

FOREIGN.

An opinion prevails that the death of the Sovereign... The Provisional Government to the residents, those observations and details of facts which the undersigned...

On the 30th of May, Mr. Brougham presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying for the abolition of Capital punishment in all cases of forgery...

SOVEREIGNTY OF GREECE.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in laying upon their Lordships the papers relating to the situation and condition of this country with Greece, said, since he had the honor of addressing their Lordships on this subject, circumstances had occurred which had altered their Lordships were aware that the object of the treaty of July 6, 1827, was for insuring and establishing the entire independence of Greece...

RESIGNATION OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

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

Have the undersigned felt it right to correct a mistake which might arise from the wording of the President's letter of the 6th of July...

These are officially connected with the answer of the Provisional Government to the residents, those observations and details of facts which the undersigned forwarded to the Plenipotentiaries on the 13th of July...

On the 30th of May, Mr. Brougham presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying for the abolition of Capital punishment in all cases of forgery...

The undersigned must here observe, that at no point of these negotiations has he been consulted by the Greek Government, or by the Plenipotentiaries, in any manner...

The undersigned is thus placed in this painful position in consequence of his nomination being, by the Greek Government, made compulsory measures. His first act as a Sovereign will have to be either to compel his own subjects by force of foreign arms to submit to the cessation of their estates and properties to their enemies, or to join with them in resisting or evading a part of that treaty which places him on the throne of Greece...

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opponion Lords have taken up his cause, and are endeavouring to make him the head of a party against the Ministers, with the hope, in a certain event, of obtaining power through him. The London Globe, of the evening of the 31st, remarks:—'It is said that the choice of the Allied Powers might have fallen upon a Prince of Bavaria, but that the alliances formerly contracted between that house and the family of Bonaparte would be attended with political inconveniences. The selection of the Prince of Wurtemberg would have many other inconveniences, which may be said to amount to the most absolute impossibility. At present, it is thought that the French government will negotiate in favour of another Prince of Saxony, sprung from the French branch of the elder of the Ernestine branch of Coburg, and professing the Catholic religion.'

From the Paris Constitutionnel. We learn from Gibraltar that amongst the accounts brought from Algiers by the crew of the Isis, an English ship of war, respecting the measures adopted by the Deu, it is stated that the European engineers advised him to pull down the walls and destroy the batteries of the Emperor's castle, which front the town, in which quarter there is only a heap of ruins to be seen now, nothing having been left standing; only the batteries fronting the interior of the country have been rebuilt: The measure has been thought expedient, because the Emperor's castle is built upon an eminence which overlooks the town. With respect to the munitions of war, it seems that Algiers has been abundantly provided.

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 Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 8th June, and Liverpool to the 9th, inclusive.

The King 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.

Liverpool June 9th 1830. The following is an extract from a letter received this morning, from Mr. Willmer's private correspondent, at Windsor.

His Majesty is still alive, but his distressing 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 Duke 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 grieved to state that the intelligence respecting His Majesty is of the most mournful import. We deem it inexpedient to inflict upon the feelings of our readers the painful details of our private advisers—the official announcement of the royal sufferer (after what he 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. His Majesty passed last night with considerable embarrassment.

Sir Henry Hallford and Sir Matthew Tierney 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 'the stupor with which His Majesty has been lately much affected, has succeeded an access of pain, which has extorted groans from the illustrious 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 felt the only chymical preparation now taken is Hoffman's ether. This however, does but partially and temporarily relieve the royal patient.'

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 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 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.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

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 likely to be productive of nothing decisive either to the ultra or liberal parties. It was calculated that the appointment of E. Peyronnet would turn against the ministry abou of try rectoral colleges, so that the majority of forty announced by the Gazette, previously to the appointment of M. Peyronnet, may be considered now as having ceased to exist.

The Constitutionnel of the 6th says, 'circular letters have been addressed by the French Cabinet to all the Powers of Europe, and particularly to those of the Mediterranean; the subject of the expedition to Algiers. About six months ago, M. Marcellin, Minister of France at Lecca, was sent for the same purpose to the Powers of Italy. In the mean time, it is to be hoped that the Chambers, as soon as they meet, will obtain from Ministers not only an exact account of the expenses, but also the most ample information on the subject of the military and diplomatic measures relating to the expedition to Algiers, but also of all the precautions that have been taken to contribute to its success.'

The Journal du Commerce states that 'unpleasant accounts had been circulated upon Change, respecting the fate of the first division of the expedition.—We could not trace them to any thing positive.—The decline of the Funds was attributed to these reports, but perhaps it is likewise the decline that has given birth to them.' But the Constitutionnel says, 'no accidents has yet happened to our fleet, except the destruction of a transport vessel, which took fire; its cargo consisted of hay. As it was impossible to save it, it was found necessary to sink it. The loss amounts to about 16,000 francs; fortunately, this unlucky event cost no lives.'

The following article is given under date of Toulon, May 29.—'Yesterday, towards three in the afternoon an estafette started for Paris. He is said to be the bearer of the despatches of the Grand Seigneur to the king of France, which are pretended to contain proposals of peace with Algiers, on condition that the latter should offer satisfaction to our flag, and pay the expenses of our armament. They have been forwarded by Tahir Pacha, commander of the Turkish frigate Nehsin-Djaffet. He was desirous of delivering them into the hands of M. Massieu de Clairval, commander of the blockading squadron, but he refused to receive them, and very properly despatched the Ottoman Ambassador to Toulon, under the escort of the frigate la Duperre, who refused likewise to take them, and obliged him to proceed to Toulon, after having paid to his rank and his flag the honours usual on such occasions.'

Upon this subject the Journal du Commerce publishes as follows:—'Mission of Tahir Pacha.—There are persons who explain the mission of Tahir Pacha in 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, Tahir Pacha was to publish the firman of the Grand Seigneur, and make himself acknowledged by the Turkish militia. The Deu was to act as First Lieutenant of the Pacha; and the English Minister had obtained his consent and submission in consequence of the danger of the French invasion, which threatens 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 Sultan 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 naught; 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 avisu 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 15,000 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 letter, dated Alexandria, April 8.

'The arrival of Capt. Huidler, aid de camp of the French Ambassador in Turkey, by M. Pansdorf, both from Foulon, has given rise to many rumors.—They are said to have been sent to the Pacha to ask for the co-operation 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 himself threatened by the Divan at Constantinople; the Sultan is highly dissatisfied 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.

A horrible case of poisoning, in Paris, at this moment occupies every body's attention. The following facts appear from the evidence given before the tribunal of Justice. Bouquet, for such is the name of the monster, after destroying one wife by poison, married again in a few months afterwards. By this second marriage he had a child, who died at the age of four months, after suffering horrible torments. Suspicion was awakened, and upon examining the body, two pins and a small quantity of antimony were found in its stomach. Shortly after, his wife was taken ill with convulsions, 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 putting a powder into the cup, which upon examination, proved to be arsenic. Her physicians, to whom she revealed all these facts, advised her to quit her husband, who was soon after taken up and tried for these crimes. It may be noticed as another illustration of the strength of woman's love, that upon the trial she denied having made any revelations, to the physician—declared that her attacks were merely a nervous nature, and that her husband was innocent of any and every charge made against him. It was testified by Bouquet that the day before her first attack, he had caused her life to be insured in an English Life Insurance Company. The trial resulted in the extraordinary verdict of not guilty.

Maryland Gazette. ANNAPOLIS. Thursday, July 23, 1830.

The following is an extract from a letter received 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 compliment to the author, who is to me unknown, I 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 ought to sustain the present administration, and because they prove that every friend of it has firm ground to stand upon in its defence. Measures like these, on the part of rulers, supply evidence, which cannot be shaken, of a disposition to look to the true interests and comfort of the people: And, the people, depend 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 coll-glass, 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 hundred 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 it appears, that 2,255,132 barrels of wheat flour, 77,945 barrels of rye flour, and 17,891 hogheads and 51,066 barrels of corn meal, underwent inspection during that period. The exports in the same time amounted to 857,385 barrels of wheat flour, 34,191 of rye flour, and 173,775 of corn meal, besides 4,007 bushels of wheat, and 897,656 bushels of corn.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county.

My friends and fellow citizens: 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 to decline being considered a candidate for the next legislature.

With great respect, Yrs. &c. GEORGE COOKE. 29th June 1830.

For the Maryland Gazette. 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 themselves.

Appropriations during the four years of Mr. Adams' administration.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1825: \$22,892,544.78; 1826: \$23,255,413.00; 1827: \$23,916,850.86; 1828: \$23,642,409.61.

Total: \$93,707,017.86.

EXPENDITURES.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1825: \$23,584,804.72; 1826: \$24,103,699.40.

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Total: \$93,805,445.24.

Excess of expenditures over appropriations in Adams' administration: \$2,708,428.46.

Almost four millions of dollars expended in the four years of Mr. Adams' administration over the appropriations made by congress!

And now examine the appropriations and expenditures under the Jackson administration. Appropriations, including those made at former sessions: For 1829, \$25,784,003.45; Expenditures, 1829, \$25,071,017.59.

712,985.86 Less expended in 1829, than was appropriated by congress.

Seven hundred and twelve thousand dollars less expended in Jackson's first year than was appropriated by congress.

Mr. Adams, it may be said, left in the Treasury \$9,972,435.81.

He found in the treasury, and received in 1825, the first year of his administration, as follows: Treasury 1st Jan. 1825, \$1,946,597.13; Received of borrowed money in 1825, 3,000,000.00.

86,946,597.13 Most a million of dollars more than he left in the treasury.

And even of the amount said to be left in the treasury, there were bad debts to the amount of more than a million of dollars, and former appropriations to be met, amounting nearly four millions more—\$3,737,533.13. So that in fact Mr. Adams left but very little money in the treasury.

Jackson has had a very difficult path to pursue, particularly as regards the financial concerns of the nation. He found appropriations made at the session of congress ending March 3d, 1829, and appropriations formerly made to the large amount of

\$29,551,295.12.

And to meet this large sum he found a reported balance in the treasury, of \$3,972,435.81, including bad debts to the amount of more than a million of dollars. And the estimated receipts for 1829, by the report of Mr. Ross, Mr. Adams' secretary of the treasury, were \$23,140,000, making a total sum, including bad debts, of about Twenty-eight millions of dollars; and Jackson had to meet the payment of twenty-nine millions and a half. He has met the payment of all claims and on the 1st January, 1830, there was a balance in the treasury of

\$5,633,540.44.

That he has managed our money matters well and wisely.

'Jackson and reform,' was our motto in 1828; it was our motto in 1829; and it is our motto still. Jackson, with an eye to that result, the final payment of the public debt, and with a view to the abolition of oppressive taxes, seems determined to act upon the principles of strict economy, of retrenchment and reform. Regardless of personal popularity, with no ambitious views, no selfish motives, no wishes but those which are for the good of the people, of the whole people, he is pursuing a course which will insure him a honest, a glorious, an immortal fame when the political contests of the present times, of his country, are over, and forgotten, Jackson will long live in grateful remembrance, in the hearts of his countrymen, in the parts of the friends of liberty in every land; he will be remembered and he will be praised posterity, as the friend, the faithful friend of his country, and whilst he lives, whilst he ardently engaged in our service, and in our cause, shall we forsake him, shall we forget him? Forget him? No! His name—the name of Jackson, is often repeated—it never can be, it never will be forgotten in

MARYLAND.

July 17, 1830.

COURT OF APPEALS.—June Term 1830.

Thursday July 15.—The argument of the case No. 147, 148, Wells and wife vs. Beall and wife, and Beall, ad'r. of Brashears, was concluded by Johnson for the appellants.

Buchanan, Chief J., delivered the Court's opinion in No. 142, Pierpoint vs. Pierpoint, al.—Decree affirmed.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 130, Dougherty vs. Davidson.—Judgment affirmed.

The same Judge gave the opinion of the Court in No. 117, English, et al. vs. Langany al.—Decree reversed and bill dismissed with costs.

The Court then after a session of 31 days adjourned until the Court in course. It is presumed that at the ensuing December session, the Court will commence with the cases pending next in order after the case argued the term just closed.

CINCINNATI, July 2.

At half past 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday at the battalion of volunteers, under command of Major J. S. Lytle, proceeded to escort the President, attended by the general committee, on board the steam boat Atlantias, which was paraded on the public wharf, gave a station salute to the President's entering the boat.

On leaving the wharf, the President sat upon the upper deck of the Atlantias; here he stood uncovered, bowing to the masses on shore and in the windows of the boats on the whole front of the city, the star angled banner waving near him on the right hand, the flag, band and military alternate playing national airs.—On reaching the suburbs of the city, the battalion fired parting salutes, which were echoed and re-echoed from shore. The Atlantias and the Orion came just below Millersville, and the companies landed and formed in battalions by this time