## POREIGN.

## LATE FROM FRANCE.

The French ship Fortune, at New York from Havre, brings letters of the 7th April, containing Paris dates to the 6th. The Journal of Commerce says they communicate the fact that the cholera was spreading dreadful ly at Paris, and creating much alarm. It was attacking all classes of citizens without disthough the physicians having acquired skill by experience were able to coun-quired skill by experience were able to coun-teract it more effectually, and the number of deaths was rather diminished. The whole deaths was rather diminished. The whole number of cases amounted to 1,800, and the

deaths to 600.

By the French brig Clarisse, the editors of

the New York Courier have received Havre papers to the 5th April.

The Official Bulletin of the 4th April, at midnight, states the whole number of persons attacked by the cholera in Paris at one thousand three hundred and fifty-five. Letters from liavre with accounts one day later, state the whole number then, at about 1,700, which would make an increase of 350 in 24

The Courier supplies the following trans

lations from the French journals.

It is said that news from Italy becomes e very day more warlike, that although the Emperur of Austria gives assurances of his pact-fic intentions from Vienna, that his troops are daily approaching closer to the Prench division at Ancona, and his army materially in-creasing in number in that quarter.

The commercial letters from Havre say

that the alarm caused by the cholera in Paris. had produced a stagnation in trade, withris. had produced a stagnation in trade, without, however, any material decline in the price of the chief articles.

Private Correspondence of le Journal du Havre.

Paris, 5th April, 1832.—The official bulletin of cholers from the third at a relative to the contract of the contract of

Parts, 5th April, 1832.—The official bulletin of cholera from the third at 4 o'clock in the afternoon until mid-day of yesterday, the 4th April, states the number of deaths at 107—of which 63 are men and 44 women, and the whole number of new cases 329—of

it made its appearance. Many persons at-tacked, to whom medical aid was administer-ed in time, will, there is almost a certainty,

recover.
Four O'Clock, Afternoon-The great elevation of the temperature has changed a lit-tle the external character of the epidemic. Those attacked become less cold and purple, and heat is restored to them with more facility; but a tendency to typhus is perceptible with some. The tongue, the dry and red lips, a slight delirium; evince an alteration in the symptoms hitherto observed, and remiers ne-cessary a change in the mode of treating the

Three students of medicine, one an outdoor one of the Hotel Dieu, were taken ill the day before yesterday. Two died, the the day before yesterday. Two died, the third M. Cherge of Marseilles, it is hoped will be saved.

We have not been able to obtain this afternoon an exact bulletin of the Cholera, but the information which has been given us leads us to believe, that there are fewer cases of Cholera taken to the Hospital this morning, the 5th April, than the preceding day.

This day the attacks on persons suspected

of poisoning have not been renewed, and Paris has been more tranquil. The police has as yet discovered nothing which has given cause to suspect that there is any groun! for believing there have been actual cases of poi-soning, but they are on the tract of the in-trigues which have been set on foot to make

trigues which have been set on 1001 to make people believe in attempts of this nature.

There are certificates from Messrs. Orplay Barnel and Besyeux, and one from Juha de Fontanelle, member of the Sanitary Commission of the Medical School, which attest that the substances submitted to them contained no poisons whatever. However, such is the irritation of the public mind at Paris, that these proofs are not considered sufficent.

They accuse the physicians themselves of cases 717. people, and it is therefore no to be wondered at that they do not give credit to the physicians when they assure them that there have been no cases of poisoning. This state of things is the more unfortunate as the lower classes continue to drink to exess, and are thus prepared to become new victims to the Cholera—They are impressed with the idea that the Cholera has nover existed, and it will be very difficult to make them sensible of their error. Bome fresh occurrences have just come to our knowledge, which shew to what extent the exasperation of the populace is carried.—This morning an in-dividual having been surprised in a crowd, stealing a five-franc piece from the pocket of a person standing near him, cries of "drown him Poison" was immediately heard, the unfortunate man was knocked down, a buil dog

lera, is not yet overcome. This circumstance mir Perier, and Dr. Broussais, were called in the cause that a number of sick are not caris the cause that a number of sick are not carried to the hospitals except when at the last extremity, and when all the efforts of art are useless. The news from the departments do not this day bring accounts of any well authorizated cases of Cholera, except at Call. Where, it appears, the disorder has shewn itself in spite of the quarantine regulations,—while it continues unknown at Havre, Dieppe, and other sesports, where a free intercourse with England has been permitted.

cond reading in the Lords, on the 9th. It was supposed that the question swould have been taken before the close of the sitting of the 10th, as Earl Grey had issued a circular, the 10th, as Earl Grey had issued a circular, requesting a full attendance of the friends of the Bill that evening. After a long and spirited debate, however, the question was again adjourned. The Duke of Wellington made a strong speech against the Bill on the 10th. The Earl of Haddington has given notice of his intention, should the present bill be lost, to introduce a bill by way-of a compromise of this agitating question.

his agitating question.

Lord Wharncliffe made an able speech in favour of allowing the bill to be read a second time, and sent to a Committee of the whole. It could there be amended, or perhaps got rid

of altogether.

In the course of the remarks of the Duke of the of Wellington, in disputing the benefits to ing the Papal troops to force the French troops the French of their late revolution, he stated to evacuate Ancona. We copy the following the important fact, that at no period during the reign of Louis XVIII, and Charles X., did it require more than from 500 to 1000 ence of the Constitutionnel.)-We are men to keep the peace of Paris; but since the in a cruel state of anxiety. course of which 6,000 men in arms have not at the distance of three or four leagues.

times, much more personal than have been usual in the House of Lords.

The Liverpool Courier of the 11th, a moderate Tory paper says, "It appears to be anticipated that the Reform Bill will be carried, according to some who affect to be wise on these points, by six, or according to others by twelve or fourteen votes. Carried it pro-

The debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill is again adjourned.

All sorts of reports are in circulation on the subject of the division. Some think that the motion of the Duke of Buckingham will This list only containing the new cases the subject of the division. Some think that the motion of the Duke of Buckingham will have the effect of depriving ministers of sepersons attacked, from which it is presumed that the epidemic has not yet reached its height. However, those physicians who have become well acquainted with the disorder, have observed that in general the symptoms are less alarming than during the first week it made its appearance. sequent stages. The Duke of Buckingham, by strengthening the minority, may thus unintentionally be the means of promoting real reform.

The motion of the Duke of Buckingham was to be made only in case the second read ing should be negatived. In that case, it was his intention, he said, on the 16th of April, to bring in a bill for giving two representa-tives in Parliament-to those large towns, which by their opulence and commercial importance, were entitled to be represented although at present they were not represented. This would be the first object of the bill. A second object of the bill would be to conjoin and consolidate certain boroughs, each of which now returned two members to Parliament so as to return two members for the consolidated boroughs; the purpose of this being to prevent the inconvenience of an adinconvenience of an adn to the present numbers of the House Commons by the introduction of members for places not before represented. And a third provision of the bill would be to extend the elective franchise to persons not now entitled to vote, so as to prevent the abuse of the elective franchise in boroughs. CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

The Report made to the Board of Health on the 10th, announces 39 new cases and 28 leaths in London, and 54 new cases, and 28 deaths in London, and 54 new cases, and 28 deaths in the county. From Southwark, the report was 12 new cases and 10 deaths; Ely, 12 cases and 7 deaths on the 9th—Glasgow on the 7th, 11 new cases and 9 deaths.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.

Paris papers were to the 8th of April, inclusive. The cholera was advancing with fearful progression and has become a formidable pestilence in the capital. M. Casimir Perier, the President of the Council, and some others of distinction, had been attacked. On the 7th of April the deaths were 287, new

The malady of the President of the Council, of the nature of which there was a con-siderable uncertainty, has presented sympt-oms which leave no doubt of its being the cho-

The most beneficial remedies have been happily resorted to in good time, and the pro-gress of the disease has thereby been arrest-ed. From the state in which the President of the Council now is, there is every reason to hope that he will shortly become convales-

From the Messager des Chambres. Yesterday evening, at half past four, the President was taken with vomiting. He had during the day suffered from a dizziness of the head, cramp in the stomach, and pains in the bowels. The other members of the adset upon him which tore his breast; at last he was carried from the place de Grevel, where and threwn into the river.

The incredulty as to the existence of ChoThe incredulty as to the existence

and had recourse to the best remedies, and leeches were twice applied.
His Majesty sent frequently to inquire after the state of the Minister's health.
M. Casimir Peries is not yet out of danger, although the vomiting has cessed, and perspiration has been brought one. The hopes of the medical men are hourly strengthened, and a speedy return to a state of convilescence will in all probability ensue.
Official Emitary Bulletts.—The number of

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Thomas Dickinson, Anthony, has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 12th April, bringing London dates to the 11th.

The Reform Bill was brought up for its aecond reading in the Lords, on the 9th. It was supposed that the question awould have arrived at St. Pelagie, and 74 in a supposed that the question awould have a supposed that the proposition of the keep-

the prison of La Force.
New Cases—Males 479; [emales 258; total 717 .- Grand total 5077. Deaths-Males 181; females 106; total 987.

Grand total 1199.
The Minster of the Interior, although the situation of his residence is particularly airy, has been attacked by the cholera. Before the attacks of the President, M. Royer Collard attacks of the Fresident, M. Royer Collard and his coachman, and Madame Didier, the lady of the Secretary General, showed symp-toms of the disease, which gave great uneasi-ness to his family and friends. She has, how

ever, perfectly recovered.

France and Italy.—If there is any reliance to be placed upon the Italian correspondence of the Constitutionul, the Austrians are aid-

From the Constitutionnel of April 8.
Boloosa, March 28—(Private Correspond All the Papa revolution, there has not been a month in the troops have invested Ancons, in the first line, Austrians have quitted the posts which are Lord Ellenborough made a very able speech against the bill on the 9th. they support them on the second line: they support them on the second line: they The debates were very animated, and, at occupy the little fortress of Spoleto. It is still affirmed that a corps is on its way to Civita Vecchia. It is also affirmed that the Papal troops will attempt to storm the place after having summoned the French, and that they will be supported by the Austrians, who will give them all possible assistance in case of need. This report which is circulated every where, even at Ancona, has excited great by twelve or fourteen votes. Carried it probably will be, but on all hands it is agreed by
a small majority.

Loxdon, April 11.

The debate on the second reading of the cannot resist so overwhelming a force, and will not expose themselves to so shameful a defeat.-It is evident that the Austrians, though they have made no declaration, concur to the utmost of their power in investing the to the utmost of their power in investing the place. Yesterday morning, wagons loaded with corn, which were stopped on the road to Ancons, came back to this city. To day three battalions of Austrian infan-

try and two squadrons of cavalry arrived from Modena with twenty four pieces of artillery, ten of which are battering cannon. we expect some batteries with Congreve kets. There are 30,000 Austrians at Mi rockets. lan, and contracts have been made for 3000

A letter from Faenza, of the 29th, gives a list of various detachments of Austrian troops, amounting to 7,096 men that have passed through that city. "All these corps (says the letter) have merely passed throughon their way towards Ancona. The day after to-morway towards Ancona. row we expect 200 artillery men with con

greve rockets.

This very day, too, at three o'clock, an of ficer who arrived, went to the Town-hall, and asked how many horsemen the town would lodge. He was answered, that there were porticoes for several hundreds; but he said that stables would be required, as the troops that were to arrive would remain sometime.

People here are fully convinced that the French will be attacked in their position at Ancons; and it is very generally believed that the operations will commence on the 31st Papal troops who occupy the most ad vanced posts, are to summor the French in the Pope's name to evacuate the fortress; if they refuse, the Papal troops will attack, after claiming the assistance of the Austrians, who will thus appear only as auxiliaries of the

Pope. From Le Nouvelliste of April 8.
GENOA, March 31.

We have the melancholy task of announce we have the meiancholy task of announcing the death of her Majesty Queen Maria Theresa, relict of Charles Emanuel, the last King of Sardinia but one, which took place on the 29th, at four in the morning, after a few days' illness.—Gaz. de Genoa.

GREFCE.

GREECE. Patras the British Consul has deemed it ne-cessary to advise the British and Ionian subcessary to advise the British and ionian sub-jects to be ready to embark themselves and property at a moment's notice, as an attack by the Roumeliots was to be apprehended. His Majesty's brig Pelican was at anchor of

P. S. -An article from Aucona, under date Corfu, 15th of March, states that tranquility had been, in some degree, restored in Greece, by a decision of the Ministers of Great Britain, France and Russia.

TURKEY AND EGYPT. TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The accounts from Constantinople confirm the intelligence of its being the serious intention of the Sultantto make war upon the Pacha of Egypt. Already the names of Mehomit Ali and Ibraham Pacha have been erased from the annual list of high functionaries and Governors of Turkish provinces.

It was reported at Paris on the 8th, that I-braham Pacha had taken Acre by storm, and put the entire garrison to the sword; but the French Journals state that the intelligence was

French Journals state that the intelligence was

not official.

Important negotiations are said, in a letter from Constantinople, to be on foot in that city, for the restitution of Alguars to the Porte. It is also stated that there is a Hatti-Beherif of the Sulten declaring that the Governments of Egypt Candia, and Jedda shull for the present remain vacant, to be disposed of according to the future conduct of Mehemmet. Pacha and his son Ibraham Pacha.

Extract from a private letter, dated No-wember 10, from the neighbourhood of Ba-lasore:—"I can think of nothing but the hur-ricane which occurred here on the last day of

ricane which occurred here on the last day of October; such a calamity I have never heard or read of; at least 10,000 persons in my jurisdiction were drewled, and I fear the accounts will show double that number, including children. The high road from Madras to Calcutta runs through Balasore, about six miles north of this, and where it is in a direct line nine miles from the coast, the sea crossed it, carrying with it every living thing in that space, in that direction. At least 150 square miles were inundated from 10 to 15 feet deep.

The sea came up to Balasere, and to the feet deep. inundation was little less. northward also the The deck and part of a vessel are on the road. Where the sea crossed it on the west side, Where the sea crossed it on the west side, and where its progress was checked by the road on the east side, are lying, all dead and heaped together, men, tigers, buffaloes, cows, &c. I have sent out hundreds of people to

total destruction of crops in the above distotal destruction. The Mandarine signified the control of the formation the dreadful flood.

LONDON, April 10. Both ends of the town continue ings in the House of Peers on the Reform deal of excitement on account of the proceed-Bill. They appear to have put a stop to mer cantile transactions of nearly every description, nor is it expected that they will revive until the fate of the measure shall have been The sale of indigo at the East ascertained. India House to day, was however, well at-tended. Prices, on the whole, were a shade higher. In the colonial Market there was a general flatness throughout the day.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. VERY LATE FROM CANTON.

By the ship Sabine, Capt. Robinson, we have Canton papers and letters to the end of Januai y. On the 5th of that month, the pack house

of Sunshing, one of the Hong-merchants took fire, and, in the course of a few hours was totally destroyed, together with about fou totally destroyed, totally destroyed, thousand bales of Bombay Cotton, amounting in value to near 100,000 taels. It was all the property of Chinese merchants, and principally to Sunshing himself.

A short time previous, in the village of Chia, Shuntih district, 140 shops and houses were

Extract of a letter, dated Canton, Sotif Jan. I have been more gratified in the acquaint-ance I have formed with an individual whom it has fallen in my way to meet here in the character of a missionary than with any casual intimacy I have ever formed. His name is Gutzlaff, a Prussian, about 35 years of age. He is an accomplished scholar, an able mathematician, a qualified physician and cler-gyman, a most chee:ful, amiable, zealous, humble, hearty, attractive man,—a missiona-ry on his hook,' and one of the best masters of his profession I ever saw. The facility with of his profession I ever saw. Including which he acquires foreign languages, gives him an advantage over men of but common talents in that way, and he bears such a resemblance to the Chinese, when his head is shaved and he assumes the cue and costume of the country, that he finds but little difficulty in gaining admission to the populous towns and cities of the coast, through the medium of Junks which trade along it from Cochin China to the Wall of Tartary and even beyond it.

He speaks the Mandarine (so called) and some of the provincial dialects so well, that those who know him to be a foreigner, believe his grandfather must have been a Chinese, The last advices from Corfu state that a civil war between the contending parties in Greece has actually been commenced. Colletti, at the head of 2000 Roumeliots, has taken the castle of Lepanto, and is preparing to attack immediately the Morea Castle. At to barbarians generally, is in a measure removed from him. The frankness of his manner and character recommend him to those who are anti-missionary, and the sufferings and privations he is known to have undergone, operate as a guarantee for his honesty, and excite a salutary sympathy in in the intelligent gentlemen residing here. He makes the practice of medicine the means of introducing himself into the confidence—of the people: thus it is a matter of interest with the Captain of the Junks to have him take passage tain of the Junks to have him take passage not received.

CANTON, Jan. 5th. On Saturday last, the Sist December, the ceremony of delivering the letter from the Governor General of India to the Viceroy of Canton, took place by appointment. At a-bout half past ten in the forenoon, boats from H. M. ship Challenger, the H. C. Cruizer Olive, and the remaining company's ships, arrived at the stairs of the Company's Garden, all fully manned and officered; the capteins were in attendance, and every thing arrang-ed to give as much effect as possible to the ceremony. At a quarter before twelve, all took their places in the boats, which pulled out into the atream, where they were arranged by a Lieutenant of H. M. S. Challenger, ed by a Lieutenant of H. M. S. Challenger, in captain Freemantle's Gig, and then proceeded to the Southern Gate, the place appointed. The boats formed two abreasts those of H. M. ship Challenger, and H. C. Brillers, Chive, taking the lead on the left side.

When abreast the Dufch Folly, they were met by a best, we believe of H. M. ship Wolf just arrived) on heard of which was Mr. Davis, who joined the party in the Chal-

lenger's Pinnace, and the cavalcade proceed-PORTUGAL.

LIBBON, March 27.

The King has signed a decree by which he has thought fit to order that companies of artillery of the militia shall be organized on the shores, or on board the different whole sea coast of the kingdom to assist in the delence of the hatteries.

DREADFUL HURRICANE IN INDIA.

Extract from a private letter, dated Noenter. Near the opening, the boats were crowded with spectators, but the least noise or considered to the least noise or considered the least noise or considered.

crowded with spectators, but the landing was perfectly free, and not the least noise or constructed, which was covered with coloured cloths, and hung with lamps in the usual style. The house tops, boats, shores, in fact every possible plate was literally crowded with Chinese, who were, however, kept in excellent order by a strong body of Chinese policemen. The passage from the shore to the place where the Mandarine was seated, was lined with Chinese soldiers to the number of about 150; and on soldiers to the number of about 150; and on the arrival of the party there, the Marines landed and were drawn up; and then captain Freemantle followed with the other captains, Preemantle followed with the other captains, and the gentlemen of the Factory; they proceeded to the inner pavillion, at the end of which were the Kwang-Heep and Chong-Heep Mandarines, depated to receive the letter, surrounded by several other Mandarines, and the Linguists in attendance. Captain Free-mantle then advanced, and requested Dr. Morrison to inform the Mandarines that he &c. I have sent of the sent of the sent of tilence we shall be lucky; it is not easy to tilence we shall be lucky; it is not easy to dispose of bodies covering miles."

The Bengal Hurkaru, after describing the The Bengal Hurkaru, after describing the additivered it to an officer of proper authority and rank. The Mandarine signified by as-Nov. 7000 maunds of grain had been despatch-sent, and received the letter, saluted cap-tain Freemantle, and the party retired; the the dreadful flood.

Matines presented arms in the usual manuer, all re-embarked and returned to Canton in in a great the same order as they came. view did not last above two or three minutes.

The letter presented is contained in the papers before us. —The following are extracts:

To His Excellency, the Governor of Canton. It has been represented to me that, in your Excellency's absence, measures of an inimi-cal and insulting character have been adopted, by the Foo-yuen of Canton, towards British merchants, my countrymen; that the Factury of the English nation at Canton, has been forcibly taken possession of; the wall and quay, which your excellency previously sanctioned, demolished, and that the perpetrator of these outrages carried his insolence Sovereign with marked and intentional disre-spect. I am further informed that there was o difference or dispute of any kind at the time pending between the authorities at Canton, and those who preside over the affairs and commerce of the British nation; that no act was committed by the latter which was the subject of complaint-on the part of those authorities; that in short, on either side there had been no deviation from established cus-tom, or violation of laws which might justly

have proveked such acts of violence.

I am the Governor General on the part of my Sovereign, of a large empire. The extent of territory and the number of provinces and islands under my rule, the re they possess, the number and wealth of the inhabitants, the disciplined armies maintained, and the ships and commerce which visit and enrich the various harbours and cities and cannot be unknown to your Excellency. It country in all this part of this world, of my country in all this part of this work, and to interpuse with the authority and power I possess, to secure the merchants of the British nation from injustice and oppression, so far as my influence extends, and the means at my disposal may allow. It is on this account that the members of the British Factory at Canton have represented to me the in-juries and oppressions they have suffered. I entreat your excellency, if they should deem entreat your excellency, if they should deem it necessary to appeal to your wisdom and justice, to give to their wrongs a fair and candid consideration. You will thus confer on me a personal obligation, and will relieve me from the anxiety, with which I should view the necessity of considering what furth-cr measures of support the aggregated meror measures of support the aggrieved mer-chants have a right to expect at my hands.

I beg of your excellency to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) W. C. Bextick.

SHILMA, 27th August 1831.

In its present shape, it forms a part of the Viceroy's reply to a communication from the

Select Committee.
We have no room for this document to-day.
It states that the wall around the Company's Factory, and also the quay, were built by the Hong-merchants, and of course that is destroying them, (which was in consequence of a secret order from the Emperor,) no injury could have been done to the British hatton.—10 The Hong-merchants alone were the parties to be punished." Its tone is, however, the parties to be punished." Its tone is, however, the parties to be punished. ever sufficiently supercilions, as may be judged from the following paragraph, with which

it concludes:
As to the said naval captain availing himself As to the said naval captain availing himself of the north wind that now blows, and the turning on an early day—let him make hastand set sail. It is by no means the case that I, the Minister and Governor, have not taken the said nation's document, and clearly and fullen given my authoritative decision in reply. These are the commands!

His majesty's ship Welf arrived at Macro from Calcuttaen the 29th Dec. with despitches from Sir Edward Owen; naval commandern chief, and sailed again on her return's

the same gentleman.

Since the dep M. S. Wolf, no further attempts made by the Select Committee to cate with the Chinese Bovernme Factory have left Canton for their Factory have left Cantoul for their quarters at Macaos and things remaily quiet. The Chinese appear to home any uneasiness that they migh perienced upon the arrival of the shi and the prospect of a final settle means of force is no longer contemp is well, perhaps, that such is the the contest, when it does take place as more felt from being unexpectors. the contest, when it does take place the more felt from being unexpected Revergnce for the Emperor.—As at of the great respect which the Chin to his Imperial Majesty, we will relwhich occurred to the American clipse" now in this Port. On her Wampoa, the Chinese were (or prebe) very much stocked at her fig the bust of a Chinese in the dress ony, and bearing in gold letters the title of the Emperor Kien-lung, whon the throne of China at the time obassy of Lord Macartney. When bassy of Lord Macartney. When the decoration of a foreign ship was out to the authorities by the vigilar petty Mandarins, they refused to s hip; and began to bluster about it is ibsurd manner. In order to preven y, however the bust was transformingle night, from the effigy of the leaven," into a sort of semi-milita Heaven," into a sort of semi-mitta Kwei" in a round hat and feather. was visited by some large Mandar the officers of which, after scrutini odd figure, and being assured that it the same, departed apparent ous fancy of the Hopporand his my thas been necessary to destroy the he decorations attached to the he hip; and which, in perfect good feel atended to please and flatter, rathe

and.
Another reason given why this figsat be removed was, that, being to
a Chinese Emperor, and bearing
his style and title as full length, the Celestial Empire could pass in in all cases paid to the real or ide

Warnsand Waz ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, May 24, 18

The U. S. schooner ExpERIMEN ferrive, arrived and anchored in oar ow Saturday afternoon fast.

The death warrant of Mina direct hall be executed on Thursday,

JACKSON CONVENTION The several delegations proceed oute their ballots at the Secret kee—and the balloting having been continued upon the count, that MAN BUREN had received the steel—From Connecticut 8 votes; hio 21: Tennessee 15: North Ca Mozi; Tennessee 15; North Ca Haryland 7; New Jersey 8; Miss: Rode Island 4; Maine 10; Massach Delaware 3; New Hampshire 7; N ; Vermont 7; Alabama 1-being i That Richard M. Johnson had rec llowing votes:-From Illinois 2 vo

That Philip H. Barbour had received wing votes:—From North Cotter Virginia 23; Maryland 3; Soins 11, and Alabama 6 votes—bein cle 49 votes. It appearing therefore, that Ma

ro thirds of all the votes given, he ared to be selected as the candid ted by this convention for the Vi

Mr. Jefferson Phelps, of Kentuck Phereas, MARTIN VAN BUREN, York, has received; upon the first has two thirds of all the votes give approve of selecting a candidate for rettidency of the United States—

Resolved, That this Convention to the United States, for their st hat office, at the ensuing election. Which preamble and resolution we unanimously.

IRGINIA AND MARYLANI

From the South Branch Intelli From the South Branch Intelli-Maryland has again revived her the territory lying between the N Soura Branches of the Potomac's we understand; during the last self-General Assembly, adopted some in with a view of bernging this old if the Supreme Court of the U. State determination. Not greatly appre-the result, and yet disposed to a sp dense to provide for every conting General Assembly of this State, a its recent session authorised the G appairs Commissioners, to collec-tery whatever evidence could at the appoint a Commissioner, to collect serve whatever evidence could at it day be procured, in relation to that lines—and in conformity thereto, Martinsburg Gazette informs us, tha JANES FAVLENES, Edg. of that been appointed by the Governor of mouwealth, to perform the duties of the control of the control

The claim of Maryland, we bel races about a half a million of lar 旗。