

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. NINE DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By Express across Long Island, we have received from our news schooner Journal of Commerce, Havre papers to the evening of March 2nd, containing Paris dates to the evening of the 1st and London to the evening of Feb. 27th. They were brought by the packet ship Louisa, Capt. Wood.

Paris, Feb. 25.—The Moniteur of this morning, official part, contains the following article.

Paris, Feb. 25. On Friday, 22d Feb. at half past 5 o'clock, P. M. Madame the Duchess de Berri sent to Gen. Bugeand, Commander of the citadel of Blaye, the following Declaration.

Under the pressure of circumstances, and influenced by the measures of the government, although I had the most urgent reasons for keeping my marriage secret, I think it due to myself, as well as to my children, to declare that I was secretly married during my residence in Italy.

Citadel of Blaye, 22d Feb. 1833. [Signed] MARIE CAROLINE. The declaration, having been transmitted by Gen. Bugeand to the President of the Council, the Ministers of War, was immediately deposited among the archives of the chancery of France.

Paris, Feb. 25. The declaration of the Duchess de Berri gives a death blow to the legitimist party in France. Every one is thinking that reputation will be excited throughout Europe by the marriage of Marie Louis to Count Neipperg. We are curious to see what language the organs of legitimacy will now adopt.

Paris, March 1. The Duchess de Berri sent the declaration inserted in the Moniteur, to Bordeaux. M. de Brissac left Bordeaux on the morning of the 23th, to return to Prague. Liberty has been promised to the Duchess, who has announced her willingness to retire to Naples, and trust her children to whatever fortune may await them.

Paris, Feb. 25. On Saturday evening Gen. Lafayette called at the residence of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, where his presence surprised more than one member of the diplomatic corps. The general came to interfere with the Minister for some Polish refugees, and to propose to him to subscribe to a bill which the Polish Committee of Paris give on Saturday next for the relief of the unfortunate families thrown upon their charge by the disaster of Warsaw.

The Courier de Midi gives the following account of a serious disturbance that took place on the 15th inst. at Montpelier.—It is an ancient custom of the place to institute during the carnival a burlesque court, called La Cour Couleuvre, for trying such humbugs as are supposed to be submissive to the authority of their wives; but as this tribunal has uniformly produced contests ending in riot, the mayor issued an interdiction against its being this year held. Custom however prevailed over the statute law of the mayor, and the court assembled. Two inhabitants, one of them son of a municipal councillor and the other in the ranks of the National Guard both known to entertain liberal opinions, were summoned to submit to its behests, and were sentenced to pay a fine of 100 fr. They at first gave way to the humour of the day, and consented to pay the fine if reduced to five francs. In the meantime other witnesses pouring in and urging the accusation, they were condemned to undergo the penalty of riding thro' the town upon an ass with their faces turned towards the tail. An attempt was made in the afternoon to carry the sentence into execution—it was met by resistance—a spirit of party mingled in the dispute—debates ran high—words were drawn on both sides, and wounds were mutually given and received; some of them of a serious nature. The deputy mayor, invested with his scarf and other emblems of office, hastened to the scene of action, but his authority was despised, himself ill treated, and his scarf torn; and the combat continued till one of the contending parties was obliged to yield, and seek safety in flight. A judicial inquiry is instituted into this disgraceful scene, which is attributed to the intrigues of the Carlists.

Paris, Feb. 23. The Government has just purchased the library of the late Baron Cuvier for 72,000 fr., and the Egyptian manuscripts of M. Champollion, jun. for 50,000.

Paris, Feb. 27. The ministry has sent a telegraphic despatch to the departments announcing that order is entirely restored at Toulon.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. The following intelligence from the Hague is dated the 18th inst: A courier extraordinary reached the English Charge d'Affaires at the Hague yesterday, from London with despatches, which were no sooner opened and read than he went to the minister for Foreign Affairs and communicated their contents; they consisted of a note signed by Prince Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston, and dated 10th inst.; which, after recapitulating the negotiations entered into since the capture of the citadel of Antwerp, contains the following important articles.

Art. 1.—After having exhausted every means of conciliation, in order to effect an amicable arrangement between the two powers (Holland and Belgium,) his Britannic Majesty in concert with the King of the French has resolved that if within the first 15 days of the month of March next, the King of the Netherlands does not transmit to the Foreign Office a note, explicitly setting forth the principal bases upon which to found a treaty of commerce between the two belli-

gerent powers, the French army, supported by an English squadron, will again pass into the Belgian territory, and this time will not retire until the treaty of the 15th Nov. 1831, be fully accomplished.

Art. 2.—The embargo upon the ships of war and merchant vessels of Holland will be maintained, both in France and England, until the execution of the above mentioned treaty.

Art. 3.—France and England, previous to having recourse to coercive measures, demanded of the Dutch government the ability of the toll recently established.

Art. 4.—The governments of France and England, desirous of establishing the commercial bases of two governments whose relations should henceforth be completely amicable, and not wishing that the treaty which is to be made should be burdensome either to the one or the other power, will labour to conciliate the interests of the two beligerent powers in such a manner that the treaty may be signed and ratified at the Hague and at Brussels in the course of the said month of March in the present year.

Art. 5.—The undersigned representatives of France and England conclude by repeating to the Dutch government what is set forth in the first article of this note, and hope that his Dutch Majesty, perceiving that keeps the commerce of all Europe in suspense will call the Gordian Knot and transmit us admissible propositions.

From Galland's Messenger. The Independent of Brussels, contains a note addressed to M. Zuylen de Nyevelt by Prince Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston, which recapitulates various proposals made by these two Ministers to Holland, since the final settlement of the Citadel of Antwerp, for the final settlement of the Belgian question, and stating the counter-propositions made by the Dutch Government, among which figures the imposition of the toll on the Scheldt, to be totally inadmissible. The two Ministers concluded by requesting that their note may be transmitted direct to the Government at the Hague, in consequence of M. de Nyevelt's continual allegations of not being empowered to sign any convention and throw the entire responsibility of the consequences which may result from the delay thrown in the way of the settlement of the question, upon the King of Holland and his Plenipotentiary. This note, we have to remark, is dated the 15th inst. while the despatch from London, given in a preceding column, intelligence from the Hague, (meaning the despatch above quoted, Edw. J. C.) is under the date of the 10th inst. Both cannot be right; either the date of the article from the Hague is wrong or it is not genuine.

LONDON. London, Feb. 25. The reports of dissensions in the Cabinet have lately gained more credit. It is said that two of the Ministers of greatest influence are engaged in an intrigue, the result of which will be a rupture with the leaders of the Whig party, and alliance with the Tories. It is asserted that several members of the Cabinet, with Lord Grey at their head, have threatened to hand in their resignations, if such a state of things continues.

The letters received from Lisbon this morning, concur in representing the army of Don Miguel as in such a sickly and disorganized state, that it is generally supposed the siege of Oporto will soon be raised. Wagons for transporting the sick were arriving from every direction. It is asserted that the forts and advanced works were about to be constructed in the environs of Lisbon, in the anticipation that the army of Don Pedro would march upon the capital.—Globe.

His Majesty's Ministers will take into immediate consideration the affairs of the East Indies. It is said the commerce with China will be made free.—D.

TURKEY AND EGYPT. PARIS, FEB. 26. The Augsburgh Gazette of the 15th inst. brings us intelligence of the 13th from Vienna. Accounts had been received there by express from Constantinople, to January 31, from which it appears that the agents dispatched by the French Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, and by the Russian General Murawieff, to the head-quarters of Ibrahim Pacha, to open negotiations, have returned to Constantinople without accomplishing the object of their mission. A kind of armistice had, it is true, been concluded, but the term of it had nearly expired at the departure of the Courier from Constantinople.

The representatives of the European Powers are said to be highly dissatisfied with the state of affairs, as they expected a more favourable result from their proposals to Ibrahim Pacha. It was thought at Constantinople that if an arrangement between Turkey and Egypt should not be effected soon, France would take an active part in the affairs of the East.

From the Havre Journal, 2d March. VIENNA, FEB. 20. By an extraordinary conveyance we have received news from Constantinople that Ibrahim Pacha is continuing his march, and that the main body of his army has arrived at Akaschebir, and his advanced guard at Kulahia. He declined entering into any negotiation, and would not suspend his military operations except on positive orders from his father. Under these circumstances the Sultan had recourse to the Russian ambassador, who immediately sent orders to Sebastopol, for a Russian squadron to join the Turkish fleet in the Bosphorus. The Sultan likewise asked for a body of Russian soldiery, which had arrived at the Danube, but this aid the ambassador refused.—Every thing is perfectly tranquil at Constantinople and it is generally believed that Mehemet Ali will accept the propositions which the two Plenipotentiaries of Russia have gone to Alexandria to submit to him.

From the N. York Journal of Commerce. FROM JAMAICA. We are indebted to Capt. Crane, of the ship John W. Cater, for Jamaica papers to March 14th. They contain no news. We subjoin a letter from our correspondent.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 11th Feb. 1833. You have heard of the splendid estates and sumptuous living of the Jamaicans: Of their plantations, who could vie with the princes of the earth in their gorgeous palaces and rich equipment. Alas! those days are past. Their estates are a burthen, and even their life is held by a slender tenure. They know not but their food, served by a numerous retinue, contains the deadly poison. How horrible to fear the assassin and the incendiary, in the most familiar faces. Yet such is the case, and one of the fairest islands of this fair earth must be abandoned to beings whose situation has made them little superior to the beasts, and whose course is downward. You will know that I am no friend to slavery. Far be it from me to advocate it. I give facts.

Under existing circumstances, I am well assured that the white inhabitants cannot remain. Their costly sugar estates will not pay the expense of management. Credit is entirely extinct. An estate of 200 negroes could not hypothecate the ensuing crop £200. In fact, merchants in England direct their factors to give no credit bottomed on cane tops. Mortgagees relinquish immense sums rather than pay trifling annuities on estates. A hundred negroes were sold for \$7,500. Bad legislation here and at home, a change of time, competition, and for aught I know, the natural and necessary consequences of the system of slavery, have brought about this state of things.

Certain it is, that real estate is considered almost without value, a heavy island debt is impending, taxation intolerable, and life itself exceedingly precarious. I learned the above in conversation with two gentlemen who have been long in the house of assembly. The inhabitants generally labour under a keen sense of injury done them by the mother country, and look to ours as the land of promise. In consequence, many are making remittances to our cities. Some gentlemen of character and fortune have already removed, and many are preparing to follow. Those gentlemen informed me that emigration would be immediate and large. They inquire with great earnestness respecting the agriculture of the free states, as nothing would induce them to live again a slave country.

ST. CROIX. Capt. Moore, of the brig Buenos Ayres, arrived yesterday from St. Croix, states that the Island had suffered very much within the last three months from want of rain, that the crops would in consequence, fall very short, and that prices were advancing.—New York Cour. and Enq.

The schooner Emperor, from Tampico, has brought us no Mexican files; but we have a letter from Tampico of the 28th of February, received by the schooner, which informs us that the greatest tranquility has settled over the country. Business is rapidly resuming its wonted briskness; and the election of Santa Anna appears more than ever certain. This is intelligence of a cheering nature, and the authority, from which we derive it, is worthy of implicit confidence.—N. O. Bee.

ANCIENT VILLA BETWEEN VESUVIUS AND THE SEA. When Vesuvius first showed signs of the coming storm the owner of the house fled, abandoning to their fate a numerous family, and a young and beautiful daughter, and bent his way, with his most precious moveables, accompanied only by a single slave, to the sea, which he never reached alive. His daughter, two children, and other members of his family and household, sought protection in the subterranean vaults, which, by the help of the wine jars already stored there, and the provisions which they brought down with them, they probably considered as a sufficient refuge against an evil of which they could not guess the whole extent.—It was a vain hope: the same fate awaited them all by different ways. The strong vaults and narrow openings to the day protected them, indeed from the falling cinders; but the heat, sufficient to char wood, and to volatilize the more subtle part of the ashes, could not be kept out by such means. The vital air was changed into a sulphurous vapour, charged with burning dust. In their despair, longing for the breath of Heaven, they rushed to the door, already choked with scoria and ruins, and perished in agonies on which the imagination does not willingly dwell. Beside the garden gate two skeletons were found; one presumed to be the master, had in his hand the key of that gate, and near him were about a hundred gold and silver coins, the other, stretched beside some silver vases, was, probably a slave, charged with the transport of them. When the vaults beneath the rooms were discovered at the foot of the stair case, the skeletons of seventeen persons were found huddled up together, unmoved, during seventeen centuries since they sank in death. They were covered by several feet of ashes of extreme fineness, evidently borne in through the vent holes, and afterwards consolidated by damp.

The substance thus formed resembles the sand used by metal founders for castings, but it is yet more delicate, and took perfect impressions of every thing on which it lay. Unfortunately this property was not observed until almost too late, and little was preserved except the neck and breast of a girl, which are said to display extraordinary beauty of form. So exact is the impression that the very texture of the dress in which she was clothed is apparent, which, by its extraordinary fineness, evidently shows that she had not been a slave, and may be taken for the fine gauze which Seneca calls woven wind. On other fragments the impression of Jewels worn on the neck and arms is distinct, and

marks that several members of the family here perished. The jewels themselves were found beside them; comprising, in gold, two necklaces, one set with blue stones, and four rings, containing engraved gems. Two of the skeletons belonged to children and some of their blond hair was still existent; most of them are said to have been recognized as females.—Each sex probably acted in conformity to its character, the men trusting to their own strength to escape, the women from which patience the issue of a danger from which their own exertions could not save them. In the same vault bronze candelabra and other articles, jewels, and coins were found. Amulets were also found ranged against the wall, in some of which the contents dried and hardened by time, were still preserved. Archaeologists, it is said, pretend to recognise in this substance the flavour of the rich strong wine for which the neighbourhood of Vesuvius is celebrated.—Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

Maryland Gazette. ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, April 11, 1833. COUNCIL CHAMBER. Annapolis, March 25, 1833. The Executive Council will meet on Wednesday the 17th of April next. THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT Of the Managers of the Female Orphan Society of Annapolis. The return of the Anniversary of the formation of this society, calls upon your Managers to give an account of their stewardship for the last year, in doing which, they congratulate you that success has so far crowned our united efforts as to enable us to offer a fifth Annual Report—a proof that the operations of the society have met with some degree of public patronage and support.

A few years ago, and we entered upon the task of establishing this institution with anxious solicitude lest our efforts should fail of success; as year after year has tested the benefits that have arisen from it, and exhibited a growing interest in the citizens of this place for its prosperity and advancement, we have been encouraged to continue our efforts with increasing confidence.—Satisfied ourselves that the object we had in view was not only interesting and laudable, and confiding in the blessing of Heaven upon that which was in accordance with its own high behest, we have continued to watch over it with unremitting attention, and to receive with gratitude every indication of public patronage and support.

Your managers have to report, that during the past year, two of the pupils who were in the Asylum at its commencement have been removed to other situations—suitable homes, offering every advantage that could reasonably be expected, were provided for them. One of them, Eliza Jane Fratis, has been removed to Baltimore by the lady to whom she was apprenticed—she has been visited there by ladies belonging to the board, and found to be comfortably situated, and giving satisfaction to her employer. The other, Mary Ann Johnson, has been returned to her mother, who refused her consent to the arrangement made by the managers for her child. Mary Ann was received into the Asylum more than three years ago, at the solicitation of her mother, who was contending with great pecuniary difficulties, with a family of little children to support. The managers who received her, placing confidence in the word of the mother, did not require from her any legal relinquishment of her right to the child—finding her determined to withhold her consent to the removal of the child, while at the same time she offered no objection to the home provided, they considered it their duty to give up the child. These vacancies have been supplied by two other children, whose destitution entitled them to the benefits of the institution. Every child now in the Asylum is legally given up to the society.

During the past summer the matron informed the society, that the situation she occupied was rendered so disagreeable from the close vicinity of vicious and disorderly neighbours, that she should be compelled to resign her charge, unless permitted to provide herself with a more eligible residence. Your managers, finding that such a representation was correct, and that such scenes as they were compelled to witness, might have a corrupting influence on the morals of the children, acceded to her proposition of taking a home for herself, and disposed of the property they had purchased, with very little loss to the society. A Fair was held on the 29th of January for the benefit of the society, the results of which are gratifying; the amount received thereby, with the sums otherwise received and expended, will appear by reference to the treasurer's report.

Some of the managers have resigned during the past year, not because they were weary of the work, but in consequence of their removal from this place; their places have been supplied, and it now remains for you to elect managers to preside over the institution for the next year. The orphans have been healthy. Death has made no ravages among us. The desolating scourge, so buoy in the work of destruction around us, passed by our little city and harmed it not. In other places many have been made orphans, and wherever asylums like ours have been located, the houseless child of want has found a shelter. We know not what is written in the unrolled volume of the year that is before us. Some who are now shielded from want by the aid of parental affection may see their protectors fall by the sword of the destroying angel, and themselves left to wretchedness and woe. While we hope that the angel of mercy may hover over us, and preserve us from the scourge of nations, we should not relax our efforts in endeavouring to prepare for the re-

verse. Let us use every laudable exertion to increase the funds of this society, that we may be enabled, to meet the exigencies of the times. We do feel persuaded that none who have enlisted in this cause will abandon it; but that is not enough—we want all to unite in it. Religion is love—love seeks the good of all—works of benevolence are tests of its existence. He who is the author of it, sheds lights in mercy, and has graciously acknowledged as an obligation to himself, that which is done for the needy.—“Whoso giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord,” and he hath so promised to repay it. Is this not enough sufficient to animate our exertions in this cause?

From the Md. Republican. CITY AFFAIRS. The Corporation of this city held their annual meeting, according to the charter, on the 25th inst. present every member of the board except Mr. Jones, as members of the Council.

Mr. Watkins, from the committee on elections, reported the election of Messrs. Sibrar, Jones, Miller, Bryan, Clayton, Brice, Green, who qualified accordingly. During the session, the city commissioners reported a general account of their expenditures for the past year, together with vouchers for all drafts made by them upon treasurers, which were referred to the Committee on Claims. The following was a recapitulation of their expenditures:

On account of contingent appropriations, 1,500 00
Grading, paving and cleaning sts, 250 00
Pumps, 300 00
Stone Wharf, filling in do, and deepening Dock, 400 00
Market House, 100 00
Fire Apparatus, 100 00
Incident to Health of city, 100 00
City Guard, 100 00
Lamps and Lighting city, 300 00
Total, 3,050 00

Mr. Hughes asked and obtained leave to report a by-law relating to the duties of commissioners, which was reported and passed. On motion of Mr. Watkins, a committee of claims for the ensuing year was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Randall, Hinton, and Schwarz. On motion, the board proceeded to the appointment of officers for the ensuing year whereupon J. H. Wells, was elected Clerk. Alexander Cowan, Treasurer. Henry Coulter, Messenger. Elijah Wells, keeper of the Fire Apparatus without opposition.

A motion being made to proceed in election of city commissioners, a call to the board was made, but pending the call Mr. Jones the only absentee, appeared, quitted and took his seat. Mr. Hunter proposed the following resolution: Resolved, That it is deemed inexpedient for the due administration of the affairs of citizens of Annapolis, to appoint to any member of the corporation. Which was rejected without a division. The board then proceeded to the election of three city commissioners. Mr. Nicholson nominated J. Hughes. Mr. Brewer nominated Philip Clayton. Mr. Watkins nominated Richard Wells. Mr. Bryan nominated Edward Willis. Mr. Miller nominated Jonathan Hutton. Mr. Bryan nominated Dr. John B. Wells. On counting the ballots, it appeared that J. Hughes had 9 votes, P. Clayton 5, R. Wells 8 votes, Ed. Williams 5 votes, Hutton 6, and J. B. Wells 4 votes. The first named were declared duly elected. On proceeding to the choice of a clerk of the market.

Mr. Hurst's letter declining re-election was read. Mr. Watkins nominated Samuel Peaco to succeed him. Mr. Miller nominated Levi Cole. On counting the ballots, it appeared that Mr. Peaco had nine and Mr. Cole five votes. For Wood Corder, Mr. Nicholson nominated Richard Parkinson. Mr. Miller nominated Lewis D. Jones. Mr. Jones nominated John Hebb. The ballot stood for Parkinson, 10; Hebb, 1 vote. For Two Sweep Masters.—Mr. Nicholson nominated William Reed and John Smith. Mr. Miller nominated Ralph Basil, and Mr. Brice nominated Robert Wilson. The ballots stood for Reed, 10; Basil, 5, Wilson, 1. For Two City Constables.—Mr. Nicholson nominated John Lamb. Mr. Brewer nominated Samuel Peaco. Mr. Bryan nominated Zach. Duval. Mr. Clayton nominated Thomas Parkinson. The ballots stood—Lamb, 11; Peaco, Duval, 5; Parkinson, 3. Mr. Hunter, asked leave to report a by-law relating to Hogs.

Mr. Brice was not satisfied with amendments to that by-law—he was for its repeal; and moved to amend the leave to report.—The leave was amended on condition, so as to ask to repeal that by-law, was understood that the subject should be tested on the leave. On granting the leave, the yeas and nays stood—Ayres, Hunter, Miller, Jones, Brice, and Brice, 5; Negative, Claude, Watkins, Brewer, Hughes, Randall, Nicholson, Clayton, Green and Schwarz, 9. Mr. Hunter then asked and obtained leave to report a supplement to and modifying by-law relating to hogs, which was subsequently reported, and upon second reading a motion was made by Mr. Watkins in favor of testing the sense of the board, to fill blank in the first section, where it read

grant permission to any person to keep one or more hogs in the city confined within pen or styte, provided said pen or styte shall be within _____ yards of any dwelling house, with half a mile. Determined in the affirmative by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. Claude, Watkins, Brewer, Hughes, Randall, Nicholson, Clayton and Green—8.

Nays—Messrs. Hunter, Schwarz, Miller, Jones, Brice and Bryan—6. A motion to strike out the enacting clause, was then made and decided in the affirmative by the yeas and nays the same as above. On motion of Mr. Hughes, the following appropriations were then made: Ordered, That one hundred dollars be appropriated for the purpose of cleaning and repairing the streets. One hundred dollars for repairing the pumps. Twenty dollars for repairing the fire apparatus. Twenty dollars for contingent expenses; and that the same be subject to the order of the city commissioners.

Mr. Hughes then stated that it had been his intention, having served the city as commissioner for certainly a sufficient term, to have declined re-election, but owing to the recent election and incidents therewith connected, he had concluded to ascertain the sense of the board as to the attempt to supersede him.—Having been gratified to the extent with the expression implied in the proceedings, he now must put to rest the trouble of supplying his place as commissioner, as in justice to himself, he must leave the duty to some other of his fellow citizens. He took occasion to testify his able assistance rendered by his associates, who remained in appointment, and particularly the gentleman at this board who would succeed to his duties.—He would take a party whilst up to propose as an assistant commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by his own resignation, Mr. Andrew Slicer, who had been nominated by the board, and Mr. Miller nominated Jonathan Hutton to fill the vacancy.

On balloting it appeared that Mr. Slicer had 3, and Mr. Hutton 6 votes. Other business of minor importance was transacted, after which the board adjourned on Saturday evening next at 7 o'clock.

APPOINTMENTS FOR BALTIMORE CONFERENCE, APRIL 18. Baltimore District—Alfred Griffith, P. A. Baltimore city—John Davis, Norval W. Jones, John L. Gibbons, John A. Collins, J. H. Brown, Robert M. Lipscomb. Sharp street and Asbury—Jos. White. Cove street Chapel—David Shaver. East Baltimore—Stephen G. Rozzel, Ed. Steele. Baltimore Circuit—Henry Smith, T. Sargent.

Seven—Charles Kalbfus, John Poikal, Annapolis—John A. Gere. Calvert—Jacob Laiken, John Bowen, R. P. Gold. Prince George's—Henry G. Dill. Saint Mary's—John Smith, John W. born. Ebenezer—Henry S. Keppler. Montgomery—Philip D. Lipscomb, V. O. Lumpsden. Patuxent—Jonathan Munroe, Eli Nicolson. Mattawoman Mission, including the colored people, lower end of Prince George's William Edmonds. Potomac District—Henry Slicer, P. E. Alexandria—Charles A. Davis. Foundry—John Bear, Thos. J. Dorsey. Georgetown—James M. Hanson. Fairfax—James Reed, Jr. A. Reese. Chalmers, sup. Leesburg—Edwin Dorsey. Loudon—Henry Farlong, Francis Cartney. Hillsborough—Wm. Wickes. Warrenton—Joab Bernard. Fredericksburg—Edward E. Allen. Prince William—Thomas C. Thorn. Edward H. Barry. Lancaster—James Berkley, Jacob Lan. Westmoreland—Richard Brown, Benjamin Davis. Rockingham District—C. B. Tippet, P. Rockingham—William H. Enos, John Henning. Staunton—George Hildt. Augusta—John V. Rigdon, Mayberry heet. Lexington—W. B. Edwards, J. Clark. Springs, sup. Fincastle—John Miller, T. Wheeler. Christiansburg—Alfred A. Eskridge, M. Green. Monroe—Christopher Parkinson. Covington—Joseph Merriken, George Clepwith. Lewisburg—William Evans, William Coffin. Huntersville—George G. Brooke, S. D. Hopkins. Franklin—Eldridge R. Veitch, Jerome W. Cullum. Craig's creek Mission—Jas. Watts. Winchester District—Gerard Morgan. Winchester Station—Samuel Kepple. Winchester Circuit—John Howell, M. B. Morgan. Jefferson—William Hank, Geo. W. H. Hards. Springfield—Davis Kennison. South Branch—Christian Hartman, P. core. Moorefield—Jonathan Clary. Harrisonburg—John C. Lyon. Woodstock—Jesse Stansbury, Ben N. Brown. Chambersburg District—Robert S. V. P. E.

Chambersburg—Tobias Riley. Waynesburg—John H. Baker. Shippensburg—Thomas H. W. Moon. Bloomfield—Wesley Howe, David ms.