

Baltimore Gazette.

ANNEAPOLIS: Thursday, July 23, 1833.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. A Public Examination of the Classes in St. John's College, will be held on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. and will be continued on the following Friday, Monday and Tuesday, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 12, and from 3 o'clock P. M. till 8, on each day.

By order of the President of the Faculty, EDW. SPARKS, Sec'y.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION. The delegates who met on the 30th ult. at Waterloo Tavern, Anne Arundel county, agreeably to a public notice, recommending a joint convention of the friends of the General Government in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne Arundel county, to nominate two candidates to represent this double district in the next Congress, having understood that a more remote day would meet the approbation of their friends in Baltimore, and those in Anne Arundel county who had not appointed delegates, proposed that the meeting adjourn to the 1st SATURDAY in August at 12 o'clock, M. It was also agreed that the convention be held in Annapolis, and that the delegates from that city be requested to make suitable arrangements for its reception.

The delegates from Anne Arundel county, and Virginia, are requested to meet at 11 o'clock on the 1st of August next.

CHARLES D. WATFIELD, Esq. of the Sixth Election District will be strenuously supported as a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly of this State by many voters in the Fifth and Sixth Districts.

BARZILLAI MARRIOTT, Esq. is a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly, and will be warmly supported by

MANY VOTERS.

PATAPSCO BANK. At a general meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the Patapsco Bank of Maryland, at Elliott's Mills, Anne Arundel county, called by the Commissioners appointed to take subscriptions for the stock of said Bank, the following Directors were unanimously chosen:—

EDWARD GRAY, THOMAS B. DORSEY, NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, of Jno. SAMUEL ELLICOTT, WILLIAM E. GEORGE, CHARLES W. DORSEY, JOHN J. DONALDSON.

From the Cincinnati Whig. GEN. HARRISON, AND THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

A great number of the whig papers throughout the country, have recommended the name of Gen. Harrison to be run as Vice President, on the ticket designating Mr. WILSON for President.

Now, we are authorized by Gen. HARRISON himself, to say, that this disposition of his name is made without his consent, and that he is firmly resolved not to permit his name to be run as Vice President, on that ticket, or any other.

CHOLERA. The Nashville Banner of the 10th instant, says, there was not believed to be a single case of cholera existing at that date, in Nashville.

July 8.—Elizabeth Spargo, wife of John D. Spargo, aged, 30 years, cholera.

July 9.—George, a slave of James N. Menifec, aged 70 years, from the country, died in the suburbs; cholera.

Mr. Thomas W. Talbot, died of cholera on Wednesday and was buried in the country. Murfreesborough, (Tenn.)—A letter from Murfreesborough, dated July 9, gives the following account of the progress of the disease in that place. There seems to be little or no abatement in its ravages there, thus far.

We had four deaths from cholera yesterday, (9th) viz:—A daughter of Mr. Edward Fisher, aged 11 or 12 years; Mr. McKinley's black girl about the same age; Mr. Fuller's black woman; Mr. Dill's little child; one new case reported to-day. Making in all 28 deaths.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT. A fellow, named Coffman, a tenant of two Penitentiaries, attempted violence upon a little girl about nine years old, at Louisville, Ky. on

the 10th inst. A number of citizens who felt highly indignant at the atrocity of the act, escorted him to a suitable place after night, and inflicted on him two or three hundred lashes; they afterwards washed him off with spirit of turpentine, gave him a suit of tar and feathers, and turned him loose, with orders to leave the city immediately.

Natchez, June 26. Clary and Johnson were tried before the Circuit Court of this county this week, on the charge of negro stealing, and were convicted. The punishment is death. This crime has become frequent, and there is evidence before the public of an organized band of horse and negro thieves, extending throughout the southern country, consisting of no less than four or five hundred. It is absolutely necessary, also, for the peace of the South, that this gang should be broken up. It requires examples.

It appears from evidence, that Clary was caught in the act by two gentlemen, who blackened their faces, and whom he mistook for negroes, and agreed to take to Texas for \$125 each, although he said he had not been in the habit of taking less than \$150, and that he had taken away no less than 15 or 18 negroes from Virginia. Johnson was convicted of stealing a girl from Elgin Bell, Esq.—(Contd.)

From the Williamsport (Md.) Banner, July 18. The President and Directors of the Canal Company with the distinguished strangers mentioned in our last, arrived at this place on last Saturday evening, in their beautiful iron boat. After a brief stay here they proceeded in stages to Cumberland where they now are. The boat has returned to the District.

The Post-Master General has determined, what the piece of paper, constituting the face of a seal, affixed to a legal instrument or other document sent by mail, is not considered chargeable with postage under the Law.

SPOT ON THE SUN. We learn from a friend, who is a careful observer of the heavenly bodies, that there is now a spot of unusual size on the sun's disc. Its appearance during the continuance of the present hot weather, will tend to shake the theory that the solar spots have an effect on the temperature of our atmosphere.—Boston Advertiser.

HARVEY BIRCH. We regret to announce the death of Enoch Crosby, the Harvey Birch of Cooper's Tale of the Spy, and one of the most useful among those who contributed to establish our independence. His services were valuable, leading at the time to disgrace rather than to honour, surrounded by dangers of all kinds and unheralded to the world. The purest and most single-hearted patriotism, could alone have induced him to incur the manifold dangers through which he passed. If successful, disgrace and death were his certain portion. If successful, the confidence of one man alone, and the approbation of his own conscience his reward. But though an humble labourer in the glorious cause in which he perilled his life, he rendered services to his country which she cannot soon forget. He died in his 85th year. A friend has suggested to us, the propriety of arising upon our citizens, the erection of a monument to his memory. If services in the glorious cause of liberty ever deserved a memorial of the kind, he has richly merited it.—New York Times.

A TICKLISH LODGING PLACE. When the workmen employed in the erection of the new three story brick building, at the corner of 12th street & the Bowery, returned to their work yesterday morning, they found a woman, who from her dialect appeared to be German, in a most singular as well as most dangerous situation. It appears that the previous evening, when in a state of extreme excitement from liquor, she entered the building, none of the floors of which had been laid, and walked up a plank to the joists of the first floor, then mounted three successive ladders to the attic story, and by stepping across on the joists, succeeded in reaching a chimney place intended for a garret bed-room, in which she laid herself down and went to sleep. When she waked up in the morning sobered, the dangerous situation in which she found herself, added to the effects of her late debauch, overcame her so powerfully with a nervous affection that she was unable to make efforts to descend; and when found by the workmen, they were obliged to lower her to the ground with a rope. Had she chanced to move but a few inches in her sleep, she would inevitably have tumbled from the garret to the cellar, and death would have been the consequence.—N. Y. Times.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE. SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. We are indebted (says the New York Journal of Commerce) to Captain McKinstry, of the brig Isaac Clason, for Paris papers to June 12th, and Bordeaux to the 13th, both inclusive, containing London dates to the 10th. The news is of more than usual importance, especially so much of it as assures us of an efficient intervention by England, France, and Portugal, in behalf of Spain.

The Isaac Clason, though she sailed on the 16th, had no communication with the shore later than the 15th.—On that day the Captain's brother came on board, and informed him that the Indemnity Bill passed the Chamber of Peers on the 12th, by a large majority. This is not improbable; but we have learned by long experience, that verbal information, when it has passed through a number of hands, is extremely liable to be erroneous. There was, however, no doubt that the bill would pass, whether with or without the amendment of Gen. Valazé, was not so certain. In either case the affair will be arranged without difficulty to the satisfaction of both parties, and the two nations returned to their former relations of amity and good fellowship. The new position in which France is placed by the intervention, and the possible consequences to which it may lead, will

render her the more desirous to finish up this dispute with the United States, that she may not have too many irons in the fire at the same time.

PARIS, June 12.—The question of intervention is arranged between the powers which are parties to the Quadruple Treaty, and the English journals received yesterday fully confirm what we have written on the subject. A new energy is to be given to the execution of the treaty. The resources which will be placed at the disposition of Gen. Valdez, will enable him probably to assume the offensive, while the active co-operation of the allies of Queen Isabel II. will give to her government a more energetic action against the factions, which oppose her authority.

The English journal, the Globe, which is understood to receive official communication from the Ministers, says it is not authorized to announce any particular measure adopted by the government to facilitate the enrollment of English subjects for the service of the Queen of Spain, but that it has strong reasons to believe that the provisions of the foreign enrollment bill will be modified, and that the English officers will be permitted to serve as volunteers in the Peninsula without loss of their half pay.

The Morning Chronicle is still more explicit. "The policy of England is peace," says that Whig journal, because peace is for the interest of England, and not because she fears war. Peace ought to be preserved, unless the honor of the country absolutely requires a contrary course. The present Cabinet is essentially pacific in all its measures. It will vigorously oppose the engagements it has made in the Quadruple treaty. France without doubt will fulfil her duties with the same ability. A Convention has just been signed between the plenipotentiaries representing Spain and Portugal by virtue of which, an auxiliary Portuguese legion is to march, at the expense of Spain, to the aid of Valdez. From mentions that arms will be sent from England to the Peninsula, & required, and an Order in Council will authorize his Majesty's subjects disposed to engage in the service, to enter the Portuguese Legion, or to serve under the immediate orders of Valdez."

The budget of the Colonies is 3,800,000 francs. This includes the pay and provisions of 4,918 men of infantry, 663 artillery, and 200 gendarmes, who compose the garrisons of the Colonial establishments of France.

Constantinople, May 13.—Tartars nine days from Aleppo report particulars as to the state of things in Syria which have created a great sensation, especially with the Porte. Emir Beasher, the Prince of the Druses, has taken advantage of the great embarrassment occasioned to the Pacha by the ravages of the plague. The Druses fell upon the Egyptians while destitute of succour; the army of Ibrahim was completely defeated, and it is supposed that the Druses will avail themselves of this victory to make a levy en masse in Syria. The Egyptians cannot hope for reinforcements, for Ibrahim Pacha fleeing from the plague, has retired to Upper Egypt.

CHAMBER OF PEERS. Presidency of le Baron Pasquier. Session of 11th June.

The Chamber proceeds to the discussion of the law tending to insure the execution of the treaty of July 1831.

The Duke de Noailles, the first orator on the list, thinks that every thing has been said on this question; he votes against the project of law, and reiterates the arguments already victoriously combated in the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction: Gentlemen,—The Noble Duke who has just left the Tribune, has alluded to what he calls the antecedents of the treaty. He thinks he discovers in the manner in which the negotiation has been conducted, cause of suspicion against the treaty, and yet from those same antecedents, I draw conclusions directly opposite; and first I must remind the Chamber that the treaty is not the work of the present Ministry, and notwithstanding, the present Ministers have not hesitated to adopt it. An offence, afforded to the French Government the right to defer the bringing the treaty before the Chambers. Ministers did nothing of the kind, because the government considered the accomplishment of the treaty a want of the country, as a thing necessary to her prosperity. It has supported the treaty as an act of justice, as required by the national interest.

From this it is to be inferred that the Ministers entertain a profound conviction of the justice, of the necessity of the treaty, and far from discovering in the circumstances which have surrounded the treaty with unfavourable antecedents, I believe that never a more profound conviction could be invoked. It is then under the influence of this favourable presumption, that I proceed to examine the different objections presented by the noble Duke.

He has treated the matter first as a question of right, then as a question of political interest, and finally as a question of commercial interest. These are, I believe, the three positions which have been assumed by the noble Duke. The Americans at all times have protested against the violation of the rights of neutral powers. At all times they have opposed the application of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. I shall not enter into an examination of the so-called moral doctrine—it is a question on which the best men have been divided in opinion. I do not mean in America alone, but in France; and it was, I assert, a question of so doubtful a character even in France, as to render it a proper subject for an arrangement (une transaction).

Notwithstanding the difficulty of the question, an arrangement (transaction) took place. The Americans abandoned their pretensions and explicitly acknowledged the validity of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, since they were led to reduce their demands to a squalid and restricted application of these same decrees. They have therefore adopted the principles laid down by France.

The question thus reduced, there was ground for liquidation: But we know the danger of such liquidation. It appears to me incorrect to say that the sum has been fixed on demands of the Americans, varying unchanged and unceasingly augmenting. Here again the advantage remained with France. The negotiator admitted an estimate, no liquidation took place, but an actual arrangement (transaction) which had for its basis, the French documents alone. I presume I may dispense with an examination of the categories, since the honourable member has not objected to them.

I proceed then to the second question, that of political interest. The political interest of France rendered this arrangement necessary, and I do not deny that it had its influence on the conclusion of the treaty. I admit that the political interest of France did effect, to a certain extent, the determination of the government, but the position in which the government found itself, must be taken into consideration; it had just been broken, dissolved, the great tie of European policy, it saw forming around groups favourable to a particular system of policy. Under these circumstances it was of importance to ally ourselves with people whose constitution harmonised with the principles of our government.

It is for this we attach a great importance to the alliance with England. It is for this we ought to desire an alliance with America, an alliance desirable for France whatever be the system of policy we follow.

The advantages which may result from it, cannot I know be reduced to figures. I therefore shall not attempt it. Political interest induced the government then to allow itself favourably inclined to the American claims.—We are interested in so doing, for thereby we proclaim the respect and the support of the rights of neutrals.

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examination, that the treaty was necessary as a political point of view, as well as advantageous in a commercial point of view.

The Minister examined the treaty for the Duke who had proceeded him had fallen into error in saying that the 7th article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana enabled France to stand, in all the States of the Union, the petition of English commerce. He had noticed that this treaty was applicable only to French goods imported in French vessels, and that the petition of English commerce, which has been presented, fall with the basis on which it is founded.

A question of constitutional political has also been discussed. National honour has been spoken of. Gentlemen, the government July has not now to give proof of devotion to national honour. The profits may be the attitude of its army, or its navy. The government is the offspring of its national spirit; its existence, its duration in these are the best pledge of its dignity, government can never boast of a more glorious origin. It has now not to give proof of its vigor, it did this in its cradle. It is perfect.—(Numerous voices.) Good, very good. This brilliant improvisation made a great impression on the Chamber. The question being settled, and the Duke de Broglie, in a remarkable speech, in reply to the Count demonstrated how honourable it would be to discharge her debt, and how advantageous, at the same time, was the mode of liquidation.

Some other orators were heard and the sitting closed at 6 o'clock.

MADRID, June 23.—The capital is in a state of tranquillity.—Nothing remarkable from the vines, except those which are unfavourable to the theatre of civil war.

BORDEAUX, June 13.—Letters from announced that General Espartero arrived on the 11th with 11,000 men and 5000 horses, which without doubt are intended for the inhabitants. In consequence of this forecast it is doubted whether the cartel will persist in his determination to arrest Bona.

PARIS, June 12th, (second edition.)—Osorio is arrived at Plymouth with letters London to 25th May.

BAYONNE, June 11th.—They write the frontier that on the 6th inst. comma Sagastolza, with the 5th and 6th battalions Navarro, entered Elizondo, where he sent 200 labourers to demolish the fortification barracks. By order of Zumalacarré arrested 42 inhabitants of Elizondo, Elizaurita, and other places in the Basque, pretext that they gave information to the party.

On the 4th inst. there was a tumult at P. Luna between the citizens and the military authorities, in consequence of the evacuation of the different garrisons of Navarre.

SALDANHA, President of the council minister of war; the Duke of Palmella, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Marquis de Loure, M. Francisco Antonio de Campos, Finance, M. Sousa Pinto de Magalhães, Interior, M. Antonio Carvalho, Justice and Worship.

These names, known and honoured in the annals of the country, have been elected by the whole population with acclamations of joy.

Office of the Courier and Engineer. New York, July 19—2 P. M. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Governor Troup, Captain S from Liverpool, has just arrived. We are indebted to Captain Smith for London papers the 11th, and Liverpool of the 12th of June. An order of council, allowing British vessels to enter into the service of the Queen of Spain has been issued. Orders have also been to the English Custom House to allow the Queen of Spain, free of export duty.

The foreign stock market in London still continues in a deranged state, which we hear other sources is also the case in Amsterdam, Hamburg, Brussels, and Frankfurt. This has been produced by the unexpected success of the army of Don Carlos.

The Gazette of Wednesday evening contains the following order in council. At the court at St. James's, the 10th June, 1833.—PRESENT:—The King's most excellent Majesty in Council. Whereas by an act passed in the 59th of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, An act to prevent the listing or engagement of His Majesty's subjects to serve in foreign service, and the fitting or equipping in His Majesty's dominions for warlike purposes, without His Majesty's consent, &c.

of two years from the said 10th day of June instant, unless by order in Council, in manner aforesaid, such period should be further extended.

WILLIAM L. BATHURST. London, June 10.

An order was received last evening at the Custom House, from the Treasury, authorizing exportation of arms and ammunition to Spain, with remission also, of the export duty. When these demonstrations in favour of the Queen's cause have been made too late, it is not province to speculate, but the present political state of affairs is becoming truly more interesting to a large body of people here.

The following day White, in chief editor, of the morning papers, entered the city, and was told by the captain that if they stopped, he would take the ship, and blow her up. On Sunday White took the crew of the ship, and they had their breakfast. The captain then determined, rather than to be killed, to go with all on board, and afterwards to be killed by the companion, and the captain then took, one of whom had a rope in his hand, and ready to spare him. The captain then, holding a pistol in his right hand, prepared to shoot at the captain, but he did not fire. He then moved as if he would blow his hat, and discharged the other pistol into the air. White then approached, and fired with him, and the captain then ordered, observing that the slightest pressure of the trigger would kill them all into the air. White again fired, and the captain drew him into a room, and locked him in.

To second him came down soon afterwards to look for White, and on receiving a similar reception, ran up the stairs. The captain finding the ship was going to sea, and threatened to shoot the first man that disobeyed orders, and restricted the crew to a particular part of the vessel. Hearing, however, that they were all disposed to save the ship, he thought it best to run into the bay, which was accordingly done. The vessel being living being taken before the British, the three officers (George White, John Barrow, John Barrow, John Bryman, Ketchum, and Henry West, were placed under arrest, and the North Star, whences they are shortly expected to arrive in time to take their trial at the Admiralty Sessions.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK. A passenger who was one of the 15 saved from the wreck of the Piutarch of Liverpool, Captain Jackson, states that there were 240 persons on board, and that they were six days on their way to New York when she struck about midnight on Thursday, the 25th ult. being the middle of the month, which was intoxicated. 1700 persons and twenty five souls perished; the Captain, three sailors and 11 passengers were picked up by the Francis Mary, Flynn cutter, brought into Dublin. The passengers were mostly from the county of Limerick; there were a few from Tipperary, amongst whom were persons of the name of Ketchum, Mr. Mayer, neighbourhood of Cashel.—Lith. Chronicle.

A religious person in America has bequeathed to the Pope by will a large sum (80,000 Spanish piastres, it is said) on condition of celebrating a mass for the good of his soul.

CHANCERY SALE. BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned, Trustee, will expose to sale at auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. on the premises, the following property, viz:

A Lot or parcel of Ground situate and being in the city of Annapolis, adjacent to the Court House, containing One Hundred and Forty Thousand One Hundred and Seventy square feet of Ground, more or less; being part of the Real Estate whereof the late Daniel Delany died seized; also the one undivided half part of all that Lot or Parcel of Ground, lying and being in the city aforesaid, and known and distinguished as the Plot of said city as Bloomsbury Square. This Lot is subdivided into twelve Lots, and will, if desired, be further divided to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to see the manner in which the Lot is divided, will call on Mr. Duwall the County Surveyor, who holds the Plot, and will give any information required.

The Terms prescribed by the Decree are, one-third cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, for the last instalment notes or bonds, with security approved by the Trustee, and bearing interest from the day of sale, will be required.

DANIEL F. DULANY, Trustee.