

FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.

GLORIOUS TIDINGS FROM POLAND. ANOTHER RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS—TRIUMPH OF THE REFORMERS IN TRIUMPH—HUMILIATION OF DON MIGUEL.

The ship Pacific, at New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 16th & Liverpool to the 17th May, inclusive. The following important items are furnished by the Commercial Advertiser.

IMPORTANT FROM POLAND.

"God prospers the right!" The invaders of the Gallant Poles have again advanced, and again been repulsed, and the "Balkan Passer" is at length passing backwards towards his own country. The following is a despatch from the Polish Commander, enclosed in a letter from Warsaw of May 2d:

Extract of a letter dated Warsaw, May 2. We have had the Polish army at Milosna again, two miles distant from Warsaw. The following is a despatch from General Skrzynecki:

General Diebitsch had concentrated all his forces, and in person, at the head of his advanced guard, attacked on the 23rd our rear guard near Kuflew. Col. Denbinski commanded the Polish troops in a battle of several hours, against the enemy's overwhelming force, who had 13 pieces of cannon, whilst the Poles had only 4 pieces. The Russian Field Marshal endeavored to surround the Polish right wing with his main army. According to the plan formed by Skrzynecki in the commencement of the campaign, he did not intend giving battle to the overwhelming force of the Russians in that part of the country, which, it appears, is not all advantageous; consequently he gave orders to the troops to retreat to Kostroya, a retreat which was effected. Gen. Gielgud and a part of Gen. Skrzynecki's corps formed a reserve guard at Minsk, which was attacked the following morning at 11 o'clock. The enemy presented a great mass of infantry and cavalry, as well as numerous artillery, but all his attacks were repulsed, after a battle of several hours, which did all honour to Gen. Gielgud, who afterwards retired to his former position. I can assure the National Government that the enemy has not made one prisoner, unless it is the sick of the cholera, which were left in the forests. Yesterday Gen. Uminski, in marching from Okuniew to Stanislawa, at the head of two squadrons of Lublin cavalry (quite new troops) met Gen. Naszaska's cavalry brigade; the squadrons attacked them bravely, and dispersed them. The enemy lost upwards of thirty men and 1 officer killed, and a captain with 72 men and horses were made prisoners. We had 3 officers and 5 soldiers wounded, but not one killed. The detachments sent into the forests continually bring in prisoners of the dispersed brigade.

(Signed) SKRZYNECKI.

Milosna, April 28.

You may depend upon this information, as Skrzynecki never exaggerates, but keeps all his plans secret. It is said that he made a feigned retreat, and wished to bring the Russians to Warsaw again, being a good position for a battle; but Diebitsch thought it better to follow him, and has now retreated faster than he advanced. It is believed that he wishes to get over the Bug again; but if he does the Poles will attend him: They are now following him up.

FOURTH RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

Although we have received authentic intelligence from Poland, and we rejoice to say, of the most cheering kind. The Russian commander-in-chief, who, some months ago, in the plenitude of presumption, pledged himself to his master, that, by a certain day, he would display the Russian eagle in Warsaw, has again been foiled, his plans again deranged, and, with the bulk of his troops, he has been obliged to fall back, in discomfiture and disgrace, before the army of the patriots. This is the fourth time that this haughty conqueror, whose high pretensions have now become a laughing stock even to his own thick-headed followers, has seen his claims to immortality vanish. Of the details of this last advance of the Russians upon Warsaw, and the retreat of the Poles before them, we have the accounts of both sides, and they differ but little from each other. As soon as the first movement from Siedlec, which was Diebitsch's headquarters for some time, denoted an intention on the part of the enemy to advance, Skrzynecki despatched couriers to Warsaw to prepare them for a retreat of the army, and to desire that the place might be put in a condition to sustain a siege, in case the fortune of war should be against the cause in a general engagement. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which the news was received. The citizens renewed their assurances of devotion to their country; and we are told that, in an incredibly short space of time, a new tete-du-pont was constructed at Praga, and a second wall of protection was thrown up by 15,000 men, which was sufficient to shelter the whole of the patriot army. The most influential Senators and citizens went out to join the camp, and every one had reconciled himself to the worst. The retreat, in the mean time, continued, the Poles every where carrying with them the inhabitants of the country, and every description of provisions which could serve as subsistence to the enemy. Upon the 27th, Skrzynecki had reached the capital, and fixed his headquarters there; the bulk of his army was at Milosna, a dozen miles distant. In their retreat they appear to have been greatly harassed by the Russians, and at Minsk an action of some consequence took place, in which the Russians say the Poles lost a considerable number of men; but this is denied by the accounts upon the other side. Arrived at Dembe Wielki, the Russians found

that they could not procure even a little straw for their horses, and the Field Marshal had, therefore, no alternative, but again to sound a retreat, in which he has been pursued by the Poles; and the last account of him is from Moezy, which is beyond Siedlec, the point from which he set out. On the 29th April the whole Polish army had again advanced, and resumed its former positions at Kostroya, and beyond Siencia. On the 30th the Polish army advanced, and the vanguard was in the morning at Kaluzyn. The effect of this retrograde movement must be highly favourable to the patriot cause, for, besides its influence upon the still wavering provinces of Russian Poland, it proves that the subsistence of the Russian army is entirely dependent upon their supplies in the rear, and these may be intercepted by the insurgents.

The only drawback to this exhilarating news is the statement (of which the accuracy is no longer questionable) of cholera morbus prevailing amongst the Polish troops. It is said, however, to be abating of its virulence and mortality.

UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

The following articles of intelligence are from the government paper, published at Warsaw. The first purports to be an abridgement of a long official report from the Generalissimo, whose headquarters were again at Lombrzew, near Kaluzyn.

The State Gazette gives a long official report of the Generalissimo, dated Lombrzew, May 2, as a supplement to a report of April 27, and extracts as follows: He relates the advance of the Russians from Siedlec, the action near Minsk, in which Gen. Gielgud so greatly distinguished himself, and did not retreat according to his instructions, till the enemy brought forward large masses of fresh troops, and then retreated in good order, repelling all the attacks made on him. Our loss was three officers, 23 soldiers and privates, killed and eight officers, and 134 soldiers and privates wounded.

The enemy's loss, the General says, was far greater from the well-directed fire of the Polish artillery; the General then mentions that he intended to have fought a battle at Dembe, if the enemy had offered it, which seemed to be his intention, as his movements were not to be accounted for on any other supposition; yet, in the night of the 29th, the enemy began to retreat, followed by our vanguard, which took many prisoners. In the night of the 30th Lieut. Szewski, with 30 Chasseurs surprised and attacked the camp of a whole regiment of Cossacks, some of whom were killed, some made prisoners, and the remainder dispersed in the forests. The General in Chief complains of the ravages committed in some places by the Russians, and says that some Physicians sent to the hospitals for the cholera patients at Minsk, had been taken as prisoners of war; he adds, however, that he must do justice to the humanity of several of the Russian Generals; their Field Marshal Diebitsch, finding fifty wounded Poles at Minsk, had given orders that the greatest care should be taken of them; and the behaviour of General Kreutz to the officers of Sierawski's corps whom he had taken prisoners, has been truly noble. The General then communicates General Dwernicki's report from his camp near Kolokod, dated April 24—This report relates to an action at Boroniel, on the 18th of April, against General Radziwillo's corps, which is here stated to have consisted of 12,000 infantry and cavalry, with twenty two pieces of cannon. General Dwernicki says the enemy lost eight pieces of cannon, many killed, 900 wounded, and 100 prisoners—his own loss was two officers severely wounded, and fifty men taken prisoners or killed, and eight officers and sixty men wounded. There being now nothing to hinder my advance (so concludes the report) I passed the night on the field, marched on the 20th at day break to Brestelwa, where I passed the night unopposed, and encamped at Chylny. On the 21st, in the morning, I arrived at Radziwillo, on the 22d at Taraz, and on the 23d in Kolokod.

The State Gazette also contains the following news—On the 3d the Polish headquarters advanced, and skirmishes are said to have taken place at some points. On the 29th Colonel Malkosiewicz, with a division of his regiment, crossed the Vistula from Solec to Kamien, and dispersed a detachment of forty or fifty of the enemy's cavalry. At Lublin there is a great mortality among the Jews. The Russians have converted a convent into a hospital for those who have the cholera. Many of the Lithuanians whom we have made prisoners have taken part in our late actions with the Russians. The anniversary of the Constitution of the 3d of May, 1791, was kept in small private circles. Public festivities have been judged dangerous on account of the cholera. The Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and the National Government dined together, and a collection was made for the sick in the hospitals, and for the distressed inhabitants of the right bank of the Vistula.

It was reported at Warsaw on the 1st of May, that the Russians had retreated from Siedlec, and left there 10,000 sick. The latest accounts say that Colonel Lewinski, who commands a separate detachment, has made himself master of Olenka, and totally defeated the corps of General Sacken. Diebitsch is retreating with his whole army to the Bug, over which river he has thrown bridges.

The Warsaw Courier says, "All the accounts received in Warsaw, agree that the Russian army is retreating at all points. Count Fiedro, one of our officers, is said to have fallen in action with the Cossacks." The London Courier of the 14th states that authentic accounts of the retreat of the Russian army had been received: "The motive assigned by Gen. Diebitsch in the want of provisions, and the degenerate cholera morbus was making frightful ravages

states of the country which he had invaded; but we are enabled to state positively that the army, which can no longer contend against the Poles, who were comparatively suffering from disease."

From the Warsaw Gazette.

BRADY, April 31.—The terror that prevails among the Russians is beyond description—all fly to our town, and besides carriages loaded with private effects of the civil officers, four hundred and fifty wagons laden with leather and wax, have arrived here. The Russian eagles on the frontiers have been every where taken down and broken to pieces, and the Polish eagles set up instead. Many Russians have concealed themselves in our forests, near Radziwillo; on the other hand, detachments of our hussars and infantry have been ordered thither. All Brody is in motion—the victory of the Poles has caused extraordinary joy.—The wounded Polish soldiers are kindly assisted here. In every house at Sokal there is a hospital for wounded Poles.

Accounts from Brody, of the 26th April, in the same paper (the Warsaw State Gazette) say, "The Poles left Radziwillo on the 23d; and Dwernicki, with his corps, turned towards Kamirac. On the 25th, it is said, there was a trifling action, near Kolokod, to the advantage of the Poles. On the same day, a part of the Russian custom-house officers and troops, that had taken refuge at Brody, returned to Radziwillo, under an Austrian escort. The baggage, however, still remains on the frontier, because the return of the Poles is every moment expected."

The Warsaw Gazette says that Field-Marshal Diebitsch has sent through General Lewandowski 100 ducats to each of the Russian officers now in the hospitals of Warsaw. The same paper says that the Russian General Nassaska was severely wounded in the action of Stalaszow.

The Prussian State Gazette—the German organ of the Russians—says:—The attack on General Gielgud's division near Minsk, proved particularly disastrous to the Russians; not less so to the unfortunate inhabitants, nearly the whole of the town having been burnt down. Last Saturday three Russian artillery officers, a Captain and two Lieutenants, entered our army. Many of the Russian prisoners, who have been at their own desire incorporated into our ranks, have already received decorations in consequence of their gallant conduct in some of the late engagements. The last letters from Zamose, speak of a convoy of Russian prisoners, brought into the fortress by a party of Volhynia insurgents.

Russian Account of the Retreat.

The Prussian State Gazette of May 6th, gives the following account of the advance of their troops upon Minsk.—of the defeat of the Poles there—and of the subsequent retrograde movement, for want of an enemy to fight, and food to eat:—

"We have news from the Russian headquarters at Minsk of 28th April, one day later than the preceding. These accounts relate the particulars of the advance of the army from Siedlec, in which little of importance occurred. Near Minsk however, there was a very sharp action between the Russian vanguard and the rear of the Polish army, in which the Poles are said to have lost several hundred killed, besides wounded and prisoners; the loss of the Russians was 20 killed, and, at the most, 100 wounded. Among the latter is General Scobelew, commander of the second division of the 1st corps, who had an arm carried off by a cannon ball.

"The enemy retreated towards Stranslawow. The Russian vanguard pushed forward towards Dembe Wilkie.—Gen. Uminski has also retreated from the vicinity of Wengrow. "Among the Polish prisoners are some hundreds labouring under the cholera. The disorder appears to abate in violence, although there are some cases where death is very sudden. Many patients soon recover, and there are several divisions of troops in which there were some patients, but the disorder has not been propagated by infection. The report concludes as follows: As the army of the rebels has every where shown but little inclination to accept the battle which was offered to it; and the whole country, in which the Russian army is now, has already been the theatre of war, and is so entirely exhausted that even a little straw is scarcely to be had, the Russian army will return to its former positions, and in the sequel, when its subsistence has been secured for a long time will find means to compel the rebels to a battle which will decide the fate of their country.

"The advance of the Russian army must have convinced the Poles that their advantages obtained in the beginning of this month are not so decisive as the enthusiastic reports of their Journals represent them."

MOVEMENTS OF DWERNICKI.

The papers before us prove that the story of the defeat and capture of Gen. Radziz, by Gen. Dwernicki, was incorrect. That this enterprising officer had gained some advantages over the Russian corps previous to the 25th of April, appears to be well ascertained. In reference to an affair which occurred on the 18th at Boroniel, the General reports officially that the enemy's force consisted of 12,000 infantry and cavalry, with 22 pieces of cannon, and that their loss was eight pieces of cannon, many killed, 800 wounded, and 100 prisoners. Another account, dated the 23d, from Lemberg, says: "The day before yesterday Dwernicki was at Dubno, after having been engaged with the enemy, on the 19th inst. near Beresteizko, and yesterday he was expected at Krzemieniec. The trophies of his victory are said to consist of 2,000 prisoners and 18 pieces of artillery. The Russians had it also in contemplation to drive a small detachment of Dwernicki's corps out of Radziwillo. With this view they concealed a strong force, with five field pieces, in the forest, but the ambush was discovered in time, and the whole of them taken together, without striking a blow."

Still the accounts are very contradictory, and the latter ones very unfavourable to Dwernicki.

Accounts from Podgorze, in Galicia, of the 1st May, say that General Dwernicki, being pressed by several Russian corps, had requested the Commander of the Imperial Austrian troops on the frontiers of Galicia to allow him a free passage to go to Zamose, which was of course refused.

At Berlin, May 8, one account stated that Dwernicki, finding his retreat cut off by a superior Russian force, had boldly marched across the Gallician territory back to Zamose.—Diebitsch's late advance to Minsk is said to have cost him a loss of 300 men, among whom were three Generals.

The Prussian State Gazette, of May 9th, contains the following:—According to letters from Vienna, of May 3, news had been received there that General Dwernicki, with his corps, had retired from Volhynia into Galicia, and had laid down his arms; the particulars are expected.

Upon this the Journal des Debats remarks:—"Our Augsburg correspondent, informs us that the report of Dwernicki's defeat had been transmitted to Vienna by a commercial courier, but that it required confirmation. It may have happened that his rear guard alone received a check, whilst the General was pushing forward with his principal force."

But in a postscript to the London Morning Herald of the 16th May, announcing Paris papers of the 14th, which is the latest continental date, it is stated that "the Russian Headquarters, on the 2nd of May, were at Taravie, beyond Siedlec," and that "the reported defeat of Dwernicki in Volhynia, rather receives confirmation."

DEFEAT AND FLIGHT OF DWERNICKI.

The London Times of the 16th publishes a postscript dated at 4 o'clock in the morning, announcing the receipt by an express from Paris, of the papers of the preceding day, viz: the 15th. These are the latest advices. The defeat of Dwernicki, and his retreat into Austria, and the surrender of his troops, is confirmed as follows:—

Letters from Vienna of the 5th inst. confirm the accounts of the disaster of General Dwernicki's corps, which was endeavouring to operate by a desperate coup de main in Volhynia. The gallant officer, who was left exposed after General Sirawski's defeat, of the combined attacks of the Russian Generals Rodiger and Roth, had no alternative on the night of the 30th ult. or 1st inst. but to take refuge in Austrian Galicia, at Klabanowa, near Zharasz, whither he was pursued by the Russians, until a squadron of Austrian hussars interposed between the combatants, and enforced the neutrality of their province. The Russians apologized, and retired. The Poles were to surrender their arms, and be cantoned wherever the Austrian Government assigned them quarters.

The following letter from Paris of May 14 (evening) gives the latest views upon the subject from the French capital:—

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Saturday evening, May 14. The accounts received by the French government from the different Courts of Europe are entirely pacific. There will be a general amnesty throughout the Italian states for the parties who were engaged in their political convulsions, and even Russia, by the courier which arrived yesterday, promises moderation in extinguishing the insurrection of Poland. I have seen letters within the last day or two from the Envoy who has just returned from London to Warsaw, in which he speaks highly of the interest expressed by Lord Palmerston for the fate of Poland, and the determination avowed by that Minister to interpose in conjunction with other friendly powers to secure at least the fulfilment of the treaty of Vienna, which guaranteed a constitution for Poland. The Austrian Minister in London, in his interviews upon this subject with Lord Palmerston, when speaking of the Polish resistance, always used the term *anarchie* (rash enterprise) and as Count Pozzo di Borgo has uniformly done here, declared that until their arms were laid down the Emperor Nicholas could not listen to any terms of accommodation.

It is not expected here that General Diebitsch will be able to force the intrenchments before Praga, and the general military opinion is, that he will attempt the capture of Warsaw, on the opposite side of the Vistula. His army suffers dreadfully for the want of provisions, as the country has been laid waste on his line of march. The Russian officers, who are prisoners in Warsaw, have even found it difficult to drain small supplies from the military chest of their commander, although the Berlin papers speak highly of the amount of ducats which he has remitted to his captive comrades.

All is quiet at this moment in Paris; and the city is not, it seems, to be exposed to another row, until the anniversary of the barricades, in July. If the lovers of disorder should *donner l'ida* execute this three months' truce, it will be a longer space of tranquillity than they have allowed the inhabitants during the last year.

PORTUGAL. Miguel has exhibited his utter folly and imbecility, as was necessarily expected. An English squadron appeared off the Tagus on the 26th. On the day preceding, the English Consul General received despatches by a demanding on behalf of his government, that the Judge Conservator do Porto, Caneiro and Sa, should be dismissed, and the one elected by the resident British merchants recognised, and the recognition officially published in the Lisbon Gazette.—that the Captain of the Diana frigate, who detained the St. Helena several magistrates who have violated the rights of British subjects, should be dismissed, and others recommended—that several soldiers should be punished and their officers

dismissed for the same causes, and that publication should be made for various crimes at the custom house, and also to a pamphlet in the nature of a violent demand for unlawful arrests and detentions. General was instructed that the demands admitted of modification or negotiation, these demands, humiliating as they must have been to the arrogant but helpless French, were speedily complied with, and announcements of the dismissal of the officers complained of appeared in his own official gazette on the 6th of May. He had been allowed exactly six days for consideration. The Morning Post says:—

"At the first summons his dastardly soul sunk within him: all the efforts of Count de Saldanha, a Minister of his guilty pleasure, the empty parade of a few additional grenadiers, the Castle of Lisbon, could not reassure him, and before the expiration of the allotted term Don Miguel surrendered at discretion. It is a great triumph for English interests in Portugal, but, unfortunately, nothing for the general cause of humanity and liberty. Had miscreant been more strongly advised to resist, his obstinacy and his usurpation might have met with a common punishment; but the matter now stands, there is too much reason to fear that his cowardly temporality will screen him a little longer from a merited retribution, and subject Portugal still to his domination. Something, however, he expected from the American and French squadrons, which have still remained to settle with him, and which are averring about the mouth of the Tagus, with respect to ourselves, this victory can excite no exultation, for there is no honor in triumphing over a coward; but it necessarily evokes feelings of surprise, indignation, and disgust, that an abominable ruler, who has taken this easily, should be suffered by the tedious politics of any Administration to attain such a consistency as that of Don Miguel has done."

It would also appear that Miguel had complied with the demands of the French government. The Messenger des Chambres of the 17th says:—

The Finistère Journal of Bordeaux contains the following article:—"We learn from Don Miguel he has agreed to give France satisfaction and indemnities she requires. This will sufficiently explain the suspension of the levy of marines ordered by the Minister of the Naval Department, and prove that Government that France shall be respected and obeyed every time she assumes an attitude worthy of herself."

At a late meeting of the Anne-Arundel Colonization Society, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Reverend Clergy of Anne-Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, of all denominations, be requested to introduce the subject of Colonization in their discourses upon the Sabbath preceding the 4th of July next, and take up a collection in aid of the objects of the Society.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—I was one of a large congregation who listened, last Friday evening, to a discourse on TEMPERANCE, delivered in St. Anne's Church, by the Rev. Dr. WATT, of Baltimore. I cannot refrain from expressing my very high gratification, in that most eloquent appeal, as well as my conviction of the great benefits which must result from such a mode of promoting such a cause. I believe no reflecting person could have gone away from the Church, without renewed resolutions to do what may lie in his power, to advance these common interests of society; and it is known, that several individuals were gained to the cause, who, before, had hesitated in regard to the expediency of such associations.—The Society has solicited a copy of the discourse for publication, and, when printed, it cannot fail to become a more extensive and permanent auxiliary to the friends of Temperance through the union, who now number themselves to the amount of several hundreds of thousands. The well ascertained facts, on which the Temperance question now rests, are perfectly astounding, and they only need to be brought fairly before an intelligent people, to induce them to concentrate their efforts to perpetuate and enhance the good that has already been done. We can scarcely look to any quarter of our common country, without discovering benefits that have been realized. And one can hardly propose to himself a nobler triumph, than he may enjoy, to reclaim by his example or influence, one single intemperate person. When I look on a drunkard, the words of the Saviour of Men strike me most impressively—"Fear not them that kill the body, but are not able to kill the Soul; but rather fear Him, who, after he hath killed the body, is able to destroy both Body and Soul in Hell." In the many present penalties of his transgression, which the intemperate suffers, we see that the body is undergoing a killing more loathsome than any other which can be imagined.—But when we look further, and reflect that these external indications are only the evidence of the more horrible death that is prevailing within, we may well fear, that its work will not be done, till it shall "destroy the soul in Hell." And if I were to select, among the many blessings of Temperance Associations, the most important one for which my gratitude is greatest to the Giver of all good, I should name their effect on the young, and especially the youth in Seminaries of Learning. The young are the hope of the country, and improvement begun there, will be felt, through a wide sphere of action, if not by future generations. Indeed, the friends of the cause have every encouragement to go forward.—The efforts that are making to perpetuate its influence, must, and are long, will become National.

Annapolis, June 18, 1831.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1831.

THURSDAY, 16th June.—The Court met—present Buchanan, Chief Justice, Earle, Martin, and Archer, Justices. The cases of Fridge vs. State, use of Kirk, cross appeal, No. 155, 156, were argued by R. B. Magruder for Fridge, and by R. Johnson for the State. FRIDAY, 17th June.—Dorsey, J. appeared in Court. The argument of the above case was concluded by R. B. Magruder for Fridge, Hamilton vs. Jones, No. 42, was taken up by consent, and argued by A. C. Magruder for the appellant, and by R. Johnson for the appellee. Hangerford vs. Bourne, No. 109, was also by consent, argued by Boyle for the appellant. SATURDAY, June 18th. The Court met—Present as on Friday. The argument of No. 109, Hangerford vs. Bourne, was concluded by A. C. Magruder and Brewer, for the Appellee, and Tancy, (Attorney General) for the Appellant. On application, Henry M. Bragyer, Esq. of Charles county, was admitted as an Attorney of this Court. MONDAY, June 20th.—The Court met—Present as Saturday. No. 156, Allen Thomas' lessee, vs. Grodfrey, Ellicott, et. al.—

BY-LAW.

A By-Law respecting certain Streets, Lanes and Wharfs. Passed June 14, 1831. SECTION 1st. Be it established by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, That a street running from Prince-George's street to the Market Square, between the lot owned and occupied by the heirs and representatives of the late John Randall, Esq. and the lot owned and occupied by Samuel Peacor, Esq. and Alexander Todd, be and the same is hereby declared to be a public street and highway, and shall hereafter be known and designated by the name of Randall's Street.

SECTION 2d. And be it further established by the authority aforesaid, That a street, five feet wide, the west side whereof shall bind on and run with the east side of the lot owned and now tenanted by John Alexander, to run parallel with the said Randall street, and from Prince George's street to the public dock, and be and the same hereby opened, appropriated and declared to be a public street and highway, and shall hereafter be known and designated by the name of Water Street.

SECTION 3d. And be it established by the authority aforesaid, That Creigh Street, heretofore opened and laid down, running from Prince-George's street to the public dock, extended to fifty feet in width, measuring from the front of the Tobacco Warehouse lately erected, and that the ground, so to be appropriated from the public lot, and declared to be a part of said street and public highway, known and designated as Creigh Street.

SECTION 4th. And be it further established by the authority aforesaid, That a lot heretofore upon Prince-George's street, extending from Water street to Creigh street, and measuring fifty feet deep towards the public dock, and that all the residue of the lot owned by the Corporation of the city of Annapolis, lying between said reserved lot and the public dock, be and the same is hereby opened, appropriated, and made a public street, wharf and dock way, subject however to all the laws, ordinances and enactments, which now do or shall hereafter exist, relating to wharves—and that the same be hereafter known and designated by the name of City Wharf No. 2.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

June 21.

BY-LAW.

An Additional Supplement to the By-Laws appointing a Treasurer to the Corporation. Passed June 13, 1831. BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the City of Annapolis, that the duty of the Treasurer to the Corporation, for the current year, and annually thereafter, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1831, to two hundred dollars; and that all provisions any by-law inconsistent with the provisions of this supplement, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

June 21.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, June 28, 1831.

We are authorized and requested to say, that George Cooke declines being a Candidate for the Legislature, for Anne-Arundel county.

The Officers of the State Temperance Society, are requested to meet at the Methodist Church in this City, on Friday the 24th inst. at 5 o'clock; P. M. The following gentlemen are the Officers residing in Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, Daniel Murray, A. C. Magruder, Dr. H. Clode, Dr. J. Ridgely, Dr. R. G. Stockett, Rev. J. G. Blanchard, Rev. N. J. Watkins, Rev. J. Decker, Jeremiah Hughes, Samuel Ridout, Louis Gassaway, John Sellman, Dan John Ridout, Thos. S. Alexander, A. Randall. Officers not residing here, but now in the City, are the Hon. Stevenson Archer, President. F. Anderson, Gen. W. H. Marriott, D. Hoffman, Vice-Presidents, and U. S. Heath, C. F. Mayer, Managers. Annapolis, June 21, 1831.

At a late meeting of the Anne-Arundel Colonization Society, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Reverend Clergy of Anne-Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, of all denominations, be requested to introduce the subject of Colonization in their discourses upon the Sabbath preceding the 4th of July next, and take up a collection in aid of the objects of the Society.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—I was one of a large congregation who listened, last Friday evening, to a discourse on TEMPERANCE, delivered in St. Anne's Church, by the Rev. Dr. WATT, of Baltimore. I cannot refrain from expressing my very high gratification, in that most eloquent appeal, as well as my conviction of the great benefits which must result from such a mode of promoting such a cause. I believe no reflecting person could have gone away from the Church, without renewed resolutions to do what may lie in his power, to advance these common interests of society; and it is known, that several individuals were gained to the cause, who, before, had hesitated in regard to the expediency of such associations.—The Society has solicited a copy of the discourse for publication, and, when printed, it cannot fail to become a more extensive and permanent auxiliary to the friends of Temperance through the union, who now number themselves to the amount of several hundreds of thousands. The well ascertained facts, on which the Temperance question now rests, are perfectly astounding, and they only need to be brought fairly before an intelligent people, to induce them to concentrate their efforts to perpetuate and enhance the good that has already been done. We can scarcely look to any quarter of our common country, without discovering benefits that have been realized. And one can hardly propose to himself a nobler triumph, than he may enjoy, to reclaim by his example or influence, one single intemperate person. When I look on a drunkard, the words of the Saviour of Men strike me most impressively—"Fear not them that kill the body, but are not able to kill the Soul; but rather fear Him, who, after he hath killed the body, is able to destroy both Body and Soul in Hell." In the many present penalties of his transgression, which the intemperate suffers, we see that the body is undergoing a killing more loathsome than any other which can be imagined.—But when we look further, and reflect that these external indications are only the evidence of the more horrible death that is prevailing within, we may well fear, that its work will not be done, till it shall "destroy the soul in Hell." And if I were to select, among the many blessings of Temperance Associations, the most important one for which my gratitude is greatest to the Giver of all good, I should name their effect on the young, and especially the youth in Seminaries of Learning. The young are the hope of the country, and improvement begun there, will be felt, through a wide sphere of action, if not by future generations. Indeed, the friends of the cause have every encouragement to go forward.—The efforts that are making to perpetuate its influence, must, and are long, will become National.

Annapolis, June 18, 1831.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1831.

THURSDAY, 16th June.—The Court met—present Buchanan, Chief Justice, Earle, Martin, and Archer, Justices. The cases of Fridge vs. State, use of Kirk, cross appeal, No. 155, 156, were argued by R. B. Magruder for Fridge, and by R. Johnson for the State. FRIDAY, 17th June.—Dorsey, J. appeared in Court. The argument of the above case was concluded by R. B. Magruder for Fridge, Hamilton vs. Jones, No. 42, was taken up by consent, and argued by A. C. Magruder for the appellant, and by R. Johnson for the appellee. Hangerford vs. Bourne, No. 109, was also by consent, argued by Boyle for the appellant. SATURDAY, June 18th. The Court met—Present as on Friday. The argument of No. 109, Hangerford vs. Bourne, was concluded by A. C. Magruder and Brewer, for the Appellee, and Tancy, (Attorney General) for the Appellant. On application, Henry M. Bragyer, Esq. of Charles county, was admitted as an Attorney of this Court. MONDAY, June 20th.—The Court met—Present as Saturday. No. 156, Allen Thomas' lessee, vs. Grodfrey, Ellicott, et. al.—

BY-LAW.

A By-Law respecting certain Streets, Lanes and Wharfs. Passed June 14, 1831. SECTION 1st. Be it established by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, That a street running from Prince-George's street to the Market Square, between the lot owned and occupied by the heirs and representatives of the late John Randall, Esq. and the lot owned and occupied by Samuel Peacor, Esq. and Alexander Todd, be and the same is hereby declared to be a public street and highway, and shall hereafter be known and designated by the name of Randall's Street.

SECTION 2d. And be it further established by the authority aforesaid, That a street, five feet wide, the west side whereof shall bind on and run with the east side of the lot owned and now tenanted by John Alexander, to run parallel with the said Randall street, and from Prince George's street to the public dock, and be and the same hereby opened, appropriated and declared to be a public street and highway, and shall hereafter be known and designated by the name of Water Street.

SECTION 3d. And be it established by the authority aforesaid, That Creigh Street, heretofore opened and laid down, running from Prince-George's street to the public dock, extended to fifty feet in width, measuring from the front of the Tobacco Warehouse lately erected, and that the ground, so to be appropriated from the public lot, and declared to be a part of said street and public highway, known and designated as Creigh Street.

SECTION 4th. And be it further established by the authority aforesaid, That a lot heretofore upon Prince-George's street, extending from Water street to Creigh street, and measuring fifty feet deep towards the public dock, and that all the residue of the lot owned by the Corporation of the city of Annapolis, lying between said reserved lot and the public dock, be and the same is hereby opened, appropriated, and made a public street, wharf and dock way, subject however to all the laws, ordinances and enactments, which now do or shall hereafter exist, relating to wharves—and that the same be hereafter known and designated by the name of City Wharf No. 2.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

June 21.

BY-LAW.

An Additional Supplement to the By-Laws appointing a Treasurer to the Corporation. Passed June 13, 1831. BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the City of Annapolis, that the duty of the Treasurer to the Corporation, for the current year, and annually thereafter, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1831, to two hundred dollars; and that all provisions any by-law inconsistent with the provisions of this supplement, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

June 21.