store No. 171, South street. She was shipped on board the schooner Mirror, from Baltimore, to some person here.—The discovery was made in consequence of the barrel being opened, in mistake by the wrong consignee. The barrel was marked P. X No. 2 —We hope the affair will be investigated."

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

From the Maryland Republican, March 4.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The bill providing for the Internal Improvement of this state, was taken up on Thursday last by the House of Delegates. An intense interest has been felt for a long time upon this question, which had converged as it were into a focus, in the legislature. What rendered the contest the more engrossing was the nice balance that was known to exist in point of force between the friends and the opponents of the measure—and the difficulty there was in accommodating the vast variety of views entertained by the friends of the different sections most immediately interested.

When the bill was announced for consideration, it was a remarkable incident that the usual attempts resorted to to get rid of bills without reaching the final question upon passing them, was respectfully withheld—no motion to strike out the enacting clause or first section, nor to refer to the first of June was made. The reading progressed, and with inconsiderable exceptions, the members seemed disposed to render the provisions as perfect as they ought to be, if it should pass into a law. The amendments proposed were not very numerous, and most of them were adopted with but little debate. The most material was: one offered by Mr. Goldsborough, requiring before the bill should be operative, that the United States should subscribe at least one million of dollars in the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. Another, that the sum appropriated to the improvement of the low lands, water courses &c. of the Eastern Shore be increased to two hundred thousand dollars. The subscription on the part of the state to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was fixed at $500,000, the like sum to the canal from the Susquehanna to Baltimore, and the like sum to the canal from Baltimore to the Potomac. The appropriation to each is made dependent on the others, and the whole to be inoperative unless the executive are satisfied that with such appropriation the sum necessary to complete each canal respectively has been subscribed by good and substantial subscribers.

When the details of the bill had been matured, and it was announced to be upon its passage, the opponents of the bill called for the previous question, to prevent debate; a majority rose and sustained the call whereupon, without one word having been said in relation to the general merit of the bill, which it seemed conceded on on all hands, was well understood, and upon which it was presumed every member had conclusively made up his mind, the house was called upon to decide. It was a tremendous question for Maryland. Every countenance evinced the anxiety felt.—*The house was found to be equally divided*, whereupon the ayes and nays were called —on being summed up they also were about to be pronounced equally divided, when another member entered the chamber and gave the casting vote *for the bill*, ayes 35 nays 34.

From the Maryland Republican, March 7.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The bill to provide for the Internal Improvement of this State, was read a second time yesterday in the senate—several proposals to amend the bill were made and failed.

Mr. Emory moved to amend the section authorising the treasurer to borrow money for the contemplated canals, so as to include the $200,000 appropriated for improvements on the eastern shore in the same authority.

Mr. Johnson argued that the amendment was entirely unnecessary. The sum required for the eastern shore improvements, was by this act directed to be paid out of the treasury, and it was presumable that the surplus from year to year, would be adequate to the expenditures from year to year for that object —He considered the eastern shore upon much safer grounds than the western shore—the latter were to get the money, only in case the treasurer succeeded in borrowing it for the purpose, whilst he was required to pay the eastern shore appropriation out of any money that might come into the treasury.

Mr. Emory thought it safe to provide ways and means to get the money into the treasury for this, as well as the other objects It was very certain the eastern shore could not get it *out*, if they did not first get it *into* the treasury.

The amendment was negatived, 7 votes for, and 7 against it.

Mr. Emory then moved to amend the bill by striking out the clause which proposes to appropriate the monies arising from tolls, &c. of the works proposed to be erected under this act, to specific purposes, other than the payment of the principle and interest of the debts incurred in making them. The bill, he thought, very properly applied the money to the payment of the debt and interest which it designed to incur; but after that was paid, he thought the subsequent proceeds ought not to be now appropriated. The people would like to see some prospect of having their taxes diminished at some future day, by the means of the expenditures now asked for, by appropriating, as the bill did, the money to further improvements and to education, after the debt is paid; you leave the treasury without the benefit of the future profits—the people will still have their taxes to pay, whilst these resources will be appropriated to other improvements.

Mr. Johnson said, if the bill was now to be framed by them, he would not be for inserting the clause moved to be stricken out—but as it was in, he saw no necessity to send the bill back to the other house with the amendment proposed. He regarded the pledge or appropriation made in the section proposed to be erased, as entirely harmless—It was not in the nature of contract, for it was only the state pledging itself that when it received such a sum from such a source it would use it for such and such a purpose—pass the bill and we may ourselves or any future legislature may repeal this section at pleasure without any violation of faith.

The senate were equally divided on this amendment also, and it was negatived, but finding by adhering to the bill as it stood, that the ultimate vote of at least two of the members would be effected on putting the bill upon its final passage as it stood, a reconsideration was moved, and Mr. Emory's amendments were adopted, in which form the bill was read a third time. Mr. Emory made some remarks in favor of the bill The question was then taken upon its passage, Ayes 8, Noes 5.

The amendments of the senate were read and adopted in the house of delegates without debate. It has therefore become a law of the state.

From the Baltimore American.

We know not whether the proposition of our Chief Magistrate, to send deputies to Panama, will receive the sanction of the Senate. But it seems very plain to us, that if our government decline, England stands ready to place herself at the head of the South American republics, and to exercise that controlling agency which belongs to the United States, in the deliberations and the resolutions of that Congress. The case is now reduced to this alternative, that England or the United States must take the lead, and if we do voluntarily surrender this opportunity, it may not again occur for centuries, if ever To refuse to listen to an invitation of this character, will extinguish every brilliant prospect afforded by an intercourse with our sister republics—it will be to proclaim that we want neither their friendship nor their commerce. Such a slight will be remembered, and remembered to our disadvantage hereafter.

NEW YORK, Dec 29.

LAW SUIT.—A case of some interest, as relating to passengers and steam boats, was tried before Judge Irving, on the 24th instant, and was brought by Alfred Pool against Capt. Thomas Wiswall, of the steam boat James Kent.

It appears, that the defendant came on board the Kent at Hudson, when bound to this city. He applied for a birth at bed time, when he was refused, on the ground that he had not paid his fare. He contended that he had paid his fare almost immediately on coming on board the boat, but, being a stranger, did not think it necessary to put down his name for a birth. Harsh words ensued, which terminated by an offer on the part of the plaintiff to pay his fare a second time, which the Captain refused, but contended that he should put him on shore, and, about one o'clock in the morning, actually forced the plaintiff in the boat, and landed him at a lonely spot, far from a house, and 20 miles from the city, keeping his baggage as security for the passage.

The Jury, after a charge from the Judge against the legality of the Captain's conduct, brought in a verdict of 75 dollars damages for plaintiff.—*Noah's Adv.*

PHILADELPHIA.—By a statement of the city Treasurer, it appears that from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1825, the total amount received was $137,933 12; and the total amount paid was $136,918 88. On the 31st of December, there was a balance in the city treasury of 16,329 55.

It has been proposed in the city council to take down the round marble building in the centre square, and to improve and ornament that spacious piece of ground.

Agreeably to returns received at the Health Office from one hundred and twenty-nine practitioners of midwifery, there were born in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, during the year 1825—

Male children,	3444
Female children,	3182
Making the total number of births,	6626
The whole number of deaths during the same period, were	3812
Leaving a difference in favour of births of	2814

The following curious statistical account is given in the *Cassel Almanack* for the year 1826.—The 100 most populous cities on the globe are—Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants—Pekin, 1,500,000—London, 1,274,000—Hans-Ischen, 1,100,000—Calcutta, 900,000—Madras, 817,000—Nankin, 800,000—Congo Ischen, 800,000—Paris, 717,300—Wuts Cham, 600,000—Constantinople, 597,800—Benares, 580,000—Kio, 520,726—Su Ischen, 500,000—Houng Ischen, 500,000, &c &c. The fortieth on the list is Berlin, containing 193,000, & the last Bristol, 87,800. Among the 100 cities, three contain more than a million—nine from half a million to one million—23 from 200,000 to 500,000—56 from 100,000 to 200,000—6 from 87 to 100,000 Of these 100 cities, 58 are in Asia, and 32 in Europe, of which four are in Germany—four in France—five in Italy—eight in England—three in Spain—5 in Africa, and five in America. A list of the population of 94 states is given—the following is an extract—China, 264,500,000—British Empire, 136,500,000—Russia, 59,000,000—Japan, 40,500,000—France, 31,500,000—Austria, 30,000,000—Turkish Empire, 24,500,000—Anam, 23,000,000—Spain, 15,000,000—Morocco, 15,000,000—Persia, 13,500,000—Afghanistan, 12,800,000—Burmese, 12,000,000—Corea, 12,000,000—Thibet, 12,000,000,—Prussia, 11,370,000—United States, 10,645,000—Naples, 7,500,000—Brazil, 5,500,000. The principality of Litchtenstein contains the smallest number of inhabitants out of the 24 states, having only 5,800 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.

It becomes our duty to notice a horrible catastrophe, which took place in this city yesterday. We shall touch it as briefly as we can; for the case is now in the hands of Justice. James McNaught, gunsmith of this city, (and an admirable one he was,) has been committed to jail on the charge of shooting Danl. Denoon, his foreman.—It is said, that they dined together yesterday, in the upper room of Mr. McNaught's house; the apprentices in the shop then dined; and McN. who had retired alone into another room, contiguous to the dining room, sent for Daniel Denoon (his foreman) and as soon as he had entered the room, it is said that McN. shot him in the abdomen with a pistol; and it is also said that McN. discharged another pistol, which grazed his own cheek, and drew blood. When the persons, alarmed by the discharge of the pistols, entered the room, they were both found lying on the floor; the unfortunate Denoon mortally wounded, and McNaught not seriously hurt. Denoon lingered for several hours, and died, last evening about 4 o'clock: before his dissolution, he was in the most excruciating agony, but gave, as it is said, a statement like the above We understand that McNaught describes it to have been a duel between them, in which he was wounded and D. fell.—Young Denoon was raised as an apprentice by McNaught: he was an accomplished workman, and was about to set up in business for himself.

RICHMOND, March 1.

THE TRAGEDY WOUND UP!

The miserable James McNaught has committed justice upon himself. The murderer of poor Denoon has saved himself from the vengeance of the offended laws by an act of *suicide*.—On Monday evening he was committed to the jail of this city; and about 10 or 11 o'clock that night, he laid violent hands upon himself.

"MURDER WILL OUT."—A gentleman who has just returned from Batavia, states that a Mr John Murray has been lately taken for a supposed murder committed about a year ago, and put into the jail in that village. The circumstances appear to be these:—That a traveller came on horseback to the house of Murray (who was a tavern keeper) and put up, that he handed his portmanteau to M. who put it in the bar—that he went to bed In the morning "while it was yet dark" he arose to pursue his journey. The traveller asked M. to show him a place to wash—he did so, which was at a pump in the back yard. While washing, the maid came into the bar room, and was sent for a towel.—When the man entered from washing, he was knocked down by M. who stood in the door with a club. He was killed, dragged off, and secreted. While killing the stranger, the girl entered with the towel—she was called away by the wife of M. Fears were entertained that she would disclose the whole, and she was threatened with death—she begged for her life, adding she would never divulge it. A few days ago, in a hysterick fit she talked so much about the murder, that when she came out of her fit, her family compelled her to tell the foregoing, which she has since sworn to. It is said too, for a fact, that about the same time the murder is said to have been committed, that M. was suddenly possessed of considerable cash. The girl's name who made oath to the foregoing is Miranda Johnson. Time will determine whether these statements, in all their blackness, are true or false. The fears now are, that they are too true.

Rochester Republican.

GRAZING.—We learn from the Wilmington Gazette, that Mr. Barney, of Port Penn, Delaware, has resided in that state nine years within which time he has raised the greatest part, and fed and disposed of all the following animals. In the year 1816, Nov. 31st he sold to Sunck & Kelso, of Baltimore, 70 head of oxen, at $90 per head, amounting to $6,300; each weighing 900 lbs. and carrying 150 lbs. of rough tallow. In the spring of 1817, he sold to G Elliott, of the same place, 8 Bakewell sheep, for $27 50 each, all weathers. In the following spring he had 22 slaughtered for the same market, which brought him $450; and in 1819, he sold to Mr. Elliott 17, for $350, the aggregate weight of which was 1960 lbs. and the rough tallow 365 lbs. He sold at the same time, to John and Geo. Rusk, the Delaware and Columbus oxen, for 31 1-4 cents per pound, the last of which weighed 2090 lbs. nett beef; some further particulars respecting which oxen and sheep, are furnished in the American Farmer, Vol. 1. March 25, 1820. he sold to the latter gentleman a cow, weighing 1342 lbs. nett beef, and a heifer of 1117 lbs. nett, for $15 per hundred, amounting to $368; and, at the same time, to Geo. Pepper, a hog, for $85, weighing 675 lbs. and to G. Elliott 31 sheep, for $450, all of which were slaughtered in Baltimore. March 8, 1821, he sold to John and Geo Rusk, 3 steers, 4 years old, for 15 dollars per hundred, weighing 4190 pounds, and remarkably fat; a rump of the largest of which was presented, by Gen. Ridgely to the President of the United States. On the same day he sold to Mr Elliott 31 fat wethers and ewes for $371. March 18, 1822, he sold to Woolpert and Miller, of Philadelphia, a cow for $105 70, the four quarters of which weighed 1057 lbs. nett beef; and, at the same time, to Peter Inckle 33 sheep weighing 3335 lbs nett mutton, for 490 dollars, March 29th, 1823, to Jas: Elmore, of Baltimore, 2 steers, 4 years old, weighing 1405, and 1306 lbs nett beef, for $12 per hundred, and April 5, of the same year, to Thomas Curtain, 40 sheep, one and two years old, for $520, weighing 3834 lbs. nett mutton, and to G. Bowers, a hog, weighing 751 lbs nett pork, for $75. March 8, 1824, to James Gilmore, a five years old steer, for $15 per hundred, weighing 1507 lbs. and amounting to $241 05. To Thomas Curtain, 16 sheep, at $13 per head, and to G. Bowers, 2 hogs, for $90. Jan. 26, 1825, to Charles Nonater & Co. of Philadelphia, a five years old twin heifer, for 420, the four quarters of which contained 1678 lbs. nett beef, and one four years old steer for $100, and weighing 1397 lbs. nett beef. And a short time since, 46 sheep, in Philadelphia weighing upwards of 4300 lbs. The whole of the sales since above stated, amount to upwards of $13,500, in less than nine years and six months!

It may be observed that the last mentioned heifer, which brought $420, the cow sold to Wolpert and Miller, in 1822, for $105, 70, the steer sold to J. Elmore, in 1824. for $241 05, and two calves sold for $40, amounting in all to $896 75, were all descended from the cow sold to T. & G. Rusk for $201 00, and which cost Mr Barney but $50, making the sales of the cow and her descendants $1008 15, exclusive of the cheese and butter made from the two cows. The twin heifer was a cross of Gen. Ridgely's Bakewell breed of cattle, and was a very remarkably fine beast.

So much for Mr. Barney's establishment; and such is a sample of what the state of Delaware is susceptible of being made to produce under proper management and attention.

A Mrs. Spinning, wife of Mr. Benjamin Spinning, of the town of Cato, in New York, has been safely delivered of four daughters at a birth, three of whom are doing well. This is *spinning* to some purpose.

FOREIGN.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

We are indebted to Captain Tubbs, of the brig Commodore Barry, for two Liverpool papers, one of the 9 th, and the other of the 11th January containing a few London articles of the 9th. We annex all the matter of any novelty or importance which we have found in them. Nothing is said of any *official* intelligence of the resignation of Constantine.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.

UNITED STATES—The President's Message to the American Congress is, as usual, a long and rather cumbrous document.—For the form of these state papers we have no predilection, and should prefer to see something not quite so *lengthy*—a brief view of the external politics & the internal economy of the country, leaving the details to be brought forth in the proceedings of Congress. This would be a more business mode; for the present practice, if persisted in, must lead to almost endless prosing, or a very inconvenient extent of particularity, as a President may be disposed to *garrulity*, and as the United States may have more complicated interests to engage their attention. For the substance of the document itself, it will give great satisfaction, as it shows that no cause of public quarrel exists between this rising and important portion of the New World and the Old; and that as this great federal body increases in population, commerce and power, its interests are interlocking themselves with those of other countries, by a reciprocation of intercourse, which is the best pledge for the continuance of a good understanding among all. When nations find it out that they have a greater interest in each others friendship than they can extract from enmity, they will be more reluctant to dispute with each other; an event to which a liberal commercial system will more contribute than any other. To pursue this object from the commencement which has been made by the leading commercial powers of the world, is now one of the best objects of the policy of enlightened statesmen; and though it can only be generally accomplished; though time is required for the different interests of nations to adjust themselves to principles, which invert in many respects, the maxims of former ages, yet we doubt not but that the principles are so solid, and are working that conviction in the minds of statesmen, that it will ultimately be accomplished, and that commerce which has so often been the incitement of war, will become a firm and inviolable bond of peace.

RUSSIA.—To the vague rumours of the assassination of Alexander, succeeded the equally singular story of the abdication of Constantine in favor of his brother the Archduke Nicholas. The former is now exploded, though the *Morning Post* has stoutly clung to the hoax which was played upon it. The second had more foundation, and seems now pretty well developed. It appears, that in consequence of the marriage of Constantine below his dignity, the succession was changed in favor of Nicholas by his own consent. Love triumphed in him, over ambition, and his signature was affixed to three documents, not to be opened until the death of Alexander.—They were then opened; but the Archduke Nicholas declined to stand upon them against the hereditary rights of his brother, and Constantine, true to his engagements, remained at Warsaw. The fact is, however, that the Imperial Family have all taken the oath of allegiance to him; and that he will ascend the throne which of right devolves upon him. Rumours of a subsequent abdication have been circulated, but they appear not to rest on any sufficient authority.

GREECE —Letters from Modon, dated 14th November, say, that "Ibrahim will set out to morrow with his new troops of 8,000 infantry, and 1,000 cavalry, for Missolonghi, and the Turkish fleet will, at the same time, sail for the same destination.

SMYRNA, Dec. 1.

We learn that the Greek Government has required the primates of Hydra and Spezzia to send into the Morea the major part of the forces they have in their service, to aid in defending it against the Turks. A part of these troops were sent to Napoli, and will be marched to Corinth. It appears, that Government fears the mutual jealously of the Romeliotes, and the Moreotes, and would therefore keep them apart.

Ibrahim Pacha has been employed, since the disembarkation of the Egyptians at Navarino, in re-organizing his army, and in dividing it into several corps. We are assured, that one of these corps will march towards the Gulph of Corinth, with a view, as it is thought, according to the plan of the campaign, to effect a junction with the Albanians stationed in the Salona, and thus to support the necessary operations of Reschid Pacha.

ZANTE, Dec. 4.—The Ottoman fleet has sailed, and on the 23d Nov. having arrived off Cape Papa, it met the Greek fleet, composed of thirty four vessels, under the command of Admiral Miaulis, but the distance, the calm, the night, prevented any engagement. The Greeks, however, made an unsuccessful attempt to fire the fleet by means of two fire ships. After this rencontre the Turkish fleet disposed itself in line, between Cape Papa and Missolonghi, and the Greeks steered for the Isles of Curszolari at some distance from the Turks. Ibrahim Pacha has entered Gastoni, and laid it waste. He is, it is said, to be constituted Commander in Chief of the Turkish sea and land forces, and he is now at Patras, and about to direct the operations against that place.

On the 2d of this month Admiral Neale, Commander in Chief of the naval forces of his Britanic Majesty in the Mediterranean, arrived at Corfu with a vessel of 80 guns and two frigates, coming from Malta, and having on board his Excellency Mr. Stratford Canning, Ambassador to Constantinople.

ZANTE, Dec. 4.—Ibrahim Pacha has summoned Missolonghi to surrender, on pain, in case of refusal, that the garrison and inhabitants should be delivered over to military execution.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Under the head of Zante, the Etoile gives some news from Greece, by which it would appear that General Gouras, after having defeated a body of Turks, had made preparations to march against Salona.

The contents of Paris papers and letters of Wednesday set conjecture at rest with respect to the succession to the Russian throne, and at the same time explain the extraordinary circumstance of its being so long vacant. It would appear that two imperial brothers, Constantine and Nicholas, had vied with each other in a generous renunciation of their respective claims—the former from a faithful adherence to an old engagement. Nicholas refused to reign under the will of the late Emperor, who, according to the uncertain rules of succession in Russia, could appoint his successor, and Constantine, who was bound to resign his pretensions by a family compact, refused to make his legitimacy available against a voluntary surrender. The former proclaimed the absent Emperor, and took the oaths of allegiance to him: the latter, disregarding his birth-right, offered submission to Nicholas I.—Russia was thus in the strange predicament of having two self-denying emperors, and no active ruler. The crown of the Czars was in abeyance, till Couriers passed between Warsaw and Petersburgh. Each brother was in his turn a subject, and a sovereign, and both stood at the portals of power, amicably disputing the point of precedence. Constantine has at last *submitted* to take the command of forty-millions of men.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The *Nuremburg Correspondent* of the 29th ult. gives a description of a proclamation which, it is said, the Emperor Constantine will issue on his arrival at St. Petersburgh. If this may be depended upon, it would seem, that, imitating the policy of the present King of France on his accession to the throne, it is the wish of the new Autocrat that, in regard to politics, his reign shall be but a continuance of that of his brother. It most distinctly avows his determination to adhere to the Holy Alliance, and, generally, to the system established and maintained by the deceased Emperor.

The Nuremburg Correspondent which we have received this morning, to the 2d inst. states, the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar to be seriously indisposed.

City 2 o'clock.—The Dividend on Consols is this day in course of payment to the public Money on the Stock Exchange is exceedingly abundant, and out of the house first rate bills can be easily discounted There has been scarcely any thing doing in Consols; they reached 83 1-8, but have since declined to 82 3-4, buyers, where they now remain steady. It is confidently asserted, on the authority of letters from Hamburg of the 4th inst. that Nicholas has been proclaimed Emperor of Russia, and Constantine retains the Sovereignty of Poland; this had the effect of advancing Russia Stock 2 1-2 per cent. but made no impression on the Consol Market.

Nothing worthy of observation has occurred in the foreign Market. The South American Securities are steady, and the Shares without much variation. Colombian Bonds, 66 1-2; Mexican, 70 1-2; Spanish Bonds, 13 1-4; Greek Bonds, 14 —up to this hour we have not heard of the arrival of any express from Paris.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0251.jpg