than he left in the treasury.

And even of the amount said to be left in

treasury, there were bad debts to the aunt of more than a million of dollars, and appropriations to be met, amounting ly four millions more—83,737,533 13. that in fact Mr. Adams left but very little ney in the treasury.

Jackson has had a very difficult path to pure, particularly as regards the financial conns of the nation. He found appropriations le at the session of congress ending March . 1829, and appropriations formerly made the large amount of

\$29,551,295 12.

And to meet this large sum he found a re-orded balance in the treasury, of \$5,972.-35 81, including bad debts to the amount of ore than a million of dollars. And the esated receipts for 1829, by the report of Rush, Mr. Adams' secretary of the trearr, were \$23,140,000, miking a total sum, fucting bad debts, of about Twenty-eight dlions of dollars; and Jackson had to meet payment of twenty-nine millions and a if. He has met the payment of all claims of on the 1st January, 1830, there was a lance in the treasury of

\$5,633,540 44. that he has managed our money matters

ell and wisely.
"Jackson and reform," was our motto in "Jackson and retorm," was our motto in 128; it was our-motto in 1829; and it is our ofto still. Jackson, with an eye to that eat object, the final payment of the public bt, and with a view to the abolition of opsive taxes, seems determined to act upor principles of strict economy, of retrench-nt and reform. Regardless of personal popu-ity, with no ambitious views, no selfish mo-es, no wishes but those which are for the of the people, of the whole people; or suring a course which will insure him est, a glorious, an immortal fame; when political contests of the present times, of present day, are over, and forgotten, Jackn will long tive in grateful remembrance, ie in the hearts of his countrymen, in the arts of the friends of liberty in every land; will be remembered and he will be praised posterity, as the friend, the faithful friend his country; and whilst he lives, whilst he arduously engaged in our service, and in cause, shall we forsake him, shall we forarduously thim? Porget him? No! His name—the une of Jackson, is often repeated—it never in be, it never will be forgotten in MARYLAND.

Jaly 17, 1839.

OURT OF APPEALS .- June Term 1830. Thursday July 15.—The argument of the ses No. 147, 148, Wells and wife vs. Beall wife, and Beall, ad'r. of Brashears, was ncluded by Johnson for the appellants. Buchanan, Chief J. delivered the Court's ion in No. 142, Pierpoint vs. Pierpoint, -Decree affirmed.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of Court in No. 130, Dougherty vs. David-Judgment affirmed. The same Judge gave the opinion of the part in No. 117, English, et al. vs. Lingan, al.—Decree reversed and bill dismissed

Court then after a session of 31 days

purned until the Court in course. It is terstood that at the ensuing December sest, the Court will commence with the cases adding next in order after the case argued he term just closed. -000-

THE PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE.
At half past 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday at half pais 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday and the battalion of volunteers, under comind of Major J. S. Lytle, proceeded to estable the President, attended by the general mittee, on board the steam boat Atalanta; dibeing paraded on the public wharf, gave a striking paraded on the President's entering to boat. On leaving the wharf, the President at apon the upper deck of the Atalanta; tere he stood ancovered, bowing to the bowds on shore and in the windows of the uses on the whole front of the city, the star and on shore and in the windows of the ses on the whole front of the city, the star negled banner waving near him on the right left, the fall band and mill tary alternate playing national sire. On reaching the subject of the city, the lattation fired parting utes, which were schood and re-eched from a shore. The Atalanta and the Chinton came Just below Millereck, and the companies ded and formed in hattation; by this time

83,798,428 4

And now examine the appropriations and ex-penditures under the Jackson administration; appropriations, including those made at for-mer sessions—For 1829, 825,784,003 45

712,985 86 ted by congress.
Seven hundred and twelve thousand dollars

es expended in Jackson's first year than was

5,000,000 00 86,946,597 13