

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, November 8, 1832.

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

NOTICE. There will be Divine Service and a Sermon at St. Anne's Church at the usual hour THIS MORNING.

NOTICE. A FAIR for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, will be held some time in the ensuing winter at the usual place.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Richard Sands, Esq. as Collector and Inspector of this District, vice Joseph Sands, deceased.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE. Commissioners of Anne Arundel County. John Warfield of Joshua, vice Charles G. Worthington, resigned.

CONNECTICUT. Governor Peters has appointed Thursday the 29th inst. to be observed throughout the state as a day of public thanksgiving, prayer and praise.

INDIANA. Governor Noble has, by proclamation, in compliance with the wishes of his fellow citizens, set apart a day of fasting and of prayer and supplication, for the averting of the Cholera.

HEALTH OF THE WEST. The Cholera as well as the Yellow-Fever, prevailed at New Orleans, on the 27th ult.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY. The following Order, directing the discontinuance of the issue of ardent spirits as a part of the Army ration, has just been published.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY. ORDER. Adjutant-General's Office, No. 100. Washington, Nov. 5th, 1832.

WAR DEPARTMENT, November 2d, 1832. 1. Hereafter no ardent spirits will be issued to the troops of the United States, as a component part of the ration, nor shall any commutation in money therefor be paid to them.

2. No ardent spirits will be introduced into any fort, camp, or garrison of the United States, nor sold by any individual to the troops. Nor will any permit be granted for the purchase of ardent spirits.

Under the authority vested in the President by the 8th section of the act of Congress of April 14th, 1818, the following changes will be made in the ration issued to the army:

3. As a substitute for the ardent spirits issued previously to the adoption of the General Regulation of November 30th, 1830, and for the commutation in money prescribed thereby, eight pounds of sugar and four pounds of coffee will be allowed to every one hundred rations. And at those posts where the troops may prefer it, ten pounds of rice may be issued to every one hundred rations. In lieu of the eight quarts of beans allowed by the existing regulations.

4. These regulations will not extend to the cases provided for by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1819, entitled, "An act to regulate the pay of the army when employed on 'fatigue duty,'" in which no discretionary authority is vested in the President, nor to the necessary supplies for the Hospital Department of the army.

L. W. CASS, Adj. Gen.

COURT OF APPEALS—Adjourned Term 1832.

Wednesday Nov. 7th 1832.—The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present Stephen, Dorsey, Judges.

Thursday Nov. 8th.—Present Stephen, Judge.

Friday Nov. 9th.—Present as yesterday.

Saturday Nov. 10th.—Present as yesterday.

Monday Nov. 12th.—Present Buchanan Ch. J. and Martin, Stephen, and Dorsey, Judges.

No. 123. John Donnell's Ex'r. vs Pawson's Adm'r. The argument of this case was commenced by Wirt for the Appellants.

Tuesday Nov. 13th.—Present as yesterday, and Earle, and Archer, Judges. The argument of 123 was continued by Williams for the Appellees.

Wednesday Nov. 14th.—The argument of the above case was continued by Taney, (Att. Gen. U. S.) for the Appellees.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

MARYLAND.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Table with columns for Districts (1-6) and An's To'l. Rows include Tyler, Stoddert, Watson, Davall, Kent, Causin, Tyler, Price.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Table with columns for Wards (1st-12th) and Jackson, Clay, Jackson, Clay. Rows include 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, Total.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Table with columns for Districts (1st-12th) and Jackson, Anti-Jackson, Smith, Brown. Rows include 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, Total.

CECIL COUNTY.

Table with columns for Elkton, Charles Town, Rising Sun, Total. Rows include Miller, Stewart, Spencer, Constable, Goldsboro', Steel.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in this City (Annapolis), dated, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10th, 1832 (10 o'clock, P. M.)

I arrived here this evening about 4 o'clock. The New-York steam boat arrived at the same time, bringing the intelligence that New-Jersey had gone for JACKSON by 374 votes; there was a great crowd at the merchant's Coffee house this evening. The papers from Albany say the Jackson ticket there, is 20,000 ahead as far as heard from, and the counties to be heard from cannot alter.

P. S. As I am closing my letter, report says, that 40 counties give the Jackson ticket 6824 majority, in the state of Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Table with columns for Counties (Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Centre, Chester, Clearfield, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Greene) and Jackson, Wirt.

Table with columns for Counties (Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia city, Philadelphia county, Pike, Potter and McKean, Schuylkill, Somerset, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, York) and Jackson, Clay, Jackson, Clay.

Jackson's Majority 24,257.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION. From the following ascertained majorities in the several counties of New Jersey, it would appear, that this state has followed the example of Pennsylvania, and given her vote for Gen. Jackson.

Table with columns for Counties (Bergen, Hunterdon, Somerset, Middlesex, Salem, Burlington, Essex, Gloucester, Cumberland, Cape May, Warren, Monmouth, Sussex, Morris) and Jackson, Clay, Jackson, Clay.

Total, 4,307 3,543

VIRGINIA

Table with columns for Counties (Albemarle, Augusta, Brunswick, Berkeley, Culpeper, Cumberland, Caroline, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth city, Essex, Fairfax, Frederick, Fluvanna, Henrico, Henric, Isle of Wight, James City, King George, Mathews, Norfolk county, Norfolk Borough, Nottoway, Orange, Princess Anne, Prince George, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Shenandoah, Westmoreland, Williamsburg) and Jackson, Anti-Jackson, Jackson, Anti-Jackson.

JACKSON MAJORITY, 5,126

OHIO.

Table with columns for Counties (Adams, Ashtabula, Allen, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Butler, Champaign, Clermont, Coshocton, Columbiana, Clark, Crawford, Clinton, Cuyahoga, Delaware, Drake, Fairfield, Franklin, Fayette, Geauga, Guernsey, Greene, Gallia, Highland, Hamilton, Hocking, Harrison, Hazen, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Licking, Logan, Monroe, Madison, Montgomery, Miami, Mercer, 3 towns) and Jackson, Clay, Jackson, Clay.

Table with columns for Counties (Morgan, Marion, Mingo, Meigs, Perry, Pickaway, Portage, Preble, Pike, Ross, Richland, Stark, Shelby, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Washington, Wayne, Wood, Warren) and Jackson, Clay, Jackson, Clay.

JACKSON'S MAJORITY 5,139.

From the Lexington Observer, Nov 9. ELECTION IN KENTUCKY, First day, as far as heard from.

Table with columns for Counties (Fayette, Lexington, Athens, Elkhorn, Chilesburgh) and Jackson, Clay, Jackson, Clay.

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Table with columns for Counties (Bourbon, Woodford, Clark, Nicholas, Bath, Campbell, Franklin, Harrison, Scott, Henry, Montgomery, Boone, Grant) and Jackson, Clay, Jackson, Clay.

ELECTION RETURNS. The returns from every part of this state, from New-Jersey, from Virginia, from Ohio, from Maine, from New Hampshire—

Every quarter—are of the most gratifying description. Every where the cause of the administration is flourishing. We give below such returns as have reached us this morning. By one of our letters, it will be seen that we have obtained a great triumph in Saratoga and Schenectady, in the overthrow of John W. Taylor. In Dutchess, Pendleton has been defeated, and Wilkins, of Orange county, has likewise lost his election by a most decisive majority. Judge Spencer is defeated by several hundreds. As far as returns have been received, we stand 17,600 and upwards ahead. We have elected sixteen members of Congress, and not a single opposition candidate has yet been carried.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability in Albany, dated, November 8, 3 P. M.

Dear Sir.—A few returns only have been received; but the indications are that the coalition is demolished in this state. We are quite confident that we have succeeded in our county ticket and defeated Judge Spencer. Pierson in Rensselaer is re-elected by 500 majority, or more. John W. Taylor in Saratoga, will be hard run if not defeated. I think the enemy will be as sadly disappointed in this state as in Ohio. By the bye, our news from the Reserve, shew that Jackson has increased since the Governor's vote.

MAINE ELECTION. The Jackson net gain in Cumberland county since the Governor's election, is 426. In York, 400. In twenty-one towns in Lincoln, the Jackson ticket received 203 votes, and the Clay ticket 011. In Waldo county the Jackson net gain is 500. Thus it will be perceived that Maine has gone for Jackson, by a majority of at least SIX THOUSAND votes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. A slip from the office of the New Hampshire Patriot, says—"We have now returns from 161 towns: in these towns the voter for Jackson 22,654—for Clay 17,473. Jackson majority 5181. Our majority will be not less than SEVEN THOUSAND.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS. The remains of the six companies of U. S. Artillery which left Fortress Monroe in June last, to oppose the hostile Indians under Black-Hawk, arrived here this morning in the steam-boat Potomac, captain Hubbard, from Richmond; as now organized, they comprise four companies commanded by Capt. John Monroe, of the 4th Artillery.

Capt. Lyons, 3d do. Capt. Frazier, 3d do. Capt. Galt, 4th do. Lieutenants Burke, Pickell, Wilson, Thornton, Collins, Johnson, Prunnett, Rose.

The sufferings of the troops by the Cholera while on their way to the scene of Indian hostility need not be recapitulated; suffice it to say, that of all that gallant band which went forth to the war, only 180 have returned—their numbers having been reduced by the pestilence, tenfold, more terrible than the sword of the enemy.

On their return the troops left Rock Island on the 25th of September, took the route of the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Kanawha, as far as Charlestown, and thence via Lewisburg, Staunton and Charlottesville, to Richmond, where they arrived on the evening of the 8th inst. all in good health.

EXPLOSION AT MASONIC HALL. Soon after the organization of the opposition meeting at Masonic Hall last evening, a report which was heard overhead, resembling the discharge of a six pounder and, immediately, a considerable portion of the ceiling, together with the central chandelier, was precipitated upon the heads of the assembly.

The crowd rushed in a panic towards the door, to the stairway, and into the street. Some said that the house was on fire, and declared that the roof was blown off. The few who had remained in the Hall returned to it, basied themselves, for some time with conjectures as to the cause of the explosion; and the general opinion seemed to be, that it was caused by a "Torpedo" or bomb, placed, for some diabolical purpose, in the upper rooms.

At length one proposed a search, and a few others followed him, notwithstanding the suggestion that perhaps other torpedoes would presently explode.

After diligent search, the mystery was explained. It appears that a black servant had been sent to the room, over the central part of the Hall, to light it up. He opened the closet containing the gas pipe, to let off some gas. A quantity of gas had, it seems, escaped from the pipe, and was confined in the closet. The gas was instantly ignited, from the flame of the candle, held by the servant, and exploded, knocking him over, tearing to pieces the closet door, and breaking through the ceiling beneath, as before described. No person was injured, and order being at length restored, the proceedings of the meeting were continued.

PENITENTIARY REPORT. To the Honourable The Judges of Baltimore City Court: The Committee of the Grand Jury appointed at the present term to visit the Penitentiary, respectfully report, that they found the Establishment in its usual good order under the same able management to whose care the interest of the state has been for some years confided. During the prevalence of the Cholera the inmates of the Prison were severely attacked by the disease, but it gives the Committee much pleasure to state, that owing to the great and successful exertions of the Physician of the House, Dr. H. W. Baxley, aided by a Medical Student, Mr. Owens, a son of the keeper, but very few deaths occurred; this is the more remarkable, when the constitutions and former habits of the patients are considered.

That the duties of Dr. Baxley and his assistant have been most arduous will appear when the Committee state that from the 21st June to the 18th of the present month, there have been admitted into the hospitals of the Prison 523 cases of cholera more or less severe, of whom 493 have been relieved, 17 only have died, and 13 remained under treatment on the date last mentioned. The committee regret to state, that this unfortunate state of affairs has operated materially to the disadvantage of the manufacturing industry of the house, most of its operations have necessarily been suspended during the extreme prevalence of the disease. Health however, being now restored, the usual activity is resumed.

The annexed is the report of the keeper of the number of Convicts in the Penitentiary and their different employments.

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Grand Jury Room, 20th October, 1832. H. W. EVANS, Foreman. J. B. STANBURY, JOS. TODDUNTER, JNO. HENDERSON, HU. BOYLE, WM. KREBS.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, OF THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY, AND OF THEIR VARIOUS EMPLOYMENTS.

MALES. Weaving, Warping and quilting 195, Dyeing 5, Comb making 7, Cordwainery 10, Sawing Stone 44, Smithing 2, Carding Wool 7, Tailoring 1, Cooking and Baking 3, Hospital Nurses & Cook 6, Carpenters 10, At Housework 2, Sick 2, Total 305.

FEMALES. Carding and Spinning 14, Spooling 15, Binding Shoes 1, Knitting 3, Sewing 6, At House work 6, Washing 7, Sick and Invalid 6, Total 368.

Respectfully submitted, 19th October, 1832. JOS. OWENS, Keeper.

From the Gallop of August 23. DISCOVERY OF THE TRUE SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI. St. Peter's, May 25, 1832.

Dr. Addison Phillea. Dear Sir.—I arrived at this place yesterday from an expedition through the Mississippi country on the sources of the Mississippi, accompanied by a detachment of troops under command of Lieut. Allen, of the 5th Infantry.

A commanding influence has been exercised, in former years, over some parts of this extensive region by the Northwest Company, and since its fall, by the Hudson's Bay Company, who oppose our traders strenuously on the lines, and supply their clerks with high wages, to attract the Indian population to their posts. Political and commercial power go together,

and the former is made subservient to the latter. Medals and flags are, I am informed, distributed by them to Indians living within the boundaries of the United States. Old prejudices are kept alive, and new ones are excited. The strife for furs merges every year into a more bitter and bloody one. The last primary acts, which characterized the last years of the rivalry for the fur trade, carried on among themselves, it is not less ardently, restlessly and successfully pursued, with respect to American traders.

Many of the Chippewas on Lake Superior, and in the region of Lac du Flambeau, still visit the British posts in Upper Canada, and procure the presents which are annually distributed there. We met a large party in Canada, who were destined for the British posts at Penticanguishine; and these men would pass Fort Brady, on their outward and inward route.

To contract the political influence thus exerted, has been among the objects of the expedition, and to keep them in peace with the government, and with each other. The latter has been a task of difficulty, as the state of hostile feeling, among the Chippewas and Sioux, has acquired the intricacy of a hereditary feud. War parties are continually dressing upon the territorial boundaries of each other; and fresh scalps have been danced off the Indian banner, at Red Lake, at Cass Lake, and at Leech Lake, during the time of my passage through the country. War has been the engrossing theme, and it has not been an easy task, to declare pacific parties, and enforce them with arguments which a savage people could appreciate, while the war drum, and the scalp were sent forth from other parts of the premises.

We found the waters of the Mississippi in a pool state for ascending, and I availed myself of this circumstance to carry into effect my desire of visiting its actual sources,—a point which has continued to be problematical in our Geography. Pike placed it at Leech Lake in 1806. Gov. Cass carried it much farther north, and left it at Red Cedar Lake, in 1820. But it was then ascertained that its sources were considerably north and west of Leech Lake. I encamped the expedition (with troops, and heavy baggage) at this last named lake, and proceeded up the river in five small birch canoes, capable of containing one man and his bed, in addition to the Indian and Canadian who conducted it.

The Mississippi, above this point, expands into several lakes, the largest of which is called Traverse. A few miles above this, it is formed by the junction of a southwest and northwest branch. We ascended the former, through a number of lakes, to its source, in a small creek; being an inlet into a lake. From there we made a portage of six miles with our canoes, into La Biche or Ibasca lake, (the latter being a derivative from veritas, cap.) which is the true source of this celebrated stream, being at the same time its most northern head.

This lake is about seven miles long, having somewhat the shape of the letter Y. It has clear water, and pleasant woody shores. It has a single island, upon which I landed, caused some trees to be felled, and hoisted the national flag. We left this flag flying, and proceeded down to the Northwest or main fork. A descent of about 180 miles brought us back to our party at Red Cedar, or Cass Lake. Very respectfully, dear sir, your friend and obedient servant.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, U. S. Indian Agent.

London, Sept. 23.—Grand Foolery.—A letter from Cheltenham says:—"The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans left us very suddenly on Sunday Morning, in consequence of his Grace having received a despatch from the King, commanding his attendance at Windsor, where Cumberland Lodge is to be fitted up for his Grace and suite, as Grand Falconer of England. His Grace was commanded to bring his hawks with him to Windsor, to be exhibited at an entertainment given there on the 25th inst. It turned out however, that the Grand Falconer was not in possession of his hawks. Inquiries were made for some time, but without success, and the metropolitan was considered the most likely place to procure them.—The office of Grand Falconer is one of the many essential to the 'Dignity of the Crown, but the hawks do not seem to have been as necessary to the Falconer, as the Falconer to the Crown."

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The following "slight mistake" occurred at a late Old Baily Session, between a respectable tradesman of the city (whom we shall designate as Mr. Brown,) and the learned Recorder:—Just as the Middlesex Jury were being discharged, and the London Jury called on, Mr. Brown, who was summoned to serve on the London Jury, in attempting to make his way towards the box received considerable obstruction from one of the officers of the Court, and a great disturbance was created in consequence. The Recorder, called to the bar, and the officer remonstrated; but all in vain. Mr. Brown pushed the officer pummelled until at last, the former was ordered before the Recorder.

"Who are you Sir?" asked the Recorder in his mild and winning manner, "and where do you come from?" "My name is Brown, my Lord," said the other, "of the old jury." "Why you are discharged from further attendance," replied the Judge, "and you may leave the Court." "Thank you my Lord," replied Mr. Brown, who thereupon went home to pursue his calling, wondering how the piece it was he had been suffering to escape his turn as a Jurymen. In the mean time the names of the London Jury were called over by the officer of the Court, and John Brown, who was not excused, was immediately fined £10, said the Recorder, "for non-attendance." A messenger was immediately despatched to John Brown to inform him of the "news" who straight way hastened to the Court, with the loss of £10 staying him in the face. "Here is John