We have heard much of Jackson and Reform, let us leave Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to take care of the affairs of the general government, let him continue to reform the abuses, that he may find there; and there he will find enough to do; but let us look to Maryland, to a reform that will put all her citizens on an equal footing, that will remedy existing abuses, that will give to the people their just weight in the affairs of the government, and that will prevent so many alterations of the constitution.

But how is this to be done? It can only be done in one way, and that is by calling a Convention; a convention in which the people of Maryland will be fully and fairly represented. And now is the time to call a convention; now is the time, before the state is again thrown into convulsions by the election of Electors, who are to choose another senate. Let a convention be called before it is ascertained whether we shall have a Jackson or Anti-Jackson Senate, and for this purpose let memorials be presented to the next legislature, requesting them to pass a law authorizing a Convention of Delegates to meet in the month of May next, to form a Constitution for Maryland.

It must and will come to this at last, and the sooner the better. The constitution of Maryland will either be radically reformed, or a new one adopted. The people will not always submit to oppression and injustice, nor they will make any and every sacrifice before they submit.

Let a Convention then be called in Maryland, this is the interest of all parties; let preparations for doing so be made without delay, this is of much more importance to Maryland than who shall be the next Governor, or the next President; this is of much more importance to the people than the success of any party in the state, this is the interest of

MARYLAND.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

DEAR SIR:

The result of the late election has played the deuce with the consistency of the partizans of Henry Clay in this devoted State. Poetic Ovid, in all his imaginary transformations, never figured to himself so complete a metamorphosis, as the followers of the gastronomic candidate for President of these United States now present. The pure, the enlightened, the undefiled, who *ante bellum*, thought, or rather said, it was pollution to touch even with the tips of their fingers, a particle of the floating *rino* of the treasury, have now their palms wide open to receive and snatch the glittering gold. Office! office! is the cry. A good fat office, says Mr. ——— I will have. Did I not give a breakfast, and lead up six and fifty reeling fellows to the polls? I must be clerk to the council, says squire———, for to ensure success and union in our ranks, did I not most magnanimously, in obedience to the church and state command, yield my pretensions as a candidate for the legislature? Did not all my friends go with me to a man! The clerkship I must have. It was my ulterior purpose. Such disinterested sacrifices merit, nay command official reward. Mr. ——— steps up and says, sir, I am a candidate for the inspection of tobacco, will you sign my petition? you stand high with our party; your name will have great weight; your independent spirit has always commanded respect. Excuse me, sir, if you please. I do not wish to offend, but you must excuse me. Why, wont you sign my petition? No, sir, I have really too much respect for you, to become a witness of your political degradation. What do you mean? Exactly what I say, sir. That wont do, explain yourself fully for my private satisfaction. Well, sir, I will do so. You were a very active man during the canvass, supporting the friends of Henry Clay for the legislature. One of your principal reasons for pursuing this course, was, as you often told me, that you were opposed to proscription, and this turning out of office; that it was aristocratical, and had a tendency to abridge the freedom of thought and action. I believed you to be sincere in your objections, altho' I frequently told you, your view of the subject was narrow and limited. I find now that your political exertions were not based upon principle, but upon sordid, selfish considerations. That your object was to produce a change in the state, that you might profit by the change. Knowing these to be facts, I cannot subscribe to your list, and thus become a willing evidence of your inconsistency and degradation of character. It is true, sir, I told you all these things; and likewise exerted myself to create a similar impression upon some others! but you know all's fair in politics. I know no such thing, sir, and will not advocate any party who will act in this destitute, unprincipled manner, to attain their ulterior purposes. Well, sir, I might as well have the office, as another, for it is resolved that the present incumbents are to be turned out. Then you are in the secret? Why, I know something about things. Well, if you know something about things, I suppose you know that the old inspectors are not to be replaced. Why, sir, to be candid, you must know, that it was the intention of our party, had it succeeded last year, to have given Mr. ——— the slip, so of course he will not be put back. Mr. ——— we all admit to be a good inspector; but he is considered to be too infirm; and Mr. ——— you know was put in by Gov. Kent, out of family favour, and this you know don't answer in our republican land. The people don't like such things. So upon the whole, I think their chance is slim. Further sir, these gentlemen did nothing for their party, they had no influence; and we are not willing that the soldiers who do the work, who fought the battles and won the fight, should go without their rewards; while gentlemen reclining at their ease in Baltimore, run away with the spoils. Well sir, perhaps you had better take a chance; there are a good many now who are after the same things; and the more the merrier. Yes, sir, that's true, I know twenty-three already, who are out with their petitions, and there are several more in this county, who will be sneaking after the same thing before the new Governor and Council is made next winter. But you had as well sign my petition? I cannot indeed sir, I should like to befriend you, but really you must excuse me. I do not like to put pen to paper, recommending a man for office, before I know to *whom* he is to be recommended. But tell me one thing Mr. ——— don't you think now that you were wrong in maintaining the anti-republican, aristocratical and absurd doctrine, that office should be for life. Why to be honest, I must confess that my opinions have undergone some change upon that subject.

Mr. ——— says I was reformed out of the levy court; it is nothing but fair that I should go back again; and I should go back, I know, if that brawling fellow ——— would hold his tongue; but he made such a splutter, and circulated so many circulars, that he thinks he is verily entitled to my office. He must have a sop, a constable's birth wont suit him, he is a tip above that, and I am really afraid for the good of the party, and success of Henry Clay, that I must remain in private life. However, I will talk to our members, and tell them how ungrateful they will be, if they slur my pretensions. I know they don't like to give offence. Gregory Gridiron, another very conspicuous electioneering character in the small way, exclaims loudly that I must be collector of the county taxes. There are none who have done more for the party in a sly manner than I have. I am the very man to broil the taxes out of the people. I work almost by magic. I went the whole hog. I have no idea of giving the most important offices to half-way fellows. Two and two and three and one men don't suit these times. I'll kick if I don't get the collection. But the devil of it is there are so many candidates for this situation. No less than ten that I know of. Yes, and some of these too I have heard cry corruption, corruption, about turning out, removal and reform, until they got hoarse. Now just look at their sincerity! none so much for turning out; none so hot for office as these very fellows. I was always too cunning for that. I was always in favour of turning out, for I knew if none went out, I never should get in. I will have the collection. I am a consistent man; and if the levy court that is to be don't give the appointment to such consistent men as I am, they had as well pack off to Botany bay, for they will be out cliff and clean enough next year.

Mr. Go Waddle has a very liquorish tooth for the chief judgeship of a certain election district. He exclaimed the other day, that he was entitled to it upon party grounds. That altho' he electioneered against turning out, yet he was only opposed to removing friends. Rising upon his feet and displaying a quantum of protuberant importance, he emphatically observed—The recent great change in the state, has produced a corresponding change in my mind; I am now clearly and decidedly of the opinion that our political opponents ought to be removed, to make way for us who have always been in favour of our friends. Good policy, and the crisis of the times, demand at our hands that we should make a general sweep. Having placed our friends snugly in office, as we can do, if our great men only act wisely (which I doubt, for greatness and wisdom seldom go together) we can then cry up again the old tale that it is wrong to remove, aristocratical, &c. &c. There will be no inconsistency in this; and believe me, if the papers will only commence the old song, all of us, who get in, will join in the chorus, for it will be our interest so to do. Thus by turning all our opponents out, and putting all our friends in, we shall form such an impenetrable phalanx opposed to the corrupting and anti-republican system of turning out, that all the combined forces of the hero of two wars and forty frays' cant shake us, or hurt the hairs on our big bull's tail.

This, Mr. Editor, is the way the world wends. I speak of the political world. The moral world revolves upon the same suple axis. Mankind are much alike. To-day they are pure—they preach against corruption. They act against it. They vote against it. To-morrow finds them the advocates of this condemned, repudiated, and impure dogmas. Insincerity and accursed hypocrisy, are too truly characteristic of the present times. All is fair, as a means, so the desired end is gained. In politics this has always been the result of rotten governments and the borough mongering systems. How lamentable is the fact when we see such influence, taking a deep hold and spreading far and wide among the rough and hardy sons of a republic. From the specimens given, and which are extracted from real life, a lesson may be learnt, that consistency is a jewel, and honesty a pearl beyond price.

Yours sincerely, OLD RIFLE.

U. S. SENATOR.—Samuel Prentiss, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has been elected a Senator to Congress from the State of Vermont, for the term of six years from the fourth of March next, in the place of the Hon. Dudley Chase, the present senator, who declined a re-election.

OHIO.

The returns from this State begin to come in, in more authentic form;—Those received yesterday incline us to believe that Gen Lucas, the Jackson candidate for Governor, has succeeded by a respectable majority. From present advices we are also of opinion that there will be a *Jackson* majority in the Legislature.

The Columbus Bulletin of the 20th had received returns from *forty counties*, of which *twenty eight* had given majorities for LUCAS, and *twelve* for M'Arthur. Lucas' aggregate majority was about 3000. The editor of the Bulletin adds:—'There is every probability in favour of a majority for Lucas, of from *two to three thousand*. That he is elected, no one can now well entertain a doubt. Letters & intelligence received at this office last evening serve fully to confirm this opinion.'

Of the Legislature, he speaks with even more confidence.

The Zanesville Messenger of the 23d, says that the result is still doubtful, but that Lucas was yet several thousand ahead.

We think the election of Lucas not unlikely from a comparison of the returns received of the vote in the strong anti-Jackson counties, with the vote of 1828. The Western reserve has fallen off very much in its vote, as much as the lower districts in the administration vote. The National Intelligencer gives the majority in PORTAGE county, (*western reserve*), 672 for M'Arthur. The anti-Jackson majority in 1828, was 1252. HURON (reserve) according to the Intelligencer has given 531 for M'Arthur. It gave 658 against Jackson in 1828. CUYAHOGA, (another county in the reserve) has according to the Intelligencer, given 450 for M'Arthur. In 1828 it gave 949 *anti Jackson*. Thus, in *three counties*, in the strong hold of the Clay party in Ohio, the majority is reduced nearly *twelve hundred* votes. Every where, the election appears not to have excited any great interest among the people sufficient to call out a full vote.

For Congress the following is the result.—It shews but *one* political change, that in the *second district* where SHIELDS (Jackson) has been beaten by CORWIN (Clay). The Jackson members we print in small capitals, the opposition in Italics. We give Stanberry to the Clay party, because he is with them in spirit, though supported by mistaken Jacksonians, and professing adherence to General Jackson.

1	FINDLEY	....	....	re-elected
2	SHIELDS	....	....	*Corwin*
3	*Crane*	....	....	re-elected
4	*Vance*	....	....	re-elected
5	RUSSELL	....	....	re-elected
6	*Creigston*	....	....	re-elected
7	*Vinton*	....	....	re elected
8	*Stanberry*	....	....	re-elected
9	IRVIN	....	....	re-elected
10	KENNON	....	....	re-elected
11	GOODENOW	[resigned]		LEAVITT
12	THOMPSON	....	....	re-elected
13	*Whittlesey*	....	....	re-elected
14	*Bartley*	....	....	*Cook*

The Legislature of Ohio consists of 108 members in joint ballot, viz: 36 in the Senate, and 72 in the House.

The Zanesville Messenger gives returns of the election of 32 members of the Senate—19 for Jackson, and 13 for Clay. Of 60 members of the House of Representatives, 34 are for Jackson, and 25 for Clay. Four Senators & sixteen Representatives to be heard from.—The estimate of the Senate, includes the members elected last year, where term of service of course does not expire until next fall.—This indicates a decided Jackson Legislature.

The following is a list of the Legislature so far as known:

JACKSON SENATORS.—19

Hamilton;—Jonathan Cilley & Samuel R. Miller. Butler—Fergus Anderson. Fairfield Robert F. Slaughter. Muskingum—James Raguet. Coshocton, Holmes and Tuscarawas—Samuel C. McDowell. Harrison—Daniel Kilgore. Jefferson—Henry Swearingen. Columbiana William Blackburn. Wayne—Benjamin Jones Morgan—Alexander McConnel. Belmont—Thomas Shannon. Clermont—William Wayland Montgomery Morris Seely. Knox—Thomas Rigdon. Brown—John Cochran. Preble—D. F. Heaton. Stark—John Grubb. Highland & Fayette—Moses Carothers.

ANTI JACKSON SENATORS.—13.

Warren—John Bigger. Ross—Edward King. Licking—Elias Howell. Green, William Elsberry. Clark—Samson Mason. Pickaway—Joseph Olds. Athens—Cavalry Morris. Monroe—Thomas Weston—Gallia &c.—Robert Stafford. Cayahoga—C. Willey. Ashtabula Elipathet Austin. Delaware—Charles Carpenter Huron &c.—Samuel M. Lockwood.

JACKSON REPRESENTATIVES.—34.

Hamilton—Samuel Reese and Leonard Armstrong. Clermont—Samuel Perrin and John Shaw. Fayette———Palmer. Lickin, Bryant Thornhill Morgan—Samuel. A. Barker. Monroe———Mitchell. Muskingdum—Littleton Adams and Thomas Maxfield. Fairfield—John Chany & David Ewing. Madison, &c—John F. Chenowith. Jefferson—Wm C. McCauslin and John Humphrey. Green—Simeon Dum. Cayahoga—Harvy Rice. Holmes, William Porter. Stark, Mathias Shelper. Adams—J. Patterson and Aaron Moore. Athens, Andrew Crockett. Harrison———Maxwell. Marion &c—I Nimmon. Brown—George Edwards and Nathan Ellis. Wayne, Jacob Ihrig and James Robinson. Butler—John Crane and Benjamin Van Gorden. Richland—Robert Bentley. Warren—David Hallock. Pike &c.—John Baines. Holmes—William Porter.

ANTI-JACKSON REPRESENTATIVES.

Hamilton—Dan Stone. Ross—Isaac Cook and Anthony Walke. Pickaway—Elias Florence and Samuel Lutz. Perry—Peter Odlin. Franklin—Joseph Delaware—Amos Utley. Franklin—Joseph Ridgeway. Coshocton—John Robinson. Guernsey—James M. Bell. Belmont—John Davenport and James Alexander. Washington—Joseph Barker. jr. Warren—Joseph Whitehill. Knox—John Greer.—Champaign—Wm. McDonald. Seneca &c.—Josiah Hedges. Clark—Charles Anthony. Clinton—Benjamin Hinkson. Highland—Moses H. Kirby. Huron—Geo. G. Baker. Miami, &c—William Barbee. Montgomery—A. Grimes and W. Smith. Preble—Lazarus Miller. Richland, James Heney.

From the Ohio Bulletin.

The returns come in rather slowly. But from what have been received, we are enabled to speak with confidence as to the result. Forty counties have been heard from, twenty-eight of which have given majorities to Gen *Lucas* the Jackson candidate for Governor. Deducting the majorities received by Gen. M'Arthur in the other counties, and *Lucas* is about 3000 ahead. The counties to be heard from will not probably very essentially change the result from the above. Several of them are expected to give heavy majorities for Lucas, and some of them majorities for M'Arthur. There is every probability in favour of a majority for Lucas, of from two to three thousand. That he is elected, no one can now well entertain a doubt. Letters and intelligence received at this office last evening, serve fully to confirm this opinion.

Of the legislature, we are enabled to speak with even more confidence. Butler, Hamilton, Clermont, Brown, Adams, Pike, Jackson, Fayette, Green, Madison, Logan, &c. Dark and Mercer, Fairfield, Muskingum, Jefferson, Monroe, Harrison, Morgan, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Holmes, Richland, Cuyahoga, Licking, Marion and Crawford, Athens and Hocking, have returned Jackson members to the House of Representatives, and several members to the Senate.

☞The elections of Ohio, the theatre of Henry Clay's last effort to get upon the presidential course, have passed, and the cause of DEMOCRACY is TRIUMPHANT! The first returns of the election to the capital announced the success of several of the sattelites of Mr. Clay to the legislature, at which the aristocracy were so much overjoyed that they swelled and puffed, and swelled again. However the effervescence has subsided, and Jacksonians may *now*, with propriety, exult at the firmness which has gained them the victory.

In giving the following extract of a letter from a highly respectable citizen, we deem it our duty to state, that we are apprehensive that, so far as relates to the election of Governor, he has been misled by partial returns.

U. S. Tel.

"ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Oct. 25, 1830.

"The latest news of our election is cheering. I think LUCAS is Governor, and we have a Jackson Legislature. I do firmly believe that Gen. Jackson is now stronger in Ohio than at the Presidential election.

LOUISIANA.

The opposition prints throughout the Union, are crowing and exulting, at a terrible rate, over the elections had in this state in July last. They say, that Roman was elected Governor, and Thomas &Bullard to Congress, on party ground—that a large majority of voters are in favour of Clay for President, and that the next Legislature will re-elect *J. S. Johnston* to the United States' Senate. All this does very well on paper, and away from home, but here, where we happen to know something of public sentiment, and the *real* state of parties, such boasting carry no terrors with them. We reiterate what we stated some short time since that "neither the poll for Governor nor Congress, went on party grounds, and that a majority of the Legislature elect are in favour of the Administration." Various causes, entirely disconnected from Mr. Clay and his party, contributed largely to the success of Roman, Thomas & Bullard. National politics, we concede, had their weight;—but what was it?—not a feather in the scale.—Our population is a mixed one—our habits and feelings partake largely of that mixture—and we venture to assert, there is no state in the Union where *local causes* affect so materially the elections, as in the state of Louisiana. For the correctness of this remark, we appeal to the partizans of Mr. Clay themselves, in this state, let the editor of the New Orleans Argus gainsay it, if he can.

But how, or on what pretext, is the vote of Louisiana claimed for Mr. Clay? Has he ever rendered her any signal service? Or, has his public course ever evinced any very particular solicitude for her agricultural, civil or political advancement? On what occasion did he ever exercise his all powerful talents in her behalf? Where is the proof of his higher claims to suffrage and confidence over those of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States?—In vain do we tax our memory for them—they are no where to be found. If they exist, the present race are but incorrectly informed, and the never erring page of history has forgotten to record them. We call for light on this matter: His watchful guardians and zealous supporters, throughout the land, will gratify and enlighten us no doubt.

The present Administration we sincerely believe to be popular with the people, then why should Louisiana cease to be one of his props?—There exists no cause to produce a severance or secession, and on the day of trial, triumphant proof will be again given of her preference, as *remarkable* and *unerring* as that of 1828. *Attakapas Gazette.*

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 18th November inst. for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the levy court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN,
Clk. Comm's A. A. C.

Nov. 4. tm

MARYLAND,

Prince-George's county, to wit.

I hereby certify, that Walter S. Parker of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a Sorrel Mare, about six or seven years old, fourteen hands high, blaze face, left fore foot, and the right hind foot white, a knot on both hind knees, or second joint from the foot, trots and paces, and has been worked in gears. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 18th day of October 1830.

JOHN B. EDELEN.

The owner of the above property is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. WALTER S. PARKER
near Piscataway.

Oct 28, 1830. 3w.

PRICES OF STOCKS' EXCHANGE, &c.
Wednesday, October 20, 1830.
REPORTED FOR THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE,
By J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers,
114, Market-street.

PUBLIC STOCKS. LOANS.		PAID	*from*	*to*
†U. S. Five per cent	1832	100	102½	103¼
†Do. do. do.	1835	100	106½	107
†Do. 4½ per cent.	1831	100	102	102½
†Do. 4½ do.	183[illegible]	100	102	103
†Do. 4½ do.	1833	100	102½	103½
†Do. Three per cent		100	94	
†City (Corporation) six per cent.		100	110	
† do. five per cent.		100	103	105
†State five per cents.		100	104	106
BANK STOCKS.				
United States Bank.		100	129½	129¾
†Bank of Maryland.		300	260	270
†Bank of Baltimore.		300	354	356
Union Bank of Md. (wh. shrs.)		75	72½	73
do. do (half shares.)		37½	36	36½
†Mechanics' Bank.		9	10½	10¾
†Franklin Bank.		20	26	
†Commercial & Farmers Bank.		20	28½	28¾
Farmers & Merchants Bank.		50	49½	50
City Bank.				
†Marine Bank.		25	26½	26¾
†Farmers Bank of Md. Annapolis.		50	51½	51¾
INSURANCE STOCKS.				
Maryland.		100	250	
Baltimore.		300	295	300
Marine,			22	
†Neptune.		100	100	
Universal.		100		
American.		84	73	75
Chesapeake.		100		
Baltimore Fire.		20	9	9½
*Firemen's.		4	5½	6
ROAD STOCKS.				
†Reisterstown.		20	7½	7¾
†York		20	5½	6
*Frederick.		20	6½	6¾
*Washington & Baltimore.		50	22	
*Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.		50	21½	22
Baltimore & Harford		50	26	
MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.				
†Masonic Hall.		25	25	
†Water Company.		50	82	83
*Gas Light Company.		100	146	
Temascaltepec Mining Company		300		
FOR'GN. & INL'ND. EXCH.				
Bills on London, 60 days.		6½	7	prm.
——— France do.		5 35	5 30	
——— Amsterdam, do.		39		
——— Bremen, do.			77	
——— Boston,	at sight.	par		prm.
——— N York & Philadel	do.	par	¼	prm.
——— Virginia, (general)	do	½		d.
——— North Carolina,	do.	2	2½	dis.
——— Charleston,	do.	1	1½	dis.
——— Savannah,	do	1½	2	dis.
SPECIE.				
Dollars.		par	2	prm
American, Portuguese, light English, and French.		1½		
Guineas, of weight.		4 80		
Sovereigns,		4 62	4 64	
Doubloons, Royal		15 20	15 30	
do Patriot.		15	15 15	
BANK BILLS.				
Virginia—Richmond, Fredericksburg, Leesburg, Winchester, and Charlestown,			½	d.
Petersburg, Lynchburg, and Norfolk.			¾	dis.
Romney.			¾	dis.
Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.			¾	dis.
Maryland.		par	½	dis.
North Carolina.		2		dis.
South Carolina.		1½		dis.
Georgia.		2		dis.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Carlisle, York, Gettysburg and Chambersburg.		par	½	dis.
Brownsville.		3		dis.
Other banks.		par	2	dis.
New Jersey, generally.		par	1	dis.
New York, city banks.		par	¼	
Other banks.		par	2	dis.
Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode-Island and Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont		½	2	dis.

☞Those marked thus * for sale—thus † wanted.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

From the American Farmer.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—The market still continues without any essential change in any of its principal articles. Flour, wheat, corn, and rye, are stationary. In oats there is a slight improvement, and cloverseed is lower in consequence of the season of demand having nearly closed. Beef comes in great abundance, and there is a slight decline in the highest rate.

TOBACCO.—Seconds, as in quality, 3 —a 5.—; do. ground leaf, 5 00 a 9.00.—Crop, common, 3 50 a 4 00; brown and red 4.00 a 5 50; fine red, 5 50 a 7.00; wrappery, suitable for segars, 6 00 a 10.00; yellow and red, 8 00 a 14.00; yellow 14 00 a 16 00 —fine yellow, 16 00 a 20 00 —Virginia, 4 00 a 5 00.—Rappahannock, 3.00—. a 4.00—Kentucky, 4 00 a 8.00. Cuba 14.00 a 25,0 —St. Domingo, 11 00 a 17.00. The inspections of the week are 432 hhds. Maryland; 37 hhds. Kentucky; and 12 hhds. Ohio; total 481 hhds.

FLOUR.—best white wheat family, $5 75 *a* 6.25—super. Howard street 4 94 *a* 5.00 ——city mills, 4 62½ *a* 4.75—Susquehanna, ——; CORN MEAL, bbl. 2.25—GRAIN: red wheat, 90 a 95 —white do. 95 a 1 00 —common red ——CORN, white, .56 *a* 57—yellow 57 *a* .58—RYE, .52 *a* .53 —OATS, .29 *a* 30 BEANS, 90 *a* 1.00—PEAS, 50 *a* 60—CLOVER-SEED 5.00 *a* 5 50 TIMOTHY, 2 50 *a* 3.00—ORCHARD GRASS, 1.25 *a* 1.50 Herd's, —*a* 1.00—Lucerne 30 *a* 37½ lb.—BARLEY, 62½ FLAXSEED 1.10 *a* — COTTON, Va 9½ *a* 10½—Lou. 11½ *a* 13½—Alab 9½ *a* .11—Tenn. 9½ *a* .10 —N. Car. .8½ *a* .10½—Upland 10 *a* 13—WHISKEY, hhds. 1st p. .30½ *a* 31; in bbls 31 *a* 32 WOOL, common, unwashed, lb. 15 *a* .16 —washed, .18 *a* .20—crossed, .20 *a* 22—three quarter, .28 *a* .30—full do. .30 *a* .35 HEMP Russia, ton, $220 *a* ——; accord'g to qual.— —Country, dew-rotted, 5 c.—lb. waterrotted, 6 c.—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No. 1, bbl.—*a*— do. trimmed, 7.0 —North Carolina, No 1 7.00 —Herrings, Susquehanna No. 1, bbl 4 25 *a* 4.37½ Mackerel, No. 1, 6 5 , *a* 6.62½—No. 2 5.87½ *a* 6.00—No. 3, 3.62½ *a* 3 75—BACON, hams, Balt cured 10c. Feathers, 35 *a* 36—Plaster Paris, cargo price per ton, 4.25 *a* 4.—; ground, 1.25 *a* 1.53 bbl —Iron, gray pig for foundries per ton 35.00; *a* 36.00; high pig, for forges, per ton, 25.00 *a* 28.00; bar, Susquehanna, per ton, 85 00, —Prime Beef on the hoof, 4.00 *a* 4.25—Pine Wood, by the vessel load, 1.75. Oak, 3.00 *a* 3.25—Hickory, $4.50.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL stop in future to land passengers, at *CASTLE-HAVEN*, instead of *CAMBRIDGE*, and leave Annapolis at half past one o'clock for Baltimore.

Oct. 21.

POSTSCRIPT.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

Highly Important News! Bloody Conflict at Brussels! Commotions at Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, Berlin, &c.

The London packet ship Corinthian has arrived at New York, bringing London papers to the evening of the 30th September. Their contents are highly important. We select from the Commercial, Journal of Commerce and the proof-slips transmitted by the Mercantile and Gazette.

In relation to the markets for Breadstuffs, the New York papers present us with but one meagre item. It would seem, however, that they were still on the rise, for a postcript to a letter from a respectable mercantile house in New York to another in this city, after giving the accounts which we published yesterday, says:—'Since the above, we have London accounts per Corinthian to the 1st October, and wheat had advanced further 3d per bushel of 70 lbs.'

THE CIVIL WAR IN BELGIUM.

There has been a six days' irregular battle in Brussels, at times raging furiously, and ending by the withdrawal of the King's troops after much blood-shed on both sides, and a vast destruction of property. One account supposes that not less than 9000 had fallen victims to this civil war.

The troops were withdrawn on the 27th of September—taking up a position at Dieghem, but with a view, probably of falling back upon Antwerp. The accounts of the different parties are somewhat variant; the insurgents claim to have compelled the retreat; on the other hand, however, it is maintained, that, 'unable to obtain possession of the town by any other means than a bombardment, which would have caused the destruction of that property which it was the professed object of the troops to preserve from threatened pillage by the populace, and the sacrifice of loyal as well as disloyal subjects, Prince Frederick took the only course, which was left to him consistently with honour, and the desire to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, and withdrew his army to a distance of two leagues from the capital their to await the decision of the Government as to future operations.'

The conduct of the populace proves that they are directed by experienced officers. At their head, in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief, is JUAN VAN HALEN, a Spaniard of Belgic origin, whose sufferings from Inquisition in Spain, have rendered his name familiar in Europe. It is no longer, therefore, the turbulence of an unrestrained, undisciplined, and inconsiderate mob, but the rebellion of the mass, organized by men of military talents, and actuated by motives of personal hostility. A provisional government had been established, and the breach between Belgium and Holland now seems irreparable. Should Prussia interfere, as is apprehended, to subdue the Belgians, it would be impossible, we think, for the government of France to restrain that nation from an immediate co-operation with them.

Louvain has also been attacked by the King's troops & the latter have been defeated.

DISTURBANCES IN BERLIN.

There have been disturbances in Berlin, of a more serious character than the official Gazette of the Government was allowed to publish. A letter from Frankford says—

"It was not merely an assemblage of journeymen tailors, but a meeting of more than twenty thousand persons, who loudly call for the Constitution promised in 1814. The armed force received orders to fire upon the crowd; the troops of the line refused, it is said, to act against their fellow citizens, but the Royal Guards executed the order; 60 individuals were killed or wounded. The crowd, in dispersing, loudly demanded the Constitution. The same letter adds that new riots had broken out at Hesse Cassel, and that the Elector had been fired at in his carriage; he is said to have been wounded."

REVELL & KIRBY, TAILORS.

ADOPT this method of acquainting their friends of the City of Annapolis, and the adjacent country, and the public in general, that they have associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

in all its various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Martin F. Revell, Tailor—situated in Church Street, between the stores of Jeremiah Hughes and John S Selby; where they will always be ready and happy to accommodate any gentleman who may be inclined to extend towards them a portion of patronage. From their long experience in business, they flatter themselves that they are inferior to none of their profession, in the execution of work. *Which shall be done in the neatest, most fashionable style, and at the most reasonable prices.*

However, all they ask of the public, is to prove the above assertion, by a fair and impartial trial.

Through this means, R. & K. inform the public, that they receive regularly every quarter, from Philadelphia, the fashions, in drafts and figures. They also purpose, to do their work to please fancy, where it may differ from the regular fashion.

The public are also informed that the different merchants of the city have very recently returned from the city of Baltimore and Philadelphia with a large assortment of goods, which they are determined to dispose of on moderate and the most accommodating terms.

Revell & Kirby will, with pleasure, when called on, wait on any gentleman, at any Store, for the purpose of aiding in making selections of goods.

Oct 28. tf