Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, June 20, 1833.

There will be a meeting of the Citizens of of Annapolis at the Assembly Room THIS EVENING, at early candle light, to adopt measures for the appropriate celebration of the coming 4th of July.

The Voters in the Third Election District of Anne-Arundel county, friendly to the Administration of the General Government, are invited to meet at the Stone House (formerly Rockhold's) in said district, on SATURDAY the 22d June, instant, for the purpose of nominating three Delegates to meet the Convention which is proposed to be held at Mrs. Robinson's Boarding House, Annapolis, on the 20th July next, to nominate a Candidate to represent the District in the next Congress.

The friends of the Administration in the other Districts of the county, and the several Wards in the city of Baltimore, attached to the District, who were not represented in the Convention held at Waterloo, are also respectfully requested to hold meetings to attend said Convention.

Communicated.

CATHOLIC FAIR.

There have never been exhibited in Annapolis at a Fair such fine specimens of Needle-work, and such a variety of articles of beauty, elegance and taste, as were produced on that occasion. When we consider the shortness of the time (three weeks) to make collections, and commence the work of charity, (twenty-three dollars,) we look with astonishment on that generous devotedness, that unshaken zeal, and that unyielding and untiring energy, which so prominently distinguished the amiable patronesses of the benevolent design, and caused them so successful a triumph over all the opposition, which fanaticism could force into its persecuting ranks. When we recollect the novel and elegant arrangement of the tables, the beautiful specimens of female art and industry which covered them, the beauty, dignity, modesty, fashion, and style, which presided at them; and when we reflect, in addition to this, on the shortness of time, it would seem as if some fairy queen had lent her magic wand to open the hidden treasures of the earth, and disburden the warehouses of art and fashion. It was a most consolatory reflection to see the honest and the pious of all denominations mixing, and mingling in one great and generous enthusiasm, and lost in the all absorbing feeling of universal philanthrophy. Within that hallowed spot the friends of envy, malice, superstition, bigotry, fanaticism and hate, could not enter, and all were united in the purity of toleration, and the meekness of christianity.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term 1833.

Thursday, June 13th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of No. 33, Birely et al. vs. Staley et al. was continued by Duckett for the Appellant, and Wm. Schley for the Appellees.

Friday, June 14th.—Present as yesterday.

The above case was further argued by Wm. Schley and Fred'k. A. Schley, for the Appellees.

Saturday, June 15th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above case was continued by Fred'k. A. Schley for the Appellees, and Palmer for the Appellants.

Monday, June 17th.—Present as on Saturday.

The Court on motion ordered, that No. 150 Caton and Tavish vs Harriet Carroll, appeal from the Orphans court of Baltimore county, be taken up for argument on Monday the 24th of this month.

The argument of No 33, Birely et al. vs Staley et al. was continued by Palmer, and Taney (Atty. Genl. U. S.) for the Appellants.

Tuesday, June 18th.—Present as yesterday.

The court overruled the motion for a writ of Habere facias possessionem, in Nos 131, 132, Francis Knottvs Wm. H. Llewallen et al.

Buchanan, Ch. J delivered the opinion of the court in No. 17, Peter Emerson vs Chesley and Hance on behalf of Chesley.

Appeal dismissed.

The court on motion ordered, that No. 186, Glenn vs the Mayor, &c of Baltimore, be heard on Wednesday the 26th.

On application, J. Calvert Esquire, of the city of Washington, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

The argument of No. 33, Birely et al. vs Staley et al. was concluded by Taney (Atty. Genl. U. S.) for the Appellants.

No. 34, Sarah Hannah and her children, vs Kipp and Brown. This case was argued by Moale, and Mayer, for the Appellants, and John Scott, and T. P. Scott for the Appellees.

No. 36 Wm. Cockey et al Lessee sv Edward Harris, was opened by Johnson for the Appellant.

Wednesday June 19th.—Present as yesterday.

The court overruled the motion for a procedendo in No. 46, John Key vs. Timothy Kirk.

No. 39. Frederick Hammond vs. Kilbourne Trustee of Sam'l. Merryman's Lessee. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and Hinkley for the Appellee.

The argument of No. 36, Cockey et al. Lessee, vs Edward Harris, was continued by McMahon and Glenn for the Appellee.

From the New York Gazette of Thursday.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The arrangements made by the civil and military authorities to receive the President of the United States were fully carried into effect yesterday, and in a manner that could not but be gratifying to his feelings. At 9 o'clock the steam-boat North America, Captain R. G. Cruttenden, left the city for Perth Amboy, having on board the members of the Common Council, the Vice President of the United States, the Ward and Military Committees, Revolutionary Soldiers, Delegations from Rhode Island, Connecticut, &c. United States and State Senators, and Members of Congress and Assembly, Foreign Ministers and Consuls, Officers of the Army and Navy, and invited guests—making altogether a company of about five hundred. The boat reached Perth Amboy about 11 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock precisely the steam boat New York, belonging to the People's Line hove in sight with the President and suite on board. After passing the North America three cheers were given, which was answered from the New-York, the President himself standing uncovered, in a conspicuous situation on the upper deck, and bowing to the thousands on board the steam boats and on shore. On landing at Amboy, where he was met by a committee of the citizens of that place, he walked through the Main street accompanied by a civil and military escort, and in half an hour repaired on board the North America in company with the delegation from the New York Common Council; the committee of arrangements of the same body, the delegates from Philadelphia, New Brunswick and Amboy. After reaching the quarter deck of the North America, he was received by Alderman Cebra, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and Chairman of the committee, by whom he was introduced to the members of the Corporation. He then walked through a double line of the civil and military authorities, foreign consuls, &c. to whom he was personally introduced, and shook hands with each. Shortly after leaving Amboy, the company was invited below to a sumptuous dinner, which was prepared in the best style by that well known caterer Mr. William Niblo. With respect to this part of the proceedings of the day, it is impossible to give any description which can convey an adequate idea of the reality. There were two rows of tables, extending nearly the whole length of the boat, (near two hundred feet,) and capable of accommodating nearly five hundred persons. The *coup d'oil* was very beautiful, and excited the admiration of all on board.

On passing the narrows, salutes were fired from Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, which was the signal for the company to leave the table. The general took his station on the upper quarter deck, where he appeared to be highly delighted with the beautiful appearance of the bay, harbour, and fortifications. After lying too a few minutes opposite these forts, the boat crossed over to the Staten Island shore and passed through the shipping at the quarantine, all of which were decorated with flags. Here again a salute was fired from a Spanish vessel, and another at Tompkinsville, under the direction of Col. Griffin Tompkins. Immediately after leaving Staten Island, the boat passed the Revenue Cutter Alert, Capt. Howard, which commenced firing a salute, but, we regret to say that a serious accident occurred to interrupt its continuance. One of the crew who was engaged in ramming down a gun, lost both his hands and eyes. The disaster was witnessed by many on board the steamboat, and Doctor Westervelt, the Health Officer, and Doctor Van Zandt, on being made acquainted with the fact, immediately repaired on board the cutter, and afforded such relief as the nature of the case would admit. The poor fellow was taken to the Hospital where he will to have undergo amputation. The sympathy was so great on board the boat, that three gentlemen, Washington Irving, Esq. James Buchanan, Esq. the British Consul, and Myndert Van Schaick, Esq. undertook to make a collection for the unfortunate individual, which resulted, in a few minutes, in the obtaining of about four hundred dollars—one gentleman having given Fifty.

After the small boat returned from the cutter, the Steamer again proceeded on her passage to the city, and landed the president on the West side of Castle Garden. On leaving the boat a salute of 33 guns was fired by the Netherlands ship Asia, Capt. Booth, lying at anchor in the North River, which also displayed the American ensign at her mizen.

On entering Castle Garden the President was escorted to the Saloon, where he was received by the Hon. Gideon Lee, Mayor of the city, who delivered a neat and appropriate address, to which the President made a suitably reply. He was then escorted to the Battery, where the military were drawn up to receive him; but on his way thither a most appalling accident occurred, which nearly proved fatal to many. Immediately after the President and a very small portion of the escort reached the Battery, one of the ticket offices, situated at the head of the bridge, the top of which was covered with people, gave way, and in its fall carried with it about twenty feet of the bridge, precipitating nearly one hundred persons into the water. Among them were Secretary Cass, Secretary of War, Governor Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Earl, and Major Donaldson, Private Secretary to the President, all of whom received slight injuries. Several other persons, whose names we could not ascertain, received more serious wounds, but we did not learn that any person was killed, although it was reported that two lives were lost.

In concluding our account of the reception of the President, we have only to remark, that the day was remarkably pleasant, with a gentle breeze from the westward, and the whole proceedings were conducted in a manner highly creditable to the managers.

In addition to the steamboat North America, there were the Ohio, Hercules and Rufus King, which accompanied the former to Amboy, crowded with passengers, and returned with her, and all were beautifully decorated with flags. On approaching the city, numerous steam and sail boats were plying about the river, which, with the crowds of men and women in the Castle and Battery and on the house tops in the neighbourhood, gave to the whole scene a brilliancy of effect that we never before witnessed.

We have learnt, since writing the above, that Mr. McLane has been in company with the President since he left the Capitol, that Mr. Woodbury joined him yesterday at Amboy, direct from Washington. Having left there on the previous day.

From the New York Gazette, June 14.

The President attended at the Governor's Room in the City Hall yesterday morning and received the visits of the ladies from 11 to 1 o'clock, when, owing to an engagement, he left the hall, surrounded by a large concourse of persons who continued to cheer him until he reached his quarters at the American Hotel. At the time of his departure there was a large number of ladies waiting at the entrance of the hall, who appeared to be much disappointed at not having an opportunity of paying their respects to the President; but they were given to understand that he would give them another audience prior to his departure for the eastward. He was attended to the hall yesterday by the Vice President, the Mayor of the city, Governor of the State, the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy, and several other distinguished individuals.

In the course of the morning delegations from several towns in the state, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, were introduced to the President and invited him to visit their respective places during his tour.

We understand the Vice President and Secretary of the Navy will accompany the President in his journey to the eastward.

Yesterday afternoon the President visited the Navy Yard, and also received the visits of many of the inhabitants of Brooklyn.—This morning he will with his suit breakfast with Cadwallader D. Colden, Esq. at Jersey city, after which he will receive the visits of the inhabitants, and about 10 o'clock proceed to Newark, having accepted an invitation from the citizens of that village. In the afternoon he will return in time to witness the inflation of the balloon and ascent of Mr. Durant from Castle Garden.

From the New York Gazette, June 15.

The President has an arduous task on hand in attempting to do what it is out of the power of man to fulfil. Since his arrival in New York he has received invitations from all the principal towns in the neighbourhood, and has accepted of as many as it was at all possible for him to do with any degree of comfort or convenience to himself. Yesterday morning he left his quarters before 7 o'clock, accompanied by the Vice President, Secretary of the Navy, &c., and proceeded to Jersey city, where in an apartment at Roy's Hotel, prepared for the occasion, he gave audience to a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who paid their respects to him. After remaining there about an hour and a half, he started in an open barouche, drawn by six white horses for Newark. Here he received the attentions and civilities of the authorities of that place, and then proceeded to Elizabethtown, where he remained a short time, and returned to the city by 3 o'clock, in the steam boat Cinderella. About 5 o'clock, the President visited Castle Garden, to witness the ascension of Mr. Durant, but in consequence of excessive fatigue he was obliged to retire before the balloon was filled, to the sincere regret of all present. We have since learned that his strength was sufficiently recruited in the evening to enable him to fulfil his engagement to visit Mr. Niblo's Garden, where he was met by about five thousand of his fellow citizens, and was regaled with an evening's entertainment equal to any thing of the kind heretofore exhibited in this city. The President will leave the city this morning, at 6 o'clock, in the steam boat Splendid, for New-Haven, from the foot of Beekman street.

LIBERALITY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 13, 1833.

The Mayor has received from the British Consul, sixty dollars, from M. Van Shaack, Esq. one hundred and sixty eight dollars—from Washington Irving, Esq. one hundred and ninety-eight 25-100 dollars, making 396 25-100 dollars—being the sum of the contributions from the President's suite and the company on board the North America on Wednesday last, for the benefit of the unfortunate man who was injured in firing the salute on board the Revenue Cutter.

The Mayor has received this day, the following letter, with its contents, for the foregoing object.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1833.

Dear Sir,—

Understanding that you have under your direction the funds raised by subscription for the relief of the unfortunate seaman who lost his hands whilst assisting in firing the salute to the President as he approached the city yesterday, I hereby enclose to you, in conformity with instructions from the President, the sum of fifty dollars, which he requests that you will apply to the same object.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. DONELSON.

Washington Irving, Esq.

The Wheeling Times of the 12th instant state that the cholera had rapidly fallen off in malignity, and that it had nearly ceased to prevail as an epidemic. It adds that scarcely a single death occurred in families where strict attention was paid to diet and the premonitory symptoms. On the 11th there was one death by cholera.

The little village of Bridgeport on the Ohio, immediately opposite the town of Wheeling, has been literally decimated by the Cholera The disease made its appearance there on the 8th instant, and out of a population of about two hundred persons, twenty-two deaths had occurred in the space of two or three days. The appearance of the pestilence occasioned a general panic and flight, and of those who remained there were not enough left, in good health, to take care of the sick. The Wheeling Times says:—

Early in the afternoon, information was received here that several deaths had already occurred in Bridgeport, and that the sick and dying were without attendance or Medical aid. One of our Physicians and a Clergyman immediately crossed over to their assistance. On their return at night they reported the scene of distress as beyond any they had ever witnessed—seven dead and ten in a state of collapse and many others in the incipient stage of the disease. Sunday morning other Physicians with several of our benevolent citizens went to the aid of the sufferers. They found 14 dead, none of which had been buried and very few laid out. In one house they found a man and his wife both dead in the same bed; they had had none to administer the least relief.

We have already announced the presence of the cholera at Lexington, Ky. The Observer of that town of the 8th instant contains a list of 51 deaths by the pestilence, up to that date.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 11th instant says—

We have no new information to communicate on the subject of the Cholera. The three last days of last week, were very damp and very sultry. There were five or six deaths, rather unexpected, from Saturday to yesterday afternoon; some of them were probably Cholera. But no alarm pervades the city.

At Nashville, on the 4th, there were four deaths by cholera, and on the 5th the same number.

Cholera in Montgomery, Ala.—We find the following endorsement upon the margin of the Milledgeville 'Federal Union' of the 6th inst.

'A stage passenger arrived last night from Montgomery, (Ala.) states that four or five cases of Spasmodic Cholera occurred in that place previous to his departure from it, and that one case of the same disease terminated fatally on board a river boat, a short distance below Columbus, Ga.

From the New Castle, Eng. Journal.

AWFUL EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

Forty seven persons killed.

On Thursday last, a most lamentable occurrence took place at Springwell Colliery, the property of the Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth and partners, near Wreckington, in the county of Durham, and about five miles from New Castle, owing to a dreadful explosion in the B, pit, in that colliery, by which forty-seven individuals were instantly deprived of life, besides many who received severe fractures and contusions. This colliery is on a most extensive scale, and from its complete ventilation in every part of the working, was admired by all those engaged in the undertaking. On the morning of the day the accident happened, it had as usual, been carefully examined by the under-viewer and over men, and declared quite safe.

About 8 A. M. one of the over-men observed that a collier had pricked a blower (a hole or crevice in the roof,) from which a small quantity of inflammable gas issued; he instantly ordered the person to leave that part of the mine, and on returning, two hours, after accompanied by the under-viewer, he did not perceive any danger, but as a measure of precaution, ordered the safety lamp to be issued instead of candles, with which the mine had been worked, owing to the extreme impurity of the air. The colliery consists of two pits, A and B, although containing but one shaft, which divides them by a strong and formidable piece of wood-work, termed a brattice. About two o'clock on the above day, the neighbourhood was alarmed by one of those dreadful explosions so peculiar to the coal mines in this district, and the above named brattice was dashed to pieces, and many parts thrown out of the mouth of the pit.

As soon as the alarm subsided, parties of brave fellows volunteered to descend the mine, 126 fathoms deep, and they fortunately succeeded in rescuing several who were severely injured, and also found three dead bodies, but such was the havoc created by the explosive matter, and the impure state of the mine, owing to the after damp, that they could not penetrate any considerable way into the workings, and at seven o'clock last night only eight of the bodies of the sufferers had been recovered, consequently 39 remain in the mine, and with them the sad secret of the catastrophe; not one person having survived to dispel the cloud of mystery which hangs over this dismal affair. Great numbers of people visited the colliery in the course of yesterday, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon a respectable Jury assembled, to hold an inquest on the body of James Oliver, a fine lad, who had been found dead in the pit, where his father at the same time lost his life. After hearing evidence the Jury returned a verdict—Accidental death.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship North America has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th May. The Commercial Advertiser furnishes the following items of intelligence:—

LONDON, May 15.

It is confidently reported in the leading circles at the west end of the town, that Mr. Buxton will this evening move as an amendment to the ministerial plan of slave emancipation, 'the immediate abolition of slavery.' He will be seconded by Lord Gray's eldest son, Lord Howick, ex-under secretary for the colonies. It is also said that Mr. Maryatt will move an amendment to Mr. Buxton's amendment, having for its object, compensation to the slave proprietor.

The excitement on the West India question has much diminished since yesterday, and the belief gains ground that some compromise will take place between the opposite parties. The result of to-night's debate is looked forward to by all, with much anxiety.

The following is an extract of a letter just received from the head of an English mercantile house at Calais.

CALAIS, 12th May.

'I have been informed that during the present season a greater quantity of packages of goods has been sent to England by one hall than during any year since the opening of the ports. Since the 1st of January the quantity is more than double what it was in 1831 or 1832. All the French houses, without exception have increased their importations.—Smuggling is still carried on to a considerable extent, but not near to the same extent as in former years.

The importations from England have very much increased, and the contraband importations are said to be equal to former years.—Well informed persons estimate the importation by contraband of British cotton lace into France in 1832 at £1,500,000. This should be taken as a set off against £1,000,000 of direct and indirect silk exportation of France to England, and would alone pay almost all the English importations of every kind for France, and yet our anti-free traders would make the people believe we are paying all in gold.

In the House of Lords on the 14th ult. the resolutions of Earl Fitzwilliam, to modify the Corn Laws were taken up, and negatived without a division.

Agreeably to notice that had been previously given, Mr. Stanley brought forward on the 14th ult. the plan that has been so long maturing by the government for the abolition of slavery within the British dominions. The outlines of the plan were given in this paper of Tuesday—in Mr. Stanley's speech between six and seven closely printed broad columns of the London Times.—It is impossible even to present an outline of his exposition. It is spoken of as being distinguished not only for talent and eloquence but for temper and discretion. Lord Howick expressed some doubt as to the feasibility of the plan. The further discussion of the subject was rather conversational than argumentative, and was finally disposed of by a postponement of its further consideration to the 30th ultimo.

It is stated in the Courier as a report that Mr. Cutlar Fergusson is to receive the appointment of Secretary for Ireland.

An awful explosion took place recently in a coal mine belonging to Lord Ravensworth, about five miles from Newcastle, by which forty seven persons were instantly deprived of life, and many received severe fractures and contusions.

LONDON, May 14.

Riots.—The metropolis has been in a state of unprecedented commotion for the last twenty-four hours, in consequence of a meeting in Spafields, which ended in a violent conflict with the authorities, in which blood has been shed. During the night the peaceable inhabitants were in a state of the greatest alarm, apprehensive of the re-enactment of the dreadful scenes of 1817. But this evil is, perhaps, not without some mixture of good; it has opened the eyes of Government to the true position; and it is currently reported at the west end of the town, that they have at length consented to adopt some strong measure with the view of putting down these pestilent associations, which are now admitted by the peaceable and loyal of all parties to be wholly incompatible with the public peace.

This morning the flags and banners which were taken from the people at the meeting yesterday were conveyed by Superintendent Thomas, and an escort of the force, from the chief station house, in Bow street (where they had been deposited during the night,) to the Secretary of State's office in Downing street. The poles upon which the banners were fixed have been constructed in a manner to be immediately turned into a weapon of defence, being joined together in the middle by a hinge, whilst strengthened by a sliding tube passing over; thus by removing the tube, the ends which joined, and which could be divided in an instant, could be turned into a weapon of offence or defence, as each end was bound with iron. Some had pike heads, the others were adapted for the purpose. That on which the cap of liberty was placed had a complete pike head.—*Sun.*

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

Sir John Malcolm was yesterday pronounced in imminent danger from an attack of the prevailing epidemic, and Mr. Theodore Hook was considered in a hopeless state. If some extraordinary change does not take place in the health of Mr. Kean, the actor, it was not expected that he would survive over the week. One eminent physician at the west end of the town in the course of Monday had thirty eight relapsed patients added to his list. Much of the illness is attributed to the sudden and extraordinary transitions in the weather, and from individuals in delicate health exposing themselves to the cold night air. One day last week the thermometer in the open air was as high as 80, from which it suddenly fell to 74, and continued descending till it reached 45.

A York paper says that there are at present in that city 400 houses empty. There are more than twice that number empty in Leeds and immediate vicinity.

The separation of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley is the absorbing topic of conversation amongst the fashionable circles, but

...re and in France, where the parties are resident. It is said that Mr. Wellesley has ...ized all his Lady's papers, jewelery, and articles of taste and *vertu*, and that he at first offered £1,000 a year as a separate maintenance, but the tender was indignantly refused, and £3,000 demanded.—*Morning paper.*

FRANCE.

A conspiracy is stated in the French government journals to have been detected in Savoy, by which many Frenchmen are compromised, but no particulars are given.

Paris papers of Sunday the 12th April had been received. That city remained perfectly tranquil.

The *France Nouvelle*, a demi official paper of that date says:—

'Government has received intelligence that a very extended conspiracy has been discovered in Savoy.—Vast numbers of arrests have taken place in Turin and Genoa. Many Frenchmen are compromised in this plot; the majority of them are inhabitants of Grenoble.'

Our private letters state that the late movements of the Poles who had taken refuge in France, were believed to be connected with this affair.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH FROM BLAYE, MAY 1.

The Commandant of Blaye to M. the President of the Council.

Madame the Duchess of Berry was safely delivered of a daughter this morning, at half past three o'clock. The pains of travail lasted twenty minutes.

M. Dubois, as well as myself, was a witness of the accouchement. The other witnesses arrived afterwards. The verification will be made in the manner agreed upon between the Duchess and me. She will herself nurse the infant, and declare that it belongs to us.

The mother and the infant are well; only the little girl is somewhat feeble. The Duchess is full of maternal affection. She declares that she will not have a nurse.

At the moment of signing the declaration, I was added, 'I have delivered Madame the Duchess of Berry the lawful wife of Count Rector Luchesi Palli, Prince of Campo Franco, Gentleman of the Chamber of the King of the Two Sicilies.'

SPAIN.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald, under date of Madrid, May 2, says:

'The situation of this country is now so critical that there is an apprehension, if the King dies, that we shall have another Sicilian Vespers. His Majesty's limbs are now affected with paralysis, and should another paroxysm of gout attack him, it is not likely that he will survive it.

Public sympathy is now wholly engrossed by the dangerous illness of the Duke de San Fernando, Grandee of Spain, and the confidential friend of the Queen. Every body imputes his illness to M. Zea; for, undoubtedly his indisposition arose from the communication of the intelligence of his banishment. It is reported that the portefeuilles of Finances and of Justice will be handed over to Messrs. Burgos and Arjona. M. de Cordova, Plenipotentiary at Lisbon seems to enjoy the good graces of M. Zea, who has procured from the order of Elizabeth the Catholic, on St. Ferdinand's day.

The rise of our funds continue to be brisk. It is said that M. Zea does nothing without consulting Pozzo di Borgo at Paris—a circumstance which at once explains the frequency with which the interchange of couriers between the two capitals take place.

PORTUGAL.

The Times of the 13th says, that Captain Reid, staff captain of Admiral Sartorius's squadron has arrived, being the bearer of important despatches from the Admiral, having left the fleet off Oporto on the 1st inst. and that it was blowing fresh from the south west, the Admiral was about to proceed to Vigo Bay with part of the ships. On that day 27 cavalry soldiers with their horses, &c. had been brought from the south side to the mouth of the Douro and safely landed—On the 30th a lighter had arrived from Lisbon, with 37 men, mostly soldiers, some of which were of the police guard, and the captain stated that more were ready to embark for Oporto. Admiral Sartorius, in his despatches, mentions that the news he had from the shore were very favourable regarding the state of the army. Desertions from Don Miguel's army were more numerous than they had been for months.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, April 25.

The influenza has now made its appearance in Sweden. An official medical report of Malone states that one hundred and fifty persons in that place have already been attacked by it.

TURKEY.

Although the previous reports of peace between the Sultan and the Pacha were made with confidence, there seems to be still existing doubt of its complete ratification. Ibrahim has claimed more than the Porte was willing to concede. The London Courier of the 7th announcing the receipt of Paris papers of the Saturday previous says;

The news from Constantinople contained in these papers is a day later than the accounts before received, but they do not afford any authentic information respecting the treaty said to have been concluded between Ibrahim Pacha and the Porte. The reports affirm that Ibrahim had renounced his claim upon Adana, which was considered a point of great importance, as the district abounds with timber, and would give Mehemit Ali an opportunity of strengthening his naval power to a formidable degree.

An article from Vienna, dated on the 29th April, states that a courier had arrived who left Constantinople on the 17th, who is said to have brought a Hatti Scheriff, announcing to the French legation on the conclusion of a peace between the Porte and Mehemet Ali; no such document had been received by the

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Farmers' Ba...

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Frederick Town, No...
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Directors for the Bi...
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By order,
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June 20.

The Gazette, and ...
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THE President a...
River Bridge C...
Dividend of thirty-f...
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company.
The same will be ...
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By order of the P...
THOS...
June 20. 1833.