BY-LAW.

...lement to an Ordinance prescribing the Duties of Wood Carder.

...established and ordained by the Mayor, ...ecorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, that it shall ...duty of the Wood-Corder, of the said ...e report to and pay over, monthly, to ...easurer, all moneys by him received, for ...e of wood, or either article, and that ...l report be made on oath, or affirmation, ...case may be:

...be it established and ordained, by the ...y aforesaid, that so much of the third ... of said by law to which this is a supplement, which requires the said wood-carder ...e weekly reports, be and the same is ...repealed.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

...l 28, 1831 — 3w

BY-LAW.

...linance for the appointment of City Messenger, and prescribing his duties.

...e it established and ordained by the ...Recorder, Aldermen and Common ...l of the City of Annapolis, that a person ...alified, shall be annually appointed by ...City Messenger, to do and perform all ...y thing required by this or any other ...ce.

...d be it established and ordained by the ...y aforesaid, that the duties of City ...ger shall be, to summon in the members ...Corporation, at all regular meetings ...ed by the charter, and at all meetings ...board, convened by order of the Mayor, ...d at the Corporation during the hours ...ness, and to perform such other duties ... to the City Council, as may be required ...by the Mayor, or in his absence by the ...er, or board of Aldermen.

...d be it established and ordained, that ...y Messenger so to be appointed, before ...s upon the duties of his said office, ...ke the following oath or affirmation, as ...e may be: I A. B do swear, or solemnly ...erely and truly declare and affirm, that ...ell and faithfully discharge the duties ... Messenger, within the City of Anna...d its precincts.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

...28, 1838. — 3w

NOTICE.

...meeting of the Commissioners of Primary Schools, for Anne-Arundel county, ...1st instant, the boundary line of District ...o. 12, was altered so as to run "with the ...ding from the Indian Landing to the ...f Patuxent Bridge to the old Severn ... thence down North Run (excluding the ...y of John Reigle) until it intersects a ...w from Bignell's Meeting House—to ...clude the property of John M. Gatti...Israel Davidson." In all other parti...he lines and boundaries shall remain as ...ned on the 28th May, 1830.

...order JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.

...28. — 3w

$30 REWARD.

...AWAY from the subscriber's Farm ...r Queen-Anne, Anne Arundel county, ...dnesday 27th inst. Ne...TOM, who calls him...

...M RIDEOUT,

...twenty-eight years of ...e feet ten or eleven in...gh, dark complexion, ...countenance, and rather down look...oken to; he has a variety of clothing ...llected. Tom has a father living in ...re, by the name of Sam, belonging to ...Zollickoffer who I am induced to think ...him off in March last, as he was appre...in Baltimore by Mr. Edmonson one of ...e officers of that place. I will give ...dollars if taken in this county, and the ...eward if taken out of the county, and ...onable charges paid if secured so that I ...again.

Frederick-Town Herald, and Balti...merican, will copy this and forward ...counts to the subscriber, living near ...lis.

...28. — 3 LEONARD IGLEHART.

...DOLLARS REWARD,

...L be paid for the recovery of my NEGRO LAD, DORSEY, who has ...at home since the Saturday ...g Easter Sunday. He is a...ghteen years old and stout ...a dark complexion and dis...ed by some peculiarity about his eyes, ...o not resemble each other exactly.—...e he has gone towards Washington ...lis. The above sum will be paid for ...him in any jail in the District, or Mr ...and notice given me.

ELIZABETH GWINN.

...ico, St Mary's county.

...14

...CE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

...the subscriber, hath obtained from ...Orphans court of Saint Mary's county ...land, letters of administration on the ... estate of Mary Fenwick, late of said ...deceased. All persons having claims ...the said deceased, are hereby warned ...t the same, with the vouchers thereof, ...bscriber, at or before the 10th day of ...ext, they may otherwise by law be ex...from all benefit of the said estate. ...nder my hand this 13th day of April.

...ENEDICT I. FENWICK, Adm'r.

...21, 1831.

JUST RECEIVED

...D FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

...LAW'S TWO LETTERS

Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor.

Price Twenty-five Cents.

...E CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC,

...1831—Price 6¼ Cents.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1831. NO. 20

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

IN CHANCERY,

March term, 1831.

Charles Salmon

vs.

Elizabeth Clagett, Edmund Clagett, Richard Clagett, Samuel A. Clagett, John W. Clagett, Thomas Clagett, Mary Clagett and, William Clagett, and Charles Roe executor of Henry Roe Junior.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain land, negroes, and other personal estate, mortgaged by the defendants Elizabeth, Edmund, Richard, Samuel, John, and Thomas Clagett, to the complainant, to compel the execution of a commission heretofore ordered, on the application of the defendants Mary and William, by their guardian Edmund, for the partition of the real estate of William Clagett deceased, and to obtain an injunction restraining the defendant Charles Roe, executor of Henry Roe Junior, from levying a fieri facias on certain property in the bill mentioned, and if levied prohibiting the sale thereof until the further order of this court. The bill among other things states, that the defendant Thomas Clagett, having a short time previous to the twenty second day of September eighteen hundred and twenty seven, engaged in business in the city of Baltimore as a merchant, the complainant undertook to give credit to and to become surety and endorser on notes drawn by the said Thomas, in the prosecution of his said business, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and that with a view and for the purpose of indemnifying the complainant against all loss which the complainant might incur by reason of such credit and engagements, the said Thomas, and his mother Elizabeth, and his brothers Edmund, Richard, John and Samuel, executed in due form of law a deed of mortgage bearing date the twenty second day of September eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, whereby they conveyed to the complainant all their estate, right, title and interest, of in and out of all that tract or parcel of land lying in Anne Arundel county, called Poplar Bottom, being the real estate of which William Clagett, and also all the right, title and interest, of the said Elizabeth, Edmund, Samuel, John, and Thomas Clagett, in and to the personal estate of which the said William Clagett died possessed, consisting of Negroes, Horses and Cattle, which said land and personal estate, at the time of the said conveyance and now, is in the possession and occupation of the said Elizabeth and Edmund Clagett. The bill further states, that the complainant, in pursuance of his said agreement with the said Thomas Clagett, at various times between the date of the said mortgage, and the twelfth day of May eighteen hundred twenty eight, did give credit to the said Thomas Clagett for goods sold and money loaned, and did endorse divers notes drawn by the said Thomas Clagett, and did become drawer of divers other notes which were afterwards negotiated for the accommodation and benefit of the said Thomas Clagett, and that upon a statement of accounts between the complainant and the said Thomas Clagett, he was indebted to the complainant, for goods sold, in the sum of ten thousand eight hundred and six dollars and seventy cents, for money loaned in the sum of three thousand two hundred and seventy dollars, and on account of endorsements and other liabilities contracted by the complainant for and on account of the said Thomas Clagett, in the sum of twenty four hundred and eleven dollars and sixty four cents, the whole amount being on the day last mentioned sixteen thousand four hundred and eleven dollars and sixty four cents. The bill further states, that certain goods, wares and merchandises, and debts, were heretofore to wit, on or about the twenty sixth day of May in the year last mentioned, transferred by the said Thomas Clagett, and certain persons acting as his trustees, to the complainant, the proceeds of which the complainant was to apply to the payment of the debts due by the said Thomas Clagett to divers individuals, and the complainants claim so far as the said property would extend; that the proceeds of said property have been applied in the manner required by said agreement, and have been found insufficient for that purpose, and the complainant charges, that there is now due to him the sum of nine thousand two hundred and nine dollars and fifty four cents, with interest. The bill further states, that the complainant, being ignorant of the description of the personal property, and of the number, ages and sex, of the negroes, and the amount of the other personal property intended to be conveyed to him by the said mortgage under the general words used therein, and apprehending that the mortgagors would remove the same beyond the reach of the complainant and of this court, filed his bill in this court on the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, praying a discovery of the number, ages and sex, of the several negroes, and the number and description of the horses and cattle intended to be conveyed by said mortgage, and for an injunction prohibiting and restraining the said mortgagors from selling, disposing, removing and concealing, the whole or any part of the personal property intended to be conveyed by the said mortgage; on which such proceedings were had, that on the thirtieth day of December eighteen hundred and thirty, a decree was passed prohibiting, enjoining and restraining, the said mortgagors, from selling, concealing or removing, beyond the jurisdiction of this court, the negro men slaves, Kitt, Adam, Daniel, Stephen and Tom, and the negro woman slaves, Sukey, Milley, Jinny and Polly, and from five to ten negro children slaves, four Horses, four Oxen, and four Cows, or any other of the mortgaged property in their or any of their possession, until the further order of this court, on any bill which may be filed by the said complainant to foreclose the said mortgage, or on any bill by the defendants to redeem the said property, which said proceedings are prayed to be taken as part of this bill. The bill further states, that heretofore to wit, on the twenty fourth day of November eighteen hundred and twenty eight, the defendants Mary Clagett and William Clagett, by Edmund Clagett their guardian, and a certain Henry Roe Junior, filed their bill of complaint against this complainant, and the said Elizabeth Clagett, John W. Clagett, Richard H. Clagett, Samuel A. Clagett, and Thomas Clagett, alleging that they the said William Clagett and Mary Clagett were two of the children of the said William Clagett, deceased, and as such entitled to shares of the real and personal estate of the said deceased. That the said William and Mary had, for a considerable space of time, attended the school of the said Henry Roe, Junior, and they or their estates had become indebted to the said Henry Roe, the said Mary in the sum of twenty nine dollars and fifty cents, and the said William in the sum of seventy seven dollars and seventy five cents, which had been allowed by the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, and ordered to be paid out of their principal estates, and praying for payment of the several sums of money due to the complainant out of the personal estate of the said William Clagett, deceased, and for a partition of the real estate of the said William Clagett, deceased, among his heirs; upon which such proceedings were had, that on the twenty fourth day of September eighteen hundred and twenty nine, a decree was passed by this court directing the said Elizabeth Clagett to pay, or to bring into this court to be paid to the said Henry Roe, jr. the sum of one hundred and seven dollars and twenty five cents, with interest thereon from the twenty fourth day of November eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and also directing the said Elizabeth Clagett to pay, or to bring into this court to be paid to the said Mary Clagett, the sum of two hundred and thirty two dollars and seventy two cents for her distributive share of her deceased father William Clagett's personal estate, in the hands of the said Elizabeth Clagett, as administratrix, and also directing the said Elizabeth Clagett to pay, or bring into this court to be paid to the said William Clagett, the sum of one hundred and eighty four dollars and seventy five cents, for his distributive share of his deceased father William Clagett's personal estate, in the hands of the said Elizabeth Clagett as administratrix, and also directing a commission to be issued to John W. Duvall—and authorising them, or any four or three of them, to enter upon, walk over and survey, the said real estate, and value the same, and divide the same into seven equal parts, if in their opinion the same be susceptible of such division, and if in their opinion the same would not admit of such division, to divide the same into as many parts as they should deem most advantageous to the parties concerned, having regard to quantity and quality. The bill further states, that although more than a year has passed since the date of the last mentioned decree, yet that the said William Clagett and Mary Clagett, have done nothing therein, and the complainant is advised that he can compel them to execute the said decree for partition. The bill further states, the said Henry Roe, junior, is dead and that the defendant Charles Roe, as his executor, filed a petition in the said cause on the ninth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty, praying that the said decree may be revived, on which decree passed on the eighteenth day of January eighteen hundred and thirty one, reviving the said decree, and requiring the defendants in the said cause, and every of them, to pay to the said Charles Roe as executor of the said Henry Roe deceased, the sums of money which by the said decree they were respectively required to pay to him. The bill further states, that the said Charles Roe has lately taken out a writ of fieri facias for the amount directed to be paid to him as executor of the said Henry Roe, which he is about to levy on the personal property in the hands of the said Elizabeth Clagett, administratrix of William Clagett, to the manifest injury of the complainant. The bill further states, that the time limited by the said mortgage for the indemnification of the complainant has passed, that no part of the sum of money which became due to the complainant by reason of his advances and other engagements for the said Thomas Clagett, on the faith of said mortgage, has been refunded to him, but that the sum of nine thousand two hundred and nine dollars and fifty four cents with interest, remains due. The bill further states that the property will be inadequate to the payment of the mortgage, and without a division thereof his loss will be proportionably greater. The bill further states, that the said Mary Clagett and William Clagett, are infants, under the age of twenty one years; and that the said Charles Roe resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon this 28th day of April 1831 on motion of the complainants solicitor, by Theodorick Bland Chancellor, adjudged and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis once in each of three successive weeks before the fourth day of June next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the substance and object of this bill, in order that the said defendant may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the fourth day of October next, to answer the premises, and shew cause, if any he have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy

Test, RAMSAY WATERS.

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 5, 1831

IN CHANCERY.

April 30th, 1831.

Nicholas Brice, surviving trustee of James Brice,

vs

Fredus Price and others.

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a resale of part of the real estate of James Brice, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. The bill states, that by authority of an act of the legislature of Maryland passed at Dec. session 1802, chapter 67, and an order of the chancellor founded thereon, dated the 2d day of June in the following year, Nicholas Carroll of the city of Annapolis, who is since deceased, and the complainant Nicholas Brice, were appointed trustees to sell the real estate of the said James Brice, situate in Cecil county of this state; that the said trustees, in pursuance of their trust, and preparatory to the sale, caused the said real estate to be surveyed and divided into five several parcels, and a plot thereof to be made, on which said parcels were delineated, and their respective contents in acres put down, and on or about the 8th day of October 1804, agreeably to their advertisement, exposed all of said lands to sale; at which said sale a certain Benjamin Price became the purchaser of the Parcel designated on said plot by No. 5, and Gassaway Watkins of that which was designated by No. 2 that said Watkins departed this life intestate, sometime in the year 1808 or 1809, without having paid the purchase money for the said land, and on application to this court by Richard Basset, one of said Watkin's securities and others, the chancellor at December term 1809, decreed the sale of all the said Watkin's equitable interest in said lands to satisfy the balance of the purchase money due thereon to said trustees, and appointed George Smith, who had married the widow of said Watkins, trustee to make said sale—that said Smith, on or about the 9th day of April 1810, offered the said lands for sale, and sold the same to a certain Peregrine Ward, who gave his bond with Benjamin Price before named as his security, to the said trustee, for payment of the purchase money—that the said George Smith, trustee of said Watkins, shortly after said sale settled with complainant the claim of said James Brice's trustee against Watkins' estate, and for payment assigned the bond he had taken from the said Ward and Price; that said Ward purchased said land at the last mentioned sale for and at the request of said Price, the latter of whom went on to pay for the same, but departed this life, some time in the year 1815, before he had completed it, intestate, leaving a widow Elizabeth, and to whom letters were granted, and the following children his heirs at law, namely John C. Price, Fredus Price, Benjamin Price, and Assenath Price—that the said John C. Price shortly after also died intestate, leaving two female children Rebecca and Sarah Price his heiresses at law—that the said Fredus Price, and his nieces the said Rebecca and Sarah, are now the only heirs of the said Bejamin Price, and of his deceased children before named.

It is thereupon, this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1831. Ordered, That a copy of this order be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in some one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis, before the 30th day of May next, to the end that the said Rebecca, and Sarah, who are declared to be non residents of the state of Maryland, may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a Solicitor, on or before the 5th day of September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy

Test, RAMSAY WATERS.

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 5. — 3

HIRELINGS WANTED.

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi annually.

Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. C. LECHLEITNER, at Cape Sable.

May 5. — 3

Just Received

MAXWELL; A Novel, 2 vols.
DE L'ORME; A Novel, 2 vols.
WALTER COLTON; A Novel, 2 vols.
ROMANCE OF HISTORY,
SIAMESE TWINS,
FAMILY DYER AND SCOURER,
HOUSE PAINTER'S GUIDE,
HINDS' GROOM'S ORACLE,
SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY; or a Companion to the Bible; being a Geographical and Historical account of the places mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. For Sale by

J. THOMPSON.

May 5.

INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE

AMERICAN REPERTORY,

Of Arts, Sciences, and useful Literature.

THE object of this work is, to furnish in numbers to the rising generation, a Miniature Encyclopædia or General Cabinet, embracing an epitome of the most interesting topics of the age.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge that only which is useful or ornamental.

Second.—To condense matter and language as far as practical utility will admit.

Third.—To systematize and arrange the whole in such a manner, that each and every portion may be turned to at pleasure, without the usual alphabetic order of the several articles, or the trouble of a common index.

The scanty limits here allowed forbid even the enumeration of topics upon which it is believed, the future pages of this work will be usefully occupied—a simple hint at its origin and present design, must therefore suffice.

The example of the bee, in drawing from an almost infinite variety of substances, that only which is adapted to its particular wants and mode of life, to the exclusion of all superfluous or extraneous matter, and the ingenious method pursued in arranging its small, but precious stores, for future use, suggested the idea of a small periodical, of which this is a specimen.

Though the primary aim of the work will be to extract, abstract, and concentrate, within convenient limits, that which is evidently useful—still, whatever is ornamental in literature, science, and the arts, will not be overlooked. Nor will any pains be spared, while endeavouring to draw within these narrow limits the wisdom of the present and the experience of the past, to excite in the minds of our readers a thirst for all that is intrinsically valuable, even beyond the scope of this periodical—particularly by favourable reference to more voluminous publications, to which this will serve as an index.

Another prominent object will be, to furnish the best practical system for accumulating, independently of this work, appropriate mental stores, for the varied purpose of life, in whatever department it may fall. The first few numbers will communicate a practical knowledge of that labour and time saving art, SHORTHAND; after which they will exhibit in their progress, a model place book, to be copied, or imitated, as circumstances shall justify, by all who approve the plan.

As a matter of very great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by prominent words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index may be framed upon the principle of Lock's Common Place Book, which is fully explained in its own proper place.—This will furnish to each reader an infallible key to every part which he may wish to re-examine—and, at the same time, suggest to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by the ultimate saving of time, labour and space; for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who first acquires a facility in short hand writing, and then proceeds to write, daily, upon the plan about to be suggested, can acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other method that has ever been devised.

For illustration—two individuals, in every respect equal, take up a volume of 500 pages—the one hurries through it, in the usual way, and lays it down to be neglected and forgotten; the other takes time while he reads, to deliberate upon each chapter, section, or topic; and while it is fresh in the mind, enters in his place book, agreeably to the plan about to be communicated, the substance, or, at least, the names of important subjects, and the pages where they are found. Upon the completion of the volume, the latter will have drawn out perhaps upon the five pages, a summary of the 500. For most purposes, a perusal of this summary will be as beneficial and satisfactory, as a re perusal of the whole volume, though requiring but 100th part as much time. Having these five pages then, as a general index, or index to the volume, the contents may be referred to, when occasion requires, without loss of time, and all the important facts familiarised, without the drudgery of an entire reperusal. Need the question then be asked, which of the two will make the greatest improvement, the one practising this plan, or the one neglecting it? The result is too obvious to demand a question, or to merit a reply.

The following pages may be looked upon as the brief notes of one practising upon this plan—they present a variety of prominent facts and dates, that cannot fail to call up much other valuable matter not expressed, which, but for these notes could never be recalled by human memory.

It is only necessary, then, to go one step farther, and prepare a key to the place book thus constructed; and all the reading of a long life may be referred to, as easily as a merchant refers to items of debt and credit in his ledger, by the aid of his alphabet, journal, day book, &c. MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

No. 6 North eight Street, Philadelphia; and No. 420 Pearl Street, New York.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.

Jan. 6, 1831.

FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.

The packet ship Havre has put into Newport, having sailed from Havre on the 2d April. Some of the passengers arrived in New-York on Wednesday morning. From the New-York Commercial, Evening Post, American, Journal of Commerce and Daily Advertiser, we make the following extracts:

The passengers report that there was nothing new at the time of sailing, but there was a general expectation of an immediate war.

The accounts are only three days later than before received from Paris, and of course we cannot know the result of the French ultimatum respecting the Austrian occupation of Bologna. The state of the French funds, however, and the universal uneasiness prevalent, indicate that war was the confident expectation of all classes.

The Deputies were engaged in warm discussions relative to "the patriotic associations," as they are called, which thirty-one departments had already entered into. The King's ministers oppose these associations vehemently.

The accounts are decidedly warlike, and the debates in the Chamber of Deputies are angry and violent.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

A private letter, in the Journal du Havre, states that Gen. Gerrard was ready to proceed to the frontier of the Alps with the army, by forced marches. The Austrian Ambassador at Paris had given no reply on the subject of the occupation of Bologna, and said he had received nothing official. It is added that the French Ambassador at Turin informed the Austrian General that his government would consider the occupation of Bologna an act of hostility, unless he immediately evacuated it, which he refused to do without new orders.

It is known that the French government has signified its ultimatum, in the same terms, to the Cabinet of Vienna; and the Courier is to set off with it on Monday morning. In the mean time, troops are to go by forced marches towards the frontier of the Alps; and Marshal Gerard, who will take the command of the army which is to operate on that point, has made all preparations for his departure. News from Vienna is expected with great anxiety. As yet, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, Count d'Appony, has given no explanations; and even says he does not know officially what has passed at Bologna.

Private correspondence in the Havre Journal of April 1st.—Letters received to day from Italy, inform us of the system of vigor adopted by the Austrians since their entrance into Italy. Every one connected with the Chiefs of the Provisional Government, whom they could seize, they threw into prison, and delivered to the milatary commissions. Numerous executions have already taken place.

When M. de Barante, our ambassador at Turin, was informed that the Austrians had entered Bologna, he immediately wrote to the chief of the army that if he did not speedily effect his retreat, the French government would regard his measure as an act of hostility. The general replied that he had executed the orders of his government, and should not retire without new ones.

The Austrian Observer, the government paper in Vienna, congratulates the country upon the pacific character of the new French Ministry. It adds—"The great majority of the French nation concur in these principles. All Europe shares them, government and people. It is only by the preservation of peace, and by the re-establishment of the internal tranquility of states, that the evils which now oppress nations so heavily, can be removed, property secured, trade revived, and credit restored. This is the voice which is now heard all over Europe. The Austrian government openly declares it as its own; and every Austrian who loves his monarch and his country, will render homage to it."

The Gazette of Berlin, received at Paris, on the 31st March, publishes a letter from the Russian head quarters dated Siniera, March 16. It announces that for several days the Russian army had undertaken no new operations, and that it would remain in a state of inaction for some time to come. "It is difficult," says a Paris paper, "from the news which the German prints furnish, respecting events in Poland, to form a very clear idea of the operations of the Russian and Polish troops. The only thing rendered completely certain is, that Diebitsch has met with a resistance which has disconcerted his plans, and that the Russian army is beset by wants of every kind. Of this one may judge, when informed, that according to the last accounts, a glass of brandy cost six rubles at the Russian head quarters, and an egg two. A letter from Warsaw says, that when the Russian prisoners were asked where they thought they were, answered that they were in Belgium and were marching on France."

We find in the Gazette de France, of the 1st April, a resignation by the Compte de Pire, Lieutenant General commanding the second military division, of his membership in the Parisian Association, in consequence as he states, of a communication made to him on the 23d March, by the Minister of War, who suggested that such membership was not compatible with his military duties.