

CIRCULAR TO THE COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Treasury Department 12th October, 1830.

Information having been requested as to the nature and extent of the discretion of the Collector in seizing and prosecuting goods for a violation of the revenue laws...

The true construction of this clause, I apprehend, leaves no discretion with the Collector where the package contains any article not described in the invoice...

It is necessary to add, that the decision of the Appraisers, that goods have been charged to a low rate, is not itself conclusive evidence of fraudulent intent...

These cases will, therefore, be addressed to the same discretion of the Collector, in the exercise of which the invoice and appraisement will be the circumstances to be duly considered...

With respect to that part of the inquiry which relates to the power of the Collector to further prosecute already commenced, although an unlimited discretion of this nature could not be properly conceded...

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, S. D. INGHAM, Secretary of the Treasury.

ASHES OF NAPOLEON.

In the French Chamber of Deputies (Oct. 4) the following debate took place on the proposition for removal of the remains of Napoleon from the Island of St. Helena, to the Place de Vendome.

Gen. Lamaze rose and said—Gentlemen, as a soldier of Austerlitz and Wagram, I have listened with deep emotion to the report just made to a martyr who can feel and duly appreciate true glory...

I am, sir, yours, &c. HUMANITAS. Warrington, Sept. 22, 1830.

A friend has sent us the following as a certain cure for the Ring Worm, having seen its efficacy tested within a month past effectually...

tacked without disputing that which we are all ready to defend with our lives. We may, therefore, claim the ashes of Napoleon Bonaparte, and accomplish his death-bed request.

Let Paris, like a new Athens, or new Sicily, receive the ashes of a new Theus, or a new Aratus escorted by his old companions in arms, let him be brought back in his coffin, who so often returned amongst us in a triumphal char, amidst the acclamations of all France...

M. De Lameth opposed the proposition of the General. He declared that he had no wish to detract from the glory of the great Captain of modern times; but this Captain had enslaved the nation he had violated the Charter...

M. Jacquemont said, that after the speech of Gen. Lamaze he should have abstained from delivering his sentiments, but not M. De Lameth moved the order of the day.

On the Surgical treatment of J. M. Huskisson's wound. To the Editor of the Liverpool Advertiser.

From a casual conversation with a medical gentleman on the subject of the accident which led to Mr. Huskisson's death, I am induced to raise a question which cannot be too publicly discussed, in order that it may be settled candidly and correctly.

Now, why was not amputation performed as speedily as possible after the accident? I am informed, that it is held proper by some in the surgical profession to wait for a reaction in the system, after so violent a shock, and that death would, otherwise, immediately follow the amputation.

One of these three events would have followed such a course. Had the patient died, perhaps, have been tried for his recovery. Had the patient survived it a few hours, those hours would have been comparatively easy to him, because the laceration would have been removed. Had the patient recovered, the case would have been still more successful.

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FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The brig Pocahontas, in Hampton Roads, brings to the editors of the Norfolk Beacon Liverpool papers to the 12th Oct. inclusive.

There had been no fighting of any consequence in the Netherlands since our former advices up to the last date. The Dutch troops after their defeat before Brussels, fell back to Vilvorde, on the road to Antwerp, where they appear to have been posted ever since.

Holland had consented to a separation from Belgium, and the Prince of Orange had arrived at Antwerp as Vice-Roy of the latter.

There was a deficiency, probable, in the British Revenue for the quarter to 1st October, of more than half a million.

We have the satisfaction of stating (says the London Intelligencer of Sunday, 10th Oct.) that the Duke of Wellington has resolved not to interfere in the quarrel between the Dutch and Belgians, unless circumstances which do not exist, and which are only just possible, should arise to compel us to interfere.

There is now every prospect of an amicable termination of the quarrel, as most of the Belgian Deputies have expressed a wish to have the Prince of Orange declared King of Belgium, and it is believed that his Royal Highness will, for the sake of peace, renounce his right of succession to the Throne of Holland, and accept the Crown of Belgium.

Prince Talleyrand, in his last interview with the Duke of Wellington, gave the most satisfactory assurances of the determination of the French Government to discourage any attempt of the Belgian Deputies to resist the constitutional course which the King of the Netherlands has adopted.

At last Tuesday's market old Wheat was 24s. and now 44 per 70 lbs. lower than that day's selling.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Brighton, Capt. Hattleson, at New York, from London, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the evening of the 13th of October, inclusive, with Shipping Lists and Prices Current of the same date.

The most prominent and far the most important item of intelligence contained in these papers, is the following letter from Ostend.

I hasten to send you the important communication which has just been made to me, that a Prussian army had entered Belgium. They have opened at three general points—first by increasing the garrison of Luxembourg (where 4000 Prussians always were by treaty) to 16000 men, next, by Mustier, with 6000 men, and then at a point more north in Guelders, which I cannot distinctly make out on Brussels.

We are without any additional intelligence from Brussels. If the Provincial Government are acquainted with the march of the Prussians, they have not as yet communicated it to the people.

It is equally unfortunate and unaccountable, that in our different files of London papers, all of the 14th are missing—so that we have no means of judging what degree of relief, or whether any, was given to this information by the most intelligent of the London press.

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satisfaction, and the government is more popular. It is added that the King of Holland has received real assistance from Berlin, in the shape of both money and men—the Prussian forces arriving as travellers or private individuals, habited in the dress of private persons.

In alluding to the report that Prussia was collecting force on the frontiers of Belgium, the London Courier says nothing more has been done by Prussia than what under the circumstances, was indispensable to her own security.

On the other hand, the Correspondent of the same paper, who is evidently a man of intelligence and observation, writes from Paris, October 13th, as follows:

The question of Belgium is very far indeed from a settlement. I have just this instant conversed with a merchant of great respectability, who has arrived only to-day from Brussels. He states, that according to the latest news from the Hague, the King of the Netherlands had resolved on not yielding to the demands of the southern provinces—and that another attempt would be made at the reduction of Brussels, unless the Prince of Orange should be forthwith accepted as governor of the Belgian provinces.

Lisbon dates to the 13th ult.—It was deemed unlikely, though there had been no insurmountable movement of much consequence, that the therapeutic state of things could long continue.

The Journal du Commerce of the same date says the Prefect of Bouen-du-Rhone has made known that the Consul-General of Austria at Marseilles has received an official despatch, announcing that his government has recognized that of Louis Phillip I. The Journal adds: "We are not yet in possession of such information at Paris."

The conduct of Russia excites also no ordinary degree of fear and surprise. It was generally believed, that the recognition of the King of the French by Prussia, was to have been at once followed by a similar recognition on the part of the court of St. Petersburg.

Agitation prevailed in Cadiz during the month of September, without the cause being distinctly understood. M. Moret, charged with the maritime custom house became excessively unpopular, from directing the pursuit of smugglers, and when three of the latter were killed under the walls of Port St. Philippe, the exasperation became so great that he was obliged to save himself by escaping to the Island of Leon.

The sub-delegates of the police, M. Zarilla, has been dismissed yesterday. He is to be imprisoned in the Castle of San Antonio, at Corunna. Refino, Gonzales, and Villanilo, Colonels of the Royalist Volunteers, are likewise imprisoned in the same place.

The government was in fact adopting the system of terror: A decree was issued declaring all persons concerned in plans for the establishment of another form of government to be subject to the penalty of death.

The weather has been very fine for the farmers gathering their seeds. Cloverseed is in consequence less inquired after. Floor moved off slowly at 28s.2s. in bond, and is rather heavy of sale at 35 to 38s. duty paid.

the head separated from the body, and a man trass over him. He was a moderate man—he was generally esteemed, and had occasionally preserved many Liberals from the Apollitical wrath. He had lately forbid his own friars to say mass, on account of their licentiousness, and it is believed he has been assassinated by them.

The King showed a distrust of the Royalist volunteers. Their Captain General had been dismissed.—The Messenger des Chambres contains under date of Madrid, October 10 (Quere) an announcement that the Society of the Anilleros had completed its labours in forming a project of a new Council of State, to consist of 15 members, which with other changes was to be submitted to the King for his approbation.

From Bayonne they wrote on the 8th, that the divisions among the Constitutionalist continued. The Junta was aware that the Constitutionalist had no chance without Mina. The number of Parisian vagabonds, who had joined the refugees and were rejected by Mina was a great source of trouble.

The ministers of War and of the Interior, differed as to the propriety of allowing the refugees to organize in the interior of the country. The French government allows three sous a league to all those who wish to join the army of Mina. The Captain General de Fournas at St. Sebastian, has been replaced.

Another account from Bayonne of the 8th, says: M. de Grouchy, who was despatched provisionally by Philip the First to Ferdinand the Seventh, arrived to-day. I am assured that he has given formal orders for dispersing the Spanish Refugees and their recruits. It appears certain that these poor men enlisted themselves under the persuasion that 100,000 men were ready to join them and enter Spain, whilst now it is not proved that they have more than 4,000. They, moreover, promised to each recruit an indemnity of 250 francs, which they were to receive at Pau. Money is beginning to be scarce, and every one is preparing to return home.

The Moniteur of Oct. 15th announces the recognition of the new order of things in France by the King of Sweden and Norway by the Pope—and, as we interpret it, by Baiden though it merely states that Colonel de la Solayre delivered a letter from the Grand Duke to the King of the French.

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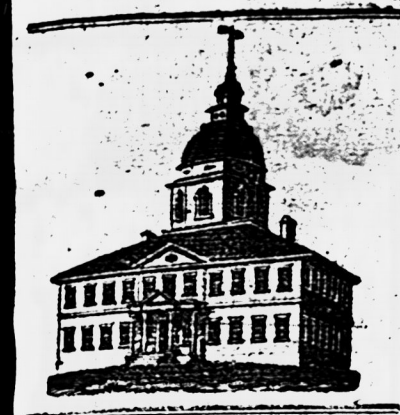
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Annapolis Gazette.

Thursday, November 18, 1830.

LIST OF DELEGATES

Official Returns of Delegates to the Assembly, returned as elected on the first Monday of October, 1830.

For Saint-Mary's county—Richard Thomas, John T. Hawkins, William J. Blakistone, and Stephen H. Gough.

For Calvert county—Joseph W. Reynolds, Richard Mackall, James A. D. Dalrymple, and William Smith.

For Prince-George's county—William T. Weston, Benjamin L. Gannt, George W. Darall, and Raphael C. Edelen.

For Frederick county—Davis Richardson, David Kemp, Evan M. Kinstry, and John H. McPherson.

For Washington county—Andrew Kershner, Benjamin F. Yoe, David Brownhart, and Joseph J. Merrick.

For Allegany county—William M. Mahon, William Ridgely, William Shaw, and William R. Hill.

For Baltimore county—James Turner, Hugh E. John B. Holmes, and Zachariah H. Worthington.

For Anne-Arundel county—Charles R. Stewart, Thomas H. Wood, Robert W. Kent, and Richard G. Stockett.

For Cecil county—John Evans, William B. Ellis, John W. Conneys, and George Gale.

For Carroll county—Joseph Moffett, William W. Brown, Hugh Wallis, and Bartis Piner.

For Queen-Anne's county—John Brown, John Tilghman, John B. Thomas, and Robert Galsborough, Junior.

For Caroline county—Jacob Charles, Thomas Burchenal, William M. Harcastle, and William Jones.

For Talbot county—William Hughlett, Solomon Dickinson, George Dudley, and Spry Denny.

For Dorchester county—Thomas H. Hicks, Benjamin G. Keene, John N. Steele, and Martin L. Wright.

For Somerset county—Littleton D. Tackell, William Done, Daniel Ballard, and Peter Bell.

For Worcester county—John S. Snucney, William U. Parnell, John Mitchell, and Charles Parker.

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