FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The New York Commercial of Tuesday says—Just as we were ready for the press, we received Paris papers to the 9th of February, ought by the packet ship Sully, Captain oll, from Havre, which sailed on the 10th. We have only time, at this late hour, for a few brief translations.

Advices from Alexandria, received at Trieste, state that Ibrahim Pacha had received ed a severe rupulse at Jean d'Acre on the 9th of December. On the morning of that day, he ordered a general assault of the town by sea and land, which continued for eight hours without interruption. The Egyptians were killed in great numbers, and their fleet, which was much damaged, was compelled to leave the port, while the army retired upon Caif-fa. A deputy from the Sultan had arrived at Alexandria, and held frequent conferences

took the place with some slaughter, and made a hundred prisoners. On the next day they brigade under General Grabowsky.

A letter from Forli speaks of horrible massacres committed there, and elsewhere. Cardinal Albain arrived there on the 22d, and issued a proclamation of amnesty.

The discussions on the budget were continued in the French Chambers. The de-

bates were long and at mated.

The Queen of Spain was delivered of a Princess on the 30th January, to the disappointment of the royalists, who had expected

Manifesto of Don Pedro, who had embarked from Nantes for Belle Isle, is published in the Constitutionnel of the 8th, dated on board of the frigate Rainha de Portugal. It is an animated and long address to all loy-al Portuguese, promising indemnity to those who take no voluntary part against him.

Cotton brisk, and sales extensive. No later dates from England than

were received by the Samson.

The Journal of Commerce has Paris dates to Feb. 10th, and Havre to the 11th, both inclusive: five days later than the previous ac-

The most interesting item of news is the

renewal of disturbances in Italy.

The Chamber of Deputies, on the 7th, was the budget.

TTALY.

FAENZA, Jan 22.

During the combat of the 20th of this month, 1,800 civic guards made headway for the combat of the 20th of this month. some hours against 4000 soldiers of the Pontiff, sustained by 600 cavalry and a numerous

Most of our compatriets retired upon For li in good order. The others to the number of 190 or 200 entered Cesana, where they dispersed themselves among the families which offered them an asylum, and that the town might not be exposed to pillage, abandoned their arms.

PARIS Feb. 6. The Austrians entered Bologna on the 28th simultaneously at all the gates.

It is said that 1,500 troops of the line have just emberked at Toulon, and that about 5,000 more will be embarked to occupy Civi-

A simultaneous occupation of the Legation by the French and Austrian troops will take place, but in such a manner that they shall not come in contact with each other. PARIS. Feb. 7.

Sergeant de ville Houel having died of his wounds at the Hotel Dieu, his obsequies were celebrated this morning at the church of No-Paris, Feb. 10.

After a long conference of the four great powers, held at the house of the president of the council upon the affairs of Italy, couriers were despatched to St. Petersburgh, Vienna, and Beriin, by the ministers of those courts

to Civita Vecchia now that they are formally ick and Stettin, and even from Marseilles, one of their own ports. TRIESTE, 25th Jan.

News has been received here from Alexandria, that Ibrahim Pacha was completely defeated on the 9th December, before St. Jean d'Acre. He had attempted an assault which was supported by his fleet; but after several bloody attacks be was compelled to retreat, with great loss. Letters from Alexandria of the 25th December announce the arrival of an agent from the Porte, and it was hoped that existing differences would be adjusted.

Parts, Feb. 10.
Exchange 5 pr. cts. 97f. 96f. 80. 3 pr. cts.
66f 80a66f50. Exchange on London 1 mo.

They write from Belle Isle, that Don Pedro had arrived there in an English steamboat. That he is on board the Congress, and will

Ambassador at Rome). Here is what we can gather of authentic. When the Times spoke of one regiment being destined for the Papal shores, it had picked up a vague rumour, founded upon an accidental expression of one of the King's Aid-de-Camps. Then, however, it had not even been discussed in the council. Since then affairs are more complex. The strengthening of Austria in the least one here avowed purposes to take them legations, her avowed purposes to take them under her protection like the Duchies of Modena and Parma, have been the objects of pressing notes on the part of our Ambassador. It was even a question of declaring inmediate war against Austria, in order to defeate many courses of invasion.

feat the manœuvres of invasion. The Cabinet was not in a state to break with Austria; but taking advantages of a clause implied in the declaration of the Pope's with the viceroy.

The troops of the Pope, on the 20th February, carried all the barricades which had been thrown up in the vicinity of Casino-Neri, been thrown up in the vicinity of Casino-Neri, and the vicinity of Casino-Neri, been thrown a French curps into the Reman ent to throw a French curps into the Reman States in order to annul therein the influence of the Austrian armies who occupy or border a nundred prisoners. On the next day they occupied the village of Forli, without opposition. On the 28th, Bologna was occupied by the pontifical forces in conjunction with the was taken—it was however not one regiment. but three or four that are talked of, a numper equal to that of the Imperial troops in the

> The warlike article of the Journal des Decharter at Marseilles and Cette, merchant vessels as transports. The 66th, 13th and 27th are detached, it is said, for this expedi-

The deficit of M. Kesner amounts to eight. of francs.

the Cholera Morbus.

A letter of 8th February from London.

from a person near M. Talleyrand, says, "the Conference since the 3ist Jan. have had ma-The papers, so far as we have had time to glance at them, contain little intelligence of the state of Greece, and not of Belgium.

The packet ship Rhone arrived at Havre on the 9th February.

LONDON, Feb. 7. Very little doing on 'Change to day-Con-als opened and closed at 82%. This goes sois opened and closed at 82% l. This goes to confirm the statement of Lord Althorp that government was about to submit to Parliament statements in favour of a reduction of expenses; particularly in reference to naval of-

Belleisle, Feb. 2. Don Pedro arrived yesterday on board the English steamboat. To-morrow he will sail in the Congress frigate for Terceira, and the

rest of the expedition will follow him.

The Journal des Debats of the 9th February, contains the manifesto of Don Pedro, on setting out for his expedition. We will give

t to-morrow. The Austrian troops entered Bologna on the 28th January, in company with the troops of the Pope.

BERLIN, Jan. 29. The explanation of the Russian Cabinet on the Belgian question, will require a new ne-gotiation. Still its language is any thing but varlike, and the retrograde movement of the of Jan. at 8 o'c ock in the morning. There Russian troops, confirmed to us from St. Pewas not the least disturbance. The Austri an army had so taken its position, as to enter must not be forgotten, that the Sovereigns, in persuading Leopold to become King. tracted duties towards him .- . Jugsburgh Ga-

spatches to day from St. Petersburg, announcarticles to day from St. Petersong, amountaing that the ratification of the twenty-four articles by the Emperor Nicholas, was soon expected.—Journal des Debats, 10th Feb.

The London Courier of the 8th states, that

the despatches which were brought the day by the Russian Courier to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that Russia was not yet decided as to the ratification of the Treaty of November 15, but neverthe less, it was hoped that the ratification would

ake place.
The Journal du Havre of the 10th, notices as a singular fact, that the packet ship Rhone, just arrived there from New York, had brought a quantity of barley, being the first importation of the kind since the peace.— It is supposed that M. Casimir Perier has From the increased facilities of intercourse, advised them of the engagements between the by means of the packets between this country courts of France and Rome, relative to the and France, the editor infers that they can troubles in Romagnia, and that the French be supplied with grain from New York and court feels itself obliged to send some troops Boston, as soon as they now can from Dantz

> DISTRESSING CATASTROPHE! From the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Farmer.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.—We cut the sub-joined statement from the Knoxville, (Ten-nessee) Republican, of the 29th ult. It was extracted from a letter written by a gentleman in Elizabethtown, (Tenn.) to a citizen of Knoxville.

"On Sunday morning, the 19th instant, a bout two hours before day, three or four men having determined to take a fox chase, started a fox, which the hounds pursued into a cave, three or four miles from this place.—Some of the company descended into the cave, and built a bark fire, with the view of driving the fox out with the smoke, and then went to a neighbours house and took breakfast. They inpeedily repair to Terceira.

The New York American says the French governmenthal ordered four regiments to Italy—to co operate with or paralyze the Austrians in the marches of Ancona and Bolognatrians in the marches of Ancona and Bolognatrians in the marches of the Havre paralyse the Havre paralyse correspondent of the Havre paralyse the Marches of Ancona and Bolognatrians in the marches of Ancona and Bolognatrians in the marches of the Havre paralyse the Marches of the The New York American says the French government hall ordered four regiments to Italy—to co operate with or paralyze the Austrians in the marches of Ancona and Bologua. The private correspondent of the Havre pare than announces this intelligence:

The report of an armament for Civita Vecchia, which gesterday was treated as a fable,

appears now to assume more censistency, in stay till sun down. He accordingly descending descending to the article from the Journal des Bebats, which seems to proceed almost from the Cabinet of the Prime Minister, or from the office of M. St. Aulaire, (French Ambassador at Rome). Here is what we can gather of authentic. When the Times spoke of one regiment being destined for the Papal shores, it had picked up a vague rumour, founded upon an accidental expression of one of the King's Aid-de-Camps. Then, hower-of the content of the King's Aid-de-Camps. Then, hower-of the content of the King's Aid-de-Camps. Then, hower-of the accordingly descending descending the content of the first and the part of the content of the first and picked with the interpidity which charterises men of brave and fearless spirits, rounded upon an accidental expression of one of the King's Aid-de-Camps. Then, hower-of the content of the first part of the content of to the same nazator. Humphreys, with the intrepidity which charHumphreys, with the intrepidity which characterizes men of brave and fearless spirits,
rushed to the rescue of their unfortunate
rushed to the rescue of their unfortunate
rushed to make their escape; but some
attempted to make their escape; but some
twenty yards from the mouth of the cave their
twenty yards from the mouth of the cave their
twenty yards from the mouth of the cave their
laid their lights down in order to lift up their
brother. But these were in a moraent extinguished. They now called upon Boyd who
had remained in the cave's mouth, to bring
them another light but the torches were all
them another light but the torches were all
gone, and he ran to alarm the neighbourhood.
It was not long before it was known here, and
It was not long before it was known here, and

her full heart relieved itself in a show.

tears. She said also, that she was unable to creasing population of them within our list.

She said also, that she was unable to creasing population of them within our list, is the object to be accomplished. This separation is essentially for whatever special to communicate her story to any one twenty to any one there is one in the sufficiency of her situation, and that she was unable to creasing population of them within our list, is the object to be accomplished. This separation is essentially for whatever special to communicate her story to any one thereinds of her situation, and that she was unable to creasing population of them within our list, is the object to be accomplished. This separation is essentially for whatever special terms of our list, is the object to be accomplished. This separation is essentially for whatever special terms of our list, is the object to be accomplished. This separation is essentially for whatever special terms of our list, is the object to be accomplished. This separation is essentially for whatever special terms of our list, is the object to be accomplished. This separation is essentially for gone, and he ran to alarm the neighbours out.

It was not long before it was known here, and the greater portion of the neighbours repaired to the dismal tomb of their unfortunate friends from the echo of the cave it was known that the greater before the same evening their vows were sealed forever a regular intercouse shall be opened between the land of their fathers, the home intended one of the persons who had gone in, still re- the present abundantly compensates them for mained alive-but no one seemed willing to the darkness of the past. undergo the risk of relieving him as it was believed four of the individuals in the cave were dead, and all were afraid that by going in a similar fate would be experienced. A man by the name of Thomas Harvey was, at length, daring enough to make the proposition that if any man would go in and hold the light for him-he would attempt to save the perbats, is the result of this decision. Orders son whose groans were heard from the cave, were given by telegraph to equip at Toulon, Samuel Tipion, jr. and a young man named two ships of the line and five frigites, and to company Harvey into the cave, and having passed the four men who were dead, guided by the means of him who was still alive, they found the latter, and having fastened a cord around his body, he was pulled by the men and is supposed will amount to nine millions at the mouth of the cave, by the assistance of those in it, to the before mentioned ascent. A general fast was ordered by the King of —The three men becoming exhausted now England for the 21st of March, on account of had to leave the cave, and Affred Humphreys, the gentleman whom they had assisted, remained therein, suspended by the cord, until three other gentlemen entered it, when he was drawn out with some difficulty. By the timely procurement of medical assistance he has since recovered—and says the deceased were all certain that they must die, and took ogether:-that by some means he extricated nimself and thought he would make one more effort to gain the entrance of the cave, but instead of passing in that direction, he went the contrary way, and, in a few minutes, he fell senseless. - He remembered nothing that engaged on the subject of pensions. On the ficers, many of whom are to be placed on half took place, from that moment until he was fit they were occupied in the discussion of pay. phreys was taken out on Sunday evening, but Guinn, McKeehan and Jesse Humphreys, remained in the cave until next day.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin.

A BRIDE IN DISTRESS. An affecting object of charity was examin-ed on Monday by the Mayor, in the person of a girl of seventeen years of age, who stated her name to be Rosa —, it is unnecessary to mention it in full. She came into the office this morning a picture of poverty and desolation, having been found sleeping on one contained in some of the memorials, are enof the market stalls in the rain of Sunday night. The watchman stated that he foun her in a sound sleep, though the clothing with which her body was scantily covered, was dripping wet. On rousing her she opened her eves slowly, and was with difficulty got en-tirely awake, so much had she been overcome by the cold and rain. He inquired where she lived but received no satisfactory answer, ful; and at his request she, accompanied to the watch house, where comfortable quar-ters were provided for her during the remainto the watch house, where comfortable quarters were provided for her during the remainder of the night. Her appearances this morning presented the curious spectacle of a girl of seventeen, robust and blooming in health without any indications of a familiarity with the surface of the control crime of any kind, modest and retiring, yet tion of our citizens, recommending the encovered with rags that bespote the extremity of poverty. When asked how she came to Your committee have endeavoured to give of poverty. When asked how she came to be found in the street under the above circumstances, and what was her mode of life, she related, but not until great persua ion had been used to Eurovince her that she mutt in some way give assurance that she was not quired of them. a common vagrant, some part of a history in which the romantic formed a very conspicuous question, whether the coloured population of half. She came from the neighbourhood of this state is injurious to her prosperity. Her Pittsburg, to meet a young man now in this situation, upon the border of a free state, has Pittsburg, to meet a young man now in this city, between whom and herself there existed an engagement of marriage, which was to be consummated on her arrival here. They were both of humble but respectable parentage, he being engaged as clerk in a store here, with a exists in a slight degree, as to their relative salary, sufficien to support them both, though advance in population, and all those improve his business prevented him leaving it to mar-ry her at home. She had come on by appoint-ment, about a week before, but had been rob. Recent events have added to the force of this the the don'the way, of every thing but the clothes she wore, including a small sum of money which her mother had given on leaving home.

To add to her misfortune, she did not know have been, the time is drawing on, when it ers by the most solemn sanction? and that been the state of our country, this evil may hitherto have been, the time is drawing on, when it ers by the most solemn sanction? and that been the state of our country is a state of our country. where to find her lover, having lost the direction he gave her, though she reinembered examine it in all its dimensions and consepart of the merchant's name where he was quences, and ascertain whether a cure can be part of the merchant's name where he was quences, and ascertain whether a cure can be employed. She had wandered up and down the streets for nessly a week, searching in destructive of our dearest interests and hapvain for is, and had supported herself by piness. This then is the question we are to pawning her clothes in exchange for the ragged suit she now wore, being unable to bring her mind to begging. Several nights she had found lodgings in houses of evil fame, but had escaped the pollutions which were practised in them. On Sunday night, driven to despairs by her desperate situation in a strange teresting question, the committee have given

Maryland (Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, March 22, 1832.

The Legislature of this State closed its session late on Wednesday night last, having passed 330 Laws. To-day we complete the publication of the list of the titles of the acts

We are requested to state, that David S. Caldwell will not be a candidate for the Com-

mon Council. John Randall authorises us to state, that he is not a candidate for a seat in the Common

MR. GREEN,

In looking over your paper this morning. I was surprised to find my name announced as a Candidate for a seat in the Corporation of this city, and as being favourable to certain measures therein stated. As this annunciaeach other by the hand and said they would tion was wholly unauthorised by me, (having try and make their peace with God and die never entertained such an idea) and as I do not wish my views of measures to be misrepresented, you will please do me the justice, to give this an insertion in your next.

Respectfully, &c.

THO'S G. WATERS. Annapolis, March 15, 1832.

COLOURED POPULATION.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice of the House of Delegates of Mary land, relative to the COLOURED POPULA TION

The committee to whom was referred, the several memorials from numerous citizens of this state, upon the subject of the coloured

population, -report. That the views presented by the memorialtirely repugnant to these contained in others. The subjects, however, upon which legislader a few general heads:-

First. That a law be passed prohibiting the future emancipation of slaves, unless provision be made for their removal from the state. Secondly. That a sum of money adequate for the attainment of the object, be raised and hough her behaviour was modest and respect- appropriated for the removal of those already

Thirdly. That a system of police be estab

It is not now (if indeed it ever was,)

the committee beg leave to submit so the consideration of the Legislature, the following estimates and accompanying remarks, which they believe will be conclusive. The coloured population of Maryland, amounts to 155,932, of whom 52, 938 are five. The removal of all these, or at least, to many as to leave only an inconsiderable and decreasing population of them within our limited.

for them, and their present abode, the free men of colour will see the advantages of the change, and be excited to raise, by their own industry, the means of availing themselves of such a blessing. The annual increase of this class b tween the years 1210 and 1820, appears from the census for these years to have been 560. The increase between 1820 and 1830, was annually, 1340. In both these periods a great proportion of this increase must have a sen from emancipation. The natural increase, wherever they are found in situstions where it can be ascertained, is very in-considerable. Supposing, however, half the increase to be natural, and no future addition o be made to their number by emancipation, in consequence of the meagures now to be alopted, to prevent their remaining in the state after emancipation, and the annual increase to be removed would be 670. Estimating the expense of removal, and the sum to be reuired for their establishment and support in Africa, until they become able to maintain themselves, at \$30 each, (and this your committee have been informed is a liberal allow-ance, if judiciously expended here and sent with them.,) and \$20,100 would be adequate to the removal and support of all the increase. This too, without taking into the estimate the number that might be enabled to provide for themselves.

That number, however, would be annually diminished by the system recommended and adopted by the committee. The producing class of the whole population is estimated at one-sixth, and in order to keep down the inrease, it would be necessary first to remove this class, the annual expenditure for which purpose would be greatly below the above estimate. If a removal from the producing class of two-thirds of the number set down for the increase, would be an adequate estimate for this purpose, and this it is believed, would be sufficient, it would only require as annual appropriation of \$13,400, supposing it all to be done-from the funds of the state; and whatever was expended beyond that amount, would proportionably accelerate the removal of the whole class. If this estimate be correct, the whole of this population would be removed in the course of one generation alone, by the annual appropriation of an inconsiderable sum-and in a proportionally shorter period, according to the amount appropriated and the facility of obtaining emi

The next subject for inquiry, is the other and larger class, the slaves, amounting to 102,878. Whilst this de irable operation is going on in reference to the free, can be done towards the gradual reduction of them? They are not quite double the number of the free. If therefore, they increase in the same ratio, and if \$13,400 a year would re-move and support a sufficient portion of the producing class to keep down the increase of the free, twice that sum, or \$26,800 would remove and support a sufficient portion of the producing class to keep down the annual increase of the slaves, and therefore \$40,200 annually expended, would in the course of a generation, finally and entirely remove all the oloured population of the state. causes are also to be considered which now perate in the reduction of the slaves, and which it may be expected, will still in some degree continue to operate. Many have here tofore been sold away, and no doubt this will still continue, though probably not to so great an extent. The fact as shewn by the census it, that they have been decreasing for the last 20 years, at the rate of 420 a year. If therefore, slavery in our state has been wearing out of itself, should it not encourage us to ef-forts by which its rate of decrease may be ac-celerated? The annual increase of the whole coloured population, free and slaves, is now but 868, the removal and support of the whole of which, not confined to the producing pertion of it, would amount to 826,040 But it may be said these views are predicated on the fore they can be thus disposed of, they ment be bought—and will not this enhance the cost of the operation, and make it unattainable. This consideration has not been overlooked by your committee. They are properly and must be so regarded, and without their evaluation of them can be touched. Yet it may be an award to this agreeation.

Yet it may be answered to this auggestion, that it will be time enough for the state to cassider, whether she will hay in order to remove, or adopt any other measure which the move, or adopt any other measure which the exigency may require, when she finds that she cannot otherwise get them to remove. For the present, and for years to-come, she may find employment for all the funds she can spare in the removal of such as are now free, and such as will be freely offered for removal by her citizens. Look at the numbers to whom freedom has been annually given, and whom freedom has been annually given, and given under circumstances, making a gift to

any the deast of it, of most doubtful benefit. If our people will emancipate when it inflicts most frequently, not only an evil upon society, but even upon the very objects of their benevolence—if they must be rastrained by law from an indulgence in unistaken humanity, at the risk of injuring the community, will they cease to emancipate when real humanity, and the public good invite them to exercise it? when they see the state relieved, and the ob-

The people of Maryland, it is seen, have emancipated one-third of their slaves with very little to be discerned in the good accom hed by it, to encourage them. Is their humanity expended so that the most inviting circumstances cannot prevail upon them to continue it? and when patriotism and self-in terest unite with the appeals of humanity?

It may well be expected from such a people with such inducements before them, to the atification of feelings so strongly displayed that voluntary emancipation will still be con-tinued, and to a much greater extent than has heretufore been practised -or at least that the evil will be so greatly reduced by the free will offerings of patriotism and benevolence, that it will be found a light burden upon the state to aid if necessary in its entire extinc-

But, however this many be, it has suffi ciently operated, and is now operating to give sufficient employment to all the resources that can be applied. It is deemed unnecessa-ry therefore, now to make any provisions for effecting what is not now and may never be required. This view of the subject, your committee beg leave to state, is more gratify. ing to their feelings as Marylanders, and more honourable to the state. They would rather leave it to their fellow citizens, to make their free sacrifices to the public good. and the cause of humanity and justice, than compel them by legal enactments, or the of-fers of reward.

Believing that the legislature may securely

rely on the patriotism and good sense and facing of the people, they see no cause for the present, to recommend any scheme for the future, or progressive abolition of slave deening it all sufficient to provide means the removal of those now free, and such as, with consent of their owners, shall here after become so, and leave it to future events to determine whether any and what legisla-tive enactments may be found necessary to eradicate from our state this stain upon her

otherwise bright escutcheon. It may be thought that the committee have

It may be thought that the committee have recommended great expenditures, but they hope it will be considered not only that a great evil will be redressed, but also that every dollar thus expended will be returned ten fold to the wealth of the State. Laying a side all those great considerations, that would justify a far greater expenditure, even if the money was never in any way to be returned, and bringing ourselves down, to look at it as a mere question of profit and loss, we shall readily discover that a more judicious investment of capital could not be devised. If we examine the valuation of lands, made by authority of the different states of the Union, we are struck with the great disparity in va-lue between the lands of the free and the slave states; as this difference is, in every stance, against the slave states, it canno be accounted for, on any other principle than the continuance of this unfortunate popula tion in the one, and its removal from the other. A valuation of lands in the United States, was made in 1799, and again in 1814, which enables us to see the rate of increase This gives us a similar result, and shews that he free states are increasing far more rapid ly, not only in population, but in the annual value of their lands. Thus the lands in Mayland will be found to have increased in a maller ratio than those in Pennsylvania; and between Virginia and Pennsylvania the dif-terence is still more striking Virginia, with 40 millions of acres, having gained an in-crease within these 13 years, of 94 millions of dollars-while Pennsylvania, with only 23 millions of acres, finds an increase in the alue of her lands, of 244 millions of dollars. No reason can be assigned why the average value of lands of Maryland should not equal that of the lands of Pennsylvania— nor why they smould not increase in the same ratio, except that one is a free and the other a slave state. Let this distinction disappear, let Maryland transfer to her southern border the line of separation between the free and the slave states, and, in addition to all the ast benefits, moral and political, which she ill have gained, the increased value of her land alone will repay, and far more than re-pay all she may have expended in accomplishing the change. Maryland has nearly nine millions of acres of land. If the average

The gain to be thus realized great as it indoubtedly would be, scarcely deserves to be reckoned among the multiplied blessings he state would derive from effecting such a purpose—when all her natural advantages of climate, soil and situation, are considered, the rich extent and variety of her mineral and agricultural products, who can tell what limits to assign to her improvements?

those lands shall rise nine dollars

er acre, so as to equal those of Pennsylva-

gate wealth of the state, nearly 81 millions, a rise of but one dollar an acre, will give a

um more than sufficient to accomplish the

There is another point of view in which his subject must be considered as vitally af-ecting the interests of Maryland. Her climate, soil and production, her magnificent estuary, noble rivers and immense water ower, all offering incentives and promises of award to industry and enterprize, entitle her to exhibit a population increasing in a ratio equal to that of any state in the Union. Let her increase in this respect be compared with that of the neighbouring state of Pennsylva-Ria, a state inferior to her in all these advan-