

FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.

By the ship *Hesperus*, Capt. Warburton (of Alexandria,) which sailed from Liverpool, May 15th, in the afternoon, London dates to the 17th, and Liverpool to the 18th, have been received at the Merchants' Coffee House, Philadelphia. We copy the following extract from the *Sentinel*:

STOCKHOLM, May 6.
The scarcity which unhappily afflicts several of our western provinces has attracted the attention of the King. Public works on a more extensive scale than usual will be undertaken this summer, especially in West Gothland, to employ the poor labourers, and measures are taken to employ at Warsaw all who desire to work at the fortifications. The public have been invited to contribute to the relief of the distressed, and the King and the royal family have as usual, subscribed very largely.

A royal rescript allows the imposition, duty free, of 20,000 tons barley at Gottenburg, Uddevalla, Warberg, and Hamstad. For savings, and another rescript prohibits the distilling of Brandy from the 1st of June to the end of September. A fortnight of dry weather caused a most apprehensive respecting the labours of the farmers; but copious rains have fallen lately, and dispelled those alarms. All the accounts from the provinces are favourable.

The free people of colour in St. Bartholomew having petitioned his Majesty to place them in all respects on an equal footing with the whites has, for the present, and as an approximation to the complete fulfillment of their wishes, granted a great addition to the rights they have hitherto enjoyed, and the denomination of free people of colour is no longer to be used in official documents and proceedings.

The German papers received last night re-assert the defeat and surrender of the brave Dwornicki in Galicia, which was stated upon their authority yesterday. Confident, however, as are the statements, there seems to be some room to hope that they are not well-founded to the full extent. There is no doubt but that since the defeat of Dwornicki the position of Dwornicki in Volhynia and Podolia had become very critical, and his commitments were enforced by the arrival of fresh troops to his enemies, but particularly from that part of their army which was lately stationed in the Turkish provinces.

It seems to have been engaged in a series of destructive conflicts with the greatly superior forces for some time past, manner to regain the communication with his resources, till at length he found himself urged upon the Austrian lines with no alternative but to cut through with a handful of men, a desperate retreat, or to throw himself upon the humanity and hospitality of a neutral power. His corps which but a little time ago consisted of 18,000 men, was now reduced to less than 6,000; for in one engagement alone, upon the 30th, with Gen. Rudiger, he is said to have sustained a very heavy loss. The Prussian State Gazette states, upon the authority of a letter from Vienna, dated May 5th, that official notice had reached the Aulic Council, of the surrender of Dwornicki, and the wreck of his corps to the Austrian authorities, upon the 3d preceding. The Russians pursued then so hotly that they violated the boundary, and it was not until the Austrian officer, with some Hussars, interfered, that the conflict ceased. Much to the credit of Austria, the brave fugitives were hospitably protected, and it is hoped, will be kindly treated. They are to be sent into the interior. The only ground which there is for doubting this news is that though it professes to come to Berlin from Vienna of the date of the 5th May, the Austrian Observer of the 6th, a Journal by no means inclined to favor the Poles, is silent upon the subject of Dwornicki's reverses. It is not the first time that the destruction of Dwornicki and his corps has been reported with similar confidence. We incline to doubt, but we are afraid we cannot discredit the information. The following are extracts from the Hamburg papers:

The following are some further extracts from the French papers of Saturday and Sunday—Paris it would appear, has scarcely freed itself from one sort of irritation when it is upon the eve of being subjected to another. The great question is now whether the Archbishop of Paris will consent to bestow upon the remains of the famous Abbe Guerrier, who, by the way is still living, the rites of burial according to the forms of the Catholic Church. The Prelate is, as usual, unaccommodating; but the government has taken the matter up, and M. Cassimir Perrier seems determined that the church shall succumb. Trifling as is the cause, there are some apprehensions that this affair will lead to some serious disturbances.

The French papers repeat their assurances that the great Powers are about to negotiate upon the affairs of Poland. Switzerland, too, seems to be approximating to a closer understanding with France, and to be desirous of placing itself in a situation independent of Austria. The Dip. proposer to place on foot a very respectable military force.

From the Courier Français.
BELGRADE, April 29.—Accounts which we have just received announce that the revolt of the Mustapha, Pacha of Scodra, against him, is daily spreading in the most alarming manner. The Grand Visier, Redschid Pacha, is blockaded by the rebels in Menastir. Kafassizade Ali Bey, one of the principal Albanese Chiefs, entered Sophia with 8,000 men on the 20th of this month, and established his head quarters there. Several districts of Bosnia are likewise in revolt, and the rebels have bound themselves by oath to lay down their arms until the Sultan shall have abandoned the changes made in the organization of the army, and restored the corps of Janissaries.

From the Paris National.
We are at the eve of the 18th of May, the day fixed in M. Aguado's prospectus for the commencement of his operations with regard to conversion of the Cortes Loan. Nevertheless the Ministry has not as yet come to a decision on the petition referred to on the 9th of April by the Chambers of Deputies. We know that a deputation of the petitioners was received by the Minister of Finance, and were assured by him that the Government felt great interest on their behalf, and that the measures would be resorted to for the protection of the property of the public.

The French maritime forces at present in the Tagus consist of two sixty gun frigates, two twenty gun corvettes, and two briggs of eighteen guns. It appears that the security of the Ministry with regard to the preservation of peace does not merely rest on the more or less vague assurances of the different courts. According to numerous treaties credited in diplomatic circles, the Plenipotentiaries of the five great Powers came to an understanding about a mountain. After examining most carefully the state of Europe, they agreed that the least spark was calculated to light a conflagration which no force could extinguish. Each of them is said to have sacrificed his personal views and private interests in the presence of the common danger, and a sort of treaty was concluded, by which they decided on collecting against the Powers which, actuated by ambition or without the consent of the others, should undertake any war whatsoever.

Persons.—The republican party in Paris still give the French government a general air of gloom. Our extracts from the French news will show on how frivolous grounds the parties came into collision; but these are feelings which but show the absorption of the currents of men's minds in this matter, and are of no moment. The present Ministry has taken the only safe ground for the security of the monarchy and the maintenance of peace. The whole body of republicans and all rendering the King and monarchy unpopular, and pinning liability upon the result of the elections will probably serve to cure or to lessen this evil. The cause does not generally sympathize with the Parisian mob, and although the Deputies will be sufficiently liberal, we anticipate that out of them will be sent who have a strong republican bias.

The attention of Government is particularly directed to the subject of the Mitzel affair, which has of late become a subject of some concern. It is not, however, as has been stated, a British subject, nor is it a subject of individual but of national importance. It appears to have arrived, previous negotiations and diplomatic communications being either stalled off, or treated with contempt, but had the just demands of England been backed in the first instance by the presence of a naval force, would not have dared to set the laws of nations so openly at defiance. In the present instance, we think much credit is due to the Ministry for the method in which they demanded the reparation to be made to this country, and the efficient manner they were prepared to enforce those demands. It will be seen by reference to intelligence from Portugal, in another page, that the claims made by the English Government have been admitted, and every condition insisted on fully complied with. Inasmuch as regards this country, therefore, there is a prospect of Miguel's embarrassment being removed, but it seems that both France and the United States have claims to a large amount of money, and are preparing to enforce them. This, as it should be, and we trust the justice of the lesson he may receive will hold his impression upon his mind a conviction that the rights of nations are not to be violated with impunity.

In Poland we are happy to see, that whilst the insurrection is spreading in the old provinces, the Commander in Chief is determined to manœuvre rather than fight with overwhelming numbers except under great advantages of position. Diebitsch had advanced towards Warsaw, and has retired as rapidly. He hoped to surround or overthrow the Polish forces, he has been again disappointed, for, after gallant fighting, they retired according to their plan, not leaving a prisoner, whilst the Russians, instead of going forward to the ground where the Poles would have hazarded a general battle, have retired. The great force which Russia is able to bring to bear upon any one point, may well excite our hopes as to the summer campaign, and yet the noble spirit of the Poles, and the great talents of their generals, still prevent absolute despair, whilst every new account of this important but powerful struggle, makes all Europe feel that a people so worthy of freedom, ought to be free; and that freedom will come, though the issue of the present struggle should be unfortunate.

GIBRALTAR.
From the Letter-Book of a Cruiser.
It was still a sunny morning and the current was setting us rapidly through the Straits—not a breath of wind to aid or hinder. The Spanish shore is by no means rugged, but sinks into tanniness before the sterner features of the African—a vast assemblage of dusky, barren peaks and ridges, whence steps forth into the Straits, Mount Aylva, one of the Pillars of Hercules, like a giant to dispute our passage. Passing Tariffa, a little old village of the Spanish side—so called from Tariff, the leader of the Moors—we at length came in sight of the rocks; so different, in its aspect and position, from all I had conceived, as to convince me it is utterly useless to attempt sketching it to your mind's eye; what every look I have consulted on the subject has so vaguely and indistinctly impressed upon mine. And yet nothing seems more easy. The bay ranges north. The rock bounds it on the west, together with a long

low strip of sand connecting it with Spain. It looks like a mountain island, and indeed it is little more. Near the southern extremity it suddenly springs up into a pinnacle, 4,400 feet high, with a watchtower, planted on its apex, imparting to it a still sharper and more appalling appearance; presenting with the battlements at its foot, and a huge sepulchral obelisk raised on a battle-field, and ornamented at its base with carvings of arms and fetters of flowers.

The elevation of the Rock varies from that of the pinnacle, to perhaps a thousand feet. Its northern extremity presents an immense pile of crag and lichen, and—as I now behold it—with a heavy cloud projecting inward from its summit, and lowering, like an eyebrow upon Spain. The Mediterranean or eastern side exhibits the same features, and is naturally impregnable. The western or rather abrupt descent, till within a few feet of the water's edge; and is in part skirted by the town, and faced through its whole length, about two miles and a half, by heavy walls and batteries; but so overawed by the Rock, as to look, at the distance at which I now reside, more like a ripple of foam than a fortress. At the central point, or rather ridge, a thousand feet from the water, is planted a signal-staff, tended by a Scotch Highland Sergeant, who lives there, and of course enjoys the comfortable air of his native mountains from March to December. From this point a gun is fired at sunset—the band strikes up the garden below—the gates are shut—the day and night cease—and the dim form of the Rock, as the moonbeams taper off the sky, and are lit up, looks like a heavy misty cloud, with the stars sparkling below, and reflected by the water.

I most striking feature as a fortress is its northern extremity, looking Spain. Here the battlements are carried up to a height of 500 feet, and the whole is excavated it to chambers for the guns, and galleries of communication, and through these you must wander, in imagination at least, to form any adequate conception of its real strength. It is a singular fact, that the craggs at the summit of the Rock are tenanted by ravens—the only spot in Europe, I believe that is so. It has been once conjectured, they must have passed from India, by a subterranean, and but more explored passage, of which St. Michael's cave forms the entrance. A store is said of a species of mutton having been seized and carried away on the coast, and rescued by the King. It is satisfactory to learn that the King's vessel, which was the subject of the present case, called *Gibraltar*—it might spend a month or two here very agreeably. The survey of the fortifications is alone worth crossing the ocean. Then there are the fragments, men of war, language, manners and customs of different races, European and African; and last though not least, the view from the pinnacle. Opposite, on the Spanish shore, is a hill crowned by water tower, which the Queen of Spain, during the famous siege, is said to have sworn never to quit till the Spanish flag waved over the fortress, a vow, from which she was luckily released by the gallantry of the commander, who permitted it for a moment to be hoisted over the English; otherwise, such was the known spirit of the woman, the tower might at this day have been her tomb. Z

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, June 30, 1831.

Married, on Thursday the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Alsqith, Jacob Wisuzar, Esq. of Kent Island, to Mary, eldest daughter of HORATIO RIDOUR, Esq. of White Hall, in this county.

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

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

On Monday next, July 4, 1831, at 10 o'clock, A. M. AN ORATION will be delivered at the Senate Chamber by CHARLES T. FLYSSEN, Esq. preceded by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by WILLIAM HAASWOOD, of Richd. of Thos. Esq. R

A meeting of the Temperance Society of the city of Annapolis will be held on Saturday Evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, in the Methodist Church. The members, and the public generally, are requested to attend. It is expected that several Addresses will be delivered.

The office of Attorney General of the U. States, has been conferred by the President, upon ROBERT T. ANTONY, Esq. at present Attorney General of this State. The appointment has been promptly accepted, and it is understood, that Mr. Tancy will proceed to Washington, and enter upon the discharge of his duties, immediately on the rising of the Court of Appeals now in session.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1831.

Thursday, 23d June.—The cases of Koster and the Mayor and City Council, were further argued by Johnson for Koster, and by Tancy (Atty. Genl.) for the city.

Friday, 24th June.—The above cases were further argued by Tancy for the city, and concluded by Johnson for Koster, on Koster's appeal.

Hove and Brewer, appeal from Washington County Court, No. 123, was argued by Anderson for the appellants.

Monday June 27. Present as Saturday. The argument of No. 125, Hove vs. Brewer and Tramp, was concluded by Price, for the appellants, and Tancy (Atty Genl.) for the Appellate.

No. 123, Daniel Harbine vs. Abraham Barnes's Lessee. The argument of this case was commenced by Price for the Appellant.

Tuesday June 28. Present as yesterday. The argument of No. 125, Harbine vs. Barnes's Lessee, was continued by Price for the Appellant, and Tidball for the Appellee.

Wednesday, June 29. The argument of No. 125, Harbine vs. Barnes's Lessee, was continued by Tidball, Berrien and Wirt, for the Appellee.

Communication.

THEATRE.
Mr. Editor,—Having visited the Theatre for the last three nights of performance, I cannot help expressing my high admiration of Mr. Roberts, and his great assiduity to gratify the public, and also of the success he has met with. He appears an untired actor, when public approbation is the reward of his labours. He has volunteered his services on Friday Evening next, for the benefit of Mr. Waldegrave, whose exertions in endeavouring to dissipate dulness, I hope will not go unrewarded, particularly as it appears he is an applicant for the theatre for the ensuing winter, with a determination to furnish the city of Annapolis with talent and novelty, superior to any that has heretofore been produced, with an assurance that that talent shall not be purchased at the expense of morality. And this city being the first to introduce theatrical amusements, on this side the Atlantic, shall, if under his management, be the first to reform the abuses of the stage.—That the most delicate and refined may find, within the walls of a theatre, an intellectual treat, without disgust, and without the blush of modesty. This was a consummation devoutly to be wished."

For the Maryland Gazette.
Mr. Editor:—As the time is approaching when our Farmers will be busily engaged in reaping the fruits of their labour, and as it has become a practice too prevalent amongst them to permit the use of spirituous liquors in their harvest fields, perhaps it will not be amiss to say a few words to the discouragement of this abominable practice.—It is a fact well corroborated by experience, and by the testimony and consent of some of our ablest medical men, that the use of ardent spirits produces a lassitude and weariness in the body, and therefore incapacitates the working man from performing as much labour, and in as faithful a manner as he would do were he not to make use of it at all. It is advanced in extenuation, that good workmen cannot be found who will undergo the labours of the harvest field, if the Rum bottle be banished from among them. Sorry am I to say, that this evil has become one of such long standing that it will require some efforts to disengage ourselves from the many inconveniences resulting therefrom.

Let us however make the attempt, and if we succeed, we shall contribute greatly to enhance the prosperity of our countrymen, and particularly of that portion who are the fosterers of our government. Let us endeavor to make the wheat field exhibit rather a scene of peace and industry, than of idleness and dissipation; let us strive to banish vice and immorality from amongst us, and save our own efforts, I am sure, will be crowned with the greatest success.

Observing the ill consequences of the practice alluded to above, and considering it as inconsistent with humanity, and contrary to our own true interest, let us make a bold push to remove it.—No American, no ardent lover of his country I am confident, can contemplate its baneful effects, without feeling an earnest anxiety to rid himself of it; and this cannot be effected without the effectual assistance and steady perseverance of persons of influence, and surely the Agriculturalists may justly be ranked amongst them.

AMICUS.
Anne-Arundel, June 25th, 1831.

MARYLAND STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
At a meeting of the officers of the Maryland State Temperance Society, held in the city of Annapolis, on Friday 24th instant, the Hon. STEVENSON ARCHER, President, called the meeting to order, and Alexander Hamilton, the secretary, stated as such, when the following proceedings took place:
Resolved, That the Clergy of all denominations be and they are hereby requested to deliver at least one Sermon yearly, in their respective churches, on Temperance, and to form therein Societies worthy of this association.
Resolved, That the Trustees of youth in Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries, throughout the State, be requested to form Temperance Societies among their pupils.
Resolved, That it is the declared opinion of this meeting, that the practice of treating with moderation, at social gatherings, is a laudable mode of temperance in this State, and is improving the desired and valuable right of freemen—the elective franchise.
Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of temperance in Maryland, to promote the spread of Temperance, and other temperance publications, and circulate them among the people.
Resolved, That the officers of this Society be and they are hereby requested to form their respective counties, county associations, in this respect, as far as practicable, to the friends of temperance, and societies in the county, reports of their labors and exertions, and incorporate the substance thereof into their own reports, to hold meetings of the counties, associations during the sessions of the county courts, and to have transmitted to the Secretary of this Society, before the end of the year, such reports, which reports, containing such particulars as may be required.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Ministers and other subordinate Temperance Societies, to send to the Secretary of the County Society, the names of the friends of temperance, and the names of the members thereof, during the Fall session of the county courts, and if so far as practicable, to have the reports of the friends of temperance, before the end of the month of December in each year.
Resolved, That the President, Alexander Archer, do, in behalf of the County Society, address a letter to the Hon. Wirt, Esq. requesting him to deliver an address before this Society, in the city of Annapolis, at a necessary meeting on the first Thursday of January next.
Resolved, That Doctors Bidgely and Bidet, Messrs. Anderson, Alexander, and Randall, be appointed to make preparations for the annual meeting of this society, and to prepare the annual report.
Resolved, That the President of this county address a circular to the friends of temperance, throughout this State, incorporating the substance of the resolutions passed this evening, and such other matters as to him may seem advisable.

Resolved, That the Maryland State papers be requested to publish the proceedings and the minutes of the President.
ALEXANDER ARCHER, Pres.
ALEXANDER RANDALL, Secy.

FIRE AT RALEIGH, N. C.
The State House of North Carolina, at Raleigh, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. It was a beautiful building, and was justly considered the pride of the State. Additional cause for regret is created by the circumstance that at the time of its destruction it contained Cannon's invaluable State of Washington. The following particulars of this event are stated in a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer:
RALEIGH, N. C. June 21.
The pride and glory of our city is no more. The State House is a heap of Ashes! This beautiful structure—its fine decorations—its Library—and, above all, that *chef d'oeuvre* of Canova, the Statue of Washington, which destroyed by the devouring element, which recently devastated our sister town! Never has my eye beheld a more awful spectacle than the Blaze, streaming from the numerous windows of that vast edifice, and a broad column of condensed flame, rising many yards above the cupola. The eye would have been fascinated with the beauty of the scene, which the pen so feebly describes, had not the heart trembled at the possible result to the surrounding houses.
It may be remembered that there was an alarm of fire in the roof of the State House last winter, when the Legislature was in session, which was speedily extinguished by the exertions of two or three active individuals. To prevent a similar danger, a resolution was passed by the Legislature to cover the roof with zinc. This was nearly completed, but has accidentally proved the destruction of one of the handsomest edifices in the United States.
This morning, about seven o'clock, an alarm was given that the State House was on fire. This appalling report fatally proved true, and in a short time was beyond human control. It is supposed to have originated from the carelessness of the persons employed to solder the zinc, the roof having, by some accident, not yet ascertained, set fire to the roof, which spread so rapidly, that it was impossible to extinguish it. To the citizens having been removed to the State House, probably owe the safety of the city, especially the Episcopal Church, State Bank, Eagle Hotel, and many valuable private dwellings. The beautiful grove of which this fine building was the central ornament, stands unscathed, and it is probable that the luxuriant foliage of the trees checked the evil from

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The pride and glory of our city is no more. The State House is a heap of Ashes! This beautiful structure—its fine decorations—its Library—and, above all, that *chef d'oeuvre* of Canova, the Statue of Washington, which destroyed by the devouring element, which recently devastated our sister town! Never has my eye beheld a more awful spectacle than the Blaze, streaming from the numerous windows of that vast edifice, and a broad column of condensed flame, rising many yards above the cupola. The eye would have been fascinated with the beauty of the scene, which the pen so feebly describes, had not the heart trembled at the possible result to the surrounding houses.
It may be remembered that there was an alarm of fire in the roof of the State House last winter, when the Legislature was in session, which was speedily extinguished by the exertions of two or three active individuals. To prevent a similar danger, a resolution was passed by the Legislature to cover the roof with zinc. This was nearly completed, but has accidentally proved the destruction of one of the handsomest edifices in the United States.
This morning, about seven o'clock, an alarm was given that the State House was on fire. This appalling report fatally proved true, and in a short time was beyond human control. It is supposed to have originated from the carelessness of the persons employed to solder the zinc, the roof having, by some accident, not yet ascertained, set fire to the roof, which spread so rapidly, that it was impossible to extinguish it. To the citizens having been removed to the State House, probably owe the safety of the city, especially the Episcopal Church, State Bank, Eagle Hotel, and many valuable private dwellings. The beautiful grove of which this fine building was the central ornament, stands unscathed, and it is probable that the luxuriant foliage of the trees checked the evil from

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, June 30, 1831.

Married, on Thursday the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Alsqith, Jacob Wisuzar, Esq. of Kent Island, to Mary, eldest daughter of HORATIO RIDOUR, Esq. of White Hall, in this county.

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

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

On Monday next, July 4, 1831, at 10 o'clock, A. M. AN ORATION will be delivered at the Senate Chamber by CHARLES T. FLYSSEN, Esq. preceded by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by WILLIAM HAASWOOD, of Richd. of Thos. Esq. R

A meeting of the Temperance Society of the city of Annapolis will be held on Saturday Evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, in the Methodist Church. The members, and the public generally, are requested to attend. It is expected that several Addresses will be delivered.

The office of Attorney General of the U. States, has been conferred by the President, upon ROBERT T. ANTONY, Esq. at present Attorney General of this State. The appointment has been promptly accepted, and it is understood, that Mr. Tancy will proceed to Washington, and enter upon the discharge of his duties, immediately on the rising of the Court of Appeals now in session.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1831.

Thursday, 23d June.—The cases of Koster and the Mayor and City Council, were further argued by Johnson for Koster, and by Tancy (Atty. Genl.) for the city.

Friday, 24th June.—The above cases were further argued by Tancy for the city, and concluded by Johnson for Koster, on Koster's appeal.

Hove and Brewer, appeal from Washington County Court, No. 123, was argued by Anderson for the appellants.

Monday June 27. Present as Saturday. The argument of No. 125, Hove vs. Brewer and Tramp, was concluded by Price, for the appellants, and Tancy (Atty Genl.) for the Appellate.

No. 123, Daniel Harbine vs. Abraham Barnes's Lessee. The argument of this case was commenced by Price for the Appellant.

Tuesday June 28. Present as yesterday. The argument of No. 125, Harbine vs. Barnes's Lessee, was continued by Price for the Appellant, and Tidball for the Appellee.

Wednesday, June 29. The argument of No. 125, Harbine vs. Barnes's Lessee, was continued by Tidball, Berrien and Wirt, for the Appellee.

Communication.

THEATRE.
Mr. Editor,—Having visited the Theatre for the last three nights of performance, I cannot help expressing my high admiration of Mr. Roberts, and his great assiduity to gratify the public, and also of the success he has met with. He appears an untired actor, when public approbation is the reward of his labours. He has volunteered his services on Friday Evening next, for the benefit of Mr. Waldegrave, whose exertions in endeavouring to dissipate dulness, I hope will not go unrewarded, particularly as it appears he is an applicant for the theatre for the ensuing winter, with a determination to furnish the city of Annapolis with talent and novelty, superior to any that has heretofore been produced, with an assurance that that talent shall not be purchased at the expense of morality. And this city being the first to introduce theatrical amusements, on this side the Atlantic, shall, if under his management, be the first to reform the abuses of the stage.—That the most delicate and refined may find, within the walls of a theatre, an intellectual treat, without disgust, and without the blush of modesty. This was a consummation devoutly to be wished."

For the Maryland Gazette.
Mr. Editor:—As the time is approaching when our Farmers will be busily engaged in reaping the fruits of their labour, and as it has become a practice too prevalent amongst them to permit the use of spirituous liquors in their harvest