

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS Thursday, November 8, 1832.

JACKSON TICKET. FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

First District. WILLIAM TYLER, of Frederick county. JOHN T. STODDERT, of Charles county. ROBERT WASON, of Washington county. Dr. WASHINGTON DUVAL, of Montgomery county.

Second District. UPTON S. HEATH, WILLIAM FRICK.

Third District. JOHN SPEAR SMITH.

Fourth District. HENRY D. MILLER, RICHARD SPENCER, JAMES A. STEWART.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE Will be performed in Saint-Mary's (Catholic) Church, in this city, on Sunday next the 11th instant. Morning Service to commence at 10 o'clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, Nov. 5th, 1832. The Executive Council will meet on Wednesday, the twenty-first instant. THOS. CULBRETH, Clk. Nov. 6, 1832.

For the Maryland Gazette. It appears that it was always the design of the able and patriotic men of former times to establish in Maryland one or more well endowed seminaries of learning, for the liberal education of its youth, and to enable them to receive at home, and without being obliged to go elsewhere, the learning, without which vain must be the expectation of a succession of able and honest men for discharging the various offices and duties of the community. We are told by a former legislator, that this great and laudable undertaking, which has been retarded by sundry incidents of a public nature, but chiefly by the great difficulty of fixing a situation on either shore of this State, for a seminary of useful learning, which might be of equal benefit and convenience to the youth of both shores. Ultimately a belief was entertained that it would tend most to the immediate advancement of literature in this State, if the inhabitants of each shore should be left to consult their own convenience, in founding and freely endowing, a college or seminary of general learning, each for themselves, under the sanction of law. Hence the plan first of a college at Chester, and then of a college on the western shore, which was fixed in Annapolis. The good people of Maryland were invited by the legislature to contribute funds in order to erect suitable buildings, and with respect to one of the colleges, were induced thus to contribute by the most solemn assurances, that the State would annually grant a sum of money sufficient to enable the Visitors and Governors to employ all the professors necessary in such institutions. No pleasure can be taken by any citizen of Maryland who knows of what value to a State is the preservation of its faith inviolate, and who believes that the maxim, "honesty is the best policy," is true in reference to States as well as individuals, to examine subsequent proceedings of our legislature in regard to the colleges. For the present it is sufficient to say, that individuals did confide in the positive assurances thus given by the State, that the funds wanted in order to erect the buildings necessary for the colleges, were obtained and were contributed by private individuals, many of them it is true, men of wealth, very many of the contributors men of most moderate circumstances, what they could but illly at that time spare, but yet did contribute, in the full conviction that they thereby secured each one to his own offspring—his children and grandchildren, an opportunity of receiving an education which would fit him, however humble his origin, however poor his family, for any of the various offices, even the most exalted, which in this land are open to all—to the poor as well as to the most wealthy. The buildings were erected, and the institutions opened. The State was under the same solemn obligation not to resume its grant of the annuity "to be applied to the payment of salaries to the principal, professors and tutors, of the said college," as it is not to claim land which it once thought proper to grant. It happened, however, not long after the colleges were opened, that other sections of the eastern shore became anxious for schools in their more immediate neighbourhood, and as they could not ask for colleges, some of our wise men became violently enamoured of academies, for districts of the State. To the success of this plan, it was deemed essential that the policy of two colleges, one for each shore, should be abandoned, and that one college, with two or three academies, in lieu of the other, and to be supported by a portion of its funds, should hereafter furnish to our citizens the means of educating their offspring. Hence commenced, shortly after their establishment, a warfare seemingly against both of the existing colleges; but with the real design of getting rid of one of them. All schemes at war with justice and sound policy, are undertaken purely for the public good, and all those who became the advocates of such schemes, became at the same time, violent lovers of the people; and especially of the poor people. Of necessary consequence, this scheme, to plunder the colleges in its origin, progress, and until its eventual success, was advocated for

the sake of the poor, and by men who only upon such occasions gave any very convincing proof of their devotion to the good of that class of people. Hence diverse propositions to withdraw the lands from Washington and St. John's Colleges, introduced in the one house, and defeated by the other. As early as 1793, when the colleges had been opened but a few years, a bill for that purpose was sent to the senate, and rejected. Immediately after its rejection, a second bill having in view the same object, but with some alteration in its provisions, was received from the house of delegates by the other branch of the legislature. It will be found that the statute of that day was composed of men of whom Maryland might well be proud—of men whose equals in point of talents, public services, pure and exalted patriotism, are not again to be met with in our public councils—of men who had directed our councils; and of those who had fought the battles which gained to the nation its independence. It was to such men—to a body composed in part of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, John Eager Howard, James McHenry, Uriah Forrest, William V. L'Homage, Benjamin Stoddert, Bruce T. B. Worthington, &c. &c. that the proposition was a second time made to violate the public faith, and to deprive the youth of Maryland of all opportunities then existing of receiving at home, within the limits of their native State, and under its care and patronage, an education which would enable them to discharge their duties to their country with usefulness and reputation. Such men were now asked to do such deeds; and to induce them to go to such lengths; and to induce them to do so, the language was repeated to them, that "the wealthy only can reap the advantage of an education in these seminaries." It was deemed proper by the senate on that occasion, to record on their journals the reasons why they could not consent to this act. These reasons are set forth at length in a message from the senate to the house of delegates—a message prepared by CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON, a man who had contributed liberally to the institutions for the good of others, his only son being sent elsewhere for his education—a man who well knew that in this attempt to take away from the colleges that which it would be a breach of faith to deny to them, the poor as well as the rich, were to suffer. This address ought to be read and pondered by every citizen of Maryland who desires the prosperity of his own State, and that its councils should be directed by persons, whether rich or poor, eminently qualified for the various stations to which the public voice may call them.

By the Senate, December 25th, 1793. Your immediately originating, on the rejection of the first, a second bill for taking away the funds of Washington and Saint-John's colleges, leaving the appropriation of them to a future assembly, leads us to infer, that in your opinion our only, at least principal objection to the bill rejected, was founded on what we conceived an improper application of those funds made by that bill. The application did indeed appear to us extremely objectionable; the giving up the appropriation of those donations, and leaving it a subject of future contention between the two branches of the legislature, shews, that on reflection you yourselves are not so well satisfied of its propriety. Lest you should rise, or the public remain ignorant of the reasons which have induced us to reject the former and present bill, we think it proper to detail them in this message, that they may stand recorded on our journals. The education of youth, we consider as the object of the greatest importance to our community; the stability and welfare of governments depend more on good morals, the information and knowledge of citizens, than on laws; indeed the latter, though ever so wisely framed, have been found ineffectual for the preservation of those societies in which the former have been corrupted. It will not be denied, that a good education impresses on the mind, at an age when impressions are most easily made, and are most lasting, habits of application and of virtue, and that it excites a desire of knowledge, of emulation, and the love of honest fame. Can these happy propensities in human nature be cultivated and improved in any other way so well as in those seminaries of learning, where, under the eyes of vigilant, enlightened, and exemplary teachers, youth are instructed in the elements of science, its utility is explained, emulation excited, vice discountenanced and restrained, and the necessity of virtue frequently inculcated? Influenced by these considerations, our predecessors thought that colleges, so endowed as to induce men of talents and virtue to engage in the instruction of youth, would be the most effectual method of securing to the community a succession of able and upright legislators, and of citizens capable of judging wisely of their acts and merits. Liberal public donations were accordingly made to the two colleges, relying on the public faith, that these would be inviolate, while not abused, many individuals, by private gifts, contributed their generous aid to these rising establishments. What proof has been adduced that they do not answer the end of their institution? Have you any well founded cause even to suspect that the monies granted have been misapplied? If you suspect misapplication, should suspicion alone, unsupported by proof, authorize, in a free government, the arbitrary resumption of grants on the mere allegation that they were improvidently made? The allegation, however, has not been made; if made, we believe it cannot be maintained. To us it appears, that the donations of the public were applied to the most useful, the most important of objects. You admit the utility, nay, the necessity, of diffusing knowledge among free citizens, but you insinuate that this knowledge will be more generally diffused by the erection of free schools in the several counties; if we resort back to experience, it will not make much in favour of the assertion, or your opi-

ment, no great benefit, we have understood, were derived from the free schools formerly established for after the expiration of a long period, they have been dissolved in other purposes with the consent of the trustees. As however, do not deny, that free schools, under proper regulations, might be rendered useful, by teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of grammar of the English, Greek and Latin languages; that the pupils of the most promising talents might be better prepared for a collegiate education; for in colleges only, or in universities, the elements of the higher sciences can be taught to advantage; if in free schools the scholars are well grounded in the rudiments of general grammar, and arithmetic, it is as much as is performed in the best of these schools, and can be reasonably expected from their scanty endowments, and the ordinary talents of the masters commonly employed to teach in them: The boys too taught in them, are commonly too young to feel the beauties of classic authors, or to be instructed in the theories of law and government, or to study and comprehend the higher branches of the mathematics. Will it be asserted, or can the assertion be maintained with any colour of truth, that the mere acquirements of a grammar school are sufficient to qualify our citizens for the important trusts of legislation and judgment? Of boys, who in these schools discover a promising genius, the parents, if able, will go to the expense of completing their education in the colleges; if unable, friends may not be wanting to assist them, and if these should fail, there are charitable foundations for the reception of such boys in both colleges; these foundations may, and probably will be enlarged in time by public and private contributions, when the advantage of a finished education shall be better understood, more prized, and public and private benevolence more expanded, by the increased means of gratifying it. As we have not denied the utility of free schools, under proper regulations, so we shall always be willing to co-operate with you towards their establishment, under a well digested system, that all the learning they can afford may be as widely diffused as possible amongst the great mass of the people. In the preamble to your first bill, you have urged as an argument for depriving the colleges of their funds, that the wealthy only can reap the advantage of an education in these seminaries: A numerous and middle class of citizens, neither opulent nor needy, we doubt not, will educate their children in them; poor citizens, we acknowledge, cannot support the expense of such an education, without the assistance of friends. Shall the children of the former be debarred of a collegiate education, because the latter will be excluded from its benefits? Have not the wealthy already largely contributed to found these colleges? Destroy them by withdrawing the funds given by the public, and what will be the consequence? Why this, the rich, instead of educating their children in this State, will send them to the neighbouring States, or to foreign universities, for their education, and thus the money expended on it will be lost to the State of Maryland.

The foregoing observations, and reasoning upon them, have convinced us, that it would be improper to take away the public donations given to Washington and Saint-John's colleges; that they may carry the same conviction to your minds, is our earnest wish. We are as desirous as you can be to ease our constituents of unnecessary burthens, to observe the strictest economy, and if savings of the public money must be made, other means may be resorted to, without depriving those seminaries of the funds formerly granted, which, if withdrawn, they will inevitably go to decay, the sums expended in the erection of the buildings will be thrown away, and the well founded hope of their rising utility untimely and entirely blasted.

W. Perry, Jun. Clk. This message, unlike indeed productions of other days, by men of little learning, furnished in but few words, a conclusive argument against the measure proposed—against its justice, and against its expediency too, if it could have been adopted without a violation of every principle of justice—unlike many of our modern messages which contain very many words, and in them but little meaning, it deserves a repeated perusal. It tells us what the State must do for its youth, if it desires in its councils, men qualified to administer its affairs with ability and faithfulness. It is the masterly production of a man who is himself still a living witness that all he has said is true; as to the liberal education which he has received, it is to be attributed his own eminent usefulness in the councils of the State, and of the nation.

A CITIZEN. COURT OF APPEALS.—Adjourned June Term, 1832. Monday, Nov. 5th.—The court met this day pursuant to adjournment. Present the Hon. Thomas B. Dorsey, Judge. Tuesday, Nov. 6th.—The court met. Present as yesterday, and the Hon. John Stephens. A quorum of the Judges is not yet in attendance. On Wednesday night last, about 7 o'clock, an attempt was made by a ruffian, to assassinate Captain Lines, harbour master of the Basin, in the employ of the Navigation Company. It appeared that at the hour above stated, Capt. Lines was near the Half Moon, when he was attacked by an individual who instantly discharged a brace of pistols at the captain, who being wounded, staggered and fell into the mud. The cowardly assassin instantly fell upon his victim, and with the butt end of the pistols and bricks, inflicted several blows on his head. Capt. Lines, who is a strong and robust person, instantly grappled with him, and succeeded in drawing him into the water; after which the assassin

to strangle himself from the bad condition he was in, and was slowly walking towards his home; he had only been a few minutes in the road, when he saw his assailant, rise from the basin, land, and mount a horse which stood ready to receive him, and rode off at full speed. The Mayor, having been informed of these facts, dispatched a guard to arrest the assassin, but no tidings have yet been had of him. Captain Lines is very much hurt.—The Mayor has taken his deposition. It has been said that this attack was made on Captain Lines because he had attempted to correct some abuses which had crept into the regulations of the basin, and because he has rigorously enforced the laws of the Navigation Company, which, if it be a fact, is taking deep revenge, but not upon the persons who made the laws, but upon the officer whom chance has placed to enforce it. [New Orleans Paper.]

THE WINTER, with proper respect for our nerves and noses, has saluted us for a few days past to the tune of 30 to 36 Fahrenheit but, thanks to the beats of political contests, nobody has thought of shivering or turning blue, but the minority, and as none acknowledge themselves in the minority, of course no one feels blue, except a few the Police Commissioners have sent to Fiddle Island to recover their carriage. On Sunday about two or three dozen flakes of snow fell, hardly enough to afford sleighing, but sufficient to make us think of the belles—bless their tinkling! Every one we trust is prepared for winter. There is plenty of fuel in the city, thanks to speculators who hope to make their fortunes; enough of every thing else to make us comfortable, if we have an inclination to do so. The city is healthy and prosperous. We have a few alarms of fire now and then, to keep us vigilant, and to encourage the insurance offices; some accidents by flood and field to employ the news carrier; now and then a military company parades, giving a parting salute before they go into winter quarters, pumpkins are turning yellow for Thanksgiving turkeys are gobbling for Christmas; and porkers are preparing to go tout le cochon, the whole parson, at the ensuing elections. Every thing is in the full tide of successful experiment; we therefore bid WINTER welcome! Blessings on his frosty brow! Boston Morning Post.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. PENNSYLVANIA. Office of the American Sentinel, Saturday night, Nov. 3d. Pennsylvania has done her duty.—We hasten to lay before you the following returns from Berks, Montgomery, Chester, Lehigh, Northampton and Bucks, in all of which, except the last, the gain of the Jackson party since the late contest has been immense, and renders the success of the Jackson electors, by a majority exceeding the most sanguine calculations of our friends.

JACKSON. WIRT. Philadelphia city & county, 1873 613 Montgomery, 613 Wolf's majority was 39. Chester, Official, 1460 Ritten's majority was 1927. Delaware, Official, 471 Northampton, in part, 407 Lehigh, in part, 74 Berks, Official, 3593 Wolf's majority was 323. LEHIGH, in part. JACKSON 574 WIRT, 297. The majority for Gov. Wolf, was 11. BUCKS.—We have returns from all the townships but eight. The Wirt ticket has a majority of 617, which will probably be reduced below 500. LANCASTER.—Passengers in the Lancaster stage report that Jackson's majority in the city is 100 more than Governor Wolf's. It is reported that Lebanon county has given a small majority for Jackson, and that Dauphin has given the Wirt ticket a majority of but 200.

From the American Sentinel. THE ELECTION. The result of the Presidential Election in the city and county of Philadelphia is what might have been anticipated from the recent state election. It is better than we had any just reason to expect, and is a precursor of what may be anticipated when the voice of the democracy of the middle, north, and west is heard. The majority against Jackson and democracy in this district, where all the engines of the opposition have been long in full force against us, with judges, inspectors and all opposed, is only nineteen hundred and fourteen votes. The promised majority against us paraded by the Inquirer, and adopted by the coalition presses abroad, was thirty-five hundred. The inflexible democracy of Philadelphia has cut off sixteen hundred of this vote. The result, so far from shaking our confidence as to the vote of the State, leaves us in the assured conviction, that Andrew Jackson, the candidate of pure democracy, has received as decisive a majority as his warmest friends had a right to expect. The coalition, as the federal counties contiguous are heard from, will vapour and boast. But it will be for effect abroad. They know as certain as fate, that their destiny in Pennsylvania is sealed. We never yet have fully deceived our friends and to the past we appeal for the accuracy of our statements. Our friends throughout the Union may, we say, safely and assuredly be convinced that Pennsylvania has been true to herself, her democracy and her candidate, and that her thirty electoral ballots will, on the 5th of December next, be recorded for the patriot and hero, whom she has twice sustained amidst all the combinations of aristocrats, stock-jobbers and the like, who have so long beat in vain against the rock of his glory and fame.

PHILADELPHIA CITY. JACKSON. WIRT. Upper Delaware 281 397 Lower Delaware 239 510 High Street 251 560 Chestnut 163 303 Walnut 88 500 Dock 144 403 North Mulberry 403 337 South Mulberry 230 287 North 223 471 Middle 190 273 South 152 337 Locust 225 397 New Market 242 330 Cedar 357 662 Pine 164 383 Total 3267 5471

COUNTY. Northern Liberties 1746 1852 Unincorporated N. L. 147 105 East Kensington 514 923 West Kensington 359 426 Spring Garden 724 931 Oxford 143 233 Lower Dublin 160 243 Byberry 52 102 Moreland 49 19 South 356 770 Moyamensing 344 274 Passunk 180 45 Blockley 186 209 Kingsessing 98 84 Fern 167 92 Germantown 358 392 Roxborough 248 260 Bristol 86 128 Total, 6752 6461

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. JACKSON. WIRT. Philadelphia city, 627 2,209 Philadelphia county, Delaware, 471 Chester, 1,439 Bucks, 231 Montgomery, 808 Berks, 5,593 Northampton, 1,700 Schuylkill, 865 York, 1,800 Adams, 278 Columbia, 1,397 Cumberland, 970 Dauphin, 46 Franklin, 230 Lehigh, 700 Luzerne, 500 Lycoming, 800 Northumberland, 1,200 Perry, 700 Pike, reported, 100 Union, in part, 500 Centre, 1,235 Clearfield, in part, 300 Mifflin, 558 Juniata, in part, 247 Westmoreland, reported, 2,500 Washington, 1,500 Bedford, 1,500 Allegheny, in part, 120 Lebanon, 243 Bradford, reported, 870 Indiana, 1 district, 184 Huntingdon, 60 Jackson's majority 17,924.

A letter received last evening contains partial returns from Washington county, and expresses an opinion, that there will be a Jackson majority in that county of from 1500 to 2000. The same letter adds, that Washington, Fayette and Greene will probably give at least 3000 in favour of the Jackson electors. American Sentinel.

AMERICAN THEATRE. A 'History of the American Theatre' has just been published in one octavo volume, of about 400 pages, by Messrs. J. & J. Harper, of New York. The author is William Dunlap, well known as an artist of considerable powers, president of the National Academy of Design, at New York, and the writer of several popular books among them the Life of Cooke, the life of Charles Brockden Brown, and numerous plays. He is a veteran in the service of literature and the drama, and is well qualified by his personal experience, and by his intimacy with all the principal persons who have figured on the stage for the present and past generation, to perform the task he has undertaken in this book. So far as we have read it, which is only a few of the first chapters, it is an amusing book, full of minute information not only on dramatic subjects but also upon interesting local antiquities of various parts of the country, where theatricals were at divers times introduced in their infancy. We find it stated that the first company of players arrived in this country, at Yorktown, Virginia, in the year 1752, under the management of Lewis Hallam the elder, father of the Lewis Hallam, who is even now remembered by the lovers of the Drama under the familiar appellation of 'old Hallam.' The first play performed in America by a regular company, was at Williamsburg, Virginia, on the 5th of September 1752, before Governor Dinwiddie. The play was 'The Merchant of Venice.' The first Theatre in America was built at Annapolis, in this State, in the same year. This claim to the first establishment of a building for exclusive use as a theatre was urged by a writer in the Maryland Gazette a few years ago and Mr. Dunlap in this work, after inquiry pronounced the claim well founded. Before that time plays were performed in such other rooms, principally in the parlour, as could be procured for the single occasion. The new building is reported to have been a neat and well arranged edifice of brick erected upon ground leased from the Propri-

etary Episcopal Church. The lease expired a few years ago when the building was taken down for the materials. The Second Theatre was erected by the same company, on Nassau street, New York, east of Liberty street, extending to Cedar street, a spot now occupied by the Dutch Church, and familiar to all acquainted with that city, as having been successively used for a theatre, a church, a prison, a riding school, and after the evacuation of New-York by the British, as a church again. This theatre was taken down, and in 1758, a new one erected in the neighbourhood of Old Slip, which has long since disappeared. The next erection was in Philadelphia in 1759.

Dunlap is an American by birth, born at Perth Amboy, in New Jersey, of American parents, and is now verging towards seventy years of age. His life has been one of vicissitudes,—painter, author, manager, and now in his old age he has followed the fashion of the day in giving the name of his reminiscences, connected with the history and biography of the arts, and persons with whom his life has been spent. We hope it may serve to smooth his declining years with a profitable return of patronage to his last labours, whatever may be the fate of his earlier and mature exertions. American.

The stables of S. B. Sneymaker & Co. of Lancaster, were consumed by fire on Thursday night last. Eleven horses were burnt. A FAMILY. In the papers of Great Britain it is customary to publish births. In one of these we find the following announcement, dated the 15th inst. Mr. Samuel Mathewson, of the 15th inst. aged upwards of 70 years of age, had his 20th and 21st child born to him. The children (a boy and girl) with the mother are doing well.

The Rev. J. W. Barr, one of the Missionaries to Africa about to sail from Norfolk, in the ship Jupiter, died at Richmond on the 26th inst. after a short illness.

The frigate United States was visited by the Miguel of Portugal, during her short stay at Lisbon at the beginning of August. An officer of the ship describes the royal visit in the following manner: Com. P. gave his Majesty an invitation to the ship, which he very condescendingly accepted and appointed an hour on the following day. Our ship dropped down from the town, opposite his Villa, near the mouth of the river, and getting every thing ready, awaited his coming. Between us and the shore, was the Royal Yacht at anchor—a splendid boat of between 30 and 40 tons burthen—her sides were partly mahogany, beautifully carved and gilded, with swans, angels, dragons, shells, Neptune's, sea-horses, mermaids, &c. &c. her shrouds and rigging were of white silk.—At the appointed hour his barge pushed off—a very large boat decorated after the manner of the yacht, with a canopy over the stern part, where his Majesty was seated. This boat pulled 36 oars, two men being at each oar, fine looking fellows with tremendous moustaches, and wearing a green velvet cap lined with gold, a white shirt, and red velvet pants which reached to the knee. A venerable looking Post Captain stood in the bows, and an Admiral acted as Coxswain, and supported the royal standard. When the King got out of the boat, we all expected that these old cocks would follow, but they tipped their beavers and dropped astern like a couple of Millidies. The King stepped over the gang-way, followed by his Lord Chamberlain: he was guard of marines presented arms, the yards were manned, every hat was off, and a salute of 21 guns, was fired: the Don all this while bowing in every direction around. The King a small active man, apparently little more than thirty years of age—his eyes are black, rather deeply seated, and they dance about at a terrible rate, never resting long on one object. He has not shaved for a number of years, consequently his beard is long and frizzled, but I think becoming. He is rather a handsome man than otherwise—he was dressed in an admiral's uniform, and wore a number of orders on his breast. His Chamberlain, although the first nobleman in the Kingdom, kept a respectable distance from him—he wore his insignia of office, a large golden key, on his right lapel of his coat.

What he was on board a messenger arrived, and going down on his marrow bones, presented a note. The Commodore expressed his gratification at the honour of the visit, &c., and spoke in high terms of the treatment he had received from the Governor of Madeira.—"Sir," said the King, "I have ordered, throughout all my provinces, particular attention to be paid to all Americans"—thus leaving us to infer, that it was only through fear of his head that the Governor had been polite. He spoke very highly and affectionately of his brother, Don Pedro, saying that they had slept in the same bed, and it was very hard they should be at war, &c. but the duty he owed his subjects compelled him &c. &c. He paid us the distinguished compliment of hoisting the American Ensign on board his yacht and after a visit of an hour or more, he left the ship apparently well pleased with his reception.

FOREIGN. From the N. E. Journal of Commerce, Nov. 5. FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. HIGHLY IMPORTANT. About half past three o'clock this morning, our ocean steamer Evening Edition came up from Brazil, with London papers to September 25th, and Liverpool to the 24th inclusive; they contain intelligence of the death of Sir Walter Scott—the death of the King of Spain—and the rejection, by Holland, of the ultimatum of the London Conference. Death of Sir Walter Scott.—It is 10 years from