Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, April 16, 1835.

EXAMINATION.

A public Examination in the ANNAPOLIS PRIMARY SCHOOL, will be held, on *THIS DAY*, 16th inst. at the School Room on Green-street, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and friends of the Institution generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

RICH'D. H. WATERS,
Teacher.

A FAIR.

The Ladies of Christ Church, Queen Caroline Parish, Elk Ridge, will hold a FAIR of *Useful and Fancy Articles*, on the 6th of May next, at Blackwood's Hotel, Ellicott's Mills.—The proceeds of which will be appropriated to the repairs of Christ Church in said Parish.

Should the weather be unfavourable the Fair will not be postponed, but continued from day to day.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to the Mills affords every facility for Visiters from Baltimore and Annapolis.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The friends of the National Administration of Annapolis, are requested to assemble at the Ball Room, at early candle-light, on *SATURDAY NEXT*, to appoint Delegates to meet the State Convention in Baltimore, and for the purpose of adopting such other measures as may best promote the interest of the great republican party.

A MEETING

Of the friends of the present Administration of the General Government in Anne Arundel County, is proposed to be held in Annapolis on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, to select four Delegates to represent the county in the Convention proposed to be held in Baltimore on the 23d instant.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

DEAR SIR:—Will you excuse the liberty I take, in asking you to give this note a place in the Gazette? The object you will perceive is to correct a mistake that has been made in the publication of my address to the voters of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis and of Anne-Arundel county, as first published in the Baltimore papers and copied by you, which it is conceived would convey a very different understanding than was intended. The other Editors who have been so kind as to give the same a place in their papers, will very much oblige me by publishing this also. About two-thirds from the commencement of the address, as published, it reads: (owing to a missing or believing, he said, most indubitably—the officers of the United States Bank, the Treasury of the United States, using all the influence," &c.)

It was intended it should read,—

"Thus seeing, or believing, he said, most indubitably—that the officers of the United States Bank, the Treasury of the United States, were using all the influence," &c. A compliance with the above request will be thankfully acknowledged by

Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN C. WELLS.

Annapolis, April 10, 1835.

At a meeting of the Corporation of this City, on Monday, the following appointments were made, viz.

Clerk—Gabriel H. Duvall, *vice* John H. Wells.

Treasurer—Alexander Cowan, re-elected.

City Commissioners—Aaron Duvall, Jonathan Hutton and Joseph Sands, *vice* Philip Clayton, Richard Wells and Andrew Slicer.

Engine Keeper—Thomas Gardiner, *vice* E. Wells.

Masters of Chimney Sweeps—Ralph Basil, re-elected, and John Sullivan, *vice* Wm. Reed.

City Constables—Zach. Duvall and James White, *vice* John Lamb and Samuel Evans.

Woodcorder—William Murdock, *vice* R. Parkinson.

Market Master—Nicholas Killman, *vice* Andrew Slicer.

Messenger—Henry Coulter, re-elected.

PEACHES.

Papers from all parts of the country represent that great injury has been done to this delicious fruit by the severity of the last winter. In many sections whole orchards are said to have been destroyed. Other fruit trees are said to have been injured, but not to the same extent as the peach.

From the Williamsport Banner.

Wednesday and Thursday last, the 8th and 9th instants, were busy days with us on the Canal. The water was let into the level next below Williamsport, and the numerous vessels which had, within the previous few days, been literally wedged in our Basins and Canal,—forming as complete a bridge of boats as ever crossed the Rhine,—thronged and pressed to the Lock, eager for passage below.

As fast as balance beam and valve key could be plied, were they passed on amid the shouts of a number of our citizens, who had assembled to witness the novel sight. Of the number of vessels which were admitted, we have not been duly informed; but our estimate,—and we speak, we are sure, much within the number,—is from fifty to sixty. Amongst them we remarked a very handsomely decorated and "trim built" craft, with a cabin roof of white with red hangings painted upon it, and appropriately enough, bearing the name of the lady of "the father of his country," and the projector of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, (need we say Washington!) This, the first regularly formed boat which has entered the Canal at its head, so far as completed, was from Cumberland, laden with flour to the amount say from 350 to 400 barrels, apparently only half her tonnage—the owners no doubt apprehending danger from placing too heavy a burden on her, passing as she must through new work, which cannot be exempt from danger of breaches, &c. Be they who they may, the proprietors of the 'Lady Washington' deserve great credit for their enterprise, and we hope that this vessel may be followed by many others similarly laden and bound to the same market.

"It was a glorious sight to see" the numerous boats as they lay in the basin by night, each illuminated by a glowing coal fire, which cast "a long level rule of light" across the water; and the silence of night was not unpleasantly interrupted by the cries of the hoarse boatmen as they were disturbed from their moorings by new arrivals, and driven to closer contact with their neighbours. We heard divers remonstrances, boisterous and uncouth against "*scrouging*" to make use of the navigators' expressive, however inelegant term,—

> May such complaints as these be always heard
> By those who wish the welfare of our town.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

We have returns from all the towns in the state except 15. The result is, as we make it, in

	Whig.	Jackson.
Harford county, all the towns except Burlington,	3446	4093
Middlesex county complete	maj.	630
New London county complete		317
Tolland county, all the towns except Columbia		593
Litchfield all but 3 towns		118
Windham county, all but 5 towns		175
New Haven county, except 4 towns	113	
Fairfield county, except Sherman	47	
	3666	5723
		3666
Jackson majority,		2117

The vote in Middletown for Governor is as follows: Foot 4[illegible], Edwards 59[illegible]. Highest Whig candidate for Congress 391, lowest 382. Highest Jackson do. 551, lowest 540.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

HARFORD, April 8, 1835.

Annexed you will find still further returns from several towns in the counties in the north and west part of the state.

Mitchell, (J.) Senator in No. 3, has lost his election, and doubtedly by a bare majority—he is only one a head, and Burlington to be heard from. This county is 2 (J.) Senators, and 1 Whig. The Representatives will be a large majority, (24 to 10,) for Jackson also. There is but little doubt of both branches of the Legislature being Administration.

THE TRIAL OF LAWRENCE

Commenced at half past 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, and lasted until 6 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Key made a speech of 15 or 20 minutes; the balance of the day was consumed in examining witnesses, principally as to the sanity of the prisoner. The jury returned the following verdict in about ten minutes: "*Not Guilty*; being of the opinion that he was under the influence of insanity at the time the act was committed." The court then remanded the prisoner to jail.

Blackwood opens a complimentary notice of the Buccaneer, a poem by Dana of Massachusetts, with a cordial passage relating to this country, from which we extract the following:

"May peace be between us while time endures; and though we should be unwilling to go to war with any body yet if the American navy must have a brush with the French, and our national honour or interests demand or justify it, may a British squadron appear to windward and the victory be to the stars and stripes, with or without the aid of the leopards; not to the tricolour. No fear of that, for we know by proof the metal of American ships and American seamen, and they alone are worthy of sailing in the same line of battle with a fleet of that power, who so long has held the dominion of the seas."

CHINESE PROCLAMATION.

The following is a Proclamation of one of the Emperors of China, when he arrived at the age of three score and ten:

"I will, that one child or relation of every man aged *seventy*, be exempted from road work and military service, in order that an old man may always have somebody to wait upon him. I give to every man aged *eighty*, one piece of silk, a pound of cotton, ten bushels of rice, and ten pounds of meat. The old men from eighty to *one hundred*, must receive the double of this; but those of one hundred I must be acquainted with myself, and scatter upon them, with my own hands, the blessings I intend them."

A banker at Paris, returning home some evenings ago, from a ball, missed three things—his wife, his cashier, and the contents of his strong box. Having by some means ascertained that the fugitives were gone to Havre, he immediately followed them, and arrived at the Hotel in which they had taken up their abode, where he learned they were to sail the next day for America. Making a confidant of the landlord, the banker went to the chamber in which the two culprits were. At the first summons the recreant cashier opened the door; and, throwing himself at the feet of his injured benefactor, acknowledged his criminality, and only supplicated mercy for his guilty companion, who lay trembling in the bed which he had just quitted. 'Don't be alarmed, my worthy fellow,' said the banker, 'all I want is my money.'

The whole of this was immediately given up. The banker, having ascertained that nothing was kept back, turned to the delinquent and offered him notes to the amount of 10,000 frs. saying, 'This is for the service you have rendered me in ridding me of a vicious wife. You may set off with her to-morrow for New York, on condition that you have sign an ackowledgment that you received the money for then expenses of yourself and Madame to the United States.' This paper was signed, the door was closed, and the banker, having remained not much more than a quarter of an hour in Havre, sat out on his road back to Paris.

From the Balt. Republican.

We have been politely favoured with the following extracts of a letter, addressed to a gentleman in this city, dated

PARIS, March 4th, 1835.

Let me now give you a view of your indemnity question. These are the words of a Ministerial Deputy to me on Tuesday last—"If the present Ministry stay in, the law will pass; if they go out, the certainty will be diminished, but still it will pass." I give you the following division of the Deputies, depend upon its correctness. I must tell you that there are delegates in town from all the manufacturing towns for this purpose, one of their delegates from Lyons was in the room with us. First, the King is anxiously availing himself of every means he possesses, public and private, to get the treaty recognised, this is well known, his enemies know it, and he knows their manœuvres, intrigues and objects in embroiling the two countries. Next, one class of deputies for the same reasons will vote for it, those who always go with the Court;—next, another class who believe the money due and the claims just, these are but few; there is always some motive here beside pure and abstract justice,—next, men who would not pay it if they could, but who believe the ruin of commerce and manufactures consequent on a rupture would swallow up forty times the sum, these will vote for it,—next, the representatives of all the manufacturing districts and commercial towns who are instructed to do so;—next, men who feel that the injury already caused to the manufacturing districts by the present state of uncertainty to be itself a loss, a grave injury, for no man will risk a distant speculation in this state of things, every month in the present state of stagnation is a material loss, in these classes are men who would not pay a dollar if the considerations just mentioned did not weigh with them; in all these classes you have two thirds of the chamber. Against it you will have all the Carlists; to embarrass the Government and trust to the chapter of accidents is their play. To such an extent is this carried that Berryer and Fitzjames declare they have documents which they will not produce till the discussion comes on; they can have none of any authority, for all are before the Chambers this month back, and if Broglie had read the papers himself he could have answered Berryer triumphantly, not have sunk before him as he did in April last;—next, the Republicans, they are few, they will join the Carlists with the same objects to embarrass the Government;—next, all whom considerations from across the channel influence, every thing has been put in movement here from that quarter to enbroil the question. Your friend ——— is an active agent in this, he does not deny it. He says openly, "it is for the good of my country, the commerce of France and America will be destroyed, and we shall have the carrying trade, the supply of the American market in our ships and of the French market too. The fleets of both countries will work our will upon each other, and for the next twenty years will not be formidable to us, will not dare mutter; America will not be in a state to assert her neutral doctrines, nor to resist our orders in council should a war break out in Europe; this is a God send which must not be neglected, besides neither country for many years will be able to get their fair proportion of trade even after a peace. We do not fear France but America, America we must throw her and her commerce and her big ships back if we can." This is ———, and I suppose he is right in his way. I can tell you from my own knowledge that he is here *the* agent in a certain way of the Tory Government. He showed me a letter of the Duke of Wellington to him,—the Charge d'Affairs stands bowing and scraping to him, and apologised most humbly for a letter delayed at the Embassy; if you want more proof of his influence take this proof. The late Ministers had promised to, &c.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, April 11, 2 P. M.
VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

This morning the packet ship Charlemagne, Captain Richardson, arrived from Havre, after a passage of *twenty-one* days, having sailed on the 19th of March, to which dates we have received our files of papers.

[The Charlemagne has performed her voyage in *fifty-nine days*, with full cargoes each way. She went out in eighteen days and has returned in twenty-one.]

The organization of the French Ministry is complete. The following is the official arrangement, as published in the Moniteur of the 13th:

The Duc De Broglie is Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in place of De Rigny—and President of the Council, in place of the Duc de Trevise.

Marshall Maison, now Minister at St Petersburg, is named Minister of War. Until his return, the Count de Rigny holds this post ad interim.

Messrs. Humann, Thiers, Guizot, Dupin, Persil, and Duchatel, keep their offices.

It seems that considerable difficulty existed in bringing about this arrangement. M. Thiers, at one time, was ready to throw up his office, and was waited upon by about two hundred members of the Chamber of Deputies, assuring him of the desire of a *majority* in that body that he should retain office.

Nothing new on the subject of the Indemnity Bill. The subject was still in the hands of a Committee. The revolution in the Ministry was considered favourable to the American claims rather than otherwise. There is but one opinion expressed by the passengers or letters by the Charlemagne,—It is, that the bill will pass. A letter from Paris says that the Duke de Broglie refused to accept the position in the Ministry which he holds, until it had been ascertained beyond all doubt that the American Indemnity bill would pass; and that to satisfy him, the opinions of the members of the Chamber were specially enquired after and counted, and the result was, that a majority of from one hundred and twenty to thirty were found in the affirmative. Another letter says, 'we know from good authority that the Committee will report unanimously in favour of the bill,—probably next week; and unless something new should turn up, it will pass without difficulty.

In a letter from Toulon, of March 11th, we find it mentioned that the assembling of the squadron of the United States, at Port Mahon had awakened some suspicions, and that the French frigate Bellona, had been despatched to watch their movements, and to remain off Mahon until our squadron had departed.

The concentration of our vessels of war is considered a menace, and some inquietude is thereby produced among commercial men. 'The Americans (says the letter) say they expect more vessels.'

An important debate on the late changes in the ministry, took place in the Chambers March 15th. M. Mauguin commenced by demanding explanations. M. Guizot answered that the amnesty was the pivot on which the opposition had rested, and under cover of which they hoped to bring about a change in the policy of the government; that the system had been for four years that of the justemilieu, and the disagreement between the members of the cabinet on that subject, had occasioned the late changes; but that those opposed to the amnesty had triumphed.

The active measures of the new Spanish Minister of war, promise, with Mina's co-operation, to put a speedy termination to the troubles of Navarre and Biscay

General Llander is scouring the mountains of Catalonia.

El Paster is gone to raise the blockade of Elisondo.

The Archduchess, Maria Louisa, widow of Napoleon, did not arrive at Vienna until a few hours after her father's death.

The first acts of the new Emperor of Austria are generally approved.

The winter in Sweden has been so mild that sledges have been scarcely in use.

M. Fulchiron being the deputy at whose house the doctrinaire members assembled in caucus, the new ministry is called the Fulchiron Ministry.

The Courier Francais, of course, predicts the fall of the cabinet.

M. de Metternich has been charged to design a plan for a monument to the late emperor of Austria.

The brother of the new monarch of Austria has been appointed viceroy of Italy, and the arch duke Charles takes the direction of military affairs.

The Journal du Commerce thinks the choice of M. Broglie secures the passage of the American indemnity bill; for the fear of another dissolution of the ministry, the editor says, will be greater than a fear of war with America.

M. Humann was in favor of the amnesty. 'M. Thiers,' says the Constitutionnel, 'is now attached to the Doctrinaire chariot of the new cabinet.' It is expected General Maison will refuse. The Fulchron caucus or night meeting of the 150 deputies who organized the cabinet, is endeavored to be made a handle of by the Tiers parti, &c. as an arrogant assumption. The *idea* of waiting on M. Thiers to reconcile him to Broglie and Guizot, is said to have been copied from the deputation of the English Commons in the case of Lord Althorp.

In the course of the debate on the ministers, March 15, M. Mauguin complained that the chief of the etat major and three colonels of the National Guard had assisted at the Fulchiron meeting.—Gen. Jacqueminot, who was the leader in this caucus, said they did not act as National Guards.

M. Guizot made a brilliant speech in favor of the amnesty. The Journal des Debats says, if the American treaty is not accepted, the Duke of Broglie and every one of his colleagues must retire.

The Duke of Broglie in the sitting of March 16th, when the questions on the causes of the ministerial crisis were resumed, said virtually they had formed a ministry, which would sink or swim together.

After M. Odilion Barrott had replied to M. Broglie, the chamber passed to the order of the day, which vote was considered indirectly a triumph of the Ministers.

The *soiree* of the President of the Chamber of deputies was on Thursday attended by a great number of Peers, Deputies, Generals, Ambassadors and other persons of distinction, amongst whom was M. Fulchiron. The Duke de Broglie, M. Thiers, M. Duchatel, M. Persil, M. Guizot and Admiral de Rigny were present, and paid their respects to M. Dupin in a body. The constitution to the new ministry was, of course, the all-engrossing topic of conversation.

The *Courier Francais* states that certain familiars of the Tuilleries have circulated a report that it is in contemplation to multiply the ministerial departements, according to the syrtem in England, thus opening to the ambition of the subordinate doctrinaires some secondary appointments, until a favorable opportunity arrives to place them in higher offices.—*Galignani, March 14.*

SPAIN.

On the 11th of March the Carlists recommenced, without greater success, an attack upon Elisondo. They had three pieces of cannon and one mortar. The attack continued throughout the night, under the eyes of the troops, who were drawn up on the heights along the whole line. On the 10th, El Pastor arrived at Oyarzan at the head of 2,000 men, with orders to enter Navarre. It was believed that he would raise the blockade of Elisondo. A band of Carlists were disturbing the neighbourhood of Cardona. General Llander had marched with 3,000 men to scour the mountains of upper Catalonia. It was reported that there had been a battle at Caruona, but no authentic account had been received.

A letter from Madrid of the 6th of March, says "that the Ministry is on the point of dissolution. M. Martinez de la Rosa, yielding at length, but perhaps too late, to the necessity of taking care of his health, is about to retire from the Presidency; Count de Torento will take his place. It was believed that Gen. Valdez, and Figuera would remain as Ministers of War and Marine; and the new Ministers are to be M. Argnelles, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; M. Alvarez Guerro is to have the Home Office; Don Antonio Cano Manuel, or M. Ortigoso, that of Grace and Justice. It is believed that Don Francisco, for whom the Queen Regent so long er disguises her antipathy, will very shortly take a journey into Andalusia! The new War Minister turns all his attention to concentrating troops in Navarre. In consequence of a report laid before the Queen, by the President of the Council, her Majesty has decreed that every Spaniard, of whatever rank or sex, entitled to a salary or pension from the Treasury, who being abroad shall not return into Spain within two months, shall forfeit such their salary or pension; except such persons as shall for good reasons obtain permission to remain longer abroad."

On the 8th of March, Mina's divisions and Zumalacarreguy at the bridge of Larraga. Being warmly attacked by them, he fell back precipitately upon Manera, leaving upon the field of battle 30 killed and 60 wounded. Gen. Lopez, who came up after the action, set out in pursuit of the enemy. On the 9th, seven insurgent battalions attempted a new attack upon Elisondo, but it was attended with as little success as the preceding ones. The commander of Los Arcos, who is accused of having quitted his post, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his garrison, and without having destroyed his ammunition, is to be put on his trial.

Extract of a letter from Bayone dated the 7th March.—'A new General has come into the field, and a reinforcement of 5,000 effective men has reached the army of the North. Gen. Aldaman, who left Arragon on the 28th ult., is now in Navarre, at the banks of the Ebro, and may be brought into line at a moments notice. We may, therefore expect to hear shortly of some serious movements, opening the spring campaign, for we have ready to act 56,000 men within a circle of 25 leagues in diameter.—The Commander-in-Chief has directed several churches and convents in the environs of Pamperluna, Vittoria, Tolosa, and Saint Sebastian to be fortified so that the insurgents will have to make a siege a day to gain themselves a shelter from the weather, or an hospital for the sick.—In the provinces of the interior, all the disposable troops have received orders to move towards the North in order to reinforce Gen. Mina's army; or to garrison in some measure the principal towns of Catalonia, where the rebel bands are beginning to excite serious alarm. In the mean time the Urban Militia are exclusively engaged in preserving order. It was quite time for the Government to abandon its unjust suspicions of these brave men.'

TURKEY.

The *Courier Belge* of the 13th of March says:—We learn that, on the 24th ult. the city of Adrianople became a prey to the flames. That quarter of the town which is inhabited by the Greeks, is nothing but a heap of ashes. The khans or warehouses in which the merchants deposited their goods, are also entirely consumed. In one of these, it is said, that there were English goods to the amount of 2,000,000 piasters."

ENGLAND.

The Paris papers contain one day's later advices from London.

We take the following from the Globe of the evening of the 14th of March, by which it will be seen, that, following the example of Mr. Fox, Lord John Russell has faltered in the course he had announced.

'We observe with regret and alarm that Lord J. Russell has expressed an intention of postponing the Irish Church question. By whose advice or with whose consent he has come to this resolution, we cannot pretend to say, but we must say, that the delay appears to us to be highly injurious to the cause of reform and the character of the opposition. There cannot be a doubt that it must have the effect of aggravating the suspicions and impatience of the country; for really we do not know how his Lordship can reconcile such a proceeding with his ideas of fitness to the rest of the opposition.

The more eager of that body have already yielded much to him. They have agreed to postpone all direct attempts to remove the Ministry until after the decision of the question, and it is rather hard that the question, which has thus become the pivot of all their movements, should be postponed without the consent of all others interested in it. This is not the way to keep up the enthusiasm, or to preserve confidence either of his Parliamentary supporters or of the country.—*Globe.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Europe, arrived at New York on Sunday last, bringing London papers of the 18th March, and Liverpool papers of the 19th.

Nothing later from France.

The Marquis of Londonderry has been compelled by the course taken in the House of Commons, to relinquish his appointment as Ambassador. This was one of the first appointments made by Sir Robert Peel.

The Canadas.—In the House of Commons, the 16th, a discussion took place on the affairs of Canada.

Mr. Patrick Stewart presented a petition from the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, complaining of the present state of Lower Canada, and praying for relief. The Hon. member said, the petition was signed by 41,000 British, Irish and French Canadians, and was worthy the attention of the House.

M. Roebuck entered into an explanation of the speech which he had made a few evenings ago, with respect to the Canadas, and declared he had ever advised the people of those colonies to take up arms against the mother country.

Mr. Hume asked if the Hon. Baronet opposite had yet appointed a commissioner to go to Canada, with a view to come to a settlement of the different points in dispute.

Sir R. Peel said that he had not yet had an answer from the individual to whom the appointment was offered.

After a few words from Mr. Robinson, the petition was laid on the table.

Admiral Sir Peter Parker was lying dangerously ill at London, at the last accounts of small pox. He was in perfect health, a short time previously, at the Queen's drawing room.

By the statement of the Bank of England it appears that its affairs have remained with very little change during the whole of the last year.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday, March 16th.

Embassy to St. Petersburg.—Lord R. Russell begged to ask the right hon. baronet whether, after what had passed in that house on Friday, it was the intention of Sir Robert Peel's Government that the Marquis of Londonderry should proceed to St. Petersburg as ambassador from His Majesty to the Emperor of Russia?

Sir R. Peel said, that he would answer the noble lord's question without the slightest reserve.—About an hour and a half before he received from his noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a letter, in which his noble friend informed him, that he had received a communication from the noble marquis referred to, stating that he had, after the discussion which took place in the House of Commons on Friday last, his power of public address to His Majesty's representative at the Court of St. Petersburgh must be greatly impaired, and that therefore he considered it to be an act of public duty to relinquish the situation, for which he had been destined. (Sir R. Peel) was bound to state that the step taken by the noble marquis was entirely the result of his own judgment, and that its adoption had not been solicited or suggested either directly or indirectly by any member of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

TO THE VOTERS OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Gentlemen.—I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly.

BARZILLAI MARRIOTT.

April 16, 1835. 8

PROSPECTUS
Of the Extra Globe.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the EXTRA GLOBE, on Monday, the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty six numbers; the last to contain indices to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globe, published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every state in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next presidency—a contest which the indication of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the Proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favour of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to those newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is issued at so low a price, that we cannot afford to print any number that may be exhausted.

TERMS:

One Dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for Ten Dollars; twenty-two copies for Twenty Dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention can be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES

Washington, April 16.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to the subscriber, a Justice of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing of James Mills of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said James Mills having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James Mills has taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance before the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed James Iglehart his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said James Mills a conveyance and possession of his property, real, personal and mixed; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said James Mills be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three months before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Mills should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 13th day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.

April 16—3m. GIDEON WHITE