FOREIGN.

LATE TROM EUROPE.

Yesterday evening a eastern mail brought us advices of the arrival of two packet ships at New York—the Rhone, from Havre, which sailed on the 2d March, and the Caledonia,

tients died so soon that it was impossible to and the dire effects of commercial non-inter-give notice of any case. From his brethren, however, he had received better treatment.—in respect to boards of health and quarantine 'He saw some cases,' he said, 'which were decidedly not Asiatic Cholera, if at least he might judge from what he had read. The only case of blue cholera, which he saw, was that of a man in a place dignified by the name of the Cholera Hospital; the only part blue was on the arm where the man's name was tattooed in blue. In another case which was pointed out to him, the symptoms were pain off in the number of new cases, thou, and spasm in the abdomen, with a yellow skin, cleaths amounted to 8. On Saturday in fact rather a case of cicterus, dependent on gall stones, than a case of cholera. Dr. Signond said, he had very strong doubts, for he supposed he must not express himself more strongly, of the existence of cholera in the supposed he austino of the London Me. metropolis. At a sitting of the London Medical Society on the 20th of February, Dr. place in the Wynds and in Goosedubbs and dical Society on the 20th of February. Dr. place in the Wynds and in Goosedubbs and James Johnson said that he had seen the cholera in India, and that the disease now preseveral cases in Saltmarket, High etreet. lera in India, and that the disease now pre-valent in London was totally unlike it. It Gallowgate; and at the Broomielaw, with two was, he said, epidemic, arising from certain in West Regent street, and 5 in Anderston, conditions of the atmosphere, and certain c- A case occurred in New street Calton, last manations from the earth—it resembled the night, that of a woman, which ended fatally epidemic cholera of 1669, described by Syderham. The present disease, he affirmed, house has also shown symptoms of the disease. was not contagious, and declared the opinion that it was so was not supported by a shadow

of the 27th of February, extols highly the season which had just closed. 'The most striking feature,' says that paper, of the present and preceding months of the winter portion of the year is the singular but not unful. precedented mildness and fineness of the at-

mosphere and weather.'

The Brazil packet which had arrived at London, tell in with the expedition of Don Pedro, about one day's sail from Terceira.—

It is said that no intention was entertained of. touching at that island, but that the fleet would proceed at once to Madeira. The ships were in perfect order, impelled by a favourable wind which had blown ever since they had left Belleisle. Letters from Madeira state that the people of that Island were ready to proclaim Donna Maria, and only waited the arrival of the expedition to carry their desires into effect; it is, therefore, expected that Ma deira will surrender without firing a shot.— It seems that three of Don Migue with troops on board, had appeared off the is-land. From some cause or other, however, they changed their course, and, it is supposed, have returned to Lisbon.

THE CHOLERA.

refuse to allow the authorities to inter their refuse to allow the authorities so inter their deceased relations. The disease does not seem to spread in such a manner as to create alarm. In London, according to the Times of 29th February, the total number of cases is 104, and deaths 69: this, considering the population and the time clapsed since the first case was reported, is scarcely worthy of noticing. According to the same paper the total number of cases in the kingdom, reported to the London Board of Health up to the 28th February was 5,460, and deaths 1,609.

The Edinburgh Mercury of 27th February

The Edinburgh Mercury of 27th February says—tWe have much pleasure in referring to the official reports in this-day's paper.

From these it will be seen that there is not now a single case of cholera in Haddington

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Yesterday eresing a castern mail brought us advices of the arrival of two packet ships at New York—the Rhone, from Havre, which sailed on the 2d March, and the Calsdonia, from Liverpool, which sailed on the 1st March.

The Reform Bill is still the subject of discousion in the British House of Commons—The London Courier of the 27th of February, relative to this subject, says:—'We have reason to know that no creation of Peers will be necessary for the purpose of carrying the second reading of the Reform Bill. In the committee, however, it may be necessary to carry Peers in order to prevent the failure of the Bill, either through an increased strength of the Anti-Reform party, or the luke-warmness of some of the declared supporters of the measure. Having the authority of the King to create Peers, it is not probable that Earl Grey will expose the Bill to danger by the non-exercise of the powers with which he has been entrusted. It has been said of his Lordship that his aristocratic feelings are so strong that he would rather resign his office. has been entrusted. It has been said of his Lordship that his aristocratic feelings are so strong that he would rather resign his office than deluge the House with new Peers; but those who assert this forget that the Reform Bill, which is certainly any thing but aristocratic, was the creation of his Lordship, and that his pride and his honour are equally concerbed in its being carried triumphantly through the houses of Parliament.'

The Cholera continues to be the subject of such speculation, and a violent controversy level. But altogether the epidemic is a mere control or the fever, which is pretty sure to such speculation, and a violent controversy level. But altogether the epidemic is a mere nuch speculation, and a violent controversy as to whether it is the Asiatic disease, or not, has arisen. At a late meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, Doctor Sigmond undertook to redicule the notion that the India never have been frightened from our proprie-Cholera existed in London. He had made ty, by an epidemic which will be recorded in application, he said, to the Central Board of history as a remarkable example of human Health, requesting an opportunity to see the credulity, and unnecessary panie! The com-disease, but had been answered that the pa-munity, however, will smart for its cowardice,

> establishments.' From the Glusgow Chronicle.

CHOLERA AT GLASGOW Feb. 27—Remaining on the 26th, 36; new cases 9; died 8; recovered 2; remaining 35. Total number of cases since 12th Feb'y. 151; deaths 64; cures 52.

On Friday, there was a considerable falling off in the number of new cases, though the ease.

In the Town's Hospital, vesterday, there of proof.
A London paper, the 'Mark Lane Express,'
The total deaths in that establishment have

ful extent among those who most require their services at the present crisis. The cry for the sake of their bodies; and it is in consequence with the greatest difficulty that the men appointed to inter the bodies of those who die of cholera, can get the duty performstill is, that the Doctors are killing people ed. Wherever they appear to remove the re nains of any cholera patient; they are hooted and threatened, and even pelted on all sides by the ignorant rabble, and in several instan-ces have been beat off without accomplishing

their object. Patrick, Feb. 24—Cases remaining 6: new case 1; died 1; remaining 6. 25th—Remaining 6; recovered 0; died 0. 26th—Remaining 6;

Paisley, Feb. 23-Remaing at last report

terially to prevent the spread of the disease to any great extent; for, as yet, during five weeks, there have occurred only twenty-five cases or so. cases or so.

QUARANTINE.—It will be seen from the following Orders in Council, that the internal quarantine is to be abolished in the country, with one exception.

"Council Office, Whitehall. ?

February 18th, 1822 } having had under their consideration numerous applications from merchants and others, relative to the great inconvenience and distress occasioned by the quarantine regulations established in consequence of the appearance of

Kensington, for Asiatic cholers, without success. Lhva even many of the cases, fatal, in fature of all restrictions as to quarantine between the different from that which I have seen in India. I have seen indigenous, and essentially different from that which I have seen in India. I hav

Yesterday morning the American ship Ca-nillus sailed from Greenock for New York, with her full complement of 138 passengers. Many applications for passages were refused. The passengers are generally of the Agricul-tural class. As the Cholera has appeared in Glasgow, no clean bill of health was allowed to the ship, but a certificate signed by a num-ber of the medical Board of Health, was given, certifying that no disease of a contagious nature existed in Greenock.—It, was at one time proposed, that as the American quarantine laws are very severe (forty days quaran-tine is the time specified by law, we believe) the Camillus should proceed to the Holyloch and ride four days quarantine, and clear from thence; but the certificate of Cholera not being in Greenock up to the time of the vessels sailing, is supposed to be sufficient.

London Money Market, Feb. 28—The set-

tlement of the account in consoli has passed over very quietly, the time bargains to be adjusted, proving very small indeed. On the whole, the balance of the speculations ap pears to have been for the rise, and there remained consequently some stock to be taken, a trifling, though but temporary, advance occurred in the rate of continuation for the A-pril account. The transactions, independentof the settlement, were extremely small, and the last prices of Consols were 82 to 1 for money, and 822 to 2 for April. Exche-quer bills closed at 7s to 8s. premium. We regret to learn that there is little or no

hope of the completion of the Thames Tun-nel, the Commissioners of public works have refused to advance the sum (£248,000)neces-

sary to complete it.

A Bill is about to be introduced for a Rail-

Read between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

FRANCE. At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th February, M. Teste appeared at the tribune to present the report of the committee, on the proposition of M. Portalis relating to the appeal of the law of January 19th, 1816, prescribing the ceremonies to be adopted on the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI (Jan. 21st) as amended by the Chamber of Peers. The report was exceed-ingly brief. Repelling any insinuation that they wished to suppress the proper feeling of regret awakened by the recurrence of the day, they recommended the total repeal of the law. M. Salverte moved that the question should be taken without debate, which was generally seconded from the right. It was ascertained that a quorum was present, and the vote for taking the question immediately was u-nanimous. It was so taken, and on the first section of the bill, as amended by the Chamber of Peers, which enacted that on the 21st Jan. in every year, the Courts and public of-fices should be closed in sign of mourning, but one member, M. Andre du Haut Rhine, rose in its favour. All the others rose simul tancously in opposition. Deep silence pre-vailed during the whole of this proceeding. The second section, abrogating the law of Jan. 18th altogether, was adopted after a bal-

the same sitting by the resignation of M. Thierry Poux, one of the Deputies which the President conceived to be couched in terms so exceptionable, that he requested the Chamber to decide whether it should be read. was put to a vote, and a majority decided that it should be read. It was in these

terms: "M. Le President.

Being desirous of disavowing any indenti-Greenock, 3 P. M. Feb. 27—A boy, aged 14, named M. Millan, son of a pilot, had just been taken to the hospital in a state of collapse.

Since 1; died 1; remaining 6. 25th—Remaining 6; died 1; recovered 0; died 1; recovered 3; remaining 2. 5th—Remaining 6; died 10; died 10;

it has been determined to put an end to the raisiey, Feb. 23—Remaining at last report; new cases 8; died 4; recovered 4; remaining 0. 25th.—Remaining 0. new cases 6; died. Chambers of Peers towards the lower House, THE CHOLERA.

The cholera creates no great anxiety in g. 2.5th.—Remaining 9; new cases 6; died 4; recovered 4; remaining 12. 26th—Report of December of Peers towards the lower House, by "the immediate creation of a considerable with such a buttress is Russia behind her back, the Dutch would not fear to attack the among the ignorant and superstitious, who have strange notions on the subject. In this remark we refer particularly to the conduct is more people in Glasgow and suburbs, who of some people in Glasgow and suburbs, who is some weeks antecedent to the occurrence of a case were such as to have tended very manifest of the first relative properties. In this strength is given the chamber of Peers towards the lower House, of Peers mentions of Peers towards the lower House, of Peers mentions of Peers towards the lower House, of Peers mentions of Peers towards the lower House, of Peers mentions of Peers ment

It has been ascertained that the deficit of M. Kesner, amounts to 6,265,000 francs.

Two students of Berlin have sately chosen a new mode of duelling. In order to render their chances equal, they agreed that each should embrace a person affected of the Cholera. This being done, and 24 hours having classed without either of them showing any symptoms of the disease, their seconds declared that the two adversaries had done sufficient to satisfy their honour, and thus start. Pants, Feb. 22. Two students of Berlin have fately chosen

the Noble Lord the world meant nothing more than what all Governments applied to it; which was that so long any country carried on their own concerns without endangering the safety of surrounding nations no inferference would take pface, but whenever it passed that point, non-intervention flew away,—(Hear, hear.) He would inquire whether the French Government had ever been required or been called upon to move the first long that long the long tha whether the French Government had ever been required, or been called upon to move an army into the Papal States. Austria had been called upon, and the French had said, "if Austria goes to keep peace, so must we;" and this was the only authority for interference. Up to this time peace had been kept in these states, but in his opinion the French flag would not be two days in the country till there would be an end of it. He considered there would be an end of it. He considered that the expedition could only be compared to the expedition to Egypt under the Repub-

not allow himself to be drawn into a debate upon the subject at the present inconvenient sembled at Megara, and obey the orders of time. In answer to the taunts of the Noble Lord with respect to the close connection of this country with France, he would only say there never was a time when the bonds of there never was a time when the bonds of shews every day more jealousy on the Rus-connection between the two countries requirthe peace of Europe. He hoped that would be preserved, in spite of all the endeavouring of Noble Lords opposite.—(Hear, hear.) He had never yet found a single case to be preserved, in spite of all the endeavouring of Noble Lords opposite.—(Hear, hear.) He had never yet found a single case to justify a suspicion of the faith of the French Government. He had still, and should continued to the Beauty the same spirit of opposition to the same spirit of opposition to the same spirit of opposition ment. He had still, and should continue to have a wish for hon-intervention, but when the safety of neighbouring states required it, ers in the Roadstead of Napoli, remaining when the peace of Europe was endangered—
communications had been made to him by the
Greece: The Russian Officers say that the French Government which had satisfied him, and he, as a minister of the Crown, could not at present say more. It was not long think that England and France, who objected since an expedition of a greater amount, and one which was likely to lead to far greater results had sailed apparently with the concurrence of the Noble Earl, and he (Earl that of Greece. The choice would create a state of the same o Grey) did not recollect that any one had got up and questioned the Noble Earl upon the The Government had taken the resubject. The Government had taken the re-sponsibility upon themselves, and when the roper time came they would be ready to deend their conduct.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of Feb. 26.

The foreign intelligence of the week dis-closes the important fact of the arrival of Count Orloff at the Hague, from St. Peters-burg, on a special mission to the King of Hol-land. This has given rise to much specula-tion and anxious surmises. If we connect this fact with the further postponement of the ratification of the Treaty of November by the Northern Powers to the 15th March, it leads to the almost irresistable conclusion—that the Religious Trees in the research terms of the place for ten days without extra the Belgian Treaty, in its present state, will not be ratified at all. In other words that the condition of Europe is still in an uncertain state, and the confinent may in all pro bability be embroiled in war during the spring or summer. Desirous as we are of peace, it s impossible to drive this gloomy suspicion

from our minds.

The polities of all powers take a colour from their interest—and kings and nations are just what the times will suffer them to be. There s no doubt but that Russia sees with indigna tion the progress of liberalism in the south and west of Europe, and Nicholas has had so severe a struggle with it in Poland, and has so much to apprehend from its fatal ascendancy in his own dominions, that he will be dis posed to attack free states and free instituall surprised to see an alliance formed, offensive and defensive, between Holland and tle.

Russia, and we suspect this to be the serret motives of Orloff's mission to the Hague. With such a buttress as Russia behind her powers. But France is committed to sup-port the new kingdom of Belgium; and Eng-land has precipitately exchanged her ratifica-tion of the Treaty of November, anticipating the concurrence of other Northern Powers.

lera. This being done, and 24 hours having elapsed without either of them showing any symptoms of the disease, their seconds declared that the two adversaries had done sufficent to satisfy their honour, and thus the affair terminated. A duel was fought at Paris on 25th Peb.
between Count Leon, a natural son of Napoleon, and a Mr. Hesse, aid to the Duke of Wellington. Hesse was dangerously wounded.

ENGLAND.

Worthy Baronet, and no onered to give orders for any excavation of Pompeil he might desire.—Sir Walter intends to proceed shortly to the Grecian Islands, and to go as far as poleon, and a Mr. Hesse was dangerously wounded.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

PORTUGAL

GREECE.

MEGARA, Jan 26.—The Deputies of Hydra, together with those of Roumelia, forn here the National Congress, which counts to members. The other Deputies of the Isle of the Archipelago are immediately expected. The Congress of Napoli di Romania has only 40 Deputies, all named under the infarence of the late President. Colocotroniant Augustine Capo d'Istrias now alone form the Provisional Government. The Aventher Provisional Government. The Assembly of Megara has conferred the executive power of Vaini. Conduriotti, and Coletti, three respect tisfied with having his questions answered, but again rose, not to ask other questions, but to force on a discussion upon a subject which he would find when it came before the House, he was completely ignorant of. He would not allow himself to be drawn into a debate upon the subject at the present inconvenient. the Administrative Commission appointed by

The commandant of the English staties Emperor Nicholas destines Prince Otho Bavaria, to be King of Greece. The Greek civil war in the Poleponnesus. The assembly of Megara will never recognise a king only fifteen years old, who would require a would compose of men favouring Russian in-terests by which means Greece would soon become a Russian Province.

SYRIA. The latest Constantinople date is the 25th January, which we find in the Gazette d France of the 1st March. It is stated tha the reports from Syria were not favourable to the Porte. It was rumoured that Ibrahi neous assistance. The Porte had certain received despatches, but had suffered nothing to transpire as to the nature of their contents: which gave currency to the supposition that they were unfavourable.

ITALY.

A letter from Tonlon, dated the 19th F. bruary, cays: We have learnt from mer chant vessels that the first division of the ex Pedition to Italy has arrived safe at Civil Vecchia, and landed all the troops.—The transports Meuse and Rhone have alread sailed to join them, and the Pelican steam boat is on the point of starting for the san destination.

A letter from Vienna, states that the ner of the expected occupation of Ancons and Ci vita Vecchia by French troops produced co siderable sensation —The funds fell, but i sppears that they afterwards rose again a lit

FRANCE AND HATTI. five to the debt owing by St. Domingo to the French government, the second relative Commerce. The first stipulated for the parties of an annuity of four millions; the were agreed on with this a ment of an annuity of four millions; the treaty of commerce, was based on the most perfect reciprocity. France was to to joy the same privileges as the most favourd nations — Whilst this was going on, the Hitten government manifested heatile dispositions to wards France, it suppressed the hid duty stipulated by the treaty on the intraction of French merchandize. Our Castilatoria the results of the contract of t

thought proper to withdraw.

The minister admitted that France had cause to complain of Hayti, but that the greenment before engaging in a war, out it exhaust all means of arrangement. He would be the serious of the afair terminated.

A duel was fought at Paris on 25th Feb.

Scotland, their Lordships being most anxious of cases remaining there yesterday, and that in Muselburgh the disease is also used yesterday, and that in Edinburgh is has made no progress at all to also must be inhabitants.

The Lordship extract of a letter from one of the 25th February, gives the following extract of a letter from one of the most eminent physicians of the meet eminent physicians of the might be desire. Sir Walter intends to go as far as a fail to the Duke of desire. Sir Walter intends to go as far as a fail to the Duke of desire. Sir Walter intends to go as far as a fail to the Duke of desire. Sir Walter intends to go as far as a fail to the Duke of desire. Sir Walter intends to go as far as a fail to the Duke of desire. Sir Walter intends to go as far as a fail to the Duke of the desire. Sir Walter intends to go as far as a fail to the Duke of the theory of the sum of the meet the might be desire. Sir Walter intends to go as far as a fail to the Duke of the Wellington. Hesse was dangerously wounded the intends to the Duke of the Wellington. Hesse was dangerously wounded.

**House of Cemimoria, Feb. 27. The Earl of DON PBDRO'S EXPEDITION.

**This Echo de Roven' says at all the sum of the might desire. Sir Walter intends to go as far as a fail to the Duke of the Wellington. Hesse was dangerously wounded. The purpose of a fail the

The Borsen Holls, a Hamburg journal, and nounces that five murchants of consequence at Stockholm have lately disappeared, and no traces of them have since been found. The Nyk Argus states that the Bank will suspend its payments for a few days. The circumstance has made a serious impression at Stockholm.

Batract of soletter from a magistrate of counties of Kilkenny and Waterford dated Feb 18 ... We are still in a most la-mentable state here. The white feet are pre-dominant in most parts of the country; and nothing is done to stay them. We have troops energh in our barracks, but they might as well to in the Hebrides."

Maryland Wagette. · ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, April 12, 1882. NOTICE.

The voters of Anne Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, friendly to the re-election of Axnaew Jacksox, are respectfully invited to attend at Annapolis on the WED-NESDAY succeeding the first monday in court, to take into consideration the propriety of sending a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Our friends of the neighbouring county of Prince-George's, are respectfully invited to co-operate. MANY VOTERS. invited to co operate. MANY VOTERS.
The Baltimee Republican is requested to give this notice a few insertions.

On Monday morning last, at an early hour, the house of Mrs. Watson, a widowlady, rethe house of Mrs. Watson, a widowlady, residing at the head of South River, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time was burned to the ground. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that the family with difficulty escaped. Almost every thing was destroyed. By this calamity a widow with eleven children, seven of whom are daughters, have been deprived of a home. They are without clothing, and are now sheltered by the kindness of their neighbours. To a benevolent community, no appeal need be made nevolent community, no appeal need be made in their behalf. Persons disposed to assist them with articles of clothing, money, &c. Mr. Selby, who will hafe them safely delivered to the sufferers.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the MANAGERS of the Female Orphan Society of Annapolis, read at a meeting of said Society, held in St. Anne's Church, on the 2d instant.

The MANAGERS of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, are again called upon, in the order of Providence, to render an account of their stewardships for another year. In doing this, although conscious that they need the indulgence of the Society for which they have acted, they yet feel the satisfaction of knowing that they have, to the best of their judgment and power, gaarded the interests of the Institution, and promoted the object for which it was originally formed.

There has been, of course, but little varie in their operations, as the limited state of their funds, prevented their enlarging the number of the inmates of the Asylum; consequently the detail of their proceeding must be brief. They would, however, while upon this subject, state that if any case of extreme destitution had occurred in this city, they should have felt it to be their duty to have opened the doors of the Asylum to its subject, trusting that Providence, through the instrumentality of a generous public, would have given means to meet the exigency; but they could not feel justified to search out distant objects, however meritorious or afflicted, un-less the means to do so had been more imme-

distely in their power.

Previous to the last meeting the Managers had contracted to bind the one of the pupils in the Asylum, because the situation offered, in the Asylum, because a situation offered, held out great advantages for her, and because her removal, would make room for one, more destitute. She accordingly left us in April, and we have had the satisfaction of receiving continued reports of her good conduct, and useful acquirements. This circumstance is gratifying to us, and reflects credit upon the conduct of the Matron; whose time and energies are devoted to the instruction and complet of are devoted to the instruction and comfort of hese little ones, and who continues to merit and receive the commendation and support of those whose business it is to watch over and investigate the concerns of the Asylum .this child was immediately, filled by a little girl of about four years of age, placed in cir-cumstanges calculated to elicit the tenderest commisseration. She was virtually, although not literally without a Parent—her mother was dead, and she was partially abandoned by her father—herself and a sister some years by her father—herself and a sister some years older were lodged in a house where scenes of inquity abounded, to which they were involved in a house where involved in a sister some row later, must have become familiar if not pleasant to them. Their father was absent weeks at a time, and when present no saleguard to them. One of the Managers of the Latitution procured a home for the one whose age precipited her from our protection, and the other, a poor, neglected, miserable lating object, was admitted into the Asylma.—There she has found a mother and sistem who have united in ministering to her ne ters who have united in ministering to her ne-percentiles, and initiating her into the peaceful we and instructive regulations prescribed for its concernance. Since than, Providence has removed, her father, and sho is now literally without a parent. Shows at present a happy little girls indeed few houses exhibit a picture of happiness more gratifying than is to be found in the cheerful countenances of our P.