FOREIGN.

Late from England.

The packet ship Silas Richards, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 24 May; and the ship Metilian, also at New York, sailed on the 27th May.—The *Commercial Advertiser*, American, Journal of Commerce and Courier, furnish us with the following intelligence.

Some difficulties, it will be seen, seem to be apprehended between Austria and France, though it is not at all probable they will lead to serious misunderstanding.

The question of reform in England is considered settled, and the question already is, when will an election under the anticipated new state of things, be ordered?

Very disastrous rumors were still kept in circulation respecting the condition of the Russian forces.—The Courier Francais of the 20th May contains the following:—

"It is affirmed that letters from Vienna, dated 12th inst. and from Augsburgh, 15th, have been received by express by some bankers at Paris. It is added that they bring the news that General Skrzynecki, had just obtained another important victory near Kaluszyn, over Field Marshal Diebitsch, who is in full retreat. It was said at Vienna, that Marshal Diebitsch would cease to command the army, and that he would be succeeded by General Paskewitch."

We are constrained to believe that there can be no truth in this story. There are letters and papers from Warsaw of the 10th and 12th, being as late as those of Vienna, which make no mention of such a victory. The London Morning Chronicle of the 24th, states that the report of an important victory having been obtained by the Poles, is far from being confirmed,"—the Warsaw journals only mentioning vaguely that Gen Skrzynecki had obtained an important advantage.

Field Marshal Diebitsch's official reports to the close of April, had been received and published at St. Petersburgh. They are in no wise of a discouraging nature for the Russians.

During the time that General Dwernecki was in Volhynia, insurrections had broken out in different places, which threatened to interrupt the communications, when lately a body of about 5000 insurgents was surprised by some pulks of Cossacks, and dispersed. The Chiefs of the insurrection fell on this occasion into the hands of the Russians, by which the insurrection was stifled at its commencement.

VIENNA, May 11th.—The reverses of the brave Dwernecki excite more and more public attention in this city. Many private subscriptions are made for the poor Poles, who will be obliged to make a long and fatiguing journey, destitute of all resources. In almost all the great circles ladies have collected for them. It has been reported to-day that the Emperor was disposed to restore Gen Dwernecki and all his soldiers to liberty, on condition that the Polish General in Chief should return an equal number of Russian prisoners, both officers and privates. It is said that an Austrian agent was despatched for this purpose to Warsaw yesterday evening.

A Hamburg paper of May 20, states that the Austrian government has refused to allow Gen. Dwernicki to return to Warsaw, and has made arrangements for his reception at Laybach, and his officers are to be distributed in Moravia, and his soldiers to be sent to Transylvania. Dwernicki has protested against the conduct of the Austrian Government, and sent copies of his protest to the French and English Embassadors, and hopes, through their intervention, to obtain some mitigation of the harshness with which he is threatened.

Gen. Rudiger having learned that Dwernicki's corps had laid down their arms, left his position at Kolodno and proceeded by way of Poezajow to Radziwillow, where he arrived on the 5th of May, with his corps, which is to march to the Bug, to operate with the detachment of Gen Rosen, who now commands in the second line, and has to secure the country between Rzese, Labourc, and Wolldiniez.

The London Globe says:—"We have seen letters from Berlin of the 14th, which state, that the Poles confess that they have but faint hopes of success against the Russians."

The Prussian State Gazette of the 12th May, inclusive, had been received in London. The Prussian Government has ordered a Military Cordon along all its frontiers, from Meniel to Silesia, to guard against the introduction of the Cholera; and regulations have been laid down with respect to the intercourse with the countries on the other side of the Line. No news from Warsaw later than the 12th appears in the State Gazette.

It is stated from Riga, May 9, that "General Schirman, who marched from Dunaberg with four battalions and four cannon, has passed through part of Samogitia, and joined General Baron Pahlen, near Janisceka. At Szawle he was received before the town by the greater part of the inhabitants and the clergy bearing the crucifix. The insurgents were dispersed wherever they were met with as he passed through Lithuania, and a great many prisoners taken. A few of his soldiers were slightly wounded. Baron Pahlen left Janischka on the 4th, passed through Szawle on the 7th May, and proceeded to Tilsch, where it was said the insurgents were in great force, and intended to make a stand. Baron Pahlen, the Governor-General, does his utmost, by mildness, to open the eyes of the deluded country people, and save them from unspeakable misery; 9,000 men of the 5th division of the army of reserve go to-morrow into the new cantonments in Livonia, from Riga to Dunaburg; 20,000 men are already assembled in Samogitia and Courland."

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

From the London Morning Herald, May 24.

It is impossible not to admit that there is something menacing in the present attitude of Austria.—Our Paris Correspondent says that some uneasiness was begun to be felt on the subject in that city, but cautions us against giving implicit credit to the subjoining extract from the National of Saturday—

PARIS.—'A rather active exchange of notes has taken place of late between the French Cabinet and that of Vienna, relative to the affairs of Italy. Courriers succeed each other with rapidity. Prince Metternich declares frankly, in his notes, that he will be sole arbiter of the fate of Italy. In the former diplomatic language, it was always admitted that there existed a German and a French Italy; but since the Revolution of July, Austria will no longer listen to the protection of France.

'The last despatches of Marshal Maison leave no doubt on the approaching occupation by the Austrian troops of the Novarais, a province annexed to Piedmont, but over which Austria claims a right of reversibility since the extinction of the eldest branch of Savoy. By that occupation, Piedmont, which heretofore had but the shadow of independence, will be entirely at the mercy of the Cabinet of Vienna.

'The serious mistake committed by our Ministry with regard to the affairs of Italy, are difficult to retrieve, for Prince de Metternich will not give up so easily the advantages which the weakness and irresolution of our Cabinet enabled him to obtain at so cheap a rate.'

BELGIUM.

The national Congress assembled on the 17th of May—The sitting on the 18th opened at one o'clock, (99 members being present. After some preliminary business, M. de Gerlache was re-elected President, and Messrs. Raikem and Destownelles Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. Vallian Xiil, Leidles, Nothomb, H. de Brouckere, Secretaries.

The resignation of M. de Stoenhuyze, Minister of War was announced, and M. de Grlache, the President, in opening the sitting, took occasion to allude to the crisis in which the country is placed; and M. Lebeau, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, opened the relations of Belgium with other countries. No notice having been taken in the report of the negotiations with the Prince of Coburg, the Minister said the Assembly would be informed on the subject on the 20th. Lord Ponsonby was expected on that day in Brussels.

The Minister stated that the only diplomatic act which he had received was the assent of France to the protocol of 50th of January which adjudged to Holland the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and part of Limburg. Two notes from Le Hon to M. Sebastiani, and the answer of the latter were read: M. Sebastiani advised Belgium to yield, and to accept the protocols as a benefit, its neutrality being acknowledged.

In the report of the proceedings on this day, and on the 19th, we find little which is calculated to throw much light on the probable destinies of Belgium. The Commissioners at London had not been officially treated with, and the confidential conversations were to be communicated, if at all, to a secret committee of the Assembly. The determination of Prince Leopold it was supposed, would be communicated by Lord Ponsonby, as above mentioned. But his arrival at Brussels is not announced in the latest late from that place, which is the 21st. The Morning Herald has the following article on the affairs of Belgium.

Something is now said of a change for the better in the probable fortune of Belgium. Within a month the Protocols have followed each other rapidly, and two of them merit attention. The first lays down the principle, that every country may regulate its interior administration as it pleases, but that the limits of its territory is a European matter, to be regulated by a treaty. With respect to the frontiers, the protocol of January 20th is preserved with some considerable modification. Besides Dutch Land, to which is to be united with Belgium, which will also probably obtain Luxemburg for a pecuniary consideration; and perhaps, even the whole of Limburg, except Maestricht. All the arrangements are the result of voluntary treaties made by the parties interested, and if the other governments have contributed, it is not officially. The second protocol has not yet been communicated to M. Sebastiani Cherbourg, but we believe we know its nature, which is an invitation of Congress, in the name of the Great Powers, to accept the limits determined by them, and give the country a definite settlement before the 1st of June, before which, the Governments represented at London will cease all political relations with the new State, and recall their Representatives.—As the people will then, are now less busy than diplomacy, we may expect a speedy denouement. The indemnity fixed by the King of Holland for Luxemburg is rested at a capital yielding 40,000 florins; and Belgium, notwithstanding this exorbitant demand, is disposed to acquiesce. For Lumburg half the sum is required, making together a yearly income of 1,500,000 francs. There is a question of paying the whole capital at once. It would be a large sum for a small country like Belgium, but a country cannot buy its independence too dearly. As our neighbours are not yet recognized, we are not surprised that they do not haggle at the offer.

P. S. The revenue of Poland consists in an annual pension of 1,200,000 ducats, with a power of converting it into a capital at his pleasure. If he is called to the throne of Belgium, we suppose he will use this power. Our ministers undoubtedly will not permit that their king should be the pensioner of foreigners.

The following is the Protocol of the Conference held on the 17th ult. at the Foreign Office, London—

'Present the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia. Upon the opening of the conference the Plenipotentiary of France declared, by the express command of his Sovereign, that France acceded to the Protocol of January 20, 1831; that she approved of the boundaries fixed in that act for Belgium, that she recognized the neutrality as well as invulnerability of the Belgian territory; that she would acknowledge the Sovereignty of Belgium only when that Sovereign should have acceded to all the provisions and clauses of the Protocol of January 20, 1831; and that, according to the principles laid down in that Protocol, the French Government considered the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as completely separated from Belgium, so that the said Grand Duchy should continue under the sovereignty and in the relations which were assigned to it by the treaties of 1815. To this declaration the French Plenipotentiary added several observations on the nature of the exchanges of territory, which, in conformity with Article Fourth of the Protocol of the 20th January, are to be effected under the mediation of the Five Courts between Belgium and Holland, in order to afford the mutual advantage of a complete contiguity of possessions, on the constitutional regime ensured to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg by the treaties of 1815, on the measures that might be adopted with regard to the latter country, on the peculiar situation of the Duchy of Bouillon, and, generally on the means for the execution of the Protocol of January 20, 1831. The French Plenipotentiary finally again expressed the ardent and invariable desire which his government has constantly manifested to act in harmony with its allies and to concur with them in the maintenance of general peace—and the treaties which form the basis of it. This communication, received by the Plenipotentiaries of the Four Courts with unanimous and sincere satisfaction; gave them occasion on their part to declare, that they knew how to appreciate duly the spirit and aim of the same. They consider it as the happy result of the principles laid down in the Protocol of March 17, in consequence of the first observations, to which the Protocol of February 19 had given rise on the part of France.

Greatly as they regretted even a momentary difference of opinion between them and the French Government, they now congratulate themselves upon finding that France, by the declaration of her Ambassador, continues in the position she has taken with so much utility in the midst of her allies at the London Conferences, as she declares her adherence to the principles on which the 19th *Protocol* is founded, and which are all deduced from the Protocol of Jan. 20; and as she thereby consolidates the union of the Great Powers, which union presents the best guarantee of a general peace. With regard to the further observations with which the French Plenipotentiary accompanied the above declaration, the Conference, after consideration, have unanimously agreed, 1st.—That the discussion on the exchange of territory which might take place between Holland and Belgium was only to be assumed now as a project, but that it can only be opened with advantage when the parties immediately interested therein shall have acceded to the arrangements which must follow the separation of Belgium from Holland, and when the labours of the Commissions for the demarkation shall have completely cleared up the question relative to the exchanges of territory, and, consequently, have facilitated the solution of it to the Five Powers. 2dly. That as the main principle of the Five Powers is to respect treaties, it is evident that the stipulations of the treaties relative to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg must be executed. 3dly, That in consequence of the same principle, the Plenipotentiaries of the five Courts at the London Conference shall proceed to the examination of the treaties in existence relative to the Duchy of Boulion, in order to state upon the observations made by the Plenipotentiary of France, what may be peculiar in the situation of that Duchy, so that a due regard for this situation may be observed in the measures, the application of which may be regareded for this situation may be observed in the measures, the application of which may be required towards the Duchy of Luxembourg.

(Signed) Esterhazy, Wessenberg, Talleyrand, Palmerston, Bulow, Lieven, Matuzewicz.'

The difficulties at Antwerp between the Belgians and the Dutch, had been amicably adjusted. Gen. Chasse, the (Dutch) commander of the citadel, had stated in a letter to Gen. Belliard, that he occupied the Fort of St. Laurent, merely as a measure of defence, without any hostile intention whatever, and that if the Belgians would cease the work they had been engaged in raising, and withdraw the preparations for attack before the said fort, he on his part would immediately stop all works to repair or enlarge it, leaving every thing in its present state. In consequence of this overture, the Regent of Belgium had given orders accordingly.

The arrival of Lord Ponsonby is awaited at Brussels, with intense anxiety. Should he be the bearer of Prince Leopold's acceptance, accompanied with reasonable terms, not a shadow of doubt remains of His Royal Highness being elected, not by a majority only, but by almost universal acclamation.

The opposition, that is to say, the Republicans and ultra-Catholics, tried their strength at the election of officers of Congress By a singular coincidence the numbers on the five different individuals varied from 32 to 34. This is considered as a criterion of their force.

Rotterdam papers of the 21st, state that no fresh disturbances had broken out at Antwerp, and parties appeared disposed to wait the result of negotiations pending between the different Powers, respecting the situation of Holland and Belgium. It is again said that Austria at least is decidedly adverse to the separation of Belgium from Holland, on the ground that separation would inevitably lead to the junction of Belgium with France, and thus give the latter an undue weight in the balance of power.

MILITARY ARRAY OF PRUSSIA.

The Prussian army is divided into eight corps, exclusive of the Royal Guard. Each corps consists of about 10,500 men on the peace establishment, and about 21,000 men on the war establishment, besides the Landwher, adding the latter to the regular troops each corps would be about 41,000 strong and the total of the army, without the Guards, the companies of invalids and the garrison would be about 350,000 men.

The 1st, 2d, 5th and 8th corps are on the frontiers of Poland, under the command of field Marshal Gueisenau. The third corps is stationed between Halle and Magdeburg. There remain therefore, only the 4th 6th and 8th, to act upon the Rhine; but as they have not called out all the Landwher, the troops placed on the left bank of the Rhine cannot make an effective force of more than 59,000 men. The garrison of Mayence is now between 13 and 14,000 men.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The King in his journey through France, is every where visiting the various establishments of industry and instruction. His answers to the addresses are on the whole creditable to him. He is pleased at the success of industry, inculcates a love of order, and the dissemination of instruction, as a powerful means of civilization. Indeed the London Atlas says, his progress through the provinces appears a continued triumph. 'The soldier for the glory, and the King for the salvation and happiness of France,' are the titles with which he is greeted If the commencement of his journey be equalled throughout its course, the progress will probably not be a short one, and Paris will be saved from tumults by having something to talk about. The elections are expected to supply work for the national guard, but peace is promised to the capital till the anniversary of the barriers. The assembling of a good European congress is the shuttlecock now bandied about between the contending battledores of the French political press. Its existence is affirmed or denied with equal vehemence; and its object is stated to be general disarming and an immediate return to the peace establishment in each kingdom.

The discussions in La Vendee do not seem to be viewed as of much importance. There are no assemblages, it is said, and soldiers may be in great numbers in the province without finding in what Chouans, The disorders are clearly of the nature of the Irish Whiteboyism.

France and Portugal—The Journal des Debats states, that a French frigate of 60 guns had entered the Tagus, and that another was hourly expected.—On the arrival of the whole squadron twenty four hours were allowed the 'tyrant of Portugal,' or the 'monster of a new species,' as M. Sebastiani called him, to consider whether he would grant ample reparation for the outrages inflicted on French subjects. If the answer was in the negative, the French Admiral had orders to act immediately. 'The national honour' says the Journal Des Debats, 'shall be avenged.'

France and Morocco—In consequence of the intimation made by the Consul of France to the Emperor of Morocco, that the invasion which he had ordered his troops to make of the province of Telemsen dependent on the kingdom of Algiers; might endanger the relations of good neighbourhood existing between France and Morocco, the Emperor has recalled his nephew Muley Hey and ordered him to quit Telemsen. The Emperor is going to employ these troops to restore tranquility which is seriously interrupted in several parts of his dominions. The expedition to Telemsen has caused a loss of 700,000 or 800,000 francs to the Treasury of Morocco, which is an exhorbitant sum for that empire; and the expedition has been to occasion the troubles which now afflict it

From the Constitutionel of May 20.

I cannot be denied that the different Ministers since July have not entered frankly into the principles of our Revolution, and have very little confirmed them. The troubles have alarmed the country—each party has attributed them to the Ministers; but the men who see in the revolution only a continued restoration, increase and profit by these disputes. We look, however, with confidence to the decision of events. We cannot predict the result of the elections, but the Chamber will necessarily adopt, as the basis of its deliberations, the Charter of 1820. The Peerage will be placed in harmony with our institutions, public education will be taken out of the Imperial mould—a law on the responsibility of Ministers—the examination of foreign affairs as far as they concern the honour of the country,—these will be the business of the National representatives, and the results of their labors on these points must conform to the general opinion. It cannot be otherwise than that the initiative of the Chamber of Deputies must, in important matters, give it great constituting power, which will serve to complete our institutions. This is inevitable. We will watch therefore, but wait with confidence.

Insurrection in Turkey.

The state of Turkey, says the London Atlas, attracts the attention of all Europe. The insurrection there rages with such fury that the Grand Vizier has been compelled to lay down his arms to the rebels of Bitoglia. It is said that Russia is at the bottom of this movement, and that as Mahmoud missed the opportunity of interfering for the Poles, Nicholas seized it to prevent the possibility of his future interference. This manœuvre, however, may cause another Russian-Turkish war. The annexed is copied from the Paris Messager des Chambres

The civil war which is going on in the interior of the Turkish empire becomes from day to day more menacing. The Pasha of Albania, the chief of the revolt, keeps the grand Vizier blockaded at Monastir, in Romelia. On the other hand the insurgents at Bulgaria are masters of Sophiah, the capital of a pachalic: After a few further successes they may reach the borders of Constantinople. The Divan is deliberating serious measures; the Sultan is urging on with ardour the organization of his army, and is sending reinforcements to his generals with all speed. The eastern part of the empire is already torn to pieces.

The Pasha of Bagdad is in open rebellion. The Porte has charged the Pasha of Aleppo to assemble all his disposable forces in Asia Minor, and to march towards the Euphrates and Tigris. He has even conferred on the Pasha the title of Caliph of Bagdad.—To second his operation. the Viceroy of Egypt has been invited to furnish a body of men against the Pasha of Bagdad; and, as a recompence for the services which the Porte expects from him, the pachalic of Syria has been added to his extensive territory—an addition which makes Egypt a power almost equal to the Porte, if it be remembered that the Viceroy reigns at the same time over Arabia, Nubia, Sennaar, Fezza, and the large Island of Candia. But the Porte appears to rely on the sincere support of the Viceroy in an insurrectional war, in which the interests of the Divan of Alexandria, are the same as those of the Divan Constantinople.

The Journal des Debates gives an extract from the Augsburg Gazette, which, on the authority of a letter from Belgrade, dated the 1st inst. states, that the Grand Vizier had been obliged to capitulate, in consequence of want of provisions. The Courier Francais contains a letter dated Constantinopole, April 27, which mentions that two Polish emissaries had arrived there, and had a secret interview with the Dragoman of the Porte. At the end of the conference the Divan was to assemble.

EXECUTION OF MARKKEY.

In obedience to the sentence of the law, the execution of John Markley, who was convicted in Frederick County Court for the murder of John Newey and family, took place on an eminence south of this town, on Friday the 24th ult. The concourse of people that assembled to witness the melancholy spectacle was immense. Every portion of the State furnished its quota of spectators—nay, even Virginia and Pennsylvania contributed, to the vast assemblage—men, women and children—white and black, master and slave helped to make up the motley crowd that thronged to witness the dying struggles of a miserable wretch, condemned to expiate his crimes upon the scaffold.

About half-past ten o'clock, the prisoner, attended by the Rev. Mr. Schæffer, in charge of the Sheriff and his attending officers, was conducted from the jail to the place of execution, escorted by a company of cavalry, commanded by Capt. W. S. McPherson; a company of artillery, under the command of Capt. S. Carmack; and a company of infantry, under the command of Maj. J. M. Shellman.

The Rev. D. F. Schæffer seized the occasion to address the crowd on the dangers of indulging in the vices of gaming, drunkenness and debauchery. He described in plain emphatic and glowing language, the career of the unhappy man, whose doom the spectators had come to witness:—how he had been led from the path of rectitude, into the haunts of immorality and vice: how he had advanced step by step, in the road to ruin, which led him, finally, to the fatal scaffold, on which he was exposed, an object of horror and pity to his fellow creatures. In short, he drew such a picture of sin and its consequences, as well in this world as in the world to come, as calculated to make a deep and abiding impression on every mind not closed against serious reflections. After Mr. Schæffer had finished his sermon, the Rev'd. Mr. Winder addressed the Throne of Grace, in a 'solemn and impressive prayer. The prisoner was then conducted from the seat he occupied on the scaffold to the platform under the gibbet, where the rope was adjusted about his neck and the cap drawn over his face. His spritual attendants and the officers then took leave of him, by shaking hands, after which the drop fell and he was launched into eternity.

Markley persisted to the last in protesting his innocence of the crime of which he was convicted. He was over and over warned, by his spiritual adviser, of the propriety of making a full confession of his crimes, whatever they may have been, as well to demonstrate his compunction, humility and repentance, as to guard his fellow creatures against the indulgence of the malignant passions which are believed to have been his ruin. But to the very last moment of his existence, he solemnly averred he was not guilty.

Whatever momentary impression may be made upon the mind by this conduct of the sufferer—whatever doubt of his guilt may arise, no one can entertain a rational doubt of his guilt, who recurs to the testimony under which he was convicted. It was a strong, connected, conclusive series of circumstances, which the understanding could not resist.

From the time of his conviction to the day of his execution, Markley retained a perfectly healthy state of body and mind, and to the evening preceding the day of his execution, ate his meals with hearty appetite.—His body was strong, athletic and healthy; and it is the opinion of those who had opportunities of judging, that he was endued with vigorous mental faculties.—His demeanor was uniformly civil, mild and frank.—He professed to have been early instructed in the doctrines of Christianity, and to entertain a belief therein.

It is believed that Markley entertained a hope of being rescued from the hands of justice, and hence is inferred the general composure of his mind. Circumstances conspire to lead to such a belief. The night previous to his execution, he desired to be left alone, instead of desiring, as would seem natural, to have the society of his spiritual guide, to whom he appeared to be much attached.

After the body had been interred, the physicians took it up for dissection; and we understand the head will be applied to testing the science of phrenology.

To the Public—Relative to John Markley.

We, the undersigned, being called, in the Providence of God, to attend John Markley, during his imprisonment, from the day of his being sentenced to die to the day of his execution, do certify to the public at large, that the said criminal, though repeatedly and faithfully urged to do so, never made any confession or disclosure whatever, relative to the bloody deed for which he suffered the penalty of the law. Even a moment before he was launched into eternity, Mr. Schæffer solemnly interrogated him on the subject, adding the former warnings against the fatal consequences of falsely denying the charge, but without effect. It is true that he has left a history of his life, nearly in his own language in the hands of Mr. Schæffer, (who detected him in a variety of contradictory stories,) but without admitting his knowledge of, or participation in, the murder of John Newey and family.

This history has not been given to the public, nor will it be for the present, if ever, as it represents the said Markley to have been guilty of almost all sorts of vices, except that of murder. It would, if published, only be a momentary warning to all gamblers, sabbath-breakers, whoremongers, &c.—His death was a terrible comment on those and kindred sins.

We have been induced to make this statement, that the community may not be gulled by penny-catchers, who are too lazy to betake themselves to useful employments, nor imposed on by those who are as ready to publish lies as any thing else, for their own selfish purposes. DAVID F. SCÆFFER,

June 27, 1831. JAMES G. HAMNER,

N. B.—Editors of newspapers are requested to give the above statement a general circulation.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.

The subject of this notice was a little girl by the name of Johnson, two and a half years old. On the 20th April last, a small dog passed into a yard, 138 Chrystie street, where she was at play, and seized her by the nose, drew her to the ground. Before he was beaten off, he bit and lacerated the nose very severely. The dog immediately ran home to a neighbouring street, and his master, after learning the injury he had done, despatched him the same day. Particular inquires were made whether the dog had manifested any hydrophobic symptoms, but nothing could be learned, save the fact that he had bitten two children, one of whom continues well. This act of violence was referred wholly to the dog having been irritated by the boys in the street. The child in question soon recovered of her wounds, and continued perfectly well until Tuesday afternoon last, (13th June) when she became fretful and complained of pain in the head and stomach. The mother prepared an infusion of senna for it, supposing its illness to arise from some derangement of the stomach; but whenever she attempted to administer it, the child would shudder and become convulsive. Indeed, the first circumstance that attracted the attention of the mother, was the peculiar actions of the child, whenever it drank; for during the afternoon it was thirsty, and asked for water; but when it swallowed the water, it would tremble, and choke, and attempt to spit it out.

Early Wednesday morning, Dr. Mead of Cliff st. from whom we received the particulars was called to attend the child. He found her lying quietly on her bed, cheerful and intelligent; for the child was remarkably sprightly for its age, and seemed pleased with the idea of being made well. Said she had no pain except in the stomach; allowed her person to be examined freely, but when the nose was touched, would recoil with a shudder; and when it was pressed, she would thrust out her tongue, with a shriek, and catch her breath as if suffocated. This was not incidental, for it was tried several times, with the same result. The cicatrix of the wound appeared perfectly well, and there was no appearance of disease or discolouration of the part. She was asked to drink some water. She seemed thirsty, and readily assented. A cup was brought, and she rose in her bed and grasped it with both hands, and filled her mouth; but in an instant she dashed the cup from her, and seemed to spit or blow the water from her mouth, with a force and sound as if it were ejected from a heated crucible; and fell upon the bed in horrible convulsions. In a few moments she was quiet and composed again. These experiments were forbidden, as they added greatly to the sufferings of the child. Several attempts were made to administer medicine, but unsuccessfully, for every effort to swallow even in the smallest quantity, would bring on a spasm, and a distressing constriction of the throat, which would eject it from her mouth. The dread of the water continued to increase during the day, (Wednesday,) and at evening if a person were to approach her with a tumbler of water, it would bring on the recurrence of the paroxysms. In the course of the evening the spasms would recur spontaneously with increased power and frequently, until she exhibited all the horrors of this fretful malady. The eyes wild and protruded, gnashing of the teeth until the tongue became lacerated, frequent spittings and foaming at the mouth; retching which was peculiar. It would return at regular intervals of a few moments, attended with but one effort, as if the stomach were suddenly affected by a spasm, and forcibly expelled through the constricted larynx, a little frothy mucus. Then again the horrible convulsions, shrieks not to be described, and dreadful to behold, until she became gradually exhausted, and expired yesterday morning, 40 hours after the invasion of the disease, and 57 days after the infliction of the wounds. Several physicians saw the child, and no doubt was left on their minds as to the nature of the disease.

NORFOLK, June 20.

NAVAL.

The U. S. ship Lexington, Captain Duncan, will sail in 6 or 7 days. Her destination is the coast of Brazil, to relieve the squadron on that station. She will, we understand, touch at Pernambuco and St. Salvador.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, and Commodores Rodgers, Stewart and Patterson, Navy Commissioners, arrived here on Saturday last in the steamboat Pocahontas, Capt. Henderson, and took lodgings at Saint's Exchange Hotel. They visited the Navy Yard on the same day, when the usual honours were paid them.

Major Gen. Macomb, of the U. S. Army, and Judge Overton, came passengers in the steamboat Potomac, Capt. Hobbell—the former landed at Fortress Monroe.—*Beacon.*

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 7, 1831.

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

...Anniversary of American Independance celebrated in this City. Salutes were ...at sun-rise and sun set. At 10 o'clock ...e assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen ...the Senate Chamber, when the Declaration of Independence was read by Wm. ...ood, of Richard of Thos. Esq. prefaced ...remarks, and an oration delivered by ...es T. Flusser Esq.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE FISHERMAN.

The East wind is blowing,
And heavy mist's falling,
Yet the Fisherman bold,
His Net will be hauling:
He heeds not the weather,
So his faggots burn bright
On the lee of the land
Where he shelters at night,—
While the soft, drifted moss
Supplies him a pillow,
And his sleep is made sweet
By the sound of the billow.

When he meets with success,
And his Net's safe on shore,
He forgets all his toil,
And with glee plys the oar,
'Till his little Bark sweeps,
O'er the foam-crested swell,
To that home, where his hopes
And his pleasures all dwell:—
Where his moss-pillow's chang'd
For the bosom of one,
Who was true in her love,
Whilst her Fisher was gone.

COMMUNICATED
For the Maryland Gazette.

Green,

...ile in the Senate Chamber this morn... it occurred to me how easy a subscrip... might be raised to erect a statue to the ...ory of General Washington, in the very ...where he resigned his commission. Were ...twelfth of the population of the union to ...of their abundance, each one mite, it ...l be sufficient to carry this object into ...t. We hope every state, every city, ...very village and hamlet, will come for... and adopt measures to further the pro...

And by way of setting the example, ...begin in this city. At an early day I ...ose that a meeting be held, when the re...ite arrangements can be made for the ac...plishment of the above design.

...ly 4th, 1831.

COMMUNICATED.
For the Maryland Gazette.

Green:

...aving recently seen some remarks in the ...erican Farmer relative to the formation of ...ate Horticultural Society, I am induced ...ink that such an institution will be bene...l, not only to the cultivators of the soil, ...also to those who reap the fruits of their ...rs. And for this, among other reasons, ...ase, they will, instead of the common ...etables, that are now for the most part ...led at our markets, be supplied with those ...e rarest and choicest production. I therefore, propose, that a Society, to be designated as above, be established, and that its ...ting be held in this city, on account of its ...ral situation, and its being, as it were, ...garden spot of Maryland.

VEGETATOR.

...RT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1831.

...Thursday, June 30.—Present the whole ...rt.

...The argument of No. 123, Harbine vs. Bar... lessee, was continued by Wirt for the ...ellee, and Taney, (Att'y. Gen.) for the ...ellant.

...riday, July 1.—Present as yesterday.

...The argument of the above case was con...ded by Taney, (Att'y Gen.) for the appel...

...o. 163.—Daniel Kent, vs. Belt Mullikin's ...stee, et al.—This case was argued by ...wer for the appellant, and Alexander for ...appellees.

...aturday July 2.—ARCHER, J. delivered ...opinion of the Court in No 140, Wells ...wife vs. Beall adm'r. of Brashears, re...sing the decree of the County Court.

...No. 119. Christian Hysinger vs. Balt...r'l—This case was argued by Price for ...appellant, and Mayer for the appellees.

...No. 120. Martin Geiser, use Knavall, vs. ...uel Kershner—This case was argued by ...derson for the appellant and Price for ...appellee.

...Tuesday July 5.—No. 121. Jacob Moat ...Daniel Witmer—This case was argued ...Anderson for the appellant, and Price for ...appellee.

...No. 124. Matthew Spong et al. vs. Jacob ...umma—The argument of this case was con...enced by Anderson for appellants.

...Wednesday July 6.—The above case was ...rther argued by Price and Johnson for the ...pellee.

Important from Port-Au-Prince.

Extract of a letter received by a respe...able mercantile house in this city, dated.

"PORT-AU-PRINCE, June 12th, 1831.

"The French negotiations are broken ...nd the Consul has signified his determi...tion to quit the country on the 25th—he ca...d his countrymen together and inform...them that after that period he can no lon...afford them protection.'