

this, that having borne the first part in enlarging sciences by one of the greatest discoveries ever made, he bore the second part in founding one of the greatest empires in the world.

In this truly great man every thing seems to concur that goes towards the constitution of exalted merit. First he was the architect of his own fortune. Born in the humblest station, he raised himself by his talents and his industry, first to the place in society which may be attained with the help only of ordinary abilities, great application, and good luck; but next to the loftier heights which a daring and happy genius alone can scale; and the poor Printer's boy who at one period of his life had no covering to shelter his head from the dews of night, rent in twain the proud dominion of England, and lived to be the Ambassador of a Commonwealth which he had formed, at the Court of the haughty monarchs of France who had been his allies.

Then, he had been tried by prosperity as well as adversity fortune, and had passed unharmed through the perils of both. No ordinary apprentice, no commonplace journeyman, ever laid the foundations of his independence in his habits of industry and temperance more deep than he did, whose genius was afterwards to rank him with the Gibbons and Newtons of the old world. No patrician born to shine in courts, or assist at the councils of monarchs, ever bore his honours in a lofty station more easily, or was less spelt by the enjoyment of them than this common workman did when negotiating with Royal representatives, or creased by all the beauty and fashion of the most brilliant Court in Europe.

Again he was self taught in all he knew.—His hours of study were stolen from those of sleep and of meals, or gained by some ingenious contrivance or reading while the work of his daily calling went on. Assisted by none of the helps which affluence renders to the student of the rich, he had to supply the place of tutors by redoubled diligence, and of commentaries, by repeated perusal. Nay, the possession of books was to be obtained by copying what he had to himself exercised, furnished easily to others.

Next, the circumstances under which others succumb, he made to yield, and bent to his own purpose—a successful leader of a revolt that ended in complete triumph after appearing desperate for years; a great discoverer in philosophy without the ordinary helps to knowledge; a writer famed for his chaste style without a classical education; a skillful negotiator, though never bred to politics; ending as a favourite, nay, a pattern of fashion, when the guest of frivolous Courts, the life which he had begun in garrets and in workshops.

Lastly, combinations of faculties, in others deemed impossible, appeared easy and natural to him. The philosopher, delighting in speculation, was also eminently a man of action.—Ingenious reasoning, refined and subtle consultation, were in him combined with prompt resolution, and inflexible firmness of purpose. To a lively fancy, he joined a learned and deep reflection; his original and inventive genius stooped to the convenient alliance of the most ordinary prudence in every day affairs; the mind that soared above the clouds, and was conversant with the loftiest of human contemplations, disdain not to make proverbs and feign parables for the guidance of apprenticed youths and servile maidens; and the hands that sketched a free constitution for a whole continent, or drew down the lightning from heaven, easily and cheerfully lent themselves to simplify the apparatus by which truths were to be illustrated, or discoveries pursued.

His discoveries were made with hardly any apparatus at all; and if, at any time he had been led to employ instruments of a somewhat less ordinary description, he never seemed satisfied until he had, as it were, afterwards translated the process, by resolving the problem with such simple machinery, that you might say he had done it wholly unaided by apparatus. The experiments by which the identity of lightning and electricity was demonstrated, were made with a sheet of brown paper, a bit of twine, a silk thread, and an iron key.

Upon the integrity of this man, whether in public or private life, there rests no stain.—Strictly honest, and even scrupulously punctual in all his dealings, he preserved in the highest degree that regularity which he had practised as well as inculcated in the lowest.

In domestic life he was faultless, and in the intercourse of society, delightful. There was a constant good humour and a playful wit, easy and of high relish, without any ambition to shine, the natural fruit of his lively fancy, his solid, natural good sense, and his cheerful temper, that gave his conversation an unspokeable charm, and alike suited every circle, from the humblest to the most elevated. With all his strong opinions, so often solemnly declared, so imperiously recorded in his deeds, he retained a tolerance for those who differed with him which could not be surpassed in men whose principles hang so loosely about them as to be taken up for a convenient cloak, and laid down when found to impede their progress.

In his family he was every thing that worth, warm affections and sound prudence could contribute, to make a man both useful and amiable, respected and beloved.

In religion he would be reckoned by many a latitudinarian, yet it is certain that his mind was imbued with a deep sense of the divine perfection, a constant impression of our accountable nature, and a lively hope of future enjoyment. Accordingly, his death bed, the test of both faith and works, was easy and placid, resigned and devout, and indicated at once an unflinching retrospect of the past, and a comfortable assurance of the future.

If we turn from the truly great man whom we have been contemplating, to his celebrated

contemporary in the old world, (Franklin the Great,) who only affected the philosophy that Franklin possessed, and employed his talents for civil and military affairs, in extinguishing that independence which Franklin's life was consecrated to establish, the contrast is marvellous indeed, between the Mozart and the Printer.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, June 6, 1839.

An Inquest was held by James W. Hunter, Esquire, Coroner, on Monday evening on the Steam Mill wharf, over the body of SAMUEL WILSON, a free coloured man. Verdict.—Accidental drowning.

MARYLAND EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.
The annual session of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, which was opened in St. Paul's Church (Balt.) on Wednesday, was finally closed on Saturday, at 2 P. M. The Rev. Dr. W. E. WYATT was chosen its President. At its sitting on Friday night, which was prolonged until a late hour, the Convention by an almost unanimous vote elected the Rev. BENJAMIN DORR, of Philadelphia, to the office of Bishop of the diocese of Maryland; and on Saturday a committee was appointed to communicate to him officially the fact of his appointment.

HAIL STORM.

A hail storm of unusual violence visited the lower part of Anne-Arundel and upper part of Calvert county, on the 28th ult. The hail lay six inches deep in some places after the shower and the crops were literally cut to pieces; trees, outhouses, chimnies, &c. were blown down, and a vast deal of damage was done to fences.

From the Baltimore Post.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.
A slip this morning from the office of the "Countryman," Harrison county, gives the returns in Johnson's district for Congress, with the exception of Jackson and Mason counties. Johnson's, (Rep.) majority in Harrison, 129; in Pocahontas 85; in Lewis, 15; in Wood, 150—total 364. Camden's, (Whig) majority in Randolph, 130; in Braxton, 90—total 220. Johnson's majority 144. The Globe of yesterday evening has returns from the two remaining counties of the district. In Jackson county Johnson's majority over Camden is 62; in Mason 191, making Johnson's entire majority in the district 335.

The vote in this district was the largest ever polled by the Democratic party, there being another Democratic candidate running against Johnson; and the whig candidate making specious promises of acting according to instructions also obtained much of his support from the Democratic party. The election of Johnson by so large a majority under all these adverse circumstances is justly regarded as a great triumph.

All the Congressional districts are now heard from, and the delegation stands 12 for Administration, 6 Whigs, 2 Conservatives, 1 Sub-Treasurer Whig,—which is a Democratic gain of one; the delegation being at the close of the last Congress 11 for the Administration, instead of 10 as stated yesterday.

We have this morning returns from Lewis and Braxton counties which have elected a Republican delegate. This completes the returns from all the counties in the state with the exception of Giles and Mercer, which last year sent a Republican. The delegate from Tazewell is counted in the whig papers as a Conservative, but the vote shows him to have been elected by the Republicans; we therefore count him as such; the same is the case in Russell and other counties. As our returns now exhibit the two parties in the House of Delegates, they stand thus:—

Whigs and Conservatives,	70
Republicans,	63
Giles and Mercer to be heard from,	1

As we stated yesterday, we doubt the accuracy of the returns from some of the counties where Conservatives are claimed to have been elected. The Globe of yesterday evening explains the operation by which the Whigs would make it appear that they have elected their men in those counties:

"The whig party in the contests in the different counties, rallied on one or other of the Democratic candidates, called him a Conservative, and where such have been elected they claim him as their man."

Such was the case in Russell and Tazewell, and in how many more further information must bring to light.

But allowing that all we have set down as Conservatives are such, the opposition majority in the House of Delegates has been reduced from 30 to 6, which with the loss of one Whig Representative to Congress, the Whig prints denominate a "glorious Whig victory!" Another such a victory would destroy the remaining vestiges of Whigism in the State, and redeem the Old Dominion from the unnatural enthralment. But we believe this is already accomplished, and that the next Legislature will show that the State is permanently placed upon the proud eminence which has hitherto distinguished it among the States of the Union.

A whaler at Nantucket reports having spoken on the 28th March, in lat. 54 30, long. 70 46 west, the U. S. ship Relief forming one of the Exploring Squadron. The Relief was lying at anchor under the south side of Terra del

Pago, and in a heavy gale of wind—had dragged her anchors and came under way on a reef. She was ultimately obliged to slip her chains—leaving five anchors and three hundred and seventy fathoms of chain. She would not have entered Valparaiso to rest. The rest of the fleet was gone south, all well.

FROM LIBERIA.

It will be recollected that a reinforcement to the Methodist mission at Liberia, under the Rev. John Seys, and also to the Protestant Episcopal mission, under Dr. Savage, sailed from New York in December last, in the ship Emperor, Capt. Lawler. The first account of the arrival out of this ship we find in the North American, and is contained in a letter from Dr. Savage, received via England.

SHIP EMPEROR, MONROVIA ROADS,
Jan. 23, 1839.

"A very unexpected and tolerably direct opportunity has occurred of sending to the United States. I have a few moments before me, and therefore, can only say, that I have written more fully by another vessel, but for fear that it may not reach you before this, will add that we arrived at this point in health and safety early on the morning of the 19th, after rather a boisterous and unpleasant passage of thirty-eight days.

"By the last accounts from Cape Palmas, we are informed that our dear friends were well. All the Missionaries at this point and at Edina are well, and actively employed. Let us ardently pray that God will vouchsafe to us a continuance of health, and speedily make here his arm in favour of our 'work of faith and labour of love.'"

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

The editor of the New Orleans Courier has conversed with the Captain of the schooner C. H. Welter, who left Vera Cruz on the 18th instant. He states that the official account of Mexico's defeat has been published at Vera Cruz, but he came away without any newspapers. It appears that Gen. Mexia had advanced to the head of six hundred men, within five leagues of the city of Huehula. That he gave battle to about double his force under two Generals of the Centralists—the action began about daylight and victory favoured Mexia's small army for several hours. A little before ten o'clock, however, his battalions were suddenly charged from the rear by about 600 cavalry under Santa Anna in person. The shock was irresistible—Mexia's army was nearly all cut to pieces.

"Taken prisoner himself, he was tried by a drum-head court martial in the afternoon, and shot at 5 o'clock. There have been some cases of *romita prieto* at Vera Cruz. The city was quiet, and intercourse with the interior brisk as usual.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.
U. S. FRIGATE COLUMBIA,
Harbour of Singapore, Feb. 5th, 1839.

I have an antipathy to write a document for a newspaper, but I promised occasionally to send you a letter, and feel inclined to do so in view of the pleasure your papers give me, when I am so fortunate as to receive them on our winding track over the oceans of the world.—And you will be desirous of knowing what our squadron has been doing on the west coast of Sumatra, or whether we have done any thing, after you shall have received intelligence of the piratical act of the Malays in their robbery of another American vessel, and the murder of her captain and one of her crew.

The plot for the attack of the ship *Eliphas*, Captain Wilkins, was originated at Muk Kee, some 40 miles from Quallah Battoo; and part of the persons who committed this murder and robbery, have been protected by the Rajahs of Muk Kee, and a great proportion of the property and money taken to that place. This, therefore, was deemed the principal offending place. We learn that the \$12,000 was divided out, and some of it was received at Quallah Battoo and also Soo-Soo, a place three or four miles from Quallah Battoo, and at both of these, according to the acknowledgments of the Rajahs in the conversation held with them, some of the pirates were residing on our arrival on the coast. The demand for these men having been made, and compliance being declared to be impossible as the men had escaped after our anchorage, (which however was deemed to be only an excuse to render their refusal to comply with the demand an appearance of a misfortune to them, rather than a decision of their councils,) our ships were run in nearer to the shore at Quallah Battoo, and the place cannonaded, with some damage to the town, or rather to the forts, as they were the objects at which the shots were directed.

The ships were then got under weigh and stood for Muk Kee, where the demand for the pirates was made, without the expectation of the Rajahs of that place pursuing any course different from the one adopted by the Rajahs of Quallah Battoo. The demand was uncomplimentary (so deemed to be by our Commodore, and I believe quite unanimously the sentiment of all the officers,) followed.

The ships were kedged in, near to the town and forts—the town being situated on a small peninsula, and each side of the point indented by the lip of a beautiful little bay, with water deep enough for a seventy-four.

No boat making her appearance for an overtur, up to the time specified as the limits of forbearance, the Columbia opened her fire upon a neighbouring fort, raking the town as she chose, quite the length of it. The first gun of the Columbia was the signal for the John Adams, the beautiful corvette, to let fly her shot; and the loud roar of her cannon reverberated from the mountain sides that nearly enveloped the angry little ship, and as the volumes of fire and puffs of smoke continued to emit from her side, the Columbia slept for a moment, which

understood the same yet more impetuous to see occasion that a moment more and her loud and fearful peals would send forth their heavy metal and canister and grape. Short volleys were exchanged, throwing 45th shot, which burst in their lead report over the still sheet of water, that this morning, seemed to have washed the swellings of its bosom, as if it would favour the purposes of destruction, which seemed to be moving the two dark forms which had slowly floated over its silver surface, to gain a resting place nearer to the golden beach which encased the curved lip of the bay.

I was in the mizen-top, a looker-on. The ships were within a musket shot of the beach, and the town reached near to its edge. The cannonading from both ships continued for near a half hour. Now the balls throwing up a cloud of dust as they rattled the bamboo houses, or rived in splinters the dwellings of better materials, and now the ball striking the tall cocconut tree, scorched it as if a hundred hot irons had been applied to its external coat of its trunk, and sent up a beautiful volume of pale blue smoke, as if it came above the trees from some concealed cottage, embowered in the ever-green foliage of the mountain side; and now, the branches fell as if lopped by some giant pruning hook, as the tree, *ca mazz*, with its spreading top, and with its mingling crash, fell to the ground. One solitary being was seen pacing with indifference backwards and forwards on the beach, at the right of the town, and only a few yards from the intersecting lines of the shot, pouring in cross fires from the broadsides of the two ships; but ere long he disappeared, and was lost in the jungle.

The firing ceased, and the boats, already a-boardside, and concealed from the view of the shore, were manned, as a note upon the bugle called the men to their places. Soon, the little fleet, joined by the boats from the Adams, reached the shore, and the men formed on the beach in full view of the ships, and advanced to enter the town at the nearest point. Soon the port fire and the torch were applied to the buildings, and the flames ascended from different parts of the town, until the converging and spreading volumes sent up their spiral and wide sheets, involving every dwelling save the sacred mosque, in the general conflagration.

The force returned to the beach, and a moment more, as the flames were rapidly melting to a common ruin and mingling ashes the whole mass of the buildings of the town, involving whatever of treasure and property had been left, they contemplated the wild rage of the sheeted and irresistible element. The bugle sounded the retreat to the tune of "Yankee Doodle" of olden and revolutionary associations, and the men disembarked as "Hail Columbia" sent its national notes over the yet still waters of the bay. In about two hours after the boats had left the ships, the men were again in their places on their decks, having accomplished their purpose without accident, or the firing of a gun.

The inhabitants had retired from the town, and looked from the mountains upon the ruin of their homes.

I have written this in haste, at the moment when our letter bag is closing to go by the ship that will bear our letters of friendship and love and whatever else they may contain, "*Westward Ho!*"

TINCTURE OF ROSES.

Take the leaves of the common rose (*centifolia*) place them without pressing them, in a bottle, pour good spirits of wine upon them, close the bottle, and let it stand until it is required for use. This tincture will keep for years and yield a perfume little inferior to otto of roses; a few drops of it will suffice to impregnate the atmosphere of a room with a delicious odor. Common vinegar is greatly improved by a very small quantity being added to it.

From the New York Express, June 1, evening.
THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS.
The Great Western took every body by surprise. She was not expected to till Sunday.—At sun down on Friday nothing was to be seen but about 11 o'clock at night she fired a gun in the lower bay, passed up the narrows with great speed, and ran into quarantine. The health officer soon despatched her, and she was alongside the docks in the city, without any persons except the news men being acquainted with her arrival. The news being generally given in the morning papers, had a wide circulation. Groups were soon assembled in Wall street, and as soon as private letters were distributed at the Post Office, which was not till after 10 o'clock, the public were put in full possession of all the intelligence.

The news is considered decidedly unfavourable. Cotton, the great staple, continues to decline, and was about 14d. sterling lower than the highest point that it had previously reached. The sales had fallen off amazingly, owing to the unfavourable state of the trade at Manchester, and the working of short time. The effect has been to paralyze the market. Holders generally had prepared their minds for a decline, but they did not anticipate the trade to be so bad a state. It is needless to say that there are no sales; and that it will take a day or two for the market to become in any way settled.

The money market looks bad. The advance of the rate of interest in the London market is against us. If the English capitalists can get five per cent on their own securities, they will be unwilling to invest in those of this country. Our stocks to-day have felt their effects of the news, and have fallen from 1/2 to 1/4 per cent.—Capitalists here are as timid as they are anywhere, and as our people are generally hold in their speculations, and often hold a much larger amount of stock than they have capital for,

they will be unwilling to invest in those of this country.

The public mind is somewhat unsettled, but when they hear that the Government have resolved to change the 3 per cent annuities in the same manner as the 4 per cent annuities, which is in demand, but the orders cannot be supplied, it is not here—11 per cent was offered for any part of a hundred thousand of half-dollars.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN TEN DAYS LATER—TORY MINISTRY DISBANDED—OLD MINISTRY RESTORED—RIOT IN PARIS.

The steam-rocket Great Western, Captain Hooken, arrived at a quarantine ground on Friday night at 11 o'clock, having received a pilot at half past 9 o'clock. She made the run from Bristol in THIRTEEN DAYS and twenty hours, having made the shortest Western trip across the Atlantic that we have on record.

We had already nearly occupied our columns with copious extracts brought by the *Columbus* and *Burgundy*, and are, for that reason, compelled to content ourselves with an abstract of the very late and interesting intelligence received by the Great Western. We make up our summary chiefly from the Commercial Advertiser. The London papers and prices current are to the 17th of May—Liverpool papers to the same day and Bristol to the 18th inclusive.

We had no expectation that the possession of office and power by the Tories would be of long continuance; but we certainly did as little expect that their entrance and their exit would both be included within forty-eight hours.—Such, however, was the fact. A history of the affair, so far as the high contending parties have thought proper, to disclose it, will be found in the Parliamentary explanations made by Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, and by Lord Melbourne and Wellington in the House of Peers.

On Tuesday the 7th of May, the Whigs resigned, as our readers know, and both houses adjourned to Friday. The Queen, according to the London Herald, was deeply affected when Lord John Russell and Melbourne definitely announced to her that the Whig ministry was extinct—affected even to tears. Her Majesty visited to send for Lord Normanby, and entrust to him the formation of a new cabinet, but Lord Melbourne honestly advised her to call in the Duke of Wellington, and place the country under his hand.

The Duke waited upon the Queen, and advised her to place the formation of the new cabinet in the hands of Sir Robert Peel—thinking it most proper that the prime minister should be a member of the House of Commons. On Wednesday therefore, Sir Robert was appointed the Exchequer—receiving, of course, *carte blanche* for the ministerial arrangements.

Thursday the cabinet was constructed as follows:—
Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council, Duke of Wellington.

First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Peel.
Foreign Secretary, Earl of Aberdeen.
Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley.
Home Secretary, Sir James G. Ham.

These arrangements were announced in the Morning Post of Friday.
But on Thursday night the Peel ministry was already at an end. The actual cause of this great and differently related by the Whig and Tory papers; the former alleging that Sir Robert, with an extent of exaction that was scarcely courteous and certainly not prudent, demanded the immediate dismissal of all the ladies composing Her Majesty's household; and that the Queen indignantly refused compliance with this demand, saying—"I would rather be reduced to the level of a subject, than be deprived of the society of those to whom I am personally attached, and who have been the friends of my childhood."

The Tory journals, on the other hand, say that the demand of Sir Robert was only for such a proportionate change in the household appointments as should give evidence to the country that the ministers enjoyed Her Majesty's confidence, and that parties who had ceased to be responsible could no longer exercise an influence upon the royal mind. The Times gives the names of the ladies whose removal was considered by Sir Robert indispensable, namely, the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Burlington, both sisters to Lord Morpeth, Lady Charleston, and the Marchioness of Normandy.

Be this as it may, however, both parties insisted, and Sir Robert accordingly tendered his resignation, which was at once accepted, and the Queen recalled Lord Melbourne and John Russell to their posts.

In the meantime it is clear that Sir Robert has committed a blunder—unless indeed he was satisfied that he could not sustain himself, either with the present House of Commons, or with the result of a new election—which perhaps is the real truth of the matter. But if he actually expected and intended to remain in office, his movement respecting the household was premature. By waiting for such accessions of strength in the House of Commons as time might give him, and by gradually effecting the changes he thought necessary, he would at once have spared the Queen's feelings and gained the power to compel her acquiescence; and it is, he has given Her Majesty the advantage, by treating her with apparent barabazas, and enlisting the sympathies of the country in her behalf—as is abundantly shown in the multitudes of addresses pouring in from all parts of the Kingdom, approving and applauding her course, and expressing the warmest satisfaction with the result.

The Duke of Wellington, in the House of Commons on the 11th inst. in the House of Lords on the 14th; and both houses subsequently adjourned to the 27th.

The explanations were made in the House of Commons on the 11th, and in the House of Lords on the 14th; and both houses subsequently adjourned to the 27th.

The papers, as may be supposed, abound with rumors of approaching cabinet changes. We give the following, from the Standard (Tory) as a specimen:

Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Spring Rice, it is said, retire from the cabinet, and are to be raised to the peerage. Lord Morpeth to succeed Lord John Russell at the Home Office and as leader in the House of Commons; Lord Durham to be foreign secretary; Mr. Charles Buller, under secretary; Mr. Poulet Thompson to be chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Durham will come in we think not very improbable, as his quarrel with the Court seems to be made up; for we observe that he was present at the Queen's first state ball for the season, on the evening of the 10th.

London, Tuesday May 14th.—In the House of Lords last night three of the last batch of new Peers took the oaths and their seats. No business of importance was transacted, and not a word was said respecting the Ministry.

Before 5 o'clock the House of Commons was crowded as it is within a few minutes of an important division.

Lord John Russell rose, and suggested that Sir Robert Peel having failed in his endeavor to form a Ministry, should explain the circumstances of that failure before he himself should state the reasons for the resumption of the Government by the former Ministers.

Sir Robert Peel said, he had reserved for this place and this occasion the explanation of the circumstances under which he had relinquished his attempt.

He proceeded to say that the Duke of Wellington having been sent for by the Queen on Wednesday the 8th of this month, and invited to assist in the formation of a Government, had advised her, that as the chief difficulties were to be dealt with in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister should be a member of that House; and on his Grace's suggestion, Sir Robert Peel was then summoned. When he waited on Her Majesty, she expressed her great regret at parting with her late Ministers, who, he said, had given her entire satisfaction; but their resignation had made it necessary for her to consider the formation of a new Government.

Having received her commands, he communicated on the same evening, with eight of his friends; the Duke, the Lords Lyndhurst, Aberdeen, Ellborough, and Stanly, Sir James Graham, Sir H. Hardinge, and Mr. Goulburn. Her Majesty submitted their names to the Queen, awaiting her that the Duke, while he placed in services wholly at her disposal, would rather lead the House of Lords without an office, than undertake a department of the Administration. She, however, expressed a wish that he should hold an office, and Sir Robert Peel assured her he had no doubt that the Duke would forego his own personal inclinations at her desire. No material question arose at that time as to the form of the Administration, or the conduct of the Government. On Thursday occurred the difficulty, or misconception, which led to his relinquishment. It related exclusively to that portion of the household offices which had been filling; for on the subject of those household officers which were held by members of either house of Parliament, she had conceded all that could be wished.

London, May 17.—We are enabled to state, that on Monday, the 27th inst. the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn will certainly be proposed for the office of Speaker, vacant by Mr. Abercromby's resignation of the chair, and that the House will proceed to the election at half past 2 o'clock exactly.—(Times.)
The Bank of England, on the 16th, passed a resolution that the rate of interest from that day should be free per cent.
Among the passengers in the Great Western we notice John Van Buren, Esq., son of the President of the United States, George Parish, Esq., and Maj. Denny, of the British Army, barr of dispatches.

The ministerial candidate for the Speakership is Mr. Shaw Lafitte. Mr. Goulburn was to be nominated on the part of the Tories.
Fourteen or fifteen vessels were lost in the late storm on the 25th of April.—The crews of ten of them were saved—the others perished.

THE CHARTISTS.
We regret to say that the ministerial changes were followed in various parts of the kingdom by tumults and riots, in some instances attended with bloodshed. In Birmingham and Manchester things assumed a very threatening appearance, and it was reported that serious riot had broken out there, as well as in the Staffordshire potteries.

RIOT IN PARIS.
An insurrectionary movement broke out in Paris on Sunday 12th, which cost some lives on both sides, but was suppressed. The King subsequently appointed a ministry. Mr. Sauzet was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 23 votes. M. Tiers received 206 votes.

We do not see that commercial accounts have changed for the better.
The Great Western made her passage to Bristol in fourteen days.
Paris, May 18.—As a consequence, we suppose of the insurrection, the King at length on Sunday evening, appointed a Ministry in lieu of that which had been named at interim, and which is thus given in the *Moniteur* of yesterday.

Whitaker Hunt, President of the Convention for Foreign Affairs.

M. Thiers, Minister of Justice.
General Schussler, Minister of War.
Admiral Duperrey, Minister of Marine.
M. Duchatel, Minister of the Interior.
M. Casin Grivolas, Minister of Finance.
M. Dutacq (Y), Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Villamaire, Minister of Agriculture.

M. Passy, Minister of Finance.

Paris, May 14.—Respecting the which commenced here on Sunday, we did an orderly dragon to me. I enquired on the 6th of June, 1832, St. Martin, was it all over? "Yes, until they begin again."
Much blood has been spilt in this city. Between 120 and 151 deaths daily resulted from it.

HYMENEAUS.
Married, on Thursday morning, Rev. Doctor Hammond, Mr. SAMUEL ARDSON, of this City, to Miss JOSEPH WEEDON, of Broad Neck, Anne Arundel County.

OBITUARY.
Died at her residence in German Sabbath morning, the 12th ult. Mr. FRANKS, in the 95th year of her age. The deceased was born in Germantown, Pa., in 1775, and came to America in 1775 with her father, Conrad Brandenburg, who were in indigent circumstances, sold as a servant to pay the passage to Maryland, and treated his master as he did his slaves, with a great deal of length the day of his jubilee arranged a Mr. Jacob Frank, who married to Western Pennsylvania, and the waters of Brown's River, in the 10th covering save the arch bleed in the evening with the twin which place, by care and industry became their asylum. Few women used the Allegheny mountains with constitution, for, till the day of her never was an emetic entered her lips, and her veins. She was the mother of three daughters. These children, the first common, went out into the world, followed the same course, and to be told there were 93 of her offspring, making in all, a posterity of 94. She was a member of the German Lutheran Church, and continued such 60 years. She was affectionate and gentle neighbor—kind and benevolent nature gradually gave way, and gently repose in rest.

Life's duty done as sinks the clay; Light from its load the spirit flies, While Heaven and earth combine to bid How blest the righteous when he dies.

STATE DEPARTMENT.
Annapolis, June 4th,
SEALED PROPOSALS
received at this Department to-day next, for distributing this State. The highest sum to be given is one hundred dollars.

CORNELIUS M. SECRETARY R.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
Persons residing in the Annapolis District of Anne-Arundel County are hereby notified that Richard H. Hays, Esq., of the city of Annapolis, is authorized to receive and receive fees, &c. payable to the Collector for the year now due.

RICHARD HAYS
Collector of the First Collectors Anne-Arundel County.
June 6.

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Court of Anne Arundel County, subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the 7th day of July, 1839, at 11 o'clock, all the Perches of John Hows, late of said County, consisting of sundry Cows, a pair of Young Cows, a head of Sheep, Farming Household and Kitchen, also, two-thirds of a Scher Tackle and Apparatus, Scows, and sundry other Terms of Sale.—For all sums and under ten, the Cash to all sums over ten dollars six pence will be given, the purchaser or notes, with approved security, interest from the day of sale.

ROBERT PERRELL
June 6.

NOTICE.
The Commissioners for the County will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of June next, for hearing appeals and making transacting the ordinary business of the Court.

By order, J. J. COWLEY
April 25.