ondly, a state of excitement among the people of one or more States of the Union sufficiently inflamed, to produce acts of the State Legislatures conflicting with the acts of Congress. Resolutions of the Legislatures denying the powers of Congress are the first steps in this march to this disunion but they avail nothing, without subsequent and corresponding action. The annexation of Louisiana to the Union was believed to be unconstitutional, but it produced no excitement to resistance among the people. Its beneficial consequence to the whole Union were soon felt and took away all possibility of holding it up as the labarum of a political religion of disunion. The projected separation met with other disasters, and slumbered, till the attack of the Leopard on the Chesapeake, followed by the Orders in Council of 11th November, 1807, led to the embargo of the 22d December of that year.

The first of these events brought the nation to the brink of war with Great Britain; and there is good reason to believe that the second was intended as a measure familiar to the policy of that government, to sweep our commerce from the ocean, carrying into British ports every vessel of ours navigating upon the seas, and holding them their cargoes and their crews, in sequestration, to aid in the negotiation of Mr. Rose, and bring us to the terms of the British cabinet. This was precisely the period, at which the governor of Nova Scotia was giving to his correspondent in Massachusetts, the friendly warning from the British government of the revolutionizing and conquering plan of France, which was communicated to me, and of which I apprized Mr. Jefferson. The embargo, in the mean time had been laid, and had saved most of our vessels and seamen from the grasp of the British cruisers. It had rendered impotent the British Orders in Council; but, at the same time, it had choked up the channels of our own commerce. As its operation bore with heavy pressure upon the commerce and navigation of the North, the federal leaders soon began to clamour against it, then to denounce it as unconstitutional; and then to call upon the *Commercial States* to concert measures among themselves, to resist its execution. The question made of the constitutionality of the embargo, only proved, that, in times of violent popular excitement, the clearest delegation of a power to Congress will no more shield the exercise of it from a charge of usurpation, than that of a power the most remotely implied or constructive. The question of the constitutionality of the embargo was solemnly urged before the District Court of the United States at Salem; and although the decision of the judge was in its favour it continued to be argued to the Juries; and even when silenced before them, was in the distemper of the times so infectious, that the juries themselves habitually acquitted those charged with the violation of that law. There was little doubt, that if the question of constitutionality had been brought before the State judiciary of Massachusetts, the decision of the court would have been *against* the law.

The first postulate for the projectors of disunion, was thus secured. This second still lingered; for the people, notwithstanding their excitement, still clung to the Union, and the federal majority in the legislature was very small Then was brought forward the first project for a Convention of Delegates from the New England States to meet in Connecticut, and then was the time, at which I urged with so much earnestness, by letters to my friends at Washington, the substitution of the non-intercourse for the embargo.

The non-intercourse was substituted. The arrangement with Mr. Erskine soon afterwards ensued; and in August, 1809, I embarked upon a public mission to Russia. My absence from the United States was of eight years' duration, and I returned to take charge of the department of State in 1817.

The rupture of Mr. Erskine's arrangement, the abortive mission of Mr Jackson, the discourse of Mr. John Henry, the war with Great Britain, the opinion of the judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that by the constitution of the United States, no power was given either to the President or to Congress, to determine the actual existence of the exigencies upon which the militia of the several states may be employed in the service of the United States, and the Hartford Convention all happened during my absence from this country I forbear to pursue the narrative. The two postulates for disunion were nearly consummated. The interposition of a kind Providence, restoring peace to our country and to the world, averted the most deplorable of catastrophes, & turning over to the receptacle of things lost upon earth, the adjourned Convention from Hartford to Boston, extinguished (by the mercy of Heaven, may it be for ever!) the projected New England Confederacy.

Gentlemen, I have waved every scruple, perhaps even the proprieties of my situation, to give you this answer, in consideration of that long and sincere friendship for some of you, which can cease to beat only with the last pulsation of my heart. But I cannot consent to a controversy with you. Here, if you please, let our *joint* correspondence rest. I will answer for the public eye, or for the private ear, at his option, either of you, speaking for himself, upon any question, which he may justly deem necessary for the vindication of his own reputation. But I can recognize among you no representative characters Justly appreciating the filial piety of those, who have signed your letter in behalf of their deceased sires, I have no reason to believe that either of those parents would have authorized the demand of names, or the call for evidence which you have made. With the father of your last signer, I had in the year 1809, one or more intimately confidential conversations on this very subject, which I have flattered myself, and still believe, were not without their influence upon the conduct of his last and best days His son may have found no traces of this among his father's papers. He may believe me that it is nevertheless true.

It is not improbable that at some future day, a sense of solemn duty to my country, may require of me to disclose the evidence, which I do possess, and for which you call. But of that day the selection must be at my own judgment and it may be delayed till I myself shall have gone to answer for the testimony I may bear, before the tribunal of your God and mine. Should a disclosure of names even then be made by me, it will, if possible, be made with such reserve, as tenderness to the feelings of the living, and to the families and friends of the dead, may admonish.

But no array of numbers or of power shall draw me to a disclosure, which I deem premature, or deter me from making it, when my sense of duty shall sound the call.

In the mean time, with a sentiment of affectionate and unabated regard for some, and of respect for all of you, permit me to subscribe myself,

Your friend and fellow citizen,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

A widow in Alloa has a son who, last season, commanded a ship engaged in the whale fishery. His ship was lost, and he wrote home to his mother that, after his disaster, he had fortunately found out, and was coming home (*Scotice*) *with the North Pole*—a ship now in Leith harbour The old woman on reading the news, was in raptures, and exclaimed—"Our John's a made man at last! He has found out the *North Pole* and is bringing it hame wi' him! A brawn reward, nae doubt, he'll get frae the Government. [Edinburgh Chronicle.

Legislature of Mary

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

Petitions presented by

Mr. Gibbons; from John Rider and other citizens of Somerset county, for a charter of a Bank to be located at Salisbury in Somerset and Worcester counties—referred to Messrs. Gibbons, Done, Hitch, Boyer and Donoho.

Mr. Wright of Q. A. from James D. Mitchell, of Charles county, for an act to authorise the Judges of Queen Ann's County Court to issue a commission to divide the estate of James Davidson—referred to Messrs. Wright, Davidson and King.

Mr. Hope; from citizens of Hartford, for the privilege of building a fire proof office for keeping of records—referred to Messrs. Hope, Johns and Smithson.

Leave to report Bills, granted to

Mr. Denny; for trial of Minor assaults or assaults and batteries before single magistrates in the different counties of this State and for other purposes—Committee, Messrs. Denny, Wright of Q. A. Lee, Willis and Sprague

Mr. Teackle; to establish a public Library in each of the counties of this State—Committee, Messrs. Teackle, Buskirk, Thomas, Grayson, Gale and Osborn.

Charter of the Union Bank of Maryland.

Mr. Teackle from the committee on Education to whom was referred the correspondence between the treasurer of the western shore and the Union Bank of Maryland, relative to an alledged violation of the charter in withholding a large portion of the Free School Fund—reported thereon.

The report concludes with an expression of the clear conviction on the minds of the committee:—

1st. That a portion of the fund reserved by the act of 1813, ch. 122 for the support of Free Schools, has been withheld, under evasions of law, by the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland.

2d. That there was on the 1st May last, and is now due from said bank, $7,994, with interest, on $6,718 94 cents, from said 1st May last.

3. That the compact, as contained in said act of 1813, ch. 122, between the state and the said Bank, under which the bank has continued and yet continues to exercise its franchises, has been broken and violated.

The committee therefore recommend that the treasury demand payment, &c. and upon payment being refused or withheld, he shall submit a statement of the state's claim as aforesaid to the attorney general, together with a copy of the correspondence, &c.—and it shall be the duty of said attorney general to institute suit or suits against said President and Directors for the recovery of said claim.

Bills reported.

Mr. Wright, of Q. A.—Authorising the judges of Queen Ann's county to issue a commission to divide the estate of James Davidson.

Mr. Hardcastle of Dor. to make valid certain proceedings of Thomas H. Hicks, late sheriff and collector of Dorchester county.

Mr. Wright, of Dor.—to regulate and equalize the tonnage on duty imposed and collected by the Port Wardens in the City of Baltimore, on vessels belonging to citizens of this State, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Steuart, of Baltimore,—from officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland; the property of said Lodge may be exempt from taxation:—referred to Messrs. Steuart, McMahon, Price, Ely and Turner.

On motion of Mr. Hynson, a message was sent to the senate, asking that body to reconsider the bill to authorise Edward Browne, former Sheriff and collector of Kent county, to complete his collection.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Mr. Eccleston offered a message to the senate proposing to close the session on the 21st. inst. laid on the table.

BILLS PASSED THE HOUSE.

For the benefit of James White and James W. Melvin, executors of James Melvin, late of Accomac county, Virginia.

Authorising the levy court of Somerset county, to levy a sum of money for the use of Mason Abbot, of said county.

For the benefit of Richson Webb, a coloured man of Caroline county.

Reviving the act of 1811, chapter 153, and repealing the act of 1826, chapter 144, concerning the town of Salisbury, in Somerset county.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

CLOSING SESSION.

The message offered by Mr. Eccleston, proposing a period to close the session was considered, amended by proposing Saturday the 28th, as the day of closing, and in that form passed the house.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. McMahon proposed a series of orders expressive of opinion as to the letter addressed to the speaker by the late superintendent of public instruction, which were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Gantt proposed a preamble and resolution, requiring the constitution and bill of rights to be printed with the laws of the present session—ordered to lie on the table.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Gough—supplement to the insolvent laws of this state. The bill provides that no petitioner whose petition has been withdrawn or dismissed shall have a right to renew his petition within the term of two years, except within the discretion of the court.

Mr. Hitch—authorising the transfer of licenses by merchants and ordinary keepers.

Mr. Turpin—a supplement to the act for the relief of the poor of Queen Anne's county.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

Lotteries.

Mr. Bowles offered an order for the appointment of a Special Committee to consider and report on the expediency of abolishing the present lottery system, and of authorizing in its stead the drawing of such private lotteries as the Legislature may from time to time think proper to grant for the construction of roads, building bridges school houses, churches, or for other purposes—the drawers of said lotteries paying into the public treasury a certain portion of the profits as a bonus for the privilege granted.

The order, on motion of Mr. Teackle, was committed to the Committee of Ways & Means.

Compensation to Registers and Clerks.

On motion of Mr. Hughes, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to make it the duty of the Joint Committee appointed on the subject of the Chancery records, to inquire into the propriety of reducing the compensation now made to the Register in Chancery and Clerks of the county Courts for recording judgments and decrees, for which they at present receive twelve and a half cents per side, being more by five cents per side, than was contracted to be given by the executive for similar recording, and which has been thought by some too high a rate; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise, to either or both Houses, as they may think best. The yeas and nays were required on adopting said message. Ayes 53, Nays 8

Bills passed both Houses.

To confirm the proceedings of the levy court of Somerset county.

To authorize William Trager to erect a pier on Drew's Bar, lying in the Chesapeake Bay.

Queen Ann's

PETITIONS.

MONDAY, Feb

Mr. Ely, from inhabitants of Baltimore co

ty, praying that the custody of the goal be r

tored to the Sheriff of said County.

Mr. Phelps; from citizens of Dorchester county, for a law to authorize debtors to draw notes or bills obligatory for any sum at any time, not exceeding fifty Dollars and recoverable before any single Justice of the Peace—referred to Messrs. Phelps, Wright, Johns, Turner & Burchenal.

Respect to the Memory of Washington.

On motion of Mr. Donoho, it was unanimously Resolved, that the Governor and Council be required to cause a National Salute to be fired at Sun Rise, Noon, and Sun Set on the 23d inst. the 22d being Sunday in commemoration of the birth of the illustrious Washington.

Printing the Laws.

Mr. Gantt offered a resolution directing the Governor and Council to advertise for proposals for printing the laws passed this session, & directing them to contract therefore, on bond and security being given for the delivery thereof in thirty days after the close of the session—Laid on the table

Bills Reported.

Mr. Denny; for the trial of Assaults and Batteries before single Magistrate in the different counties of this State, and for other purposes.

Mr. Osborne; supplement to the act to confirm the proceedings of certain Commissioners in Queen Anne's county.

Mr. Burchenal; to authorise Ishmael Turner, a free man of colour, to reside in this State

Bills passed the House.

Mr. Wright; authorizing the Judges of Queen Anne's county, to issue a commission to divide the Estate of the late James Davidson.

Leave to report Bills.

Mr. Hughlett had leave to report a bill for the more effectual recovery of small debts out of Court—Committee, Messrs. Hughlett, Burchenal and Hawkins.

Mr. Shaffer; relating to public roads in Washington county.—Committee Messrs. Shaffer, Yoe and Miller.

The bill for reducing into one the laws of this State respecting the civil Jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace, was considered and amended —Upon the bill having been read through.

Mr. Wright of Queen Ann's, offered an amendment, going to repeal all former laws respecting the Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

This motion and others of the same effect, gave rise to an animated debate, in which Mr. Wright, Mr. Buskirk, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. McMahon and Mr. Grason urged the impolicy of passing a law which professed to be an entire System, without a clause, which made it the sole law on that subject. It was contended that otherwise this bill would be but a supplement to all former laws; and would make the present confusion more confounded.

Messrs. Eccleston, Ely and Burchenal spoke against the amendment, and in favour of the passage of the bill without such clause—It finally passed without the amendment.

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, Feb. 9.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, various bills were reported, after which the House resumed the consideration of the resolutions of Mr. A. Smyth, amendatory of the constitution. Mr. Sergeant made some observations in opposition to the resolutions, when the further debate was arrested by the expiration of the hour. The resolution offered by Mr. Barringer relative to the election of printer, was then taken up, and so modified as to fix to morrow for the election. The House took up private bills, several of which were acted on in committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day. Mr. P. P. Barbour made a report in part from the select committee, appointed to examine the votes for President and Vice President. The report consists of a resolution, appointing Wednesday next for the opening of the votes by tellers in the presence of the two Houses.

Mr. Hamilton from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported on Saturday a Bill to abolish the office of Second Comptroller, and that of one of the Auditors of the War Department.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Tazewell from the select Committee appointed to ascertain & report a proper mode for examining the votes given for President and Vice President of the United States, &c. reported a resolution in reference to that subject, which was adopted. Mr. Tazewell was elected, by ballot, teller of the votes, on the part of the enate. Mr. Dickerson's resignation of the office of Senator. and his credentials as Senator for the remainder of the term for which Mr. Bateman was elected, were communicated to the Senate by the Vice President. Two hours were spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolutions offered by Mr. A. Smyth, amendatory of the Constitution, were taken up after the presentation of petitions, when Mr Sergeant briefly continued his observations, but before he had spoken many minutes, the hour having expired, the discussion was arrested. The various bills which were acted on in Committee of the whole on Saturday were then read a third time and passed. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, when Mr. Barnard addressed the Committee in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Daniel in opposition and in favor of the amendment Mr. Vance then moved to amend the bill by adding a fourth section on the subject of the two per cent fund, which was subsequently ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Bell, the Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Smith of South Carolina presented the protest of the Legislature of South Carolina against the present laws imposing duties on imports for the purpose of protecting domestic manufactures. The object and character of the Protest was explained by Messrs. Smith and Hayne. Mr. Hendricks presented the Resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana declaring the right of that State to the unappropriated lands within its limits.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the discussion on the resolutions offered by Mr. A. Smith was resumed. Mr. Sergeant concluded the observations he had commenced, and Mr. A. Smith commenced some remarks in reply; but had not proceeded far before the discussion was arrested by the termination of the hour. The House then proceeded, in obedience to the resolution offered on Saturday, to ballot for a printer for the next Congress; when, on opening the ballots, there were found to be 208 members present 105 being necessary to a choice. Of the whole number, Duff Green had 107, Gales & Seaton 95, and 6 votes were scattering and blank. The Bill relative to Captain Bissell's case was then again postponed till Thursday, on motion of Mr. Mercer and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of Union, and took up the Bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Bell, having a

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Chambers, from the Select Committee to which was referred the memorials of sundry citizens praying indemnification for spoilations of their property by the French, prior to the year 1800 reported a bill for the relief of those citizens. At 12 o'clock the Senate, preceded by the Vice-President and their Secretary, proceeded to the House of Representatives for the purpose of examining and counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. After their return, Mr. Tazewell was appointed a Committee on the part of the Senate to notify Andrew Jackson of his election as President of the United States.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the amendment to the Constitution offered by Mr. A. Smyth, was again taken up. Mr Smyth having been interrupted in his observations on Tuesday, rose, and stating it to be his desire to have the question taken without further debate, waived his right to make any further remarks in reply, and called for the previous question, but the call was not seconded, there being on a division—ayes 60, noes 90.—A motion was then made to postpone the consideration of the resolution until to-day, when Mr. J. C. Wright spoke against postponement, until his observations were interrupted by the termination of the hour. A message was then sent to the Senate to inform that body that the House was ready to proceed to the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, and inviting the attendance of that body. In a few moments, the Senate, headed by the Vice President of the United States, entered the Hall, and the Vice President took his seat on the right of the Speaker, while the members occupied the chairs placed in front of the Clerk's table.—The tellers, Messrs. Tazewell, Van Rensselear and P. P. Barbour, then proceeded to read the certificates of the electors, and at the close the Vice President announced that Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, was elected President of the United States for the next four years; and that John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, was elected Vice President for the same term, from the 4th of March next. The Senate then retired, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs for the gradual increase of the Corps of Engineers.—Two hours were spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a Committee of two members was appointed to join with the Committee of one member of the Senate, to wait on General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, and inform them of their election as President and Vice President. Several bills were reported.—and, among them, a Bill for the relief of James Monroe, from the Select Committee to which had been referred the memorial from Albemarle county on that subject. Mr. Lawrence offered a resolution to discharge the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the Bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road; and the consideration being demanded, the question—"Will the House now consider the resolution?"—was taken by ayes and noes, and determined in the affirmative by a vote of 101 to 72. Before any decision was made by the House concerning the resolution, the hour had expired, and the discussion was arrested. The House then went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. J. S. Barbour, Mr. Storrs, Mr. P. P. Barbour Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Kremer, then severally addressed the Committee. The vote was then taken on the amendment moved by Mr. Vance relative to the payment of the money advanced from the 2 per cent fund, which was negatived. The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Buchanan, to cede the road to the States and decided in the negative—Ayes 66, Noes 76 Mr. Gorham them moved to amend the bill, by striking out the original bill, after the enacting words, and substituting a bill simply appropriating 100,000 dollars for the repair of the Road, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States. A motion made by Mr. Ramsay to amend the bill, so as to increase the rate of tolls, was then negatived; and the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House. Mr Buchanan then renewed his amendment, and Mr. Ramsay renewed his proposition to amend; and the House then adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

The Senate was occupied nearly the whole of yesterday, on the bill for the relief of Thomas L. Winthrop and others, directors of an association called the "New England Mississippi Land Company," which bill was advocated by Mr. Berrien, and opposed by Mr. Kane, and ordered to a third reading by a vote of 21 to 19.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, after various bills had been reported from the different Committees, the House took up the resolution of Mr. A. Smyth, amendatory of the Constitution, when Mr. J. C. Wright offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Condict, which will be found in our report. Mr. Stanberry then moved to lay the resolution and amendments on the table; and on this motion, on the call of Mr. Wright, the ayes and noes were ordered. The question was then taken & decided in the negative, ayes 82, noes 89. Mr. Wright then resumed the floor, and made some remarks illustrative of his motive and design in offering the amendment, but before he had proceeded far, the hour having expired, the discussion was suspended. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole several times, and acted on about a dozen private bills, nearly all of which were ordered to be engrossed & read a third time to-day.

Literary.—The London papers announce Washington Irving's *Tales of the Moors* as nearly ready for publication. They are said to comprise an historical view of the rise, glory and downfall of the Moors in Spain, composed by Mr. Irving chiefly from manuscript documents during his last visit to that country.

The facetious writer who calls himself Crofton Crocker, Esq. is about to publish a work entitled *Sayings and Doings at Killarney*, being a record of the authors personal adventures at the lakes, and his jokes, stories, songs, sketches, &c. while there, with a narrative of Sir Walter Scott's, Mr. Lockhart's and Miss Edgeworth's visit to the same place.

The city of Edinburgh had been much agitated by a discovery of a house in that city, kept by Mr. Burke, where persons have been taken, murdered, and their bodies sold to Surgeons.—Burke and his wife have been arrested. The houses occupied for this purpose were at Westport.

Twelve suits of clothes are said to have been found on the premises.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Ship Don Quixotte arrived at New York, ated Havre, on the 11th instant, bringing Paris ce Havre papers to the 11th ult. The London Bee of Dec. 30,—gives an extract from Loyd's e Det at Constantinople, of Nov. 25, which states the Russian squadron has been seen off Tenedas, but the Porte had given out that accounts had been received of their having retired; that the Turkish fleet remained in porte; that accounts from Smyrna of Nov. 18, stated, that notification had been given to the different Consulates, of the Russian blockade of the Dardanelles, but that no advice was received of its being enforced. An extensive depot of arms has been established at Kieff, and from the movements in the cantonments of the great army of reserve, it has been concluded that the next campaign will commence very early in the spring. Several Chiefs of Western Greece, sustained by the troops of General Church, and a part of Ypsilanti, are said to have taken up arms and attacked the Ottoman troops. Reschid Pacha had advanced upon Arta with 4000 men; but had been suddenly recalled to Constantinople, after recommending the Turks of the Provinces to unite their efforts to repulse the attack directed against them. Accounts from Odessa of the 12th, and from Wallachia of the 17th December, give a report of a "bloody battle" having been fought the latter end of November, between Omer Vrione, who was advancing upon Bazardschik, and Gen. Roth, who commanded at Varna. The Russians are stated to have maintained their ground and the Turks had returned to Schumla. Both armies are fortifying themselves, and constantly receiving fresh troops. The Turks were provisioning their strong holds, and provisions had become very dear. Varna was abundantly furnished with provisions and amunition, and the garrison was in the best condition.—The Turks have deluged the island of Crete with the blood of the Christians. Supposing that if there were no Greeks in the country, there would be no reason for separating it from the Ottoman dominion, they conceived the project of exterminating them, and in two days massacreed from 1000 to 1200 people in the City of Candia alone; leaving scarcely enough of the Christians to drag the carcasses of their countrymen to the sea, and when that was done, those who had been spared were also assassinated. At Sude, at Spina Longa, at Retima, all who were not Mahometans, were put to the sword. It is said that it was done in compliance with a secret order from the Grand Seignor, who has formed the project of exterminating christianity throughout his empire. Great consternation is said to have been produced at Lisbon, in consequence of the receipt of dispatches from Rio Janeiro, in which Don Pedro threatens to avenge himself on Don Miguel, for having disregarded the rights of Queen Donna Maria. Conferences were said to be frequently held between Don Miguel, the Queen Mother, and her two daughters, to which none were admitted, the result of which were communicated to the ministers; orders were issued to arrest all persons taken in arms, and the country is said to continue in the same state of wretchedness, and the arrests as frequent as heretofore. The Polish officers in Paris have been ordered to join their respective corps by the 1st of March. The Sultan is said to have disapproved of the convention concluded by the Viceroy of Egypt for the evacuation of the Morea, and has required from him 25000 men, (regular troops,) 12 millions of piasters and a sufficient supply of provisions to carry on the war in Europe with more vigour. Great consternation was created in London by the failure of the banking house of Remmington, Stephenson & Co. and the disappearance of Mr. Stephenson. A reward of 1000l. sterling is offered for his arrest and that of his Clerk, James Harman Lloyd, who was concerned with him.

The brig Post Captain from Valparaiso, has arrived at the same place, bringing accounts to the 8th of November. An express was said to have arrived at Lima, on the last of September, with a copy of a commission granted to Col. O. Leary, Aid to Bolivar, to negociate an armistice between Colombia and Peru, as a basis, for a lasting treaty of peace. Elizalde has been reinstated in the Chilian Ministry, in the fiscal department. Accounts from Conception represent that province as in danger of an Indian war, and quite unprotected. Raman Loaysa has been raised to the Presidency of Bolivia, by the people and troops, who have turned out all the officers under the Bolivian Constitution.—Gen. Aparicto, who was in the province of Puno with a Peruvian army, was notified of these events by the new President, and his assistance requested in securing order, which he, however, declined, and warned Loaysa to beware lest he placed any obstacle in the way of the adjustment of affairs according to the general wish The new Chilian Constitution makes every Chilian eligible to office & allows of no privileged classes. It also provides for a General Convention, to be held in 1836 to reform and add to the Constitution. Samuel Larned presented his credentials to the Chilian Government on the 16th of September, and was recognized as Charge from the United States.

On the 11th inst. the schr. Margaret arrived at Baltimore, in 52 days from Rio Janeiro, bringing advices from that place to the 17th December. From accounts received there from Buenos Ayres, it was thought they would subjugate Paraguay, and that a confederation of all the Southern states of South America would be likely to ensue The English government had sent out decisive & coersive measures regarding their vessels captured by the blockading squadron. Lord Ponsonby had been directed to demand when, how and where they will make payment for the captures made

The last accounts from Mexico, represent the affairs of that country as having become tranquil; the states having generally decided in favor of Guerrero, and every thing bidding fair to settle down into a calm.

[*Gleanings from Foreign Papers.*]

SCARCITY OF GRAIN—The great attention paid by the municipality of Paris, to the wants of the poorer classes, deserve much praise.—They have in store 105,000 bags of grain, which they sell to the labouring classes at four cents per pound the moment the market price exceeds the sum. Upwards of 70,000 persons now enjoy the benefit of this benevolent plan, and should grain become still dearer, it is calculated that they can relieve in this manner 200,000 persons, forming one fourth of the population of Paris.

Lancaster Schools in France.—In spite of the opposition manifested against these schools by the more ignorant part of the clergy, including some bishops, they are rapidly extending over France. Very recently, Mr. Girard, a hair-dresser, of Paris, presented 2,000 francs in go towards the establishment of two Lancaster Schools.

Forgery of a Will.—A Curate of the parish of Lung, near Blois, has been convicted of forging the will of an old lady, to whom he had been called to administer the last offices of religion. He constituted himself sole legatee. He was condemned to be branded and to six years hard labour

Spanish Finances.—According to a statement published by Minano, derived from documents furnished by Ballasteros, the Spanish Minister of Finance, the annual revenue of Spain amounts to $15,000 000. She has an army of 60,000, and her annual expenses are estimated at $26,000 000, leaving a yearly deficit of $11,000.000, which is covered by loans from any nation that will trust them. At present her last loan stands at 40, which is not quite as low

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