FOR CONGRESS. Fourth District-Anne Arundel County an Cities of Annapolis and Baltimore

> Van Buren. ISAAC MeKIM, BENJAMIN C. HOWARD. Anti Van Buren. JAMES P. HEATH, CHARLES R. STEWART. Independent.
> JOHN C. WEEMS, Gen'l. GEORGE H. STEUART.

BELEGATES TO ASSEMBLY.

ANNAPOLIS.
Anti Van Buren. MICHOLAS BREWER, THOMAS DUCKETT. ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY,

Van Buren. GRAFTON B. DUVALL, CDWARD HAMMOND, WESLEY LINTHICUM,

LEONARD IGLEHART, CHARLES S. RIDGELY, Dr. — HOOD, JOHN MERCER.

We are authorized to say that Mr. Barzillai Marriott declines being a Candidate for the next Legislature.

### BARBACUE.

There will be a Barbacue at the head of Cur. nation of Jesse Hunt, Esq. tis's Creek in the 4th District, on SATERDAY the 12th inst. at 12 o'clock. The Candidates for Congress, the Candidates for the Legislature and the voters of all parties, are invited to at

Sept. 3, 1935.

MR. McKim has been detained at White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, by indisposition. A letter from that place, dated the 4th inst. states that he had been confined to his room. He expected, however, to leave there during the day, for Red Salphur.

Ar a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Aune Arundel and Calvert counties held in pursuance of public notice, at the store of Captain John Wood, on Wednesday, 2d Sep. tember, 1835, Mr. THOMAS I. HALL was called to the Chair, and Dr. HAMMOND STEU-On motion of Mr. W. J. W. Compton, is

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a com mittee of five, to prepare a preamble and such sesolutions as will express the opinion of this meeting in relation to the acts and publications of the Abolitionists.
Whereupon the following gentlemen were ap

pointed said committee, Messrs. W. J. W. Compton, P. H. O'Reiley, W. H. Spicknall, Joseph G. Harrison, and Robert B. Chew, Esq'rs. who, after a short period, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and adopted.

WHEREAS, This meeting has viewed with deep regret the attempts of certain societies, to disseminate doctrines in this and other portions of our Union, utterly subversive of social order and domestic security, and destructive of the ends for which this Government was established; And Whereas, it becomes the imperative duty of all who cherish an attachment for those rights, which are gu-ranteed by the laws of the land, not only to express their views in relation to this subject, but to use the most prompt and energetic means to counteract the efforts of those who are endeavouring to excite dissention a-

mong us—Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the interference of the inhabitants of one state with the domestic regulations of another, is unauthorised both by the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and can "Halley's Comet.—Yesterday morning, Aug. never be submitted to without a surrender of the 31st, we had the satisfaction of first observing

and justice, requires the constituted authorities ther observation, in order to ascertain whether of the non-slave holding states to suppress, by it changed its place among the stars, in which every means in their power, all attempts of their citizens to interfere with the domestic institutions of other states.

Resolved, That upon neglect or refusal of any

state to pursue this course, it becomes the duty of the states interested in this subject, to apply the corrective by an-independent course of ac-

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use yery effort to discover and bring to justice, all who may in any manner attempt to further the bernes of Abolition Societies, that we shall the Pleiades or seven stars, and nearer to the hold com enemies to domestic tranquility, so-

tion of this Union, shall Resolved, That those Minis

Resolved, That those Minn of the Gospel, who have openly and publicly or cessed their disapprobation of the course now bessed by the Abolitionists, are entitled to the granude and thanks of this meeting.

Resolved, That while we entertain no appre hension of any disposition on the part of any description of people among us, to interrupt the peace and harmony of society, we deem it prudent to adopt some measures of precaution a-

gilance be appointed by the chair, whose duty duct and deportment of any stranger who may be found traversing the country—and if any well grounded suspicion should result from such enquiry, that such person be detained and secured for trial.

Resolved, That we will in every case, do every thing to protect the innocent and peacea-ble citizens, but that we will use every exertion to bring to punishment all suspected persons, either white or coloured.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting act as chairman of the committee of vigilance, and that said committee be authorised to act in conjunction with any similar committee, either in this or adjacent districts.

The following gentlemen compose the committee:-Thomas I. Hall, William H. Spicknall, Robert B. Chew, Edward Chew, John Wood, Richard Drury, Joseph G. Harrison, Nathan Childs, W. C. Childs, Robert Garner, Lewis Griffith, W. Wells, Robert Griffith, Samuel Go. ver, Samuel Gott, James Trott, John A. Whittington, Hammond Steuart, Morgan Sullivan, Nicholas Owens, W. H. S. Bosswell, W. J. W. Compton, D. G. Weems, W. H. McPherson, James Bird, John Wason, Walter Carr, B. Sunderland, Silas Johnson, R. Lane.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in both of the papers printed in Annapolis.
- THOMAS I. HALL, Chm'n.

HAMMOND STEUART, Sec'y.

From the Balt. Chronicle. ELECTION OF MAYOR.

The following is the result of the election held yesterday, for Mayor of the city of Baltitore, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resig-

	Gen. Samuel Smith.	Moses Davis
1st Ward,	360	26
2d do	344	23
3d do	319	169
4th do	368	160
5th do	.556	58
6th do	449	146
7th do	632	52
8th do	370	217
9th do	565	117
10th do	361	216
11th do	540	180
12th do	320	247
Tota	d, 5190	1611
Majority	for Gen. Smith, 357	19.

...The above vote is upwards of four thousand short of the actual number of voters in the city but there being no opposition to the election of Gen. Smith apprehended by his friends, numbers of voters remained at home. It is probable that the vote given to Mr. Davis comprised nearly the whole numeral strength of the opposition to General Smith.

## MISSOURI.

Returns from forty-one counties in this state, give Ashley, (W) 12,188; Birch, (W) 8,639— Harrison, (VB) 9,927; Strother, (VB) 9,756. Eight counties remain to be heard from, and is is therefore still doubtful whether Harrison or Strother will be returned. Ashley's election is beyond all question.

DAYY CROCKETT is out in a letter published in the National Intelligencer, and don't seem to like his late defeat, at all. It is not surpris. ing; for no one relishes public honours more keenly than our old acquaintance, the Coon Could he not grin Huntsman off the killer. course? It is too bad to be nipped in the bud in this style. And whom will Mr. St. Clair Clark now find to father his jokes upon? There's a vacancy for somebody.—Vade Mecum.

## THE COMET COME AT LAST.

By the annexed card, published in the New Haven Herald, we learn that the long expected comet has at length inude its appearance. honour of its first discovery (at least in this country) belongs to Professor Olmstead and Mr. Loomis of Yale College.

sovereign and inherent rights of the state permitting such interference.

Resolved, That every dictate of patriotism ing it with Nebula, induced us to wait for anocase no doubt would remain of its being a comet. The approach of twilight prevented our ascertaining this point yesterday; but observa-tions repeated this morning, plainly indicate a proper motion; and being very near the place assigned to Halley's Comet, we recognize it as

the long expected visitant. Its present position is north of the Bull's Horns, a little below the vortex of an equilateral triangle formed with those two stars. It is nearly in a line between the planet Jupiter and former. Or, more particularly, at two o'clock this morning, its right ascension was 5h. 5lm., and its declination N. 24 deg., being about a cial ordered good government.

Resolved, that this Government will have failed to answe the end for which it was designed, when the lating guaranteed by the Foderal Compact to any beginn of this Union, shall

The appearance in our telescope is that of dim cloud, or halo, far less luminous than the planets. Its magnitude is such as to render it visible in smaller telescopes, previden they af-ford sufficient light. We supleyed only our ford sufficient light. owest magnifier, (55;) but the fine light of this es. Ses it great advantage over ordinary sele-

DENISON OF MSTEAD.

ELIAS LOOMIS, Yalo College, Scre 1, 1885."

Meetings on the subject of Abelities movements, are becoming so frequent, that it is difficult to notice them all in detail. We have given this week an account of ings in these places were unusually large, and appear to have been conducted in a judicious manner. The reco on a very sarge majority of the non-savenoining states, and it is to be hoped will not be without a salutary in-fluence on the abolitionists themselves. The course pursued by this class of persons is truly astonishing. motives we cannot doubt are pure and upright but whose conduct, as we view the subject, betrays the greatest delusion and infatuation. What possible beneit to the slaves is to result from the measures they are taking, it is difficult to rea; so far from emeliorating their condition, the immediate effect of the abolitio novements has been to increase the rigors of bondage, and render their prospect of freedom darker and more hopeless. In the mean time the whole country is thrown into sgitation; a spirit of distrust and alienation is awakened between the South and the North; and the Union itself threatened with destruction. Under such circumstances, and with such consequences actually taking place before their eyes, it is indeed a matter of wonder, that the abolitionists will persevere in their schemes, and by scattering the blications at the wonder, that the abolitomists will persever in their schemes, and by scattering their ablications at the South, in defiance of the expressed visitors of the people of those States, by bitter and indiscontainate denuncia-tions of all slave holders, and by intolerance towards individuals and associations who presume to differ from them in their views of duty on this subject, fan the flumes which already threaten to desolate the land. We cannot but hope that the existing state of things rill serve to open the eyes of the abolitionists, and lead them to pause in the course they are pursuing. The them to pause in the course they are pursuing probable results of perseverance in their measures, as rized, and intimated that a tuture time well as the fallacy of the principle on which they attempt to justify their conduct, are well set forth in the tempt to justify their conduct, are well set forth in the deem tiberties, and swearing he was never described from the speech of Mr. Sprague at decent liberties, and swearing he was never determined that a tuture time well as the probable results of perseverance in their measures. the Boston meeting:

If then these abolitionists shall go on, if their associa-

tions shall continue to increase, if their doctrines shall spread and their measures be adopted, until they become the general sentiment and action of a majority of the people of the North, and this shall be known, as known it will be, at the South, the fate of our Government is scaled—the day that sees that consummation will look only upon the broken fragments of our Union. And who will attempt to fathom the immedsurable abyss of a dissolution of the Union? Draw the lines of the new confederacy where you will-war-bitter and almost in cessant war, will be the inevitable consequence. All history, and human nature itself, teach us this. Think not that our former connexion and fraternity would it was thought necessary to summon a posse to tend to prevent or ameliorate it. They would but im. execute the warrant of the court, and these rappart new exasperation. As in the natural world the sweetest substances when corrupted often become the those individuals three miles on the Brooks turnmost acrid, so in the moral world the kindly affections, pike, on their way to the city, in a carriage and when poisoned or perverted, are turned, to intense and four, with a travelling carriage as a tender. They deadly hate. Each party must at all times be in full surrendered themselves without difficulty, and armor, in complete preparation for defence. There must be standing armies and fortifications and garr sons, along the whole dividing line. During hostilities the fears and hopes of the people would be engressed pon the successful prosecution of the war. For this hey would be wrought upon to make any sacrifice. for self-preservation or from inflamed passions for reenge or conquest, they would permit the concentraon of more and more power in the hands of a single Executive, although the forms and name of a Republic night perhaps remain, the substance would be gone brever, and the people would groan under the wither-

ing curse of a military despotism. Tell the abolitionists this; present to them in full ar. jail more secure for the present, they were con ray the terrific consequences of their attempts at immedisto emancipation, and they meet all by a cold abstraction. They answer, We must do right, regardless of it innocent, and punished if guilty. It was rulegale, the balloon and car being whirled to state onsequences. As if, in human action, practically atquences were to be of no account in forming a judgble elements in the formation of correct views of right They assume that such a course is right, when that is the very point in controversy, and when inevitable consequences demonstrate that it must be wrong. It is a fallicy which they thouselves discard when its application comes nearer home. They insist that it is right that they should urge their doctrines for the onviction of the South. Ask them why they do not go and preach them there, where they most desire to make averta? They reply, Why! we should be in danger of our lives, Then they begin to think of consequen So that the practical result of that proposition, which sounds so well in the abstract, is, that they are to go on egardless of consequences to others, but not without

ne regard to themselves. They insist upon immediate, instantaneous emanci-pation. Represent to them the present ignorance of the slaves, understanding neither the fights nor the duties of freemen, and that, possessing all the violent passions nothing to fear, for no people ever curbed their of men, but without moral or intellectual discipline, if indignation more completely, or manifested more hey should be loosed at once from all restraint it would say they, can be rightfully restrained of his liberty ex cept for crime. The commencement of stavery, the original depriving of the blacks of their liberty, was heft and robbery and sin, and therefore every continua. thest and roosery and sin, and there are every continua-tion of it, however changed the circumstance, is theft and robbery and sin, and that all ain should be imme-diately abandoned. Now, sir, to most these proposi-tions, insisted upon as universal moral truths from which there can be no exception, let me put a case no which there can be no exception, let me put a case not altogether imaginary—let me suppress that a free man, a good citizen, in the full possession of his faculties, is kidnapped, represented as a lunatic for the purpose of depriving him of the control of his property, and kept horrors of his situation, his mind is really alienated, reason is driven from her throne, and he actually become a furious madman. Would you release him then Why not? He has committed no crime-he has only suffered excruciating agony, bodily and mental, by the erimes of others. The original restraint upon his liber-ty was sin-why not, then, every continuation of it, and why not leave sinning instantly by setting him at large? The answer is obvious: he is not in a condition to be liberated; he would do mischlef to himself and others. And so of the slaves; if they are not in a mental condi-tion to receive unrestrained freedom; if they would do mischief to themselves and others, the safety of society, humanity itself, demands that they should not at spee

ad from all restraint. By thus insisting that the conder any nireumstaness in necessarily an introduction, that it

The constitution is the supreme law of the does sanction it does appeald slavery; and if one that ought never to have been formed. Their guments and language further tend to dissolve the ands of union by weakening our regard for our South. ern brethren, nay, by creating towards them feelings of detectation and abhorrence as men daily guilty of eno mous iniquity, as thieves and robbers, and with who of course we should hold no commu

## A BREEZE IN RICHMOND.

On Saturday, Judge Clopton then holding a rico county, was applied to for a bench warrant for the arrest of two men of the name of Pryor, father and son, from Alabama, alleged to be gamders by profession (of great wealth,) who a visit to their relations in Henrico county, had been guilty as alledged, of an enormous offence. A young gentleman by the name of Brown, who preferred the complaint, stated that the elder ryor had married his aunt-that he had appeared a few days previously at his house on a isit-that he had made base overtures to his ister, (and the niece of Pryor's wife,) a married lady of the name of Anderson-that these had been urged with great solicitation, backed by the offer of money to a large amount, which part—he dressed up the materials; he clothed was rejected-that in her husband's and brother' absence, Mrs. A. in the power of Pryor, and alarmed at his violence, had seemingly tempo-rized, and intimated that a future time would be nished by a gentleman lately from England. foiled in what he undertook-that in the interval she imparted what had occurred to her husband, who armed himself, and when Pryor again presented himself, fired upon him, lodging many shot in his arm-that the Pryor's thereupon rushed armed into the house, driving its occupants before them, stabbing a cousin of the name of Brown, and taking possession of the house, and spliting the furniture from cellar to garret. This we understand to have been the amount

of the complaint, which being publicly told, created a violent sense of indignation. Pryors it was said, threatened armed resistance, idly advancing to the spot of the outrage, met surrendered themselves without difficulty, and being escorted by what had grown a troop, were carried before Judge Clopton, and by him turn ed over to the county magistracy. They were examined before Messrs. John Shepherd, Jesse Sneed and Isaac A. Goddin, Justices of the Peace, upon the evidence of young Brown and others, (Mr. Anderson not present,) R. T. Da niel, Esq. acting for the Commonwealth, and Conway Robinson and Shirley Carter, Esqs. for the prisoners, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$5000 each. Either (which is not probable) unable to give the bail, or thinking the jail more secure for the present, they were con-ducted thither accordingly, and there remain to to Mr. H.'s relief, who feared the ignition of the mored on Saturday night, that having deposited the amount of their buil, they would be discharged without further investigation, which obtaining currency, occasioned no small degree of pooular excitement. The officers of the law however, pledged themselves that nothing of the kind was purposed, but that the prisoners should be forth coming to meet the charge, or at all cvents discharged, if discharged, in the day time. It would be indecorous and unjust to say a word upon the probable guilt or innocence of these men. Public opinion however, categorically demands this—that the affair shall be fully investi-gated—that if guilty, they shall not be permitted to escape through the length of their purse; that if ten thousand dollars bail be not sufficient to secure their presence to meet their trial, that bail be increased ... and that if innocent, they shall go forth unharmed, and with the regrets of all that they have been subjected to the incon-damaging some of his other instruments. Ha venience and the injury. If innocent, they have misery and destruction alike upon themselves and the people of Rielmond on Saturday. If innoicy, can be rightfully restrained of his liberty excent, they will not wish to depart, until that in. top, of about twenty inches in length, and so nocence be avouched to the world. If guilty, it is not their wealth that should purchase them and patched had all been re-opened. It is so nocence be avouched to the world. If guilty, impunity .... Whig.

# From the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, STUPENDOUS DISCOVERIES IN THE

We appropriate a large portion of our space this week, to the celebrated discussion of the alleged discoveries in the moon, said to have been nade at the Cape of Good Hope by Sir Joux HERSCHEL, now prosecuting astronomical invesinations at that spot. The description appear ed originally in a penny paper, (the New York the following highly interesting extract of a let Sun,) purporting to have been copied from a ter from Leanceston, Van Diemen's Land, description to the Edinburgh Journal of Science, ted the 31st of January, 1835. I am just reference to the Edinburgh Journal of Science, supplement to the Edinburgh Journal of Science, of which the editor of the Sun must have received the only copy, by the politeness of the Man in the Moon; for no other copy has yet reached this country; and what is yet more singular, the stupendous discoveries have never yet ror. They were taken a few days mace and been spoken of in the English prints. There westward, and consist of three women, one me is no doubt at all that the whole affair is a stu- and some little children, called piccavasie pendous hoax—an admirable and most successful hoan—which will travel into every hole and cornner of the civilized world, and should immortalize the anthor, who is shrewdly suspected to be a Mr. Richard H. Locas, formerly reporton to the Courier and Enquirer, and how and voluntary introduction, that it connected with the Bun, and the Moon too. Mr. sheal, they come to the constitutes that po Locky, it is true, donies having made the dis-were at last reduced to three men, exclusive

them it must be Sir Jours Harmourar. So my we but Mr. Locke dops not deny the charge of hising written the description of the distoraties aforessid, and according to the cannons of Lyuck,
having failed to prove his timocence, he must be regarded as guilty.

The world has been housed before; but no

grave and the gay, the learned and the unlearned ed, at first swallowed the buit, and faithfully believed. Many leading journals joined in the shout of wonder, and fell on their knees before the newly discovered mary sneet. The his was so plausible!—so scientifically told—from such a respectable source—and so mach in accordance with former discoveries in the moon! -who could doub! Thousands yet believe is it, firmly, faithfully, and thousands will continue to do so.—What a pity it is that the world is not quite so credulous as it was fifty years a, go, that so many should already be picking holes in the joke, without waiting despatches from Sir John, either to confirm the news or destroy it.

The New York Herald, which charges Mr. Locke with having done the deed,' meets his queer denial as follows:—With what air of seiousness our friend Richard denies the sott in: penchment.' But how does he deny it? says we 'attribute' to him the astonishing di coveries made at the Cape, &c.' We did no such thing. We only said he did the writing the skeletons taken from scientific works with flesh-the bat. wings, and golden hair, and an nished by a gentleman lately from England who has seen some private letters detailing the actual discoveries (modest' they are in companion to the Sun's account) which Sir John H. Herschel had made.'

There is in our minds little doubt that Mr Locke had a finger in the pic. The words his denial is satisfactory on that head. He is however, right in keeping the secret to long a The longer it is kept the brighte will blaze the glory of the Sun, which has b of invention.

PERILOUS BALLOON ASCENSION. We learn from the Lynchburg Virginian, th Mr. Hebart returned to that place on Tuesday last, offer a most perilous flight through the up per regions. The balloon was cut from the cord at seven o'clock, and in less than an her he landed near Walker's church, in Prince Ed ward county-distant about 39 miles! We, say the paper, regret that Mr. Hobert has not been able to prepare a description of his dan gerous journey. We must, therefore, content ourselves for the present with stating a few of

the prominent particulars. In a very few minutes after the balloon led the earth it was lost to view by passing intecloud. Mr. Hobart informs us, that, after the time, he lost sight of the earth entirely. half past seven he took his last observation, when he was upwards of three miles from the earth About that period he saw two brilliant meteors one in the north, and the other in the westthe latter seeming to approach him, but disap unmonse height, he supposes not less than 20 one from the earth, from the effects pre duced upon his repiration and same of hear ing—finding it extremely difficult to breath and being entirely unable to hear. He attemp ted to operate on the safety valve, but from hi inability to hear, could not ascertain whether the gas escaped or not.

In this situation be every moment feared the balloon would burst, and that some of his bloo-vessels would be ruptured. He soon found, from the elevation of the lower part of the ballon that his apprehensions were in part realized. H beg n to descend with great velocity, and for tunntely landed on a favourable spot, his fall be ing broken by a pine sappling, on which he ighted. He was hurled from the car, however with considerable force, and was severely jame damaging some of his other instruments. Ha he descended in the woods, by which he wa nearly surrounded, he thinks his death would completely ruined.

Mr. Hobart, in estimating his great distant from the earth at 20,000 feet, argues from the effects upon his respiration and hearing, which were much more distressing than those descri ed by Æronatus at a height of 25,000 feet, h youd which no one was ever known to ascer

CAPTURE OF THE LAST NATIVE I HABITANTS OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND We have been favoured by a gentleman w turned from seeing a very interesting but me ancholy sight, the last of the unfortunate it hubitants of this island, the remainder of the few unhappy saveges who so long kept us in te and some little children, called piccaria One of the party, an old woman, spoke god good English, having profably learned it so years ago among the stock keepers. They is form us that they are the last of the tribe, we 500 strong, which was long decaded under the same of Big River tribe. They say, this is innumerable affrays with the white men. A

were killed; that they wandered all one were killed; that the purpose of joining the mong which a the capeting which is the capeting which is the capeting which it would be killed, and that rest; who, it appears the isled and the rest; who, it appears the isled and the rest; who, it appears the isled and the rest; who, it appears the it would indever the island in every direction, but it would in the n which he is distingted to the capeting would in the n which he is distingted. and led a miserable existence, feeling the to be the last natives in the whole and that the white men had rooted them I make my heart bleed to think it, but heart side of think it, but such overded to think it, but such overded to having killed a great many side and said they were very glad when yer takes. We had long believed the syrr nearly, if not quite extinct, and syrra slightest doubt of the truth of singlestory. To look on that fine, tall superstory. To look on that fine, tall sure that solemn looking savage, the last the filed mo with emotions which it is is vain to attempt to describe. See

Delivire 74, Com. Patterson, left Naples on the with the American Consul at Tripoli and a half feet by a they with the American Tripoli on the 30th July; a half feet by a great skill, of we appropriate the Tripoli on the 4th of August and solid. Two uprights the August and solid. Two uprights the August and solid. Milita on the 8th waiting the arrival of the John

merican squadron left Naples previous to the be, sub \$3,000 durate, the annual instalment habitify thick, conformably to the list Conarthe Cross of Naples has to pay to the United for the confication of merchandize by Murat, ing to the deerees of Berlin and Milan. [New York Paper.]

TOBACCO.

restorph at the time of its introduction, that see would be ruined by the use of tobacco. Like returns, the newly imported leaf maddened all strongst us. "The money spent in smoke, is un. a sysa writer of that day who foared there 100 houses in the trade of tobacco. James the or signature of the allay the extravagance in his serie "Conter-Blest to Tobacco." His majesty the best special control of the second secon sther were making sooty kitchens in their inat, roiling and infecting thorn with an unctu gef soct as bath been found in some great Tosters, that after their death were ope Cham. Ed. Journal.

fullwitnerian Clergy of South Carolina and Goor-

must the following resolution at their last meet-Embed sessimosely, That in the opinion of this

at Boltion Societies and the principles on which arfamed in the United States, are inconsistent set bost interests of the slavos, the rights of the the King. Th and the great principles of our political insti-

## VERMONT.

Indures, so far as received, sarack strong dlaksonism. Twenty six towns give Pal- Mortier. The refe Anti-Masonic candidate for Governor, gated through the stroke, Bradley (J) 2658; Puine (W) 422. Of sation. Gener Estimes, Bradley (J) 2659; Puine (W) 422. Of sation. Generally six towns included in the statement, King, set of the the grain Windham county, five in Wash-grain five in Bennington. In the town of largest the Whig candidate for the Legisla. al. Dowey, is elected by a majority of 101 it. In passing utra J. S. Robinson, (J.) - Jour. of Com. officers what h

INUNFORTUNATE APPLICATION. be Wood, who stands charged with the murfaman named Clarkson at New Orleans, althebad been admitted to bail in the sum \$200, applied lately to the Judge of the (hill but the court instead of lessening the Luiscat the applicant to gaol, to await his

## FOREIGN.

Knack Advertiser and N. Y. Advocate office V. Sept. 6, 1835—2 o'clock, P. M. S. Im the N. Bodford Mercury of Saturday.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Poland, Captain Anthony, shal Maison; by three balls by the Gan Market of Gan Market string, off Gay Head, by the pilot boat Hor. and Benetter M. Capt. Hursal, of Cattyhunk. Capt. An-in the army, names we we was the result of the capt. Anin, a passenger, who has arrived hero in the but files of Paris papers to the 30th of first believed at Havre to the 31st, containing later

size the following summary and extracts killed and w ting to an attempt upon the life of the King I to French, during the celebration of the anbearing of the Three Days,' on the 23th of

From Golignani's Messenger.
MEMPT UPON THE KING'S LIFE BY AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Pani, July 20.—It is with the deepest con-The above horrible event, that took place at beriew yesterday. After having passed a in the Boslevard to the farthest point at which is Maional Guards and the troops were drawn his Hajosty, accompanied by the Duke of Mans, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de smille, and a numerous and brilliant Staff, was strong along the same line to the Place Venrang along the same line to the Place Venman shere the troops were to file off before
in At twelve, at the moment when he had
wided the Boulevard du Temple, a little belie hat the troops were to file off before
in At twelve, at the moment when he had
wided the Boulevard du Temple, a little belie had the Treather platoon firing,
in heard. At first it was supposed to be a disman of fire works, but the falling and cries
the works, but the falling and cries
the works, but the falling and cries
the works but the falling and c

from which th

After the first tinued its route a of the King's life were wounded . Tara opposite, w tely afforded to st seen to proceed f the Boulevard du Parault. Esch c ed by a single wi diately surrounde rosted. The root structed is very s placed parallel to the Boulevard.

cross bar, placed rather lower than The charge w. five barrels had it substantial and n ken into custo ly the rooms of the mage, the propr of. ge. His room behind, and he h to the latter, to a the bursting of s the explosion, th His majesty head, the neck wounds he rushe ficers having re Girard slipping "Ah wretch! we moment at the l nto an adjoinin honded him. I conveyed to the terior, the Prefe

went to the hou found the remai ing, a straw bed a second perh orde:-The King, the leans, the Dak shal Mortier. wounded, were

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Marshall th ball; Gener Galignani died immed vounds. A member of

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