

Resolved, That the Chief Marshal be requested to invite the first and second branches of the City Council to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That all the Companies be requested to meet at their respective Engines Houses this evening at 7 o'clock, and make such arrangements as they may deem necessary.

**JESSE HUNT, Chairman.**  
**F. S. LARRO, Secretary.**

From the Baltimore Republican of Saturday.

**THE PROCESSION.**

The funeral procession in honor of the men who were killed at the fire on Wednesday night, took place yesterday, in the order which was published in our paper of yesterday morning. Snow had fallen during the previous evening to the depth of several inches, and the weather was quite cold. But notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the members of the different fire companies turned out in force, and moved forward through the different streets as arranged on the previous day. A more numerous or respectable assemblage has never, perhaps, been seen in this city on any similar occasion. The persons composing the procession walked four abreast, and extended to great length; and altogether, it presented a grand and solemn spectacle, worthy of the city, and the occasion.

**TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.**  
**SECOND SESSION.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

THURSDAY Feb. 26th, 1853.

**THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.**

A message was received from the President. The reading of the message and documents having been begun and concluded, being read with profound attention.

Mr. Cambreleng, (Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs,) presented the following resolutions, by which, as he stated, a majority of the members of that committee, moved that they be printed; without, however, any wish that they should be considered.

Resolved, That it would be incompatible with the rights and honor of the United States, for her to negotiate in relation to the treaty entered into by France, on the 4th of July, 1831, and that this house will insist upon its execution, as ratified by both Governments.

Resolved, That the committee on foreign affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to the commercial restrictions, and reprisals, on the commerce of France.

Resolved, That preparations ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France.

Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, rose to inform in what form the message of the President, with the accompanying documents, had been disposed of.

Being informed by the chair that they had not yet been disposed of in any form.

He moved that they be referred to the committee on foreign affairs. He said that the resolutions moved by the honorable gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) would read, he understood them as having been moved by that gentleman in his private capacity as a member of the house, and not as resolutions of the committee; for he believed the committee had not been called together.

Mr. Cambreleng expressed his hope that the gentleman from Massachusetts would withdraw his motion for reference of the message and papers. The gentleman would observe that one of the resolutions was for the discharge of the committee from the further consideration of the subject, that it might be in the hands of the house. He had moved the resolutions, as he had stated on presenting them, by the wish of a majority of the members composing the committee, and not as a measure of his own.

Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolutions, by way of amendment to the resolutions, moved by Mr. Cambreleng:

Resolved, That the rights of the Government of the U. S. to indemnity from the Government of France, stipulated by the Treaty concluded at Paris, on the 4th of July, 1831, ought to be a subject to be sacrificed, abandoned, or impaired, by any consent or acquiescence of the Gov. of the U. S.

2 Resolved, That, if it be, in the opinion of the President of the U. S. compatible with the honor and interest of the U. S. States, during the interval until the next session of Congress, to resume the negotiations between the U. S. and France, he be requested so to do.

3 Resolved, That no legislative measures of a hostile character or tendency towards the French nation is necessary or expedient at this time.

Mr. Cambreleng, moved to postpone the further consideration of the whole subject until tomorrow.

Mr. Everett said, he should not delay the action of the House further than to ask his permission, signed the gentleman from New York, the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, had offered resolutions, expressive of the views of a majority of that committee; (although the subject had not, to his knowledge, been yet acted upon in the committee,) that he together with two other members of the committee might send to the Chair a paper containing their views also, and that this might be printed, together with the other resolutions.

Mr. Cambreleng hoped that they would be printed.

(There was so much sensation in the House, many cries of "No! No!" and others, that it was finally printed.)

Mr. Archer observed that this mode of proceeding, even according to the respective resolutions of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng,) and the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Everett,) presented to the

They confidently predict the passage of the indemnity bill.

PARIS, Jan. 22.

The American question is what we shall follow here with great attention, and we shall be happy to give you any information in our power upon that subject. The documents in this affair were laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies, and thence have been sent to the committee. It is uncertain how soon their report will be made; but from present appearances it may be in 3 or 4 weeks. We consider the great result is now before this Chamber,—if they execute the treaty in voting the subsidies, it will end there; if they refuse them, the consequence at least will be an interruption of the intercourse between France and the United States, and probably end in a war. The Ministry here is making every effort to carry this question, and our opinion is that they will succeed in doing it.

M. Hyde de Neuville, formerly Minister to the United States, has published a letter addressed to the French people, the tenor of which is adverse to the settlement of our claims on France, and the effect of which, it is supposed, will be to injure the American cause. The Journal des Debats, in reply to it, announces that all the documents promised by Ministers will be furnished to the house on Wednesday, and that they will not only refute M. Hyde de Neuville's statements, but also make him repent the publication he has ventured in the interest of the Royalist party.

On a subject of this kind it was not to be supposed that Calvert would remain silent. In anticipating a war and its consequences, he says: "Now we shall see how real republicans will kneel about these despicable subjects of a citizen king! Oh! how I should like to see the raving and scolding and foaming, and to hear the gabblings of the conceited devils, when they get the news of their ships being sunk or their islands taken. I suppose that they will give in, with some depreciable about having been deceived. If they did not, Jonathan will pomel their half to death, and make them pay their debt of honor; and will thus carry another million of the solid across the Atlantic. Nothing can be more infamously unjust than their refusal to pay, and the President who knows their character, having tried words long enough is now proceeding to blows, the only species of reasoning which they can be made to understand."

Correspondence of the London Courier.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Russian Government presses forward this matter at the present moment, with the view of securing thereby the rejection of the American claims, and of thus rendering more probable a war between America and France. Russia argues, that the French Deputies, when they hear of Russian claims and Polish claims, will be inclined to say, "Well, the best mode of putting an end to all these claims, is to reject the first which presents itself, and therefore we will refuse to ratify the American treaty." It is not that Russia is in want of money, nor that she believes a franc is really dearer, than she now urges on these claims, but it is, that by so pressing them on at this particular time, she will embarrass the French Government, very likely causing the rejection of the American treaty, and thus aid in rendering a French and American war almost inevitable. If Russia could secure this result, she would be then fully satisfied, and as France would have her hands fully occupied and her thoughts engaged, Russia would be able to pursue, with more certainty of success, her plans of conquest and settlement in the southern of Europe. Besides this, Russia is always looking out for her own pecuniary advantages. She has already received the greatest portion of the Greek loan. These claims of Russia, in respect of Poland, must, however, be examined without any reference to those of the United States. It does not follow because America is entitled to be paid twenty-five millions of francs, that France is entitled to even as many farthings. By no means. Let no confusion be made, or attempted, in matters which are wholly distinct.

From the Monitor.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Nothing is more contradictory and more incorrect than the manner in which certain journals seek to explain the arrival in Paris of Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of Russia, King of Poland, and the object of their mission.

The close alliance which, since the Treaty of Tilsit, prevailed between France and the Duchy of Warsaw, and the long sojourn of the French armies in Poland, had given rise to a multitude of reciprocal claims. Those on the Peace of 1814, had they not been guaranteed by an additional article concluded between France and Russia.

According to that article, a mixed commission, appointed by the high contracting parties, was to be entrusted with the examination, liquidation, and all the arrangements relative to those reciprocal pretensions. A Convention signed at Paris on the 27th of September 1816, settled the method of executing the dispositions prescribed by the article. The liquidation proceedings opened in consequence at Warsaw, in the month of August 1818.

Obstacles which could not be entirely removed till 1820, suspended these labours until that period. They were about to be resumed at Paris, with the mutual consent of the two governments, when the events which occurred in France and in Poland, in 1830, prevented the departure of the Polish Commissioners—deputies which had been officially announced to the Warsaw Diet, in the speech by which the Emperor Nicholas opened his session on the 28th of May, 1830.

These Commissioners have at length arrived in Paris, where, in conjunction with those appointed by the King's Government, they are occupied with all the arrangements relative to the reciprocal pretensions guaranteed by the additional article of the 8th May, 1814.

**FOREIGN.**

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**

The New York papers furnish some further information from English and French journals brought by the packet ship Independence. We proceed to them before our readers.

It seems that since the presentation of the bill of indemnity on the 16th January, the subject does not appear to have been discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, (being probably in the hands of a committee,) except as it was incidentally alluded to in speaking of the claims of Russia. These latter claims, it is thought by many, would have an unfavorable influence upon our own. The fate of the bill, to say the least, extremely doubtful. M. de Rigny, according to the Paris correspondent of the London Times, has expressed himself decidedly against it, and his influence in the Chamber of Deputies, as well as out of it, is considerable. The Constitutional asserts that the Ministers intend to exert themselves against the passage of the bill, they do not mean its adoption a Cabinet question. The Morning Chronicle, judging from the reports of the Paris papers and other circumstances, expresses a belief that the bill will pass. Liverpool Standard (a pink of Toryism) says France will not pay the money—America will.

The subject letter is written by Messrs. B. & Co. the American Bankers in Paris.

**MARYLAND LOTTERY.**  
CLASS No. 5.  
Yates and McIntyre, Managers.  
Approved by William R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.  
To be drawn at Baltimore, Wednesday, 11th March, 1853.

**Scheme.**

1 prize of	520,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	2,500
1 prize of	1,750
1 prize of	1,500
5 prizes of	600
10 prizes of	500
20 prizes of	200
246 prizes of	100
53 prizes of	80
53 prizes of	50
4028 prizes of	12
17914 prizes of	6

22334 prizes amounting to \$228,800.

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1.

**40,000 DOLLARS!**  
14 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 25 Tickets!

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**  
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.  
Class No. 6, for 1853.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. March 21.

75 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

**SPLENDID SCHEME.**

1 prize of	40,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,500
1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,500
1 prize of	1,375
10 prizes of	1,000
15 prizes of	750
20 prizes of	500
20 prizes of	400
30 prizes of	300
40 prizes of	250
50 prizes of	200
70 prizes of	150
100 prizes of	100
122 prizes of	90
122 prizes of	70
122 prizes of	40
5,158 prizes of	18
25620 prizes of	9

31,535 prizes, amt'g. to \$505,437 1/2.

Tickets 99—Halves 49 50—Quarter 24 50—Eighths 12 50.

Tickets and Shares for sale at  
**DUBOIS' LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,**  
(Church street, Annapolis.)  
**\$500 REWARD.**

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, residing on the Head of Rhode River, near Annapolis, on Sunday night, the 1st instant, **FIVE NEGRO MEN;**  
One named **JACK,**  
calls himself Jack Duckett, a bright mulatto, aged about 35, about 5 feet 10 inches high, his dress a cassinet Coat and Pantaloon, and an over coat. He has been employed as an Ostler and Coachman—has a wife living in the lower part of Prince George's county.

**BOB DUCKETT,**  
brother to Jack, a bright mulatto, about 32 or 33 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, mild and pleasant in his demeanour.—Both the above slaves are good Carpenters.

**ELIJAH,**  
a black fellow, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 6 inches high.

**GEORGE,**  
calls himself George Heben, 5 feet 8 inches high, also black. Has lost two or three of his toes from frost.

**MERRITT,**  
a black fellow, aged about 25 years, height 5 feet 8 inches.

The above slaves were clothed in drab jackets and trousers, new.

A Reward of **TWENTY DOLLARS** will be paid for the apprehension of the three last mentioned if taken in the State or District of Columbia—if out of the State or District, **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for each.

For Jack and Bob a Reward of **FIFTY DOLLARS** each if taken in the State or District; or **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for each if out of the State.

**WALTER B. BROOKE,**  
The National Intelligencer, Washington, and the American, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week for four weeks, and forward their accounts to the office of the Maryland Gazette.

**WALTER B. BROOKE.**  
Feb. 19.

**JOHN E. HOWARD,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Annapolis, Maryland.  
Office in West Street.  
March 5.

**Anne Arundel County, St.**  
March 30, 1853.

Application to me the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans Court by petition in writing of James Power, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said James Power having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement, and having appointed a trustee for the creditors of James Power, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said James Power be discharged from his confinement; and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months, before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel County Court on the fourth Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said James Power then and there taking an oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering of his property, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James Power should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements thereto, as prayed.

**GIDEON WHITE.**  
March 5—3m.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.**  
Calvert County, Orphans Court.  
December Term 1853.

Application by petition of John Wood, Executor of John L. Chew, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

**JAMES A. DALRYMPLE,**  
Reg. Wills for Calvert County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John W. Fowler, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

**JOHN WOOD, Exr.**  
January 15. Gw.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
January 27th, 1853.

Application by petition of Henry E. Ballard, Executor of the last will and testament of James Maokubin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

**SAM'L BROWN, Junr.,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, short letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Muckubin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 27th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of January 1853.

**HENRY E. BALLARD, Exr.**  
January 29. Gw.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Upton D. Welch, at suit of James Sykes, Christian Captin, Reuben Warfield, Joshua Dryden, and Denmore end Kyle, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, both at law and equity, of said Upton D. Welch, of, in and to all those tracts or parts of tracts of land and premises, called the Last Shift, Shipley's Search, Shipley's Contention, one other tract, called a Farm in a Better Shape, containing in the whole, Three Hundred and Thirteen Acres of Land, more or less, being the land and premises at present occupied by Upton D. Welch, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, near Sykesville, also one other tract of land, called John's Last Shift, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land more or less, and one other tract called, Lot No. 2, containing One Hundred and Ninety acres of land, more or less, also the following Negroes, one Negro man by the name of Solomon, one ditto, woman named Ann, one ditto woman Rachel, and her two children, Joseph and Thomas, also sundry Stock, Horses, Cattle, Plantation Utensils, among which is an excellent Wagon and Gear, and on WEDNESDAY, the 25th March next, at the residence of said Upton D. Welch, I shall proceed to sell the said property, or such part thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debts due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms CASH.

**R. WEICHER, of Ben.**  
SHEP. A. A. County.  
Feb. 19.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.**  
The Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopaedia, Republic of Letters, New York Register and New York Truth Teller, received at the "Room" of the subscriber, where specimens Numbers can be seen.

**FRANCIS M. JARBOE,**  
Church street—Annapolis.  
Feb. 26.

**TEACHER WANTED.**  
A Teacher for Primary School, District No. 1, Anne Arundel County, Md. is wanted immediately; salary three hundred Dollars per year.

Applications must be accompanied with unquestionable recommendations, or they will not be attended to—apply to

**CEPHAS SIMMONS,**  
**SAMUEL GOVER,** } Trustees.  
**NATHAN CHILDS,**  
Friendship, Md. February 16, 1853.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.  
February 17th 1853.

Application by petition of John S. Selby, administrator of John W. Fowler, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

**SAM'L BROWN, Junr.,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John W. Fowler late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of February 1853.

**JOHN S. SELBY, Admr.**  
Feb. 3—Gw.

**PROSPECTUS.**  
THE Subscriber proposes to publish, in Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county, Maryland, a weekly journal, to be called **THE BULLETIN.**

In undertaking to supply this acknowledged desideratum to the populous and intelligent district in which the subscriber has his fortune to reside, his hope of ultimate success finds not its origin in sanguineness of temperament, but proceeds from the eminent advantages of its location. Published in the metropolis of a large and wealthy county, situated equidistant from the State and National capitals, facilities of an early communication of whatever may interest its patrons, are particularly afforded to the Editor; and though he may not hope to present to his friends much foreign information through the medium of his columns, not derivable from other journals, it is still certain that intelligence of a local nature, interesting to all, and important to many, and otherwise unobtainable, will by this means be communicated. It will also offer to those whose means are inadequate to the expense of the larger journals, at least a synoptical view of all the important information they contain; and he trusts that those of literary taste may sometimes find in its columns, articles not unworthy of the employment of their leisure. As the plan of every publication which is to find its success in popular support, must first be exposed before public patronage can be expected, the Editor would here mark the outline of his design, with the full knowledge that it will constitute an ordeal, by which, to determine both its merit and the fidelity of its prosecution.

The Editor proposes to adapt his paper to the wishes of those by whom he is immediately surrounded, and among whom he must naturally find a majority of his patrons: he knows them to be intelligent and inquiring.—The Literary department, shall, therefore, be assiduously regarded, and the most approved domestic and foreign periodicals resorted to for belles lettres notices. He knows them to be patriotic, and that they feel a deep interest in the welfare of our common country. To gratify this sentiment to the extent of his ability, his columns shall afford whatever intelligence of a political character may be calculated to interest them. No man, with the faculty of thought, is at this crisis neutral in reference to the party distinctions now prevailing in this country, and the Editor does not wish to disguise his political sentiments—they are in opposition to the measures of the present Administration. But having neither the temper nor the motive of a partisan, his comments upon party movements shall be characterized by frankness of argument, not violence of abuse—and as it never has been his practice, so shall it never become his habit to deal in political invective or party virulence. He will cheerfully lend the aid of his columns to communications from all parties—reserving to himself the privilege of rejecting such as are objectionable for personal allusion or indecorous language. In addition to the advantages of appropriate political and literary selections, he trusts also to tempt into exercise whatever of native talent may surround him, and with which he may not presumptuously hope to reduce his paper useful and interesting. He asks not the patronage of his friends longer than his efforts merit, and repay it, as he wishes not to owe that favor to personal feeling, which would be denied to his editorial labors.

The BULLETIN will be published on Thursdays in each week. Terms of subscription \$9 per annum.

**WILLIAM H. HALL,**  
Upper Marlboro', Feb. 14, 1853.