

their rosy cheeks and their brilliant eyes, then all the doctors, shoemakers and milliners in the city. Ladies, call and see your health preserver. Gentleman wait on the ladies. N. Y. Herald.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.
The subject of our relations with France, the Americans has the following article:
The Courier des Etats Unis of yesterday morning, in this language:
Within the last few days rumors of possibility of war between France and the United States have caused considerable speculation in merchandise and stocks. These rumors arise from a general opinion, that the next President will contain expressions which the French Government cannot put up with, rather than from any notice of the naval armaments going on at Toulon, or any nothing as to the intention of the President, must content ourselves with repeating our earnest wishes, that those ascribed to him are inaccurate.

VERMONT.
The Contest ended.—At the 631 ballot for Governor in the joint committee of the Vermont Legislature on Monday, the vote stood for Messrs. Bradley 63; Paine 40; Jemison 5. The 631 ballot, Mr. Brewster moved to adjourn the committee until Tuesday, but the motion was withdrawn at the request of Mr. Fitch, who moved that the committee be dissolved. The motion to dissolve prevailed; yeas 119, noes 100. So Mr. Jemison is likely to remain for some time yet in the gubernatorial chair.

We are informed by a gentleman from Marblehead that Thompson has left the house of Mr. Ware, with whom he and his family have been boarding in that town for several months past, and proceeded to Lynn, where he has a number of abolition friends. A few days since he was seen at the residence of Mr. Ware's house, for the purpose of holding a friendly conversation with Thompson. It is reported that they were very friendly, and being conversant with their designs were not unwilling, he ran through the back door, and held the lock of this way to the door, where he stayed till after dark. There is not a word of truth in the statement of some of the New-Englanders, that Mr. T. has sailed from that port for Liverpool. We understand, he has returned to this city.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.
Several statements have lately been put forth by the press, and in newspapers, purporting to exhibit the present state of our relations with France; but we have no reason to think they are all incorrect. The following is a summary of the matter.

Since the passage of the Indemnity Bill, with the clause requiring a satisfactory explanation, nothing has been done on the part of our government, except to approve Mr. Livingston's last letter to the French Minister. The President expressed his approval of that letter to Mr. Pageot, the French Charge des Affaires here, and further protested against the construction put upon the message by some of the members of the French Chamber. Mr. Pageot informed the government officially of this approval and disclaimed the President. Since that time, no communication has been received by Mr. Pageot, or by our government, of the course which France intends to pursue. The French Government has not yet indicated its satisfaction, or its dissatisfaction, with the explanation given by the President. It is understood that the President will offer no other explanation.

It is not true that a draft has been offered and rejected for any portion of the money.
It is conjectured that the President unless before Congress meets he receives an intimation of the refusal of France to pay the 25,000,000 francs, upon the explanation tendered through Mr. Pageot, will request Congress on this subject in terms of a decided character.

Wonderful invention.—India Rubber Boots.
Read if you want to be treated to a curiosity, go to Samuel Chase's Store, 23 Park street, opposite Holt's Hotel—walk up stairs, enter—look round, and say, "Mr. Chase, I want to see some of your wonders in the Chocouche line!" Mr. Chase will then show you very politely and very attentively some of the most curious articles—coats, pantaloons, gaiters, vests, caps, boots, shoes, pillows, cushions, collars, gloves, capes, aprons, suspenders, &c. all without a single stitch in them, and made of india rubber.

These extraordinary articles are partly the manufacture of Lynn, near Boston, where the invention of applying India Rubber to these purposes was first successfully attempted, and temporarily, however, with an equally successful attempt in Rhode Island.
It is utterly impossible to do justice to the beauty, simplicity, and neatness, of these articles of wearing apparel. The garments are perfectly water proof—the seams are cemented together—and they possess an elasticity equal to the original web itself. We play the soul of us the poor tailors, mantua makers, milliners and dress makers. Their calling is swept from the face of the earth, in less than five years. Diana of the Ephesians is gone. The Devil is now actually flying in a few years as utterly useless. Lydia Jennings will receive no more trouble from rebellious journeymen. Indian Rubber with a peculiar solvent, is found in quantities in tents, dresses, &c. together, which neither woman nor weather can take asunder. The India Rubber seems as indestructible as a marriage tie. It is as great an invention as any man ever invented matrimony.

In winter or rainy weather, some of the articles sold by Mr. Chase will be found useful for health and comfort. The shoes are boots, completely impervious to water, and equally comfortable to the wearer. We have no doubt but Mr. Chase will disarm the fiercest rage of consumption that makes such ravages among young and lovely females wearing thin shoes, open as the City Hotel is, wet or mud. His shoes are small, beautiful, neat, fit for the foot of Cinderella herself, and by the application of this Indian Rubber preparation, a lady may walk a whole rainy day, and the rain, mud, or splash of Broadway, will not be as dry as sun-dawn as if they were reclining all day on a Brussels foot-stool, by the clear, quiet, thoughtful, philosopher, Peach Orchard coal fire. Mr. Chase by his patriotic introduction of these novel and ordinary wearing materials, will succeed in preserving the health and beauty of our

to allow them to continue in a deplorable state of poverty and distress even in the land of plenty.
If among the qualities of a mob orator and a demagogue, a regard to truth were one, how would his resources of agitation be crippled and the stock in trade of sedition be diminished? The Irish agitator knows that it would be as difficult to keep up his turbulent influence over the passions of his ignorant hearers, without dealing largely in fiction, as it would be for the most ingenious engineer to keep up the moving power of steam without supplies of coal. Still there are certain bounds which even political lying ought not to transgress, because, by passing those bounds, falsehood may become so absurd and incredible as to cease to be of any use to the purposes of him who has been at the pains of inventing it. For instance, what purpose can it serve that the Irish agitator should so outrageously violate veracity as to say that in his late inflammatory and disgusting harangues in England and Scotland, he preached the doctrines of peace and conciliation? Just as well might the democratic Robespierre—the popular champion of the "hereditary bondsmen" of France—when chopping off heads by dozens, and covered with the blood sprinkled glory of patriotic "massacres," declare to the assembly sans culottes, dancing round the guillotine, that he was teaching the doctrines of mercy and humanity!

SPAIN.
LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Paris Papers to the 7th, with letters from our Correspondents, were received last night by express. The affairs of Spain continue to attract nearly the undivided attention of our Parisian Correspondents. The *Menteur* (copied from the second edition of the *Journal de Paris* of Tuesday night) contains a bulletin referring to Spanish intelligence, the phraseology of which has suggested the belief that M. Mendizabal and his system are about to pass under the favour and the protection of the King of the French and the Doctrinaires. It mentions that which we knew a week before, that on the 22d ult. a Courier from Madrid arrived in Barcelona with a despatch, announcing that the Queen was about to take into her consideration the representation addressed to her by the Juntas, and that this intelligence had been received with demonstrations of the liveliest joy. It adds, however, that some of the agitators, the most dreaded, were arrested (for having persisted in their agitation, we suppose)—that the Urban Militiamen had pronounced themselves energetically in favour of order, and that there was reason to hope that tranquillity would not again be interrupted.

In Valencia, also, (the bulletin states) a reaction in favour of order still more complete than that of Barcelona took place. The Captain-General had been recalled to his functions—the Junta of Government had ceased to exist. The Municipal body had resumed the reins of government. Twenty-five of the agitators, the most prominent, had been arrested, tried, and transported to the Philippine Islands. The populace, intimidated by these measures, had ceased to move. In another respect the bulletin is not so satisfactory for the friends of the Queen. Letters from Perpignan state that the communications between Barcelona, Figueras, and Gerona, had become extremely difficult. The diligences could no longer traverse those routes.—That from Barcelona to Perpignan they had been stopped and searched by the Carlists, who appeared inclined to quit the side of Figueras and approach to Rosas. On the other hand, a letter from St. Sebastian, dated the 2d instant, stated that a serious affair had taken place at Villacayo, in which the Carlists were beaten with considerable loss.

Notwithstanding these promising announcements of the official paper, the *Journal des Debats* of Wednesday contains an article which fills two and a half of its columns, demonstrating the strength, activity, and success of the Carlists, during the last three months. While Spain, says this article, abandons herself to anarchy—and a second civil war threatens to burst forth between the Liberals of divers shades of opinion, the war in Navarre continues with great advantages for the Pretender. After marked advantages for the Pretender. After marked advantages for the Pretender. After marked advantages for the Pretender.

ANAPOLIS GREENS.
MEET at your Parade Ground on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock, in Summer dress, with Arms and Accoutrements in complete order.
By order,
LOUIS C. GASSAWAY, O. S.
Nov. 12.

A BARGAIN.
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The patronage of the Department is worth from twelve to twenty thousand dollars more, annually, and that of the House as much more. Will editors with whom we exchange give this one or two insertions.
DUFF GREEN.
Nov. 5.

Patapsco Bank of Maryland.
Notice is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that the balance of fifteen dollars on each share of stock is required to be paid at the Banking House, in the following instalments, &c:
The third instalment of five dollars per share, on the 15th December next, of which due notice has been given.
The fourth instalment of five dollars per share on the 5th of February next.
The fifth and last instalment, of five dollars per share, on the 1st of April next.
Stockholders who pay their instalments before the periods above designated, will be allowed to participate in the profits of the Institution from the first day of the month, next ensuing the date of their respective payments.
By order of the President and Directors,
B. U. CAMPBELL, Cashier.
Nov. 5, 1835.—mtA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Philip Darnall, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.
FRANCIS D. DARNALL,
HENRY B. DARNALL,
RICH'D. B. DARNALL.
Oct. 15.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$20,000.
25 PRIZES OF \$1000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
CLASS No. 23, for 1835.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. November 14, 1835.
Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

SCHEME.
1 prize of \$20,000
1 prize of 5,000
1 prize of 3,000
1 prize of 2,000
1 prize of 1,858 1/2
25 prizes of 1,000
20 prizes of 500
20 prizes of 250
150 prizes of 100
126 prizes of 50
126 prizes of 40
126 prizes of 30
126 prizes of 20
126 prizes of 10
23436 prizes of 5
27,814 prizes amounting to \$353,218 1/2.
Tickets \$5—Halves 2.50—Qrs. 1.25 cts.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS No. 23, for 1835.
To be drawn at Baltimore on Monday, November 16, 1835.
Approved by William R. Stuart, Edward Hughes, and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.
Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 prize of \$10,000
1 prize of 2,500
1 prize of 1,500
1 prize of 1,224
60 prizes of 500
20 prizes of 150
20 prizes of 100
20 prizes of 50
50 prizes of 20
252 prizes of 8
1,410 prizes of 4
Tickets \$4 00, Shares in proportion.
Tickets and Shares for sale at
DUPUIS
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Church street, Annapolis)
Nov. 12.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on THURSDAY the 24th November, instant, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.
By order,
R. J. COWMAN, CLK.
Nov. 3.—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, in and to me directed, I will sell at Public Sale, for Cash, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November next, at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, the following property, to wit: one black, and one pair dun Horses, and Harness, levied and taken in execution as the property of John Smith, and will be sold to satisfy a judgment in said court against him in favour of Allen Paine, use of Edward Dubois. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.
R. WELCH, of Ben.
SHEP. A. A. County.
Oct. 29.

T. MURDOCH
RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis and the vicinity, that he has commenced the business of Cleaning Clothes from Grease, Paint, Dirt, &c. without any injury to the garments and surpasses any cleanser in the city.
Reference to—Mr. VICTOR SZYKSA, Mr. B. BREWER, Mr. WM. CAMDEN.
He can always be found at the Farmers Inn.
Oct. 23.

PROSPECTUS
Of the Congressional Globe.
THE success of the experiment we have made to furnish a succinct history of the proceedings of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of the Debates, induces the undersigned to persevere in their plan to extend and perfect it. They have resolved that the Congressional Globe shall not only embody the parliamentary annals of the country, but shall also furnish an Appendix, which will contain the finished speeches of the prominent speakers, on the most important subjects, written out by the members themselves, from the notes and printed sketches of the reporters.
The Congressional Globe, with an Index, will be published weekly, upon double royal paper, in octavo form, as heretofore, at One Dollar for the annum. It will be subscribed for separately. The appendix of finished speeches will, also, be published for One Dollar.
It is probable that the next session of Congress will continue nearly seven months; if so, the work will contain between four and five hundred pages, and will be the cheapest publication perhaps in the world.
The next session of Congress will probably be the most eventful one which has occurred for many years, and will certainly be replete with interest, and its course will have great influence in fixing the destiny of the Republic for years to come. Immediately preceding, as it does, the next Presidential election, and containing the leading minds of all the contending parties in the country, deep and abiding interest will attend the debates. The whole drama will be faithfully exhibited in the Congressional Globe and the Appendix.
We have already provided for our reporting corps, eminent ability and skill in one branch of Congress, and we expect to obtain an adequate reinforcement of capable persons in the other, by the time it meets, to fulfil our own wishes and the expectations of the Members. No pains or cost on our part will be spared to accomplish it. As the work will be continued regularly, and be made permanent, authentic, and therefore highly useful, all who take an interest in the political affairs of the country will do well to begin their subscription with the next session.
TERMS:
CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.—1 copy during the Session, \$1 00
do do 11 copies during the Session, 10 00
Appendix.—Same price.
The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.
Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any special paying Bank will be received.
No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the Session expires.
BLAIR & RIVES.
Oct. 23.

wounded who had arrived on the 29th at Onate, that three columns of the Queen's army and 16 Carlists battalions had fought for three days in the environs of Villacayo. Six battalions of the former were said to have been totally annihilated.

On the other hand, a person had just reached Bayonne from the neighbourhood of the field of battle, reported that on the 25th ult. the Carlists had been attacked near Villacayo, (Castile), by the united columns of Cordova, Espartaco, and Iriarte, amounting to 12,000 infantry, 200 horse, and 4 pieces of artillery. Don Carlos, Morera, Sarasa, and Sopelana, with 12 battalions of Navarre, Alava, and Guipuzcoa, defended themselves valiantly but, after resisting 4 hours, they were compelled to retreat, with the loss of 240 killed, 500 wounded, and 300 missing. The Christianos had 100 killed and 300 wounded. Don Carlos passed in the vicinity of Vittoria on the 29th, arrived at Zuniga, in Navarre, on the 30th. The Carlists in Bayonne contended that no such engagement had taken place, and that Don Carlos was then laying siege to Vittoria.

MADRID, Sept. 27.
Although confidence seems to be gradually returning, and several parts of the country have expressed their satisfaction with the present arrangements of the Government, as far as they have proceeded, I regret to say that the re-establishment of public order and a general good understanding is not yet wholly accomplished. Andalusia still continued obedient and suspicious, no doubt owing to the misapprehension and futile attempt to intimidate her into submission—an affront which Spaniards, least of all men, are likely to overlook.

We are assured that M. Mendizabal has instructed censors to allow the Journals almost absolute liberty to judge of the acts of the Government. News from Cadix was received at Madrid on the 27th. M. Mendizabal's letter to the Queen had been read on the 26th, in the theatre, and was answered by the public with Riego's Hymn, mingled with cries of "Elsabita II. for ever."
LONDON, Oct. 9.—Letters from Cadiz state that English merchandise, to the value of 2 millions has been landed from Gibraltar without paying duties, all the officers of the Customs having been sent for to Madrid, who left the Custom House completely shut up.
TURKEY.
Constantinople, Sept. 16.—Lord D. Sham had his audience of the Sultan on the 11th, and on being introduced made a very handsome speech expressive of his conviction of the unity of the interests of Turkey and Great Britain. He assured the Sultan that England would at all times be disposed to exert herself for the maintenance and prosperity of the Ottoman Empire. He also complimented him on the ameliorations which he saw with the greatest joy, as they most tend directly to the welfare of the State. The Sultan replied in suitable terms. He said that the brilliant fame of the Noble Earl had preceded him, so that he was already acquainted with Lord Durham before he had the pleasure of seeing him.

Lord Durham was also known to his august ally the Emperor of Russia, and he requested the Ambassador to be the bearer of his compliments to his Imperial Majesty. He was happy to send them through such a channel. He also assured the Noble Earl how deeply he felt he was of the inestimable friendship of England, which he should do every thing in his power to cement. These are necessarily very imperfect samples of their respective speeches, which were both of some length. Lord Durham's reception was most distinguished; and the Sultan extended his condescension even to the midshipmen, who were at the very end of his Lordship's flag.

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