

The requisite insertion of advertisements obliges the occasional publication of supplements and we hope, should we endeavor to render them interesting, they will be viewed as efforts to recompense our readers for the limited portion of other matter, to which the American is compelled to confine itself.

The mail of this morning did not furnish any papers to the eastward of Philadelphia:—this, in the news department of the present Extra, has considerably circumscribed our chance of rendering it valuable to our readers.

We are requested to say, that James A. Buchanan will not consent to be voted for at the approaching election for members of congress.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Protectress from London, and with whom we conversed, says, that they spoke the British frigate Virginia, who informed, that they spoke a cutter from Portsmouth, the captain of which said, accounts were received there of the Death of Mr. Fox! Norfolk falls.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

A writer in the American of Thursday morning, under the signature of P. has boldly come forward, and charged the Legislature of this state with having arbitrarily extended their power beyond the limits prescribed by the constitution of the United States; it having acted immediately contrary to the constitution, in passing the act requiring the residence of one of the representatives of the 5th district to be in our city. To prove what he has predicated; to show the grounds on which he bottoms his opposition to the accumulated wisdom of the state, he quotes the 1st Art. 2d Sec. 2d paragraph of the constitution, viz. "No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of 25 years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen." He says, "according to the rule of fair, legal construction, the enumeration of certain requisites excludes the necessity of any additional ones." But, let me remind him that these are the general requisites prescribed by the constitution; the particular qualifications are, according to my construction of the 10th Art. of amendments to the constitution, viz. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people;" left to the discretion of every separate individual state. The Legislature of this state, by their passage of the law concerning residence, appear to agree with me in this construction, or I should not of my own accord obtrude it on the public. And when we remember how much more adequate to the devising and enacting particular regulations for their own separate states the respective legislatures are, from their immediate knowledge of local circumstances: we must all agree in the propriety and wisdom of this amendment to the constitution of the United States. This writer displays an eminent preference of his own talents and observation, when he supposes the Legislature of Maryland did not advert to the provisions of the National Constitution, when passing the said law; I cannot agree with him in it; for even allaying him all the profundity which he considers himself possessed of, without any disparagement to his parts, I may venture to suppose that there have been among our legislators some few, who have shared as liberally in the donations and favors of the Goddess of Wisdom, as this elect son of Minerva, who has so boldly entered the lists in opposition to the assembled wisdom of the state, in opposition to a host of legislators. As to its being "desirable that members of Congress should belong to that section of the state from which they are chosen;" no one will deny the propriety of that assertion; nor will any, except those who wish to advance a particular point, deny that a representative of a particular class of people should be chosen immediately from that particular class; carry the contrary principle to the extent it will admit of, and we may go to the utmost limit of the 5th district, and elect a man to represent our city who perhaps has never been in it in his life.

It is not my custom to lavish an unmerited eulogy or to pay the panegyric of adulation to any man; my principles forbid it; my circumstances, if I had the will, do not make it necessary that I should exercise it. But, when, by a statement of facts on an occasion of the present nature, the latent sparks of memory may be revived; I deem it meritorious to volunteer and give that statement, to inform the republicans of our district, that they now have an opportunity of paying some honor of making some remuneration for the services of a distinguished character, the necessary consequences of which services shall not be lost.

I did not intend to come forward again in support of the gentleman who was the subject of my first piece, but I have undertaken to do so in proper colors that part of the constitution of the general govern-

ment which relates to the election of representatives, and to correct that misconception which has led P. and may lead others to doubt the right of the Assembly of Maryland to enact the law relative to residence, I will avail myself of the opportunity to particularize some circumstances, which increase his worth, and strengthen his claim to public suffrage—circumstances suggested to my mind by a little reflection on the subject, which did not precede my writing my first piece, as is plain from its inaccuracies.

His extensive information, derived from the certain source of experience; his accurate knowledge of the human heart, derived from an extensive intercourse with mankind, have already been enumerated; but they have been enumerated generally, without a specification of any particular branches of knowledge which are not to be dispensed with, in a representative of our city. I will not venture, as is the common language of doubt and uncertainty; but I will boldly and unequivocally assert, that Joshua Barney is distinguished by an enlarged and valuable portion of that information most important to the representative of a commercial city, in or that he may fulfil his department with honor to himself and his constituents, and with advantage to the place in which he is chosen. I mean a thorough skill in commercial concerns. Our city is of great and growing consequence in the mercantile scale of this country; by an advancement of our commercial importance, we shall become more respectable in the estimation of the world, and we shall feel the grateful sensation of being entitled to that respect, from the consciousness of our accession to wealth and prosperity. Let us then appoint a gentleman to represent us in congress who is intimately acquainted with the principles and practice of commerce, and who will do credit to our commercial city. We will then necessarily select Joshua Barney, who is so far distinguished above the others for this qualification; who has visited almost every clime of Europe, and who has been engaged in intercourse and transaction with almost every commercial people in existence. Let him be the rallying point round which we will assemble. Let him be the man whom we will select. You who wish well to your city; you who wish to see her ably and respectably represented; to you alone I speak, and I hope and trust I speak to a vast majority.

But this extensive commercial information of Joshua Barney, is not the only acquisition he has made by his intimacy with so many various parts of the world. He has acquired an insight into their laws, manners and customs; he has acquired a knowledge of the laws of nations, by which the conduct of all independent civilized nations towards each other is regulated; by which the privileges of every independent state is prescribed, and the consequent obligations of all other states, operating a respect for those privileges. If any doubt the vast utility of this branch of knowledge; let them but take a short retrospect of the late aggressions made upon our territory by the ravenous Spaniard, of the iniquitous depredations of our Commerce by the piratical Briton, and of the great ferment and agitation excited in our representative bodies by the discussions, consequent to those spoliations, on the subjects of the laws of nations, of the proper conduct of belligerents towards neutrals, and many questions of a similar nature, and their doubt must vanish.

We have seen Commodore Barney on a very recent occasion, in compliance with the solicitations of many of ourselves, step forward and deliver his sentiments, and declare the motives by which he was actuated in coming forward as a candidate. We have heard him express his sentiments in plain unvarnished language; we have heard him announce his intentions, if he should be honored by our election, without having recourse for aid to the flimsy ornaments of speech, which leave music in the ear and nothing in the heart. We have heard him, on the same occasion, give plain and unequivocal answers to different interrogatories; and to the last, on which depended entirely his eligibility; we have heard him clear up the slightest semblance of question in every breast, by offering to adduce the most high and respectable authorities in our country, to evince the truth of his assertion; which authorities, he can and will offer to the investigation of any, if any there be who have still the hardihood to doubt; we have heard him proclaim his willingness to step forward and risk his property and life in opposition to the enemies of his country. Let us remember what he has already done in support of her cause; let us remember that "was he who boldly fought the enemies of our fathers; let us remember that 'twas he who fought and bled to obtain that independence, the benign and happy effects of which we now enjoy; these things let us remember, and though "the times that tried men's souls" are now no more, let us show to the world, that we have souls inaccessible to ingratitude, and anxious to seize with avidity every opportunity to pay honor and respect to those brave and patriotic characters, who, when these times were, manfully fought the good fight, and planted the Tree of Liberty upon the shores of America.

MARCELLUS.

Quick dispatch of business. Married, on Sunday, the 17th August.

that well accomplished young gentleman, Mr. BENJAMIN TARVER, of Wilson county, to the amiable Miss SALLY ODAM, of Sumner county, which business was performed within one quarter of an hour after the courtship commenced! [Nashville Review.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dinwiddie county, to his friend in Frederick county (Virg.) dated 17th August last.

"Our anxiety to hear from your part of the county is much increased by the present very alarming prospect of our own. Never, in the recollection of our oldest inhabitants, did the face of nature wear so gloomy an aspect. A drought has continued nearly fifteen months, and its effects are truly distressing. Crops of every description are cut off at least two thirds—our wheat crops have fallen far short of their usual returns—and it was a rare thing for any person to raise more than their seed from their oats. The cold dry spring destroyed so many plants as to disable most people from planting more than half their usual crops of tobacco—and slack seasons at the time of planting, and subsequent dry weather, have killed a great proportion of what was planted. There cannot be more than one third of a crop made. With corn the important crisis is past. However favorable the weather may be hereafter it cannot revive. There will not be one third of a crop made between Meherrin and the Potomac. The great scarcity of grain renders it impossible to raise meats. If, therefore, there is not a liberal supply both of bread and meat from some distant source, there must certainly be a famine.

All our water courses are nearly dried. Springs and wells never before known to fail, do not afford a drop of water. Meal cannot be obtained any where. Wyat's & Hardway's mills do just make out to grind hominy, but not meal for their customers; and unless it rains shortly, they will not be able to do that. You may walk over either of their ponds, or any part of the river, by throwing a fence rail across. Carts have come quite from the Isle of Wight to Wyat's mills, which he has been obliged to turn off, in order to supply his customers. This dreary prospect has raised the spirit of emigration to a high pitch; every body talks of moving somewhere or other; but Tennessee appears to be the place where most of the emigrants from this country will move to."

* Wyat's and Hardway's mills, on Nottoway river, a large deep stream, generally impassable, except at the numerous bridges which cross it.

† Isle of Wight county, distant from Wyat's mill from fifty to seventy miles.

From a London paper of the 5th August.

THE LATE AFFRAY AT TULLAMORE.

"On the 22d inst. four companies of Irish Militia, light infantry, the Londonderry, Managhan, Sligo and county of Limerick, halted in Tullamore, on their march to their different regiments from Birr, where they had been quartered.

"Early in the evening a militia man was addressed on the bridge by a boy, who came to be discovered, and who pointing to a German soldier, desired the militia man to take care of those Germans, calling them at the same time by an offensive appellation. Upon this the militia man struck the German a violent blow on the head with a stick which brought him to the ground. The German being severely hurt, complained much, and a German officer seized the militia man, and giving him up to the patrol, ordered him to be taken to the guard-house. This produced some little confusion, and, unfortunately at that moment the militia bugle sounded to arms: it is not known whether the bugle sounded to assemble the men at their usual hour of parade, or in consequence of the interference of some ill-disposed persons, but upon hearing it, the militia men crowded into the streets with their arms. A party of them formed, fixed their bayonets, and rushed up the street towards the guard-house, to which the prisoner had been conveyed. One of the officers, captain Jones, of the Sligo exerted himself without effect to restrain them, and a brigade-major, (a German officer, but dressed in a scarlet uniform, and probably not known to be such) drew his sword, ran in front of them, succeeded in appeasing them for a moment, and with the assistance of captain Jones forced them down a lane. There they soon became ungovernable again, rushed into the street in different directions and began to fire upon the German infantry, who by this time had assembled to considerable numbers. The Germans fought at first only with the bayonet, but having made some prisoners they took their ammunition and fired upon the militia. The battle then became general, and several fell on both sides; but general Linsingen, who had before ineffectually interfered to appease the tumult, ordered out the cavalry, charge through the streets, and put an end to the business. During the remainder of the night nothing occurred, the peace being preserved by patrols, and the militia were marched off the next morning by general Dunny, (who had been absent upon duty at Birr) upon their several routes, with the exception of such as he detached upon the charge of their having been particularly active. It appears that thirty-five Germans had been wounded, eight very slightly, one has since died, neither (an officer) is not expected to recover. Of the militia

five are wounded, thirteen slightly, and one died almost immediately on being removed to the hospital.

"It is quite certain that the inhabitants of the town took no part whatever in the affray: one of them, by mere accident, was cut down and badly wounded by a dragoon in the charge of cavalry; but there has been no interruption of the harmony and good will which had prevailed antecedently between them and the German troops.

[Dublin Evening Post.]

Died at New Orleans on the 14th day of May last, Col. Frederick H. Baron de Weissenfels, aged 78 years. A military Escort, under the command of Lieutenant Taylor, conducted his remains to the grave. This gentleman was born near Elbing, a hanse town in Prussia, in 1728, of a noble family, which gave a name, still retained to a town of Germany. He was trained to arms under Frederick the Great King of Prussia, in whose army at an early age he commenced his military career, as a cadet. After quitting this service, he entered into that of the Dutch, which he afterwards exchanged for that of the English.

In 1756 he came to America under the command of the Earl of Loudon, and was appointed an officer in the royal American regiment. At the breaking out of the American Revolutionary war, in strong opposition to his own interest, his political principles led him to sacrifice his prospects in the British service, and join the American army, in which in the year 1779 he received from Congress a commission of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the 4th New York Regiment.

He was also a member of the Cincinnati and Free Masons Societies. His conduct and reputation in the different stages of his military career were unimpeached; a life of arms was supported with honor. He died full of years, and escaped from the chain of life without scarcely a struggle or a groan—though his friends had fondly hoped still to continue to soften the disappointments of life, and piously to rock the cradle of his old age.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.

A correspondence between Constantinople and Cairo has been carried on for some time past: it relates principally to the form of government which is hereafter to be established in the province of Egypt, and to removing those difficulties which have to this moment endangered the tranquility of that country. A plenipotentiary from the Bey is actually at this place; and a negotiation has already been entered into with the Ottoman ministers, who have evinced a disposition favorable to accommodation. It appears certain that the Porte will consent to restore the Beys to all the prerogatives which they have heretofore enjoyed, and their chief, Elphi Bey, will be nominated governor of Egypt.

PETERSBURGH, June 18.

The chambellan Barkoff, who lately returned from the city of Uiga, on the frontiers of China, again departed from hence, eight days ago, for Peking. The ambassador count Gorkwn, is still at Irkoutzk, and the commerce between the two empires continues with activity. The official reports give a result of 1,597,838 roubles as the amount of merchandise exchanged.

HAGUE, July 16.

His Majesty this day received the oath from the grand officer of the crown, of his household, and of the household of his queen who are at present at the Hague. The form of the oath is as follows:

"I swear obedience to the constitutional laws of the kingdom, and fidelity to the king. I swear to serve his majesty with zeal and sincerity in all the posts which it may please his majesty to confer upon me; to obey, and to cause to be obeyed the orders which his majesty may cause to be given me; and should any thing come to my knowledge, which can endanger the honor, the security, or the service of his majesty, to give immediate notice thereof to his majesty."

The superior functionaries, who have the disposal of the funds of his majesty, have moreover promised "to be attentive to and economize the interests of the king in respect to the expenditures entrusted to them."

A decree of the 1st of July regulates the organization of the state: There will be thirteen resident, and an indeterminate number of extraordinary councillors. The council is divided into five sections: The king presides in the council. The ministers have a deliberative vote when called upon. There are to be two classes of auditors attached to the council. The first class, to be called auditors of the king; is to assist in the council: the other will be employed in the sections.

ALTONA, July 4.

M. de Threbra, director of the mines at Fribourg, and the professor Lampadius, have ascertained by different experiments the relative temperature of the interior of the earth. They placed at different depths in the mines, two thermometers of Reaumur, which they compared twice a day with one exposed in the open air. Whatever may have been the variation of the temperature above ground, due of the two thermometers

has constantly indicated 12 degrees above nought, and the other nine and a half.

MILAN, July 4.

By an act of the 24 of June, his imperial highness the Prince viceroys has assured to their authors the profits of all new discoveries and invention; and regulated the forms which are to be observed to ensure these profits, and to determine the rights and obligations of their patentees.

To Rent,

A DWELLING HOUSE, situated in Calvert-street extended, below the Court House—lately occupied by Mr. J. F. Levy. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or Mr. Levy. HOSEA JOHNS.

September 26

To Let,

And possession given immediately, THAT large & commodious BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Gay and Fish streets, sign of Cross Keys, near Griffith's bridge. The stand is good for, and has been occupied as a Public House for upwards of 20 years; the Stabling and Yard are large and convenient, a small distance from the house. Terms will be pleasing to a good tenant. Apply to WM. THOMPSON, No. 4, Centre Market. N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted to the Watch-Making business—one from the country would be preferred. Apply as above. August 23 WMSB

For Sale,

OLIVE MILLS, with about ten acres of LAND, on moderate terms if application is made before the first day of next month—the said mills is situated on the Herring Run, about 3 miles from Baltimore, and in complete order for manufacturing wheat. Any person wishing to purchase, may view the property and know the terms by applying to LARKIN READ, At said Mill 8 mo. 15 eo

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends petitioning the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law to lay out and open a road from his Landing, called French Town, on Elk River, Cecil County, to the line between the states of Maryland and Delaware, on a direction to intersect a road lately laid out from said line to Glassgow, in Delaware. FRISBY HENDERSON. September 12 1aw1stN

Holland Gin, Pepper, Teas &c.

The Subscribers have just received, 5 chests and 10 small boxes Pekoe black Tea, 70 boxes superfine Imperial Tea, of 35 lb. ea. h, 45 chests English Com's Snouchoag, part in handsome glazed chests, 50 chest fine Hyson Tea, 100 bags black Pepper, 25 pipes Amst. brand Gin, imported on the 2d September, in the ship Harriot, 500 lb. Beug's T. Ginger, 100 kegs ground Ginger, 500 lb. Twine, 50 boxes brown Soap.—For Sale by JACOB & WM. NORRIS. September 15 2awbt

An Active Lad,

FROM 14 to 16 years of age, of a respectable family, is wanting as an apprentice in a grocery store. Applications will be received until the first of October next. For further information enquire at this office. September 4 M&T:8t

The public are respectfully informed that

Baltimore Theatre

Will open on Wednesday Evening, October 1, With the celebrated Comedy of A Cure for the Heart-Ache.

Sir Hubert Stanley, Mr. McKenzie. Charles Stanley, Mr. Cain. Vortex, Mr. Francis. Young Rapid, Mr. Wood. Old Rapid, Mr. Warren. Frank Outland, Mr. Jefferson. Farmer Outland, Mr. Bray. Bronze, Mr. Cross. Heartly, Mr. Taylor. 1st Waiter, Mr. Seymour. 2d Waiter, Master Harris. Servant to Sir Hubert, Mr. Durang. Mr. Vortex's Servant, Mr. Sanderson. Hair Dresser, Master Durang. Ellen, Mrs. Jefferson. Miss Vortex, Mrs. Francis. Jessy Outland, Mrs. Wood. To which will be added, a Farce, in 2 acts, called

The Spoil'd Child.

Little Pickle, (with SONGS) Mrs. Woodham. Old Pickle, Mr. Warren. Tag, Mr. Francis. John, Mr. Bray. Thomas, Mr. Sanderson. Miss Pickle, Mrs. Francis. Maria, Miss Hunt. Margery, Mrs. Durang. Susan, Miss Mullen. Gentlemen holding free admission tickets by transfer, or otherwise, are requested to give in their names to Mr. Evans, treasurer of the Theatre at the Box Office, on the first day of performance.

BOX one Dollar—PIT three quarters of a Dollar. The Doors will be opened at half past five, and the performance commence at a quarter past six o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen are respectfully informed, that they cannot be permitted to smoke Segars within the walls of the Theatre. September 25.

Lottery Intelligence.

THE Managers respectfully inform the public, that they intend to commence the drawing of St. Paul's Parish Lottery, on the first Tuesday in December, and that they purpose to draw 1000 tickets every week, till the drawing be completed, which will be the first week in April. Tickets may be had at the original price of five dollars, of each of the managers, and of other persons, authorised to sell them, until the commencement of the drawing, at which time it is intended to sell such as may be on hand to company, which has made overtures for purchasing them. Prizes in the Precincts Market-House Lottery, will be taken in payment.