REVOLUTION IN FRANCE LATE AND MORE IMPORTANT. ANOTHER PRENCH REVOLUTION.

Since the battle of Waterloo, fifteen years Europe, so interesting to the citizens of this country, as the intelligence that arrived last The Hibernia, Capt. Maxwell, from Liverpool, brings papers from that city to the 4th August, announcing the astounding occurtence of another French Revolution.

The news by the Extinand the Clemalis, at Boston, had prepared our minds for the result; but we could not anticipate that it would follow so soon upon the infatuated measures of the Cabinet of France. It is a consolution, however, to learn that, although attended with tumult, it promises not to be attended with those scenes of horror that spread ruin over

those scenes of horror that spread run over the kingdom of France, and ultimately involved ed the fairest portions of Europe in desolution. The prominent events of this revolution consist in the desertion of the Royal Guards, the discomfiture of the Guards of the King, the virtual abdication of the Crown by Charles The sealers though the Dale of Burdon, the proclamation of the Dake of Bordeaux stead, and the appointment of a Regen-which the Duke of Orleans is chief. All er greit events have been achieved with comparative loss of blood. it of that ferocity which stained the annals the former revolution to be discerned. It w s not the result of faction, but of a consti- General Gerard. his minions of Jesuits, were arrayed on one side, and the people on the other. The former sought to oppress, and the latter manfully resisted oppression. They have marched to their object with a cautious prudence-a moderation and forbearance that reflects upon the Liberals the highest honour, and gives promise of the most auspicious consequences.

It may be asked will not the holy alliance

It may be asked will not the holy alliance interfere to reinstate the absconding monarch? We answer, No. If they could look on and permit the ruthless Miguel to usure the throne of Portugal, they will hardly venture to interfere in the affairs of France. It cost Great Britain nearly eight hundred millions to reseat the Bourbons before, and they have now as little of the ability, as of the disposition to got a real superior on the inhabitants of Patis. The princess of Berry made the most energetic remonstrances to Charles X. telling him that she was a mother, and that the brill light destiny of her can was a very and contained. enter again upon the fruitless crusade. Charles X. will probably once more become a pension-er upon the bounty of that refuge of localty, England, or retire to monastic seclusion. But without speculating further upon this momen tous crisis, we will briefly advert to the cirumstances that immediately preceded the acts of revolt, and subjoin such further particulars as the limited space of our columns will per-

Immediately consequent upon the annunciation of the arbitrary decrees of the King, dis-solving the chambers and suspending the liberties of the press, the whole population rose, as if animated by one mind, and boldly re-sisted the execution of these tyrannical edicts. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, (the 20th, 27th and 2000 of July, the city of Paris was a scene of condict roll carnage. On the lately caused to be proclaimed for the over-throw of the legal system of the elections and the ruin of the liberty of the Press. The same latter of these cave the noises Guards who had actioned the Totalieries and Louvre sarrendered. In the mountaine, the deputies who -, are, in the opinion of the undersigned, directly contrary to the Constitutional rights had arrived, assemble | and issued a proclamation with their pomes attached, which we

: - We have just re clock by his and extraordinary express for Policy Milliour and other journals of the Law, and the Messager des Chambres, dated Annet I.

PROCLAMATION.

Addressed to the French, by the Deputies of the Departments assembled at Paris.

Franchine d-France is free. Absolute pow er has rused as standard; the heroic popula-tion of Paris has overthrown it. Paris attacked, has made the sacred cause triumph by ons. A power which usurped our rights and her, is directly opposed to the Constitutional disturbed our remose, threatened at once order Charter, and to the acquired rights of the elec-and liberty. We return to the possession of tors, the undersigned declare that they still and liberty. We return to the possession of tors, the undersigned declare that they still order and liberty. There is no more fear for consider themselves legally elected to the Deacquiring rights—no more barrier between us putation by the Colleges of the arrondisements and the rights which we still want. A gorights which we still want. A government which may, without delay, secure obtained, and as incapable of being r to us these advantages, is now the first want except by elections made according of our country. Frenchmen! -Those of your principles and forms prescribed by the laws.

Directives who are already at Paris have as-D raties who are already at Paris have assombled, and till the chambers can regularly into evene, they have invited a Frenchman who h spever fought but for France, the Duke of cause they are hindered by absolute violence. Orleans, to exercise the functions of Lieutenant General of the kingdom. This, is in their opinions, the surest means promptly to accom-plish by peace the success of the most legiti-mate defence.

'The Duke of Orleans is devoted to the national and constitutional cause, he has always defended its interests, and professed its prinriples. He will respect our rights, for he will derive his own from us. We shall secure to ourselves by law all the guarantees necessary to liberty, strong and durable.

There-establishment of the National Guard, with the intervention of the National Guards have plunged the capital desired. It is those whom we pay that desolute Paris with fire and the sword. And who has ordered this massacre? The Ministers of the King of France. It is they who

to liberty, strong and durante.

There-establishment of the National Guard, with the intersention of the National Guards in the choice of the officers.

The intervention of the citizens in the for
The intervention of the citizens in the forin the choice of the officers.

The intervention of the citizens in the for-

mation of the departmental and municipal ad-

ministrations. The Jdry for the transgressions of the Press; the legally organized responsibility of the Mi-nisters, and the secondary agents of the ad-

The charter will be accorded be a truth. I turns to legal order, through a thousand dans furnisheric du Temps.

From the Journal du Commerce.

The National Guard is re-organized. Let every good citizem who has a musket join the rance, at this moment assembled at Paris, ave expressed to me the desire that I should epair to this capital, to exercise the functions of Licutenant General of the Kingdom.

The Commission has thousand dans tived at the Hotel de Ville, and have announce de that Charles X has named M. de Morter mart, President of the Council; and that he has declared himself willing to accept a Ministry choosen by him.

Nothing has transpired respecting the announce described to the Council; and that he has declared himself willing to accept a Ministry choosen by him.

Nothing has transpired respecting the announce described that I should every good citizen who wishes for peace plate himself under its authority. The Commission has promised to save the people of the Council; and that he has declared himself willing to accept a Ministry choosen by him.

Nothing has transpired respecting the announce.

It is now averred that M. de Polignac has paid agents to kindle the fire in Normandy. France, at this moment assembled at Paris, have expressed to me the desire that I should ple. It will keep its promise.
The violators of our liberties, and the exe-

of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

I have not hesitated to come and share your heroic population, and to exert all my efforts to preserve you from the to preserve you from the calamities of civil

war and of anarchy.

On returning to the city of Paris, I were with pride those glorious colours which you have resumed, and which I myself long wore The Chambers are going to assemble, they will consider of the means of securing

eign of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the nation.

The Charter will henceforward be a truth

Louis Phillips D'Orleans.

Extraordinary supplement to the Moni eur,
July 31.
Paris, July

It has been necessary to designate for each stones to replace, provisionally, the admini-stration which has just fallon with the power of Charles X.

The following are appointed Provisional There is no Comalssioners.

For the Department of Justice, M. Dupont the First Instance, had been arrested and con-ter the English of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of Control of De L'Eure. Finances, Buon Loins. War, veyed General Gerard. Marine, M. De Rigny, ters. t around struggle for their rights. The King, tion, M. Guizot, Interior and Public Works, Affairs, M. Bignon. Public Lastrar- this crime has not been added to so many o-M. Cassinair Perrier.

(Signed) Lobau A. De Puyrayeau.

(Signed) Lobau A. De Schonen.

Magnin De Schonen.
Paris, Hotel de Valle, July 31.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION OF PARIS. Inhabitants of Paris! Charles X, has ceased to reign over France. Not being able to forget the origin of his authority, he has always considered himself the enemy of our country.

measures contained in the Ordinances of the

of the Chamber of Peers, to the public rights of the French, to the attributes and to the de-

crees of the tribunals, and calculated to throw

the State into a confusion which equally

all the acts which may result from them-

And considering, on the one hand, that the

obtained, and as incapable of being replaced

ercise the rights, or perform all duties which they derive from their legal election, it is be-

Many Deputies are expected at Paris to-morrow or the day after. For three days Paris has been fired upon

have violated the Charter, and conspired to re-establish absolute power. They have pro-ceeded from crime to massacre. They have been the insolent violators of their oaths, be-

fore they were the sanguinary executioners of

by storm. Blood-flowed in the street.

but it offers to Paris 40,000 mea.

From the Javanal des Debates. PROTEST OF THE DEPUTIES. The undersigned regularly electric Deputies by the colleges of arcundisments, by virtue of the Royal Ordinance of the and conformably to the Constitutional Characteristics.

ke the others.

The Swiss have surrendered. The people ter, and to the laws relative to elections of the themselves as absolutely obliged, by their duave been content with disarming them. The National Guard is re-organized; paties and their honour, to protest against the troles, in uniform, traverse the the city. Tranquility every where prevails.

cutioners of Paris, must be punished. The following are the measures which must be

Eken first of all:

The exemplary punishment of the Ministers who signed the Ordinances. They have sported with the lives of their fellow citizens.

et them be delivered up to the justice of the

Chamber of Peers.

The punishment of the principal Chiefs who

have acted after their orders. The illegality

ors given in consequence.

A declaration of rights which shall explain

Royalty the anlighted power which it thought

formal there. A law which shall declare every officer guil-

of a color, who shall fire upon the people, vega in the cases provided for by the law. It has been reported during the last three

The Chamber of Deputies will assemble on

on sider of what was to be done in the pre

ent state of things. This morning the Louvre and the Tuille-

14th article of the Charter, and take from

The illegality

The Mayors of the communes in the environs of Paris have taken measures to organize legal resistance. An investigation has been made, which

shows that there is in Paris flour for six weeks consumption; there is, therefore, no reason to and a force was organizing to resist any at Yesterday several Deputies-viz. Messrs

dangers the peace of the present moment and the security of the future. In consequence, the undersigned, inviolably faithful to their oath, protest, in concert, not only against the said measures, but against ed to the Marshal the deplorable state of the capital, -blood flowing in all directions, the musketry firing as in a town taken by storm; he made him personally responsible, in the name of the assembled Deputies of France. Chamber of Deputies, not having been constituted, could not be legally dissolved; on the for the fatal consequences of so melancholy other, that the attempt to form a new Cham-ber of Deputies in a novel and arbitrary man-

The marshal raplied, 'The honour of a soldier is obedience. 'And civil honour,' re-plied M. Lafitte, 'is not to massacre citizens. Then the Marshal said, 'But gentlemen, what are the conditions you propose?'-Without judging too highly of our influence, we think we can be answerable that every thing will return to order on the following conditions: The revocation of the illegal or-dinances of the 26th July—the dismissal of the ministers, and the convocation of he Chambers on the 5d August.

The marshal agreed that, as a citizen, he might perhaps, not disapprove-nay, might even participate in the opinions of the deputies; but that as a soldier he had his orders, and only carried them into execution. But. with cannons and grape shot. It was a taking however, he engaged to submit their propo-The Isala to the King in half an hour. and ask him if he can receive you.

A quarter of an hour passed; the Marshal returned, with his contenance much changed, and told the deputies that M. de Polignac had declared to him that the conditions proposed rendered any conference useless.
We have then, civil war, and M. Lafitte.
The Marshall bowed, and the Deputies re-

This morning, while the Deputies were deliberating, a letter was delivered to General Gerard from the commander of one of the regiments of the garrison of Paris, atating that if the General would send a Colonel, the re-Such, then, is the reward of 15 years obedience; Such is the reward of 15 millions paid
by the sweat and sufferings of the people!

After the glory of so noble a resistance, and
when our victory shall be complete, we will
hasten to refurn to order and to public peace,
to that order which our enemies have attempts.

paid agents to kindle the fire in Normandy. It is reported that the Duke d'Orleans con sents to accept the Royal power, and the na-tional colours, with all conditions which re-sult from the Charter. It is said that the Duke de Chartres has arrived from Joiny with his regiment.

The mails set out this morning at two

The markets are well supplied with provi-sions, which are sold with the same security as usual. The vehicles which bring provi barrier, because the streets are barricaded, and the dealers go and fetch their supplies in baskets.
The Canons and Pupils of the Seminary as-

sembled in the Archiepiscopal Palace had the imprudence to fire from the windows. They were overpowered; some of them were victims, and this resistance led to the complete days that Buron Segeir, Peer of France, First President of the Royal Court of Paris, and pillage of the Palace. The furniture was all broken in pieces, and thrown into the river. An estafette has been stopped at the bar-

M. de Beliegme, President of the Tribunal of riers, and conducted to the commission, at the Hatel de Ville. The courier was disguis- the Duke of Orleans; and, if another on dif ed, and were a smock freek. The despatches were destined to Viacennes.

A letter of the 20th of July, accompanying the express says:-

e 3d of August. The Peers now at Paris have assembled, to ·The most harriple carnage has taken place in Paris-rester lay till eight o'clock in the his regiment to the Constitutional party. ovening, and to day till noon. The number the meantime, a letter, which acompanies the of killed and wounded is considerable on both express, says that the fighting was renewed on Friday with more obstinacy and carrage pulsed on all sides, and the three coloured than had distinguished any former engaged any is hoisted on the Tuilleries. It could nement of which that heroic city had been the ies, which were defended by the Swiss, were aken, after a brisk and long supported fire.
This evening the Royal Guards, which left This evening the Royal Grards, which left that is hosted on the Futheress. It could be a supposed that there was such the troubles, retreated behard the barrier de l'Toile. Its lines extend as far as invincible courage in the population of the capital—every one flew to arms; and this morning the cities for Tails could have resisted 100,000 men.

Early on Wednesday morning the cities for Tails could have resisted 100,000 men. Early on Wednesday morning the citi-

The Swiss have surrendered. The people

In Maker of the Royal Guard at length yielded The Swiss have surrendered. The people The Swiss have surrendered to surrender to surrender to positive the troops of the line at the troops of the line at the troops of the line at the surrender to positive the troops of the line at the surrender to surrender to surrender to positive the surrender to positive the surrender to surren erting itself to restore order, and the city was generally resuming its tranquil appearance. The following accounts from Paris, which though the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

A deputation from Liste had arrived at Paris, offering five thousand men, if needed.

A deputation from Liste had arrived at Paris, offering five thousand men, if needed.

On Wednesday, about one o'clock, the tu-

deputation from Lyons was also stated to be on the way to Paris. At Marseilles the inhabitants and military had universally risen against the government of Charles X. The Marseilles hymn was chaunted in the streets. tempt of the tyrant. The provisional govern-General Gerard, Count de Labau, Lafitte, men towards Calais, and on the arrival of the extension Perier, and Manguin, went, amidst the fire of the musketry, to the Marshal Duke of Riguia. M. Lafitte spoke and representtions. One general feeling is said to animate the French people, and they are no more dishave asserted their liberties. than by the a- son's Hotel, was shot. Every shop with the

formation had arrived there of their having aad attempted to escape, but were prevented. Marseilles great excitement prevailed, and the Marseilles hymn had been sung in the o pen streets with cheers of down with the Bourbons, long live liberty. At Lisle, Nismes, Avignon, and other places the national guard has taken up arms in favour of the people. From the London Morning Herald of Aur 9. IMPORTANT EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

At a late hour last night we received, by Moniteur bearing the date of the 29th and 30th July, the Temps, Journal des Debaiz, effected but for a regiment which had gone o-and France Nouvelle of the 20th, with the ver to the people, having taken charge of its 1 Messager des Chambres, (evening edition) of All the Bureaux were closed, and no pass-But, ad- | the 3oth. Their contents are of the very high fire of the musketry was more terrible and ded the Marshal, if you wish, gentlemen, to est importance, and supersede the necessity, all eager to quit Paris, were taking their definition more interested that on the 30th March 1814. have a conference on this subject with M. de or, more correctly speaking, relieve us from parture without passports. All the English. At that time it was the Cosancks, the Russians. Poliguac, he is close at hand, and I will go the irksome task of republishing the various were stapped by the population and made to versions of the affairs of that capital that have appeared since our last—some of them evidently fabricated for stock-jobbing purposes, others loosely collected, and all of them bearing the stamp of exaggeration. It will be seen, in the first place, that a Provisional Government has been organized, consisting of eight members, all of them holding a very high, if not the very highest places, in the estimation of their countrymen, for civil or mi-litary virtues—some of them for both, as Ge-neral Gerard and Count Lauhau (General Drouet.) The Moniteur, in conformity to the rule it has followed for the last forty years—that of belonging to the stronger party—is bethe army, on informant any that the Gardes.

seens of carnages sometimes the armed pools prevailing, sometimes the King's troops out on the last of these days, the former were masters of the city, having been previously joined by several regiments of the line, and having compelled the Swiss Guard that defended the Inferior and Louves to surrender. In the mean time, Deputing who had arrived in Paris assembled, and issued a declaration, with all their names affixed to this solemn decument. Also, a deputation, with M. Lafitts, brother-in-law of Marimont, at their head, and a conference with the Marshal, who is Generalissimo of the King's troops, near one of the ralissimo of the King's troops, near one of the barriers; and the details of this conference, which will be found amongst our extracts, how the great moderation by which the lead-The mails set out this morning at two clock, and they will also be despatched this elock, and they will also be despatched this evening, under the protection of the National evening, under the protection of the National They proposed only the repeal of the obnox-They proposed only the repeal of the obnoxious Ordinances, together with the dismissal of the obnoxious Ministers; and will it be believed, they were not only rejected, but con-tumaciously rejected? When Marmont, who consented to become the bearer of these posals returned with the answer of the King, M. Lafitte exclaimed, "Then the civil war

is begun!'
From this moment all idea of compromise

seems to have been abandoned by the popular party; the tri-coloured flag was hoisted on the Thuilleries; the ensigns of the King were The furniture was all every where pulled down or defaced; whilst a new impulse was given to the popular en-thusiasm. It is stated by the Messager des Chambres that the crown has been offered to of the some paper be correct, it is more than probable that the offer has not been refused, as, according to the last on dit, the Dake of Chartres, his son, and one of the most popular young men in France, has gone over with panegyric on the inhabitants of Paiss.]

The princess of Berry made the most energetic remonstrances to Charles X, telling him that she was a mother, and that the brilliant destiny of her son was ever endangered by his obstinate persevenance in an oppressive these citizens; it fould powder and ones, sixten. Charles X, it is said, received the princess very ill, and foldishes his presence. The population his not anyed from Roman, but it offers to Paris 40,000 men.

Early on Wednesday morning the citistic properties. The National Country of the National Prom the San of Monday evening.

A that if 100,000 men. The attack, they would be repulsed, such was the attack, they would be repulsed, such was the intelligence has been sufficient powder and ones, should come that the information of the Place de Greve.—

The princess of Berry made the most energy of the uniform, and was hidden to the same that the brilliant destiny of the son was ever endangered by his obstinate persevenance in an oppressive these citizens; it fould not be sold addicated in favour of the part of the powder and ones, should be repulsed, such was the attack, they would be repulsed, such was the attack, they would be repulsed, such was the intelligence has been sufficiently one transpire, we are informed that the ball addicated in favour of the part of the price of the information of the Boxel de Boxeleaux; that the Duke of Orleans and retaken. At last it remained in the land in the land because the four transpires we are informed that the ball addicated in favour of the Boxeleaux; that the Duke of Orleans and retaken. At last it remained in the land in the l

in the Rue St. Honore and the market places. persons, in the strongest state of excitement, calling out with deafening shouts 'Abas les Bourbons!' Abas les Despotes! &c By the various discharges, it is said that five or six han-dred individuals had been killed. At the tions. One general feeling is said to animate Bullevarde the people cut down the trees and tore up the chausses. One unfortunate Eninguished by the heroism with which they glishman, looking out of the window of Lawvoidance of all anarchy and plunded during insignia of the Royal Family was attacked, the the strongest excitement.

The accounts from Marseilles state that in-literally battered to pieces,—The Tauilleries efficies were torn down, and the shops were literally battered to pieces,—The Tnuilleries were quite closed, and large bodies of militarisen discontent among the Prench troops at ry were stationed all around. The current Algiers. It was said that ten thousand had report was that M. Cassimir Perrier has isbeen ordered home. The convicts at Toulon sued a proclamation stating, that obedience was no longer due to the Government, which was to be considered as at an end.

'The National Guard had assembled in great force, and it was understood that M. Lefitte, or General Lamarque, was to be at the head of it.—The great massacre of the people happened when they were preaking into every place where there were arms, to seize thein. None of the mails were allowed to quit Paris, and it took about 400 men to succeed in getting the mail to this country out of the capital. This could not have been effected but for a regiment which had gone o-

ports were given The English were stopped by the populace and made to cry out Vive la Charte. The people tare off the fleurs de lis from the dresses of the postillions. What added considerable to the con-sternation of the English was the circum-stance of Lady Stuart de Rothsay having left. Paris. It was confidently reported and be-lieved that the Prefect of Rouen had been hanged. Indeed in every quarter the indigna-tion was strong against the Government, and what added to the excitement was the com-plete destitution of all men in office who faid.

ministration.

The re-election of Deputies appointed to profile affices, we shall give at length to our institutions, in concert with the head of the State, the development of which they have need.

Frenchmen—The Duke of Orleans himself has potent and to our enemies have attempting already spoken, and his language is that which is auitable to a free famility. The Chambers, asystic, are going to assemble; they will consider of means to insure the reign of attack—and glorious and treates are goldious and count disappend.

The Marquis de Pastoret, Chancellor of attack—and glorious and treates and count disappend in the familiar and count disappend. The Marquis de Pastoret, have are of attack—and glorious and treates and count disappend in the familiar and count disappend.

The re-election of Deputies appointed to profile at length to our informatic says that the Gardes didence; Such is the reward of 15 years obelience, and the record of the Provisional Government to the Corps and the Swiss are supposed to be who took the command of the regiment. The ment; and we particularly notice the organ of the Provisional Government to the Corps and the Resiments of the Line were on the situation to the command of the market of the country and to that order which our enemies have attempting their country and to that order which our enemies have attempting their country and to that order which our enemies have attempting the command of the regiment. The same happened with another corps, General took the command of both, and adhered the market of them arms, our informatic says that the Gardes the treatment of the cases at the organ of the Provisional Government to the Government to the command of the regiment. The same happened with another corps, General to the market or them and the market of the cases at the country was an even the satisfant of the case of the country of the Line were on the situation of the Gardes

isd been dragged from their norther and acred. The report was, that great, da-had been done to the Louvre. It was said manen were posted on both sides of the and strong detachments of cavaler were camen were posted on both sides of the side of the sid set rebenent phillipics against the king besiders, summoning every man to arm biscountry, and to aid in ejecting the last.—The Palais Royal was the acousting for devastations. The Duke of serios his baving the misfortane to be serios, is a great sufferer for the sins of relicats. No exception is made—the race king in skulking at such a time. Some

goe to Compaign. It was considered Parisians that the Government had inled the destruction of the Capital. Gards du Corps did notby any means to tated; they seemed to be filled with thing rather than anticipation of success-ting. No Eccuchman had the least doubt siste. The people were pouring into considere from all places of the neighbourhood, such arms as they could find, breathing. His charge esact sgainst the Bourbons."
ATE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

tod! Paris exhibits a most extraordi-

prirance at this time. The state of ant cannot be described.
It indignation was felt at the meanness

The state of

(OFFICIAL.)

(official.) gotte annunces to the Stayors and Stems of the different arrondissments, that he arcoted the command-in-chief of the Stayors, which has been offered to him voice of the public, and which has been mously conferred on him by the Depu-is assembled at the house of M. Lafay-He javites the Mayor and Municipal nes of each aren lissement to send a ter to receive the orders of the General at the two hotel, to which he is now proceeding. to wait for him there.
Br order of General LAFAYETTE.

Committee of the City of Paris.

AFITTE.

LOBAN, ASSIMIR PERRIER, ODIER.

PROCLAMATION. ow Citizens-Your General. I shall avself worthy of the choice of the Pa-Gard National. We fight for our laws

rmerties.
A Citizens—Our triumph is certain.
The rou to also the orders of the Chiefs all be given to you, and that cordially. of Maine ones of the line have already given tion part The Guards are ready to do the same. spirits, a o thought to massacre the people with trivinals for their violation of the laws their sanguine plots. field at General Head Quarters,

Le General du Bourg. LAFAYETTE.

London. Aug. 2.
GHT OF THE KING OF FRANCE. from Paris with the following informa-

"PARIS, Saturday Evening. All is tranquil here. The grates of the ci-treopen, and the streets, which had been up by the populace, with the intention of the populace. ing the stones from the tops of the The King of France has fled to Nantes. manied by the Duke de Bordeaux and rembers of the Royal Family. They carried off with them the crown and all in our hi er will there wait for the Ex-Ministers.

will be decided whether they will ed to Germany or to England. he carnage have forsaken the King. other account states that the King is

NOTICE.

Election will be held at the Assembly in the Assembly of the first Monday of October the first Monday of October the first Monday of October the purpose of electing two persons first the City of Annapolis, in the next of the first of the f By order

By order

JOHN H. WELLS, Cl'k.

TEN, a
nator is

JUST RECEIVED a the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, The First Volume of the Life of BISHOP HEBER,

BY HIS WIDOW.

Falselections from his Correspondence, unpuberrous, and Private Papers; together with a
mole his Tody in Norway, Sweden, Russia, Huny, and Germany, and a History of the Cossaks.
Not. 2.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON SPECTFULLY informs his-fellow citi zen of Apne Arundel county, and the year of Apne Arundel county, and the year of said county, at the new Election, and specifiely solicité their suffrages.

Aug 12

to the Votera of Anne-Arundel county and Fillow crimans, Whereas it has been tation critages, — Whereas it has been tated by some person or persons that I described being a candidate for the Sheriffalty. This statement is without foundation—I now declare myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty ers for the statement is without foundation—I now declare myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty ers for the statement is without foundation. I statement is without or the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement is without the statement of the statement is without the statement of the statement is without foundation. I now the statement is without foundation of the statement of the statement is without foundation. I now the statement is without foundation of the statement is without foundation. I now the statement is statement in the statement of the statement

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