

would have been satisfied with this—but she peremptorily refused. She was then implored to see the bridegroom, in order that if she had any valid reason for the extraordinary step she had taken she might state it to him for her own and her relations sake. She was inexorable. Last of all, she was asked to state to her relatives the causes which induced her to adopt so unheard of a course, and she declined to utter a word on the subject. In a short time thereafter the bridegroom quitted the country inexpressibly mortified as well as disappointed at what had occurred—He, if I mistake not, died within three years of the untoward event; and she, being disowned by her relatives, in consequence of the improper course she had pursued, was within the same period of time an inmate of a west-end work-house. There she continued for upwards of twelve months, when she was at the expense of the parish passed at her own request to Dublin of which place she was a native. She never so far as I have heard has up to this moment assigned any reason for her singular refusal at the altar. The thing must have been the effect of caprice, for which she has suffered and most probably is still suffering a most severe punishment. A more rapid descent from the highest to the lowest station of life, or one which has happened under more romantic circumstances, has perhaps seldom occurred."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, April 18, 1839.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.
The results of this election are fully detailed in the annexed extract from the Comm. Advertiser of Saturday afternoon. The Democrats have succeeded in electing the Mayor and a majority of the members of the Common Council.

THE ELECTION.
The annexed tables are probably as near correct as they can be made, until the official statements are made known by the inspectors. Varian's majority, it will be perceived, over Clark for mayor, is 1059. In 1838 Mr. Clark's majority was 124, over both opposing candidates. Mr. Clark then received 19,723 votes; this election he received 20,086 votes. Increase since last spring, 363.

Wards.	Whole No. of votes.	Clark.	Varian.	Feat.
1st,	1619	1146	470	3
2d,	1132	765	367	2
3d,	1743	1176	567	1
4th,	2342	1160	1182	
5th,	2592	1356	1236	3
6th,	2310	1094	1216	
7th,	4390	1773	1929	
8th,	4390	2129	2261	27
9th,	3271	1352	1919	
10th,	2882	1174	1708	
11th,	2262	633	1629	
12th,	910	330	580	
13th,	2387	992	1395	
14th,	2826	1320	1506	
15th,	1931	1319	591	2
16th,	2370	1121	1245	11
17th,	2674	1189	1485	
	41,380	20,086	21,145	49
			20,086	

Wards.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1st,	Pharm.	Halls.
2d,	Woodhall.	Deming.
3d,	Benson.	Potter.
4th,	Guion.	West.
5th,	Smith.	Anderson.
6th,	Ferris.	O'Neil.
7th,	Willis.	Conner.
8th,	Chamberlain.	Vandervoort.
9th,	Talman.	Campbell.
10th,	Purly.	Howe.
11th,	Hart.	Dodge.
12th,	Williams.	Jarvis.
13th,	Cook.	Timpson.
14th,	Nicholas.	Spader.
15th,	Laurence.	Graham.
16th,	Tieman.	Pollock.
17th,	Nash.	Lee.

The names in *Italics* are those of the whig members. Each ward consists of five whigs and twelve democrats. Democratic majority on joint ballot fourteen. Votes polled April, 1834, 34,969 " 1837, 35,019 " 1838, 39,347 " Nov'r. 1838, 39,793 " April, 1839, 41,280 Increase of votes since Nov'r. 1838, 1,597 " April, 1839, 1,093

PEACE BETWEEN MEXICO AND FRANCE.
The Louisiana of the 4th inst., says:—"Private letters from the most respectable houses in Mexico, announce in positive terms that the treaty of peace concluded by Admiral Baudin and the Mexican plenipotentiaries, has been ratified by the Mexican Government."

The citizens of Pensacola have tendered a public dinner to Capt. W. K. Lattimer, of the U. S. Navy, who has been stationed at the Navy Yard at that place for some years, in testimony of their regard for his character as an officer and a gentleman. Capt. L. is about to leave the station, at his own request, for the North.

NORTH CAROLINA SILVER.
A wagon from Davidson county brought to this place last week upwards of a ton weight of native silver ore, from the mine of Rowell A. King & Co.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

OLD IRONSIDES.

The Norfolk Beacon of Thursday says:—"This noble and favorite ship got underway from the anchorage of the Naval Hospital on Wednesday morning last, at about five o'clock, and notwithstanding the wind was easterly, and she drew nearly 24 feet water, and the tide had fallen about twelve inches off Seavell's Point shoals, she glided gallantly along with nearly all sail set to the breeze, and at 2 P. M. the pilot left her 10 miles at sea, wind from S S E. She would reach New York last night or this morning.

Since the above was written we have conversed with Mr. Hicks the pilot, who connected the Constitution to sea, who says he never saw a ship perform more handsomely, that the wind was ahead off Old Point, and the ship had to wear out of the cape—that the officers and men were in high spirits at the ease and rapidity with which they got to sea from the anchorage off the Naval Hospital. Mr. Hicks left the ship ten miles out at sea on Wednesday at one o'clock. He thinks the Constitution is a fast sailor, and says she works very easily.

It is the first time, we believe, that so heavy a ship as the Constitution passed directly from port to sea without a moment's delay in the Road."

THE FRENCH FRIGATE VELOCE.

This steamer left New York on the morning of the 7th March for France, two days and some hours before the sailing of the steam packet Liverpool, which left March 9th, at four o'clock P. M. It is probable that the frigate would arrive before the Liverpool;—and it may also be remarked that Congress had then adjourned, and she must have taken papers and letters giving the proceedings of Congress at its close, the debate bill, speeches, &c., relative to the Boundary Question; and if so, goes to confirm the impression that the Great Western was detained, or some deviation made in her voyage. It may also account for the discrepancies in the reports of the Liverpool having been seen or spoken—only one ship may have been mistaken for the other, particularly if the frigate had her spars rigged in, as she would have when becalmed, and going by steam. Captain Woodbury, of the Patriot, then on the Liverpool March 19, lat. 43 25, long. 31 15, not long 39, as some of the papers report.—*Phil. Tr. Books.*

PERILS OF THE SEA.

The schooner *Paris*, which left New York on the 29th ult. for Newbern, N. C. was run ashore on the 31st, about four miles from Hatteras, for the purpose of saving the lives of those on board. She had previously shipped a sea, which washed a sailor, (WILLIAM RIND, of New Jersey) overboard, broke the captain's leg, and bruised the mate and one of the men so severely that the former had to be carried below. The same sea stove both boats, carried away the main boom, stove the lee bulwarks, weather quarter, &c., leaving the vessel a complete wreck.

At this time the condition of all on board was indeed perilous—the vessel on a dangerous lee shore, almost unmanageable, with but one man of the whole crew left capable of duty. Remembering the old adage, that "while there is life there is hope" and trusting in the assisting mercy of an all ruling Providence, the passengers, after consulting the officers and crew, exerted themselves to run the vessel on shore as a last and desperate chance for escape. This was happily accomplished about half past eight o'clock at night, under the encouragement of the Captain and directions of the Mate, who, bruised and injured as they were, exerted themselves to the utmost of their power. At day break they found they were near Cape Hatteras, and soon afterwards all reached the land in safety.

The Albany Argus of Saturday says:—"We learn, with deep regret, that C. G. De WITT, Esquire, our late Charge to Guatemala, who has recently returned to this country, on his passage up the river yesterday, cut his throat on board the *Rochester*, a few miles below Newburg.—The act was done in his berth, and was not immediately discovered. He was taken ashore at Newburgh, under the charge of his son, with what hope of recovery we do not learn."

BURIED ALIVE.

A female who departed this transitory life a few days ago, in the department of the Orme, was duly conveyed, after the accustomed lapse of time, to her last home; but as the burial ground was at some distance, the funeral procession reached it just as night was closing in. As soon as the coffin was lowered into the grave, several groans were distinctly heard from the bottom of the abyss, and the bystanders, under the impression that a living being was about to be interred, insisted on opening the coffin. That operation having been carried into effect, it was ascertained that all apprehensions of a corpse was once more consigned to its "lowly bed," when the groans were distinctly repeated. The majority of the spectators fled in dismay; but an old soldier, who feared neither ghost nor devil, ultimately succeeded in rallying two or three of the most intrepid, with whom he descended into the grave, and there found a drunkard, who, it appears, had tumbled into the "yawning chasm," and fallen fast asleep. The living man was, without loss of time, restored to the upper regions, and the defunct to her rest in the earth.

DEAFNESS.

The vapour of acetous ether has been recently discovered by Kramer, a German artist, to be a most effectual remedy for a species of this distressing malady hitherto considered incurable. We perceive by the last number of

Dunlop's Medical Intelligencer that it has been recently employed by Dr. Bolton of this city with remarkable success.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The great question of the corn laws excluded almost every other topic, in both houses, throughout the week ending on the 16th of March.

GREAT BRITAIN.—National debt, £3,490,000,000. Yearly revenue, £22,000,000. Population, 25,000,000. Army in peace 90,519; in war, 373,370. Navy in time of peace 610 ships; in war, 1,056.

RUSSIA.—National debt, \$200,000,000. Yearly revenue \$2,000,000. Population 40,000,000. Army in peace 600,000 men; in war 1,100,000. Navy about 140 ships and fast increasing.

FRANCE.—National debt \$430,000,000. Yearly revenue \$2,700,000. Population 34,000,000. Army in peace 291,000 men; in war 320,000. Navy in peace, 329 ships; in war 354.

AUSTRIA.—National debt, \$206,000,000. Yearly revenue \$2,000,000. Population 34,500,000. Army in peace 217,401 men; in war 750,594. Navy 73 ships.

PRUSSIA.—National debt, \$114,840,140. Yearly revenue \$0,477,600,000. Population 15,000,000. Army in peace, 165,000 men; in war 523,419. Ships under 20.

TURKEY.—National debt, \$36,000,000. Yearly revenue \$1,200,000. Population, in Europe and Asia 21,000,000. Army in peace, 80,000; in war 200,000. Navy in peace, 60 ships; in war 160.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

London papers of the 7th and Falmouth of 10th of March have been received at Boston, by the British mail packet *Roseway*. No very full and satisfactory statement of the proceedings in Maine relative to the boundary, appears to have been published in the London papers. Nothing official had transpired. The Falmouth Express of the 9th contains the following article:—"Hostilities with the United States.—From intelligence received from North America, there appears to be a serious prospect, if the reports be well founded, of immediate hostilities with the United States, on the question of the North Western boundary of New Brunswick."

The Prince de Joinville had arrived at Brest from the Gulf of Mexico, where he was joined by his three brothers, and proceeded with them to Paris.

Contracts for Steamers to Halifax.—The Falmouth Express of the 9th ult. states that the contract for conveying H. M. mails from England to North America, has been taken by the "Mining Association" for seven years, at £55,000 per annum. The steamers are to start once a fortnight; but it appears that Falmouth is not to be the port from whence they are to sail.—This contract is to commence on the 1st of May.

The Halifax Recorder of the 6th inst. contains an extract of a letter, stating the arrangements which had been entered into. It says—Mr. Cunard is to receive £55,000 sterling per annum for the conveyance of the mail.—The boats are to be of 300 horse power and about 300 tons, and are to run twice a month to Halifax. In addition to the large boats that cross the Atlantic, he is to have boats of 150 horse power to convey the mails from Halifax to Boston, and from Picou to Quebec as long as the navigation continues open between the latter ports. To carry these arrangements into effect, seven or eight boats will be required. I understand Mr. Cunard intends to have them built in Scotland. They are to commence running on the 1st day of May, 1840. A great portion of passengers for the United States, and I should think all for Canada, would prefer this route.

By the Great Western.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.
The long looked for Great Western arrived early this morning. She departed from Bristol on her regular day, the 23d of March; and as will be seen by her journal in another column, had a very boisterous passage. Our London dates are to the evening of March 22d, Liverpool the same, and Bristol 23d inclusive.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The proceedings in Congress on the boundary question, with the memorandum agreed upon by Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, &c. &c. were received in London by the packet England, on the 20th of March. So far as we can judge from a hasty glance at the papers before us, the temporary adjustment of the dispute appears to have given general satisfaction, and even the most ultra of the American journals have manifested a degree of moderation on the subject which we hardly expected.

The Herald, it is true, recommends the immediate sending of 20,000 men and 10 sail of the line to the North American coast; and the Standard affirms that no diplomacy but that of cannon and bayonets can be relied on; but the Times—the thunder of the British press—discourses in a moderate and reasonable manner.

border democracy, and of Governor Fairfield, and likewise the motives which prompted his windy action. Not the least idea of a war is entertained.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The debate was brought to a close on the 18th, the motion being negatived by a vote of 392 to 195.

In the House of Lords the discussion arose upon a resolution moved by Earl Fitzwilliam, that the corn laws had failed to secure that steadiness of price which was essential to the best interests of the country. The resolution was supported by Lord Brougham and the Earl of Radnor, and opposed by the Dukes of Buckingham, Richmond, and Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Ripon and Lord Melbourne. It was negatived by a vote of 224 to 24.

In the course of the debate the Duke of Richmond solemnly declared, that if the corn laws were repealed he would sell his property, and depart with his capital and retainers to some happier land. And Lord Melbourne affirmed with great vehemence, that the proposition to abolish restrictions on commerce was the maddest and wildest that ever was conceived.

Lord Brougham gave notice, immediately after the vote was taken, that on the 15th he should move that the house go into committee, to consider what is expedient to be done with respect to the corn laws.

In the House of Lords on the 12th, the Earl of Ripon moved for some papers necessary to vindicate his administration of colonial affairs from misrepresentations published by Wm. L. Mackenzie; and the motion was assented to by Lord Normandy, who commented severely on the conduct of a gallant officer (Sir Francis Head), in publishing official documents—adding that he would take care to prevent the repetition of such a proceeding.

March 13.—The House of Lords did not sit. In the House of Commons, nothing but the debate on the corn laws.

March 14.—Corn laws in both houses.

March 15.—In the upper house Lord Brougham made the motion of which he had given notice, that the house go into committee and consider the act relating to the importation of foreign corn. Negatived, 61 to 7.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

In the House of Commons Sir S. CANNING inquired of the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether he had received any information from Washington with reference to the recent collision which was reported to have taken place upon the boundary between the State of Maine and our province of New Brunswick. He need not remark how important this subject was. He was desirous to know whether the noble lord had been informed of the course which the American government proposed to take in consequence of this transaction. He also wished to be informed whether there was any reasonable probability of the negotiations which had now been carrying on for eight years, for the settlement of this question of disputed territory, being brought to a satisfactory termination.

Lord PALMERSTON stated, in reply, that he had received but very imperfect information upon this subject from our minister at Washington. The circumstances to which the honourable gentleman referred were only known generally in that city, their details not having arrived. It was not yet, therefore, in his power to state what course the American government intended to pursue. He would be, however, fully justified in stating that the most friendly disposition towards this country prevailed in that quarter. (Hear.)

Sir S. CANNING—What is the date of the communication to which the noble lord refers? Lord PALMERSTON replied that he did not remember the exact date, but that the communication had reached him by a rapid conveyance (the Great Western). He could not say whether the result of the negotiations referred to by the honourable gentleman would be satisfactory or not; but this he could say, that both governments were animated by a most serious desire to obtain such a result. (Hear.)

After this corn laws again.

March 18.—Neither house sitting on Saturday the 16th.

March 21.—The Earl of Roden moved for a select committee to inquire into the state of Ireland since 1835, with respect to the commission of crime, supporting his motion in a speech of six columns, giving a most frightful picture of the enormities and outrages committed in that unhappy kingdom which he ascribed entirely to misgovernment.

Lord Normandy vindicated his administration in a speech of six columns.

The Duke of Wellington supported the motion at great length. Lord Melbourne opposed it, declaring in the course of his remarks that the Duke of Wellington's speech was one of the boldest he had ever heard, and that the motion was one of pure undoubted censure upon the government.

It was carried, 63 to 58—majority against ministers five.

In the House of Commons this day, Mr. O'Connell, seeing the right honourable gentleman, the under secretary for the Colonial Department in his place, would repeat the question he had asked the other evening, whether

the capital executions in Canada were about to cease?

Mr. Labouchere said he was happy to inform the house that communications had been received from Sir John Colborne and Sir G. Arthur, in which those gallant officers stated that they did not imagine any farther capital executions would be necessary.

STEAM CONVEYANCE TO AMERICA.

We are extremely happy to learn, that Majesty's government have entered into a contract for conveying the mails by large and powerful steam vessels from Liverpool to Halifax, and thence by branch steamers to Boston, and in the summer to Quebec. The mercantile interests, not only in the North American colonies, but also in the United States, will be gratified to learn, that instead of a monthly communication as formerly, steamers will now be despatched on the 1st and 15th of each month. The enterprising contractor has engaged with three able and scientific builders, Messrs. Wood, at Port Glasgow, to build three ships of 1000 tons each, in which Robt. Napier, Esq. is to place engines of 400 horse power. From the past success of Messrs. Wood and Napier, we doubt not, when their vessels are on their station in April, 1840, they will be quite unrivalled; and moreover that the cute observation of "Sam Slick," that "the route via Halifax is the shortest way to New York," will be verified by demonstration.—*Glasgow Courier.*

FRANCE.

The elections having resulted unfavorably to the cabinet, the ministers again tendered their resignation on the 8th, and it was accepted.—Marshal Soult was then sent for by the King, and subsequently M. Thiers was also called in. Negotiations for the formation of a new cabinet were in progress until the 20th. On that day the new ministers presented to the King an outline of the policy on which they would come in, as follows:—

1st. That France should declare war against Don Carlos. 2d. That France should declare to Austria that she would not allow of a marriage between an Austrian prince and the young Queen Isabella, as had been proposed by Prince Metternich. 3d. That the affairs of Belgium must be considered as settled. 4th. That the war with Mexico should be persevered in.

5th. That the conversion of the five per cent. rents should be adopted. 6th. That certain concessions should be made to the growers of beet-root sugar. 7th. That the question of electoral reform should be adjourned. 8th. That the laws of September should be revised; and 9th, and principally, that the *presidence* *reelle* should be insisted on, or in other words, that except on very state occasions, the King should not preside at the council of ministers.

To these conditions the King refused his assent, declaring that, if necessary, he would rather submit to be deposed than accede to the terms insisted on; but the latest postscript from Paris says that he afterwards withdrew his refusal, and expressed his willingness to accede to the conditions.

The constitution of the new ministry had not been officially announced; but it is given as follows by the London papers:—

- Maria Sully, War and President.
- Thiers, Foreign Affairs.
- Passy, Interior.
- Humann, Finance.
- Dupin, Justice and Religion.
- Deverre, Marine.
- Dufaure, Commerce.
- Sauzet, Public Works.
- Villennin, Public Instruction.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The following is from the Brighton Gazette. We do not by any means vouch for its accuracy, the Brighton Gazette being the most violent of all the anti ministerial papers, on Canadian affairs. The statement is very improbable.

We hear—and believe—incredible as the statement may appear—that the government has assured Judge Bedford, the father of the 97 resolutions, who was raised to the bench by Sir John Colborne, and who was suspended by Sir John Colborne, that he and his two French brethren shall be restored to the bench! that they do not intend to confirm the suggestion; that matters must remain quiet just now; but that when the new system (whatever it be) shall be set going for Lower Canada, the three suspended judges shall be again exalted to the bench! although to make such an intention public at this moment might embarrass the ministry.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

London, March 21.—A good deal of anxiety prevails amongst the leading parties connected with the commerce of the United States and our North American colonies, in consequence of the unpleasant accounts respecting the disputed territory. People of the first information have to-day openly expressed their opinion that disrepute, for such it is, however the ministerial scribbles may gloss the matter, is pregnant with incalculable mischief, not only to our own settlements, but as regards our relations with the U. States, the Government of which does not appear to have the power to restrain the borders of reckless vagrants that infest the border frontiers of the self-styled land of liberty. It is maintained that our Government alone are to be blamed for the unpleasant political aspects which have for some time threatened our supremacy from the other side of the Atlantic; with a crippled navy it is not to be expected that the despots of the world, whether monarchical or republican, would respect British dictation.—*Morning Post.*

From the *Bristol Mirror* of March 23.

The Great Western.—This unrivalled ship will sail from Kingroad this day, between nine and three o'clock. She takes out 105 passengers, and a quantity of goods, consisting of silks, printed cottons, worsted stuffs, hardware, and a large stock of jewelry. Among the pas-

sengers are Mr. Kay, a government messenger, with despatches; Lord Frederick Paulet, Lieut. Col. Oldfield, and Capt. John Forbes. Judge Haliburton, alias "Sam Slick," the Clockmaker, is also a passenger, who is going home to Nova Scotia.

The government are on the point of sending out an expedition to the Antarctic Circle, for the purpose of making magnetic observations in the southern hemisphere. The ships to be employed on this service are the *Erebus* and *Terra*; and the charge of the expedition is entrusted to that talented officer Capt. James Ross. The other ship will be commanded by Commander F. R. M. Crozier.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Deputies, after 14 days of debate, agreed to accept the treaty as proposed by the London Conference, by a vote of 58 to 42. The assent of the Senate was confidently expected. The decision of the Chamber caused no excitement out of doors. The dispute between Belgium and Holland may be looked upon as settled.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Sunday morning last, in the 68th year of his age, NICOLAS BREWER, Esq.

From the 68th year of his age, it was the early career of another of the most active, firm, steady and undeviating politicians of this State, and of this age. A man who, as an opponent, was always a MAN, open, undisguised, straight forward, and high minded. As a friend, no man was ever more ardent, whole-hearted and sincere.

For several years, and until attacked by the disease which finally carried him off, Mr. Brewer represented this City in the House of Delegates, of which he was one of the most useful and influential members. He seldom spoke in the House; when he did, his speech was always brief, to the purpose—and never failed to command attention. It may be truly said, that a delegate more devoted to the interests of his constituents has never represented any people. Twice or thrice at earlier periods of his life he served as Elector of the Senate of this State—a station usually appropriated to the most popular man in each community.

As a next door neighbour and most intimate friend—as an associate for the third of a century in every political struggle—in peace and in war—through good and through evil report—in prosperity and in adversity—sickness and health—we have known and can truly testify of Nicholas Brewer, as a high-minded, public-spirited, patriotic, amiable man—a man of irrefragable integrity in public as in private life." [Md. Repub.]

FOUND in the Court Room a PAIR OF SPECTACLES, with the Case.

The owner can get them by applying at the Post Office, and paying the cost of this advertisement. April 18.

FARM FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, passed on the second day of February last, in a cause wherein Ellen Gardner and others, are complainants, and Mary Ann Clarke and others, are defendants, the subscriber will, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of April next, at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock M. expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder, all that parcel of Land, being a part of a tract called *Abington*, and part of a tract called *Chance*, containing about

183 1-4 ACRES.

lying in Anne-Arundel county, about nine miles from Annapolis, and on the public road to Baltimore, near Bicknell's Meeting House, which was the estate formerly held by Francis Macaulay, deceased.

This land lies about 3 1/2 miles from the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road. It adjoins the lands of Mr. Call, Samuel Jones' heirs, Mr. Hopkins and Mrs. Macdonald. There are on the premises a Frame Dwelling, an Orchard, &c. About seventy acres of the land are arable, the remainder is in Wood and valuable Timber of Chesnut, &c.

The Terms of Sale are—One third of the purchase money payable on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof one-third one year thereafter, and the balance two years after the day of sale; the whole purchase money to be secured by bond, with sureties to be approved by the subscriber, and to bear interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorised to convey the property to the purchaser clear of all the claim of the parties, and those claiming under them.

A. RANDALL, Trustee.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company.

April 6th, 1839.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a payment of Five Dollars on each share subscribed is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company, on or before the 1st day of July next, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of August, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of September, and a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of October, and a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of November next.

By order,
N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

April 11.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that a general meeting of the Company will be held on Friday the 12th inst. at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of their consideration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the firm of DUBOIS & CO. is dissolved after the next. Persons indebted to please call and settle their further indulgence will be within me: floated date.

April 11.

DANCING ACADEMY.

W. S. GEORGE very and vicinity, that he intends opening and conducting an Academy in Salisbury, on or about the 28th of March.

AN ELECTION.

WILL be held at Baltimore on Monday the 25th inst. for the purpose of electing seven managers of the Maryland Insurance Company, organized at the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter of said company. The all other persons friendly to the project are requested to attend. It will open at 8 o'clock, A. M.

March 28.

TRUSTEES OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.