

# Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.  
Thursday, May 2, 1839.

At a meeting of the Corporation held on Friday evening last, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be printed for the information of the citizens.

Whereas, application has been made to this Corporation by the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company, for permission to locate its road through such of the streets of this City as may be hereafter determined on, and to use its locomotives over such road: And whereas, it may be deemed expedient to grant the permission—

Therefore Resolved, That the said Company be and it is hereby authorized, to locate its road through any of the public streets, and to use its locomotives over such road.

Resolved, That Messrs. Pinkney, Johnson and Bryant be a committee to obtain information in relation to the use of locomotives through other towns.

Resolved, That the first of the foregoing resolutions be considered at the meeting of the Corporation on the third Monday of May next, and that it be published in both the newspapers of the City, and in hand bills, for the information of the citizens.

By order,

GABRIEL H. DUVAL,  
Clerk Corporation.

April 25, 1839.

From the National Intelligencer.

## ROBBERY AT THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.

Our attention was painfully attracted by reading in the Globe of Wednesday afternoon the following:

"We understand that Mr. Orme, a teller in the Bank of the Metropolis, took fifty thousand dollars from the bank. The suspicions of the Cashier being awakened by appearances, he charged the money, and, discovering the deficit, pointed to the teller, who confessed every thing, and pointed to the person who had it in possession, Mr. Goodrich, a clerk in one of the Departments. Mr. G. was arrested and the money recaptured."

The circumstances of this robbery, which was the general and almost exclusive subject of conversation in this city during last Wednesday, were, as far as we have been enabled to collect them from the most authentic sources to which we had access, as follows:

Mr. DEXTER G. ORME, a teller in the Bank of the Metropolis, very respectably connected, and inheriting a handsome patrimony, having not been in attendance at the bank at the usual hour last Tuesday morning, and from his conduct on the previous day in absenting himself for some time from the counter, and appearing during the morning to be slightly inebriated, suspicion was excited in the mind of Mr. George Thomas, the cashier, that all was not right, and his teller's account being compared with the cash on hand, it was quickly discovered that there was a deficit of not less than fifty thousand dollars. Immediately on this discovery being made, it was communicated by the Cashier to General Van Ness, the President of the bank, and the Directors. The former, though indisposed, went to the house of Mr. Orme (who was said to be sick in bed) and obtained an interview, in which, after stating to Mr. Orme the deficit in his cash, the President used every argument he could think of to induce Mr. Orme to account for the deficit, and to say what had become of the money. But all in vain, Mr. Orme persisted in denying what had become of it.

After this interview, Mr. Orme accompanied General Van Ness to the bank, and was again closely interrogated by the President and some of the Directors, when he still persisted in denying all knowledge of the deficit, and of the way in which the money had been disposed of, until the Marshal of the District of Columbia being introduced, and process having been served for the amount of the deficit, the defaulting clerk made a confession that he had taken the fifty thousand dollars and given it to Mr. A. W. Goodrich, a clerk in the War Department. This confession was made rather late on Tuesday evening. It was then thought advisable to arrest Mr. Goodrich, and he was soon afterwards discovered by the Deputy Marshal at a Refectory, and conducted to the Directors' room, where, in the presence of Mr. Orme, on being told by Gen. Van Ness that he had the 50,000 given to him by Mr. Orme, and the latter having confirmed this statement, he (Goodrich) admitted that he had the money, and taking a large roll of bank notes out of his pocket, gave them up, saying, "There is the money." Having obtained the money, it was counted by the Cashier, who found that it amounted to the sum of \$49,800—two hundred dollars only being deficient. After some little conversation between the President of the Bank and Mr. Orme and Mr. Goodrich, in order to obtain the \$200 still deficient, the President agreed, at the request of Mr. Goodrich, that the bank would dismiss all further proceedings for the recovery of the money, and Mr. Orme and Mr. Goodrich were allowed to depart.

On Wednesday, however, about noon, an affidavit having been made before Justice Thompson, warrants were issued in the name of the United States against Dennis G. Orme and A. W. Goodrich, charging the former with feloniously taking and carrying away the sum of \$50,000, the property of the Bank of the Metropolis, and the latter with receiving that sum of money, knowing it to have been stolen. Both warrants were placed in the hands of B. Robertson, who, in a short time, arrested Goodrich; Dennis G. Orme could not be found

After a long and patient investigation of the charge against A. W. Goodrich, in the presence of the President of the Bank and the Cashier, who were witnesses for the United States, (the District Attorney being also present, and Mr. J. H. Bradley, being also counsel for Mr. A. W. Goodrich,) the magistrate required the accused to give bail in the sum of \$2,000 for his appearance at the next Criminal Court for the county of Washington; which bail having been given at 10 o'clock at night, Mr. Goodrich was discharged after being under examination about five hours.

It is only just to add, that Mr. Goodrich, in his defence, denied that he had received or obtained the money with any criminal intention; that finding Orme in a frolic, and crazy, as he could be proved to be, when under the influence of liquor, he had merely kept the money until Orme got out of his frolic; and that he was prevented from returning the money to the bank (which he sincerely regretted), through the fear that he might do Orme some injury with his employers, and in the hope that he would speedily get right again. Goodrich also said that he had searched for Orme during the day in his usual haunts, but could not find him.

Two or three witnesses were called, who testified that Mr. Dennis G. Orme, when intoxicated, was "almost crazy," and excited in a most unusual and extraordinary manner. One of them swore she saw him on Monday night, somewhat intoxicated, with a large roll of bank notes carelessly in his hat, and acting very strangely at the time.

Since writing the preceding notice, (which we have detailed more than usual, as well to gratify intense public curiosity as to correct erroneous representations of the case,) we understand from good authority that Mr. Dennis G. Orme intends to surrender to the civil power, and give bail for his appearance to answer the charge against him.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

## THE NEW INDIAN EMPIRE.

Probably no event has occurred in the progress of our country, since the establishment of the Federal Government, more interesting in itself, or fraught with more important consequences, than the settlement of the native tribes beyond the western limits of the Union. There are now in the territory set apart by Congress for their permanent residence, about 95,000 Indians belonging to 22 separate tribes, and speaking as many different languages. About 20,000 of the whole number belong to tribes native to the soil. But the estimate does not include the wild Indians of the prairie or the mountains, or those residing north of the Missouri, or around the sources of the Mississippi, as all of these are without the limits of the Territory.

The average breadth of the Territory is something over 200 miles, and its length about 600. It contains an area of about eighty millions of acres of the public land, and is healthy, well watered, sufficiently timbered, and a great deal of it remarkably fertile, and is well adapted for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Lead ore, iron ore, coal, and salt springs have been discovered in it. And it is said that all who reside there, are well pleased with their situation.

Some few of these, the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Cherokees, have, to some extent, written laws for the internal government of their respective tribes. The Delaware are about imitating their example. With these exceptions, the whole of these 95,000 Indians divided into upwards of 20 tribes, who speak different languages, and many of whom entertain for each other mutual hereditary animosities, have for their government no international law. It is manifestly both the duty and the policy of our Government to provide against the consequences of this critical state of things. And it was with that view that the Senate once passed a bill for a Territorial Government, to be framed by a convention of the tribes themselves, requiring only that the Superintendent or Governor should be appointed by the President and Senate, and that the laws should be approved by the President, and providing for the appointment by the Indians of one Indian delegate to Congress. We trust the subject will be resumed and successfully prosecuted at the next session of Congress.

## A RELIC OF ANTIQUITY.

Mr. R. S. Prescott, of this city, in ploughing the field, in what is called the Yorkshire Quarter, a few rods from the Derby Turnpike, a few days since, turned up from a deep furrow, an ancient silver coin, of about the size of a half dollar, which on being cleaned, was found to be in good preservation. It is covered with Hebrew characters, (as we are informed, not having seen it,) and bears the date of 1197—consequently must have been coined upwards of 640 years ago. It is a mystery how it came there, as the land is in a suburb of the town, was never built upon, and for many years was not cultivated. We hope some learned antiquarian will give us a correct description of it. [New Haven Herald.]

Reported for the N. Y. Daily Express.

## EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL CASE.

Mr. Coroner Wheeler, was yesterday called at No. 539 Houston street, to view the body of a young mechanic named James Risher, aged 18 years, who died suddenly yesterday morning.

It appeared, from the testimony adduced on the examination, that the deceased had been for some two years past complaining of a pain in his ear; that he had therefrom frequent discharges, supposed to be occasioned by what is termed a "gathering in the head."

For the last three months, he had been able to attend to his business, with the interruption of about three weeks, during which time he had

a slight attack of the old complaint. He however recovered, and continued in his usual health till Tuesday last week, when he was so severely attacked by pain in his ear, as to be obliged to keep his room. Dr. Hoyt was called in, who on examination, ascertained that a polypus had formed within his ear, and he advised the young man to apply to the Infirmary, and have it removed. This, the patient did not however do, but sent for Dr. Blackeman, who on Sunday last performed an operation, and removed the polypus. The operation caused much pain at the time, but afforded eventual relief, and he was supposed to be fast recovering.

Excepting some occasional returns of the pains, he grew better, till four o'clock yesterday morning when his mother was awakened by him who told that the pain had fallen with great violence into the back part of his head. She bathed his head with volatiles, and as he became easier, she left him. In about half an hour she returned, and found him dying. Doctors Post, Blackman, and F. A. Caldwell, made a post mortem examination of the body, and found, on examining the skull, that an abscess of immense size had formed in the brain, which occupied almost the entire of the middle left lobe, and being in size fully equal to a hen's egg, and which had even perforated the bone of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

## MORUS MULTICAULIS.

There are four *hebbics* in Agriculture.—Baden Corn in Illinois, Sugar Beets in France, Rohon Potatoes in Massachusetts, and Morus Multicaulis every where.—[Newark Daily Ad.]

This mania occasionally gives rise to amusing mistakes:

An unfortunate gentleman of this city lately purchased some young plum and cherry trees which were placed in his office for a few hours. He was nearly driven to distraction by every visiter exclaiming on his entrance "What! Morus Multicaulis!"—and "What! the Mulberry fever!" His previous habits had placed him above all suspicion of insanity, and he is now regarded with universal distrust.

On this subject, the Memphis Enquirer contains the following curious correction:—"In our last number, the reader must have noticed a singular mistake. For *mutatis mutandis* we were made to say, *morus multicaulis!*"—N. Y. Amer.

From the Charleston Courier, April 22.

## BRILLIANT METEOR.

On Saturday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, while walking along East Bay street, our attention was arrested by an extraordinary flash of light, as brilliant and intense as the most vivid lightning, casting a broad but momentary illumination over the scene. We were at first, too much startled and dazzled to detect the cause of the brilliant phenomenon, but on turning round we saw a luminous streak of serpentine form, athwart the North Eastern part of the heavens, some thirty feet in length, and five or six inches in width, fading from the view, and changing from a bright flame-like colour to a dull yellow, and assuming the form of a crescent before its entire disappearance. Not facing the proper direction, we did not see the Meteor as it shot through the firmament, but from its volume of light it must have been of immense size. The streak of light was visible for at least a minute.

## A DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.

A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, writes from Sullivan County, New York, under date of the 22d:—"On Saturday morning, at half past 8 o'clock, Mr. Robert M. Smiley, being insane, made an attempt to murder his wife and child with a bush hook. He was prevented from injuring them by his youngest sister, being present and holding him back by his coat, until his wife made her escape with the babe, about eight weeks old. He then turned upon his sister, and cut off one of her arms, and inflicted several wounds upon her head, which resulted in her death in less than 24 hours after they were inflicted. This affair is the more to be regretted, because of the former good reputation of Mr. Smiley, and those with whom he stands connected."

## FATAL RENCONTRE.

The Natchitoches Herald says:—"A fatal rencontre occurred near Clonticville a few days since between Breville Perot, and a working man named Sam. The latter in a vaunting manner drew a pistol and challenged any person who would fight with him. Perot accepted it and advanced within about three paces of the other, pistol in hand. They fired together, Perot was shot through the heart; dying instantly. The other received the ball in his abdomen, of which wound he survived only a few days."

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The committee on the Judiciary in the N. Y. Assembly, have reported against the petitions asking for the passage of a law abolishing capital punishment in all cases. They say:—"The conclusion, so far as human reason can fathom and discern the correspondence of motive to action, is, to your committee inevitable, that any relaxation of the existing penalty of death for murder, (supposedly, would be but a disguised premium for its more frequent occurrence."—*Jour. Com.*

## AN EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.

The New York Gazette mentions the death of a young man named George Washington, at the Broadway House, on Tuesday evening, under the following circumstances:—"Mr. Martin, the proprietor, had recently closed the billiard room, and had removed the gas pipes to a lower room, adjoining the bar room, intending to have them put up there. While they were lying there on the floor the deceased

took up one of the pipes, and observing some obstruction in it, he applied his mouth to the end with the hope of blowing it out, but no sooner had he done so, than an explosion ensued as loud as the report of a musket; a blue flame issued from the pipe, which marked the door, and the room was instantly filled with a dense smoke. On entering the room, the deceased was found lying on the floor, the blood gushing in streams from his mouth and nostrils. The accident was at first attributed to spontaneous combustion, but as the deceased was a temperate young man, this idea was abandoned. Medical assistance was promptly procured, but the deceased only survived a few hours, suffering the most intense agony. When it is considered that the gas pipe was entirely disconnected with any metre, the manner of this death may be considered truly extraordinary.

## FROM FLORIDA.

A letter to the editor of the Savannah Georgian, dated Gary's Ferry, E. F. April 20, notices the arrival of Gen. Macox at that place, and says he is empowered to treat with the Indians, allowing them to remain in the territory within prescribed limits. The letter adds:—"As soon as they become aware of this, it is thought that the war will be at an end. They are rather tired of it. They have been prevented from making their crops of corn, and their ammunition is nearly exhausted."

General Macomb was expected to leave the Ferry shortly for Fort King, more in the interior of the Indian country. Five companies of the 2d Dragoons were to leave ere long for the North; Head Quarters, Baltimore. All of the 4th Artillery, save one company, Capt. Harvey Brown's, have left for the North.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial.

## AUBURN, April 22d, 1839.

You will have seen by the papers of this place, that we are full of excitement in relation to the prison. Lynde, it is said, has sent in his resignation, to take effect on the first of June. This I believe to be the case, but nothing will satisfy the public but his immediate removal from the prison. S. B. Dennis and Joseph L. Richardson, two of the inspectors, have resigned their offices, and the opinion is that Mr. Hoskins will immediately do so. Galen O. Weed, one of the keepers, was on Thursday bound over on the charge of assault and battery committed on a convict. You will recollect that he was previously under bonds on a charge of perjury—he will be tried in May.

## A PERVERSE WAGONER.

Joseph Pickens, of Middleboro, Mass. was ordered on Saturday last, by the United States District Court, sitting at Boston, to pay \$5, and costs amounting to \$100, for obstructing the transportation of the mail. It was proved that he was driving a loaded ox team in the road leading from New Bedford to Boston, when the mail stage overtook him, and asked him to turn out, which he would not do, saying the road was his and he would keep it! Finally, the stage passengers had to get out and hold him while the driver got the stage by his team.

In excavating the bank of the Potomac on the Virginia shore, opposite this place, for one of the abutments of the Dam for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at the depth of about 20 feet, we understand a rock was found that had been drilled and evidently filled with powder, as if intended to be blasted. How long since this must have been done, will never be known.—*Cumberland Citizen.*

## A SHOCKING MURDER.

Mrs. Keziah Simmons, of Wood county, Ohio, murdered her husband by severing his head from his shoulders by a single blow of an axe. She was displeased with him for having removed from Knox county.

## MILK AND WATER.

Those who wish to know to what extent they are imposed upon by their milk-men, can learn by adopting the following suggestions by a correspondent of the Boston Times:—"Take a tumbler—across it lay two small sticks, as large as a quill—on these sticks place a tumbler say two-thirds full of milk. This is tumbler above tumbler—the lower one being empty and the upper full, or nearly full. This done, take a piece of linen or cotton, one and a half inches wide, sufficiently long to reach from near the bottom of the inside of the upper tumbler, in which is the milk, to an inch or two below it on the outside, letting the end hang into the lower tumbler. This forms a perfect siphon. All the water in the milk will run off into the lower tumbler. It will look white, to be sure, from having run through the milk, but it will be water—pure water!"

## EXTRAORDINARY COWS.

Great efforts are made in some sections of the country to improve the breed of horned cattle and horses, but too little attention is paid to prime milk cows. Why a farmer or any other person should be willing to keep an unproductive animal, when a far more productive one would cost no more for its support, is a wretched specimen of political economy. The value of a piece of ground is in proportion to its products, and the actual worth of a cow is predicated upon the quantity and goodness of the milk she yields. Therefore it is the worst folly to feed a poor animal at the same expense required to support a good cow. The original outlay may be more, but in the end the increased yield will greatly augment the owners profits. Mr. Colman's Second Report mentions some superior cows in Berkshire, some of which probably can be equalled in Hampshire. Mr. S. D. Colt of Pittsfield has a cow whose milk yielded 193 pounds of butter in 148 days.—Mr. Merrill has one which gives 30 days quarts

daily.—Mr. Penn of Stockbridge has a cow 7 years old, which has produced in one week 17 lbs. 9 oz butter, besides milk and cream and in the family. Wm. Dewey of Alford has a cow which has produced for some time 14 lbs. of butter a week. Mr. Stephen Willard of Stockbridge has a cow which produced in 231 successive days, 331 lbs. of butter. Mr. Ashton of Ashfield, owns a cow whose product for less than 8 months last year, was 303 pounds of butter. None of these animals had extra feeding.—*Northampton (Mass.) Courier.*

From the New Orleans Courier, April 19.

## LATEST FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to a merchant of this city for the following interesting particulars of Mexican news brought by the U. S. brig Consort, from Vera Cruz.

On the 6th April, a fire broke out in the Custom House at Vera Cruz, which was consumed, with more than 1000 packages of valuable goods, also other houses adjacent.

It appears that the French squadron had not sailed, as it was by the aid of the French sailors and engines that the fire at Vera Cruz was finally conquered.

Gen. Mexia was on the 7th of April within 15 miles of Vera Cruz, at the head of from 1000 to 1500 men. It was believed in Vera Cruz that the Mexican garrison would join him, and that the city would soon be in his possession.

Another account says that the greatest consternation prevailed at Vera Cruz among the inhabitants and merchants, who feared the loss would be put under contribution.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, April 22.

## IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ.

The arrival at the Balize of the U. S. brig Consort, has brought advices from Vera Cruz as late as the 10th inst. the day of her sailing. By letters received by her, we learn that a fire broke out in the Custom House of Vera Cruz on the 6th inst. by which merchandise valued at a million of dollars was destroyed. Among the property consumed, was one thousand packages of goods belonging chiefly to German and English merchants. Admiral Baudin sent a detachment of sailors to the succour of the inhabitants, and it was chiefly by the aid thus furnished that the flames were at last extinguished.

The castle of San Juan de Ulloa was delivered up by the French to the Mexican authorities on the 9th inst. An express reached Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. bringing intelligence that Gen. Mexia, with 1000 men, was marching on the city, on his way from Tuzpan, and had reached within the distance of 15 miles. Great consternation prevailed among the inhabitants, who supposed that the garrison would join the invaders, and their city thus fall into the possession of an enemy. In the following letter, addressed to the Collector of this port, very interesting particulars are stated.

Consulate of the U. S. of America,

Vera Cruz, 8th April, 1839.

Sir,—I have the honour to communicate the gratifying intelligence that the castle of San Juan de Ulloa at this place, and which for some months has been in possession of the French, was yesterday restored to the Mexicans.

The troops of Vice Admiral Baudin, commanding the naval force of the French for the Gulf of Mexico, evacuated this fortress at an early hour yesterday morning, when the government troops under command of Gen. Herrera, resumed possession, under a display of the national flag, and the discharge of artillery, and in which the public and private armed vessels of all nations in port, (save the French) united in salutes of gratification.

The French commander has withdrawn his frigate the *Neirade*, with a part of his fleet, to "Green Island," a short distance without the harbour, and where for the present they are at anchor. The remainder of his naval force, for the most part, still attends to the coasting of the course of a few days, and also that her Britannic Majesty's force is like wise soon to depart for the north.

An Express, it is said, arrived here this morning from the capital, by which it is stated that General Mexia, at the head of a force of 1000 men, more or less, left Tuzpan on the 22nd inst. with the intention of making a descent upon this town, and is now hourly expected to show himself.

Should the report prove true, I have no courage enough to attack the town, I have no hesitation in saying that he will meet with a warm reception. The troops so far as I have seen, appear in good condition, and commanded by gallant and experienced officers, and who I have the best reason to believe, will make good their defence, and faithfully discharge their duty to themselves and country.

Among the many calamities that seem of late to have befallen this city, I have to notice this time the configuration of the Custom House, a fine and spacious building, with all its contents.—It took fire by some unknown cause in the course of last night, and at daylight was found to be almost wholly in flames, and has continued to burn throughout the greater part of the day.

The loss to the mercantile community, the foreign merchants principally, is heavy, and cannot be estimated at less than half a million of dollars, and the building itself is valued at nearly the same. The French, English and Germans, having merchandize there, are said to be the heaviest losers. I am not aware that any citizen of the United States has suffered seriously by the disaster.

The U. S. brig Consort, Wm. H. Gardner, Lieut. Com'r, by which I forward this, carries away about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$250,000) for account of our friends at

your city, and at New York, and with which I hope he may arrive in safety.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

M. BURROUGHS.

James W. Bredford, Esq.  
Collector of the Customs, New Orleans.

## STILL LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The Captain of the barque *Tinamara*, who left Vera Cruz on the 13th inst. reports that the French fleet, (including Admiral Baudin's ship) excepting five vessels, were to sail from Vera Cruz on the same day, touching at Tampico and Havans. The English squadron still remained watching the movements of General Mexia's troops, who were reported about fifteen leagues north of that port—the British Commodore's ship *Madagascar*, having taken on board the specie and valuables of British subjects and foreigners of any nation who desired that their property should be thus protected, in case the federal party should land and attack the city.

The loss by the destruction of the Custom House, had been ascertained to be \$1,600,000, which would principally fall upon French and German merchants.

A Condueta from the interior had arrived on the 12th, with \$3,000,000—its destination unknown.

## FOREIGN.

### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *Silvia* de Grasse, Capt. Weir, arrived at New York on Monday from Havre, via Plymouth, England. Capt. W. sailed from Havre on the 19th of March and from Plymouth on the 25th. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser are indebted to Capt. Weir, for the London Chronicle of March 21th and Plymouth papers of 23d.

H. M. ship *Winchester*, of 52 guns, is ordered to be commissioned at Chatham for the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey. Captain John Parker is to be his captain.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered five new engines for war steam ships, one of which, to be named the *Cyclops*, is to be of 1300 tons burden and carry 25 guns—the largest armament yet placed on board a steam frigate, in any navy.

The following paragraph is the conclusion of an article on the late boundary troubles, in the London Weekly Chronicle of March 21. It affords an indication that the passage of the "war bill" as it has been called, would not be regarded as a very portentous event in England.

The Congress, however, was expected not to separate, (the session being upon the point of ending,) without providing for the opposite alternative, by placing large resources at the disposal of the President, to be used in the event of any attempt on the part of Great Britain, to take military possession of the territory in dispute.

We see no reason to fear this, as Sir John Harvey, in the midst of great provocations, on the part of Governor Fairfield, has evinced a temper, and a moderation, which will ensure his ready acquiescence in the arrangement sanctioned by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox.

Captain Harvey and the officers of the *Malabar* subscribed for a silver tea and coffee service, to be presented to Mr. Joseph Wightman, of Three Rivers, Nova Scotia, in acknowledgment of the important services rendered by him to the Malabar, when she struck on the rocks of Cape Bear, Prince Edward island, on the 19th of October. Mr. Wightman went off to the ship in a small open boat, and piloted her to a place of safety.

STILL LATER.

The packet ship *George Washington*, Capt. Holdrege, arrived at New York on Monday, having left Liverpool on the 29th March. We annex the items which the papers furnish.

The Liverpool steamer arrived out on the 25th; same day, Scotland, Charleston, Superior, So. land, Wm. Cary and Chiefstain from Philadelphia.

There has been no ministry yet formed in France—it is said that the King has so great a personal dislike to Thiers that he never will be in the Cabinet.

## BY MEXICAL.

Married, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, on Tuesday morning, the 16th ult. by the Rev. Joseph Muenchler, WILLIAM A. M. BUCKE, Esq. formerly of Prince George's county, Md. to MARY, daughter of Dr. John Ridgely, late of Annapolis, Md.

## STRAYED.

STRAYED from the subscriber living on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road about six miles from Annapolis, on Sunday last the 21st April, a dun coloured ALBIE, with a black stripe down her back, and a black mane and tail, about six years old, a bout fourteen and a half hands high, trots and canters. A reward of Five Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said Mare to me, or leave her at Mr. Leonard Leghatch's.

DANIEL DOROTHY.

April 25, 1839.

## AN ELECTION.

Will be held at Butler's Tavern, on Monday in May next, for the purpose of electing seven Directors to manage the affairs of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, organized at that place, for the ensuing year, agreeably to the constitution of said company. The members, and all other persons friendly to the association, are requested to attend. The polls will be opened at 8 o'clock, A. M. and closed at 12 o'clock, M.

CHARLES LODGES, Secy.

March 28.

## PROSPECTUS.

For publishing in the City of Baltimore, a Daily and Tri-Weekly Paper, called the

## BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTOR.

The Post and Transcript will contain, Commerce, Agriculture, Literature and News.

## I. POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript

the firm and undeviating advocate of associate republicanism, which constitutes the moral elements of our social and political declaration imports, on the great national Politics, the paper will be of "structional" school, maintaining that verment should be limited to the powers which are specifically enumerated. It will consequently oppose those, who by a loose interpretation of the Constitution, seek the subversion of the principles of our government is reared checked, lead to confusion and anarchy relief can be found but in despotism.

Among these schemes, regarded as a general tendency, is that of a Nation however harmless or useful it might strengthen and unanimity of the republic period of danger, its branches penetrate of the country, and in the words of J. by command and in pliancy,"—have been serious and alarming obstacles to government.

The amount of the right to imply beyond the duty necessary to supply wants of government; the appropriation money upon schemes of internal improvement of government with the tions of the States, particularly with Slavery, will be equally opposed as on the constitution and upon the rights of the Banks to period and their inability to comply, at all conditions upon which they are employed as evinced by the suspensions of 1837, sure of dispensing with their agency in fiscal operations of Government one of stily. "The Post and Transcript will be the adoption of the Independent Treasury measure calculated to relieve government tendencies to which its connection with it liable—one which will insure stability in its fiscal action, and reduce the power of the Executive over a league of dependent power of appointing the few officers carry out the system. But while the will be supported as a judicious fiscal Institutions will not be opposed, their interests—with such checks as secure the object of their creation, are essential to the property and advantage of the country.

Such is the outline of the doctrines of which the new paper is to be commenced and vindication of which the his best support. They are the doctrine administration; and as their continuance depend much upon the energy and whom the important office of carrying is entrusted, the paper will zealously election of MARTIN VAN BUREN to its fiscal action, and reduce the power of the Executive over a league of dependent power of appointing the few officers carry out the system. But while the will be supported as a judicious fiscal Institutions will not be opposed, their interests—with such checks as secure the object of their creation, are essential to the property and advantage of the country.

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