

Van Buren. ISAAC McKIM, BENJAMIN C. HOWARD. Anti Van Buren. JAMES P. HEATH, CHARLES R. STEWART. Independent. JOHN C. WEEMS, GENL. GEORGE H. STEUART. DELEGATES TO ASSEMBLY. ANNA POLIS. Anti Van Buren. NICHOLAS BREWER, THOMAS DUCKETT. ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY. Van Buren. GRAFTON B. DEVALLI, EDWARD HAMMOND, WESLEY LINTHICUM, DR. ROBERT FRANKLIN. Anti Van Buren. LEONARD IGLBHART, CHARLES S. RIDGELY, DR. HOOD, JOHN MERGER.

delicate and embarrassing of all our domestic disputes. Stephen G. Roszel, John A. Gers, Jacob Gruber, James Sewell, Joseph Frye, Geo. G. Cookman, John Davis, Wm. Edmonds, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. H. Enos, Robt. S. Vinton, Job Bernard, Thos. C. Thornton, Joseph Merekin.

TRIALS AT BEL-AIR. The case of the Bank of Maryland against Thomas Ellicott, was not concluded on Saturday—and will probably occupy the Court two or three days of the present week. On the prayer made by the defendant's counsel on Thursday, and the argument on which occupied part of Thursday and the whole of Friday—we understand the court rejected, as incompetent, part of the testimony offered on the part of the plaintiffs—consisting of certain entries made on the books of the Bank of Maryland, and in the books of Poultny, Ellicott & Co., and some certificates of deposits. Further testimony was offered on the part of the plaintiffs on Saturday, in support of their claim—and a number of witnesses we learn, are yet to be examined. The claim of the Bank is for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which the Trustees allege was paid to Mr. Ellicott out of the funds of the Bank, either without, or for an inadequate consideration. The Counsel for the Plaintiffs are F. S. Key, R. Johnson, R. W. Gill, and Bradford, Esqrs. For the Defendant, Walter Jones, J. Nelson, O. Scott, and A. Constable, Esqrs. [Balt. Gaz.]

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. On Tuesday last the Freeman of this State assembled in their respective towns, for the choice of Representatives to the General Assembly, and for Representatives to the 24th Congress of the U. S. The following is a statement of the votes, from which it will be seen that the election has resulted in the choice of Messrs. Pearce and Sprague, the Administration candidates.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Pearce: 3362; Sprague: 3373; Burgess: 3321; Cranston: 3125. Sprague's majority over Burgess: 52; Pearce's majority over Burgess: 41; Sprague's majority over Cranston: 239; Pearce's majority over Cranston: 227.

ANOTHER ARREST. We learn that the real 'Black Hawk' who bore so conspicuous a part in the late riots in this city was arrested on Saturday afternoon, by the deputy sheriff, just as he was about to land from the Philadelphia steam boat. He is said to be a painter by trade. [Balt. Patriot.]

AN INTERESTING DISCLOSURE. THE FARMER CLAIMS. It may be remembered that some eight or nine weeks ago, an inquiry was made, through the columns of this paper, respecting the authenticity of a rumor, that Mr. Crawford, while Minister of the United States in Paris, had declined a proffer of the allies, when in possession of Paris, at the downfall of Napoleon—to include indemnity for the claims of America on France, in the amount of retributions then exacted from that nation. No satisfactory answer was given, and we began to fear that what cannot be deemed a remarkable instance of sympathy for the altered fortunes of a friendly nation, and of generous confidence in its honor and justice under happier circumstances, might, after all, turn out to be merely an unfounded rumor. Happily, the annexed statement, received by the Sir via de Grasse, yesterday, sets the matter at rest. The letter of Mr. Vail establishes that Mr. Crawford did receive, and did decline, a proffer—indirect, but not, therefore, unauthorized—of the aid of the allies, to obtain indemnity of our claims on France; and the authentication of this fact should cause the blood of shame to tingle in the cheeks of those honorable Deputies, who, in the discussion of the treaty of July, were so lavish of epithets upon the bargain-driving spirit of the American.

Paris, July 13, 1835. Sir, your paper of June last, makes an appeal to any one who may have a knowledge of the fact, frequently repeated, that our government at a time of great pressure upon France, refused to avail itself of the means it had, of satisfying, by force, the claims provided for by the unexecuted treaty of 1813. You justly remark, that a fact so honorable in itself should be sustained and go authenticated to the world; and it affords me pleasure to be able to contribute to an act of justice which is, in the first place, due to the memory of an honest statesman, now no more, whose character, in point of honesty at least, has passed unscathed though the violence of party; and then, to the government which not only approved of his course. At the period so calamitous for France, when nearly the whole world was brandishing over her head the sword of vengeance, I, although very young, constituted a part of Mr. Crawford's legation at Paris, and I distinctly recollect, that, in a conversation between General Lafayette, for whom the Emperor Alexander had a great personal regard, and Mr. Crawford, the former stated that the Russian Emperor, (and not, as you erroneously suppose, Lord Wellington,) had mentioned his particular solicitude for the United States; that he was very desirous of reconciling them with England, and had, moreover, intimated, that should the American Government desire it, he would cause our claims to be included in the aggregate amount then making out for settlement by France.

It may not be amiss to say, also, that such was the magnitude of the sum then claimed by the allies, our own credit, if added to them, has been like a drop in the ocean. To this point—official proposal, which doubtless might, if encouraged, have become a positive one, Mr. Crawford promptly replied, that it did not become the ancillary of France to join his enemies at a time when that country was overwhelmed with misfortune, and that he thought he spoke the language of his government, when he, at once, declined the offer, and, in its name, said, that it preferred trusting to the good faith of France, and to its disposition, when able to do so, of discharging so just a debt. The conversation alluded to was at the time, I believe, mentioned by Mr. Crawford in his semi-official correspondence, because, from the nature of the case, it could not have become the subject of a formal despatch; and it is more than probable that the private correspondence of the then Secretary of State contains it. Such are the circumstances, as far as I can recollect, (and they made a deep impression on me at the time,) of an act, which instead of being, as our long forbearance has been, used against us, should on the contrary excite the admiration of nations, and cause the heart of every citizen of that one capable of performing it, to thrill with delight and pride. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant. EUGENE A. VAIL.

AVERY AND ABOLITION. We learn from the Lowell Journal that the Abolitionists have succeeded in securing the services of the "Reverend Ephraim K. Acery," and that he has resumed the clerical functions for the purpose of disseminating the beautiful tenets of that sect. He is a chumpion worthy of the cause, and the cause is worthy of him. A more appropriate alliance could hardly have been imagined. [N. Y. Cour.]

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS. New York Aug. 27, 1835. At a very numerous meeting of the citizens of New York, held in pursuance of public notice at the City Hall, this day, at four P. M., on motion of the Honourable C. P. White, His Honour the Mayor of the city was called to the chair. The following gentlemen were selected as Vice Presidents:

- Thomas J. Oakley, Win. T. McConn, David B. Ogden, Henry Parish, Peter Crary, Walter Bowne, John J. Morgan, Luman Reed, Isaac S. Hons, Campbell P. White, Prosper M. Wetmore, Philip Hone, Joseph Cowdin, Edward Curtis, Thaddeus Phelps, Daniel Jackson, George S. Robbins, Charles A. Davis, Rouben Withers, Chas. L. Livingston, Seth Geer, John D. Wolf, John L. Graham, Robert Benson, Robert Center, Isaac L. Varian, Joseph D. Beers, Win. S. Johnson, And the following were appointed Secretaries: George Sharpe, John J. Bailey, Isaac Townsend, Morgan L. Smith, B. C. Wetmore, James Lee, Henry H. Elliot, Seneca Stewart, Thos. C. Doremus, George S. Easton.

The Lieut. Governor, Supreme Judges, and State Senators, constituting the Court of Errors were introduced, and took their seats on the right of the chair. Assistant Alderman Curtis stated that the resolutions he was about to offer for the consideration this large assembly, had been submitted to a number of persons assembled of citizens who had anxiously desired in the proceedings of the meeting, to embody a faithful expression of the sentiment of New-York on this interesting occasion. That they had met with the approbation of this committee, and he believed they would be favourably received by the meeting.

He then presented the following preamble and resolutions:— PREAMBLE. Whereas exertions are making by Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery Societies in the northern part of our Union, to influence the public mind on the subject of slavery, with the avowed design of effecting the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the southern states, which exertions tend to array the excited feelings of one portion of our citizens against another, and to occasion violence and disunion; And whereas the great mass of our citizens do not concur in these proceedings, but regard them as involving an unjustifiable interference with the subject, whether they be considered in relation to the constitution and laws of the Union, or as depending for their justification on the assumption that slavery is, under all circumstances, necessarily immoral and criminal: We, therefore, the citizens of New-York, convened on this occasion, deem it our duty to express our sentiments on the subject, in the hope thereby to allay the present excitement, to remove unfounded impressions as to there being any disposition among the people generally to countenance the views of the immediate abolitionists, and to arrest the tendency to hasty and injurious measures at the South— While, therefore, we deplore the existence of slavery and all the evils which attend it, we dissent from the views and measures of the abolitionists and Anti-Slavery Societies, and wholly disapprove of their extravagant proceedings and violent recriminations— And in particular, we dissent from their indiscriminate condemnation of all those who sustain the relation of masters to slaves as being equally guilty, whether that relation is a part of their inheritance under existing laws, or has proceeded from their voluntary conduct. We thus dissent, because such condemnation implies that the relation is in all cases necessarily immoral, which we are by no means prepared to concede; believing, as we do, that the relation may exist without the fault of either of the parties, and against the will of both, and may impose on each, peculiar obligations; and

prohibiting that this relation in the southern states would not make it the duty of the citizens of other states to interfere with it, even if there were nothing in the constitution and laws of the union incompatible with their interference; and that to interfere, in opposition to the constitution and laws on the ground of morality or of abstract right would be to proceed upon an assumption which, if sanctioned, would equally justify an interference with any and all other civil, social, and personal relations.

RESOLUTIONS. Therefore, Resolved, That while we maintain the rights of private judgment, and of free discussion on this as on other subjects as recognized in the constitution and laws, and subject always to a strict regard to the just rights of our southern brethren, we hold that the citizens of the north have no political right to interfere with the slavery of the southern states, nor moral right, under any circumstances, to adopt violent or aggressive measures for the purpose of abolishing it.

Resolved, That a legal, peaceful, and temperate expression of opinion and argument, tending to induce the parties to the relation of slavery to perform their moral and social duties, is all that can with propriety be demanded of individuals who do not sustain that relation—and that we regard the sending of abolition publications to the slave holding states, except to white citizens who may be voluntary subscribers, as a gross infringement of the rights of those states, and as tending either to insurrection on the part of the slaves, or to greater severity on the part of the masters, or both.

Resolved, That we view with deep indignation the interference of foreign emissaries in a matter so intimately connected with our social and civil relations, and that if in spite of arguments and entreaty, they shall persist in such interference, we recommend a resort to such constitutional legislation, as may meet the exigency of the case, and remove the evil.

Resolved, That we deem the excitement on this subject which is displayed by the partisans of immediate abolition in this part of the country, to be so far founded in passion and error as to justify the belief, that if not sustained by temperate opposition, it can neither be of long continuance, nor be extensively propagated among the mass of the reflecting, well disposed and orderly citizens.

Resolved, That we shall regard with deep regret the continuance of the excitement at the South, so far as it may be occasioned by the apprehension of danger from the exertions of the few misguided abolitionists in our community, because it implies too little confidence in the rectitude and patriotism of the citizens generally, at the north, and indicates too little reliance on the efficiency of the laws.

Resolved, That we are not unmindful of the constitutional obligations of the citizens of the Union for mutual defence and protection, as well in the case of domestic violence, as of foreign force; and however we may lament the necessity that the formation of our Government recognized as lawful the condition of slavery in the Southern States, and however ardently we might hail the day, if it should ever come, when they may be able and willing to abolish it, till then, and while this constitution endures, we have no right to transcend its provisions, and as we are fully bound, so we are ever ready, to carry them fully into effect.

Resolved, That we deprecate all riotous or violent proceedings, all outrages on persons and property, and every illegal interference with the rights of citizens in the execution of summary justice in any mode not sanctioned by law—that moderation and forbearance at the present time, are peculiarly obligatory on all parties, and that we earnestly recommend to the ministers and professors of religion, and the conductors of the press, and all good citizens, to avoid all occasions of excitement, and to endeavour to tranquilize the public feeling.

Dr. B.—Undoubtedly, my good Mrs. Atkins difference of sex is attended, with difference of faculty. The perceptive organs, for instance, are usually more developed in woman; the motive organs in man. This is quite a boy forehead—Come, sit, let me feel. I shall do you no harm. [The doctor feels the child's head—Mrs. Atkins walks about the room, looking at the child, and talking to herself.] A large distinction—a prodigious combination of firmness strongly developed—adherences man! Really, Mrs. Atkins, this boy is the most striking instance of the truth of our science, that I ever met with in the thousands that I have examined. I never saw the propensities so strongly indicated. Let him go to sea, by all means indeed, it would be of no use if you were to try to keep him at home; with such a firmness of sensibilities he would certainly run away. Besides it would be a thousand pities, for all the organs that make a great water—perfection distinctiveness—a finer complexion than the Lord Nelson! I should like to have a cast of the boy.

Mrs. A.—Ah! well—day! Dr. B.—Acquiescence strong too! Mrs. A.—Why—what's that? Dr. B.—Why, it means a desire to possess which, in a boy, probably shows itself in a love for apples and apples, without being very scrupulous as to the means by which they are acquired.

Mrs. A.—Oh! it's a wonderful art! See, William, how the doctor finds you out! Yes, he takes shame to say it—stole all our apples off of a nonpareil tree, last year, and we can't keep goseberry in the garden for him. I can't see his sister any where, she's such a good, good little thing; but William— Dr. B.—Never fear Mrs. Atkins—it's an excellent organ under proper government, and will turn to a desire to capture Dutch spice ships and Spanish argosies. You must send him sea.

Mrs. A.—Ah! well—a-day! But doctor be it that you can tell all these things? Dr. B.—Why, look here, my good madam, you see that projection on the side of—just here Mrs. Atkins; here my good lady. If I had her child, I could show you in a moment what I mean.

Mrs. A.—Run and fetch your sister, William! Dr. B.—Ay, then I can explain the difference—ill venture to say there is not such combativeness—why don't you go for your sister my little man, as your mamma bids you? Mrs. A.—Why do you stand there like a dunce! Go for Fanny, this moment! Child.—Pray, mamma, don't be angry, I'm Fanny.

Mrs. A.—Oh dear! dear! this is one of William's unlucky tricks! Get along you good fellowing hussey. What will the doctor say be made such a fool of? Dr. B.—Make a fool of me, Mrs. Atkins! should like to see the person that could do that! It is not all the tricks of men, women, and children that can put down Phrenology. But give your warning, my good madam, that water trouble you may have with your son, you will have more with your daughter. I was never mistaken in my life, and there are organs in the little noddle fit to belong to Joan of Arc. Good morning, Mrs. Atkins. She'll follow the doctor! I tell you—or go to sea. Good morning, madam! Make a fool of a phrenologist, indeed!

From the New York Evening Star. Summary of Foreign Intelligence. They have their hail storms, also in England. The damage done recently by one of them the county of Essex amounted to ten thousand pounds. A most extraordinary scene took place recently at Edinburgh, in the execution of James Bell for the murder of Sergeant Major Merhead. The executioner was so affected that he shed tears in adjusting the rope whereby considerable delay was occasioned. After the case was laid down it was a minute nearly before the drop fell, during which the poor criminal stood with a convulsive tremor. The mob was so dignant and disposed for a rescue.

'Sheridan Knowles has returned in high spirits (that is in his usual spirits) from the United States. His complimentary benefit at New York, produced him more than five hundred and fifty pounds sterling. The following ingenious theft is about as clever a thing of the kind as we have seen— On Friday a gentleman accidentally slipped down in Fleet street, and put his arm through a pane of glass in the shop window of an extensive linen-drapeer. The shopman ran and demanded payment of the broken pane which he said cost three pounds. The party, offering a sovereign but at length agreed to give a sovereign but pretending that he had not silver enough, tendered a ten pound note. The proprietor of the shop on getting hold of the note, said, 'now I shall take three pounds; and consequently, gave seven sovereigns to the gentleman, who pretending to be greatly annoyed, left the house, asserting that he should seek reparation in another quarter. It was afterwards discovered that the note was a forged one! One of the London Coaches recently carried down to Liverpool, 300,000 pounds of specie in dollars, weighing about 19 tons, together with numerous passengers. We had thought our climate the most variable of any known, and the most extreme in its vicissitudes. We perceive, however by the following extract of a letter dated in July, that Dumfries, in Scotland, may challenge a comparison we believe with any of the 'capricious changes of temperature so common in America:— We had there ever such a variable climate as ourself! Captain Ross's frightful country, Boothia Frelax, possesses at least the character of fixedness, and it is something to know what may happen to-morrow. But here there is no such thing as calculating, even if we should take

of the apparatus with Mr. McKenzie, and the apparatus difference of the cycles to boot. Not more than a few days ago the thermometer fell almost instantaneously from 75, and indicated, in the absence of every living thing, such a degree of cold as could only be resisted by nervous force and sinews of iron. We can scarcely believe the following statement. Surely, it is not from fear that the sublimity alluded to, could have been resorted to by a government whose navy was until late, the foremost of the seas. John Bull.—Englishmen will read the following with feelings which we will not attempt to describe by endeavouring to describe:— "Wretched!—His Majesty's steam vessel Phoenix has been altered from a man-of-war to a warship, by giving her commander, Lieut. Duffin, a new commission. This vessel will sail from Liverpool the beginning of next week, with the Ellis and suite, as a yacht, and not as a man-of-war, in order to enable him to pass the Hebrides. And are we come to this? Is the flag of England so degraded that the men-of-war of the British King carrying out his Majesty's representative are to be called yachts, in order that they may be permitted to navigate the seas? What pays for the lease of Drury Lane, this month only £6,000, which is £4,000 less than two years since. The noble drama, opera, vaudeville and the diorama, and other showy entertainments, have for a time, driven the legitimate theatre into the shade. France exports annually a million of kilograms of raw silk, nine-tenths of which come from Italy, the rest from Turkey, China, &c. France exports to England six-twentieths of this amount, chiefly through Calcutta and Madras. To show the ignorance of many of the English concerning the affairs of this country, we give the following from the London Public Ledger, wherein allusion is made to a remark of the Secretary of the Navy Mr. Dickerson, during our dispute with France:— "At Philadelphia paper, however, asserts that if any of this subject might be quieted, as there was no ground for such an apprehension, Mr. Dickerson, a gentleman connected with the administration of Gen. Jackson, had stated that the President of the U. S. and his cabinet felt, as did also the King of the French and his Ministers, the necessity of having the matter amicably settled, and that a disposition existed on both sides to effect a consummation speedily to be wished." "The Unionists" in the Potteries in England, give a degree of brutal oppression towards the females which was not to be expected from those who have constantly on their tongues the happy phrases of "equal rights" and "equal rights." They have refused to permit the washer-women to be any longer employed in the particular branch ware. This is very cruel to these poor females. Many of them send a regular apprenticeship to the business, at a rate made from 10 to 12 shillings per week. Fenimore Cooper's "Mohawks" is produced in England, a total failure, and the more they try, it descends to "the tomb of the Capet's" the better for his reputation. Let us continue, say those transatlantic critics, to stick to his own elements, his natural domains, the broad prairie, the trackless pine forest and the mighty ocean. The following is an epigram on the marriage of Lord King to the Hon. Ada Byron:— "Ah, my daughter of my house and heart! To thee the Muse may sing— Go play at length a fitting part, With to a noble King."