## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Arrival of the Atlantic.

**2 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at her wharf, at 5 o'clock this evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 24th.

She brings important and interesting commercial and political intelligence.

FRANCE.—The balloting on the proposition for sustaining the President in his new form of Government closed at Paris on Sunday evening the 21st ult. The result of the voting in twelve arondissements of Paris stood, "yeas," 132,217, to 80,161 in the negative.

Numerous deputations representing the trade and manufacturers of Paris, headed by Mons. Lemornaix, presented on Saturday an address to the President of the Republic expressing their deep gratitude for the measures they had adopted.

At Amiens the Bishop, clergy, and religious congregations voted openly in the affirmative.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that in the arondisement of Paris, inhabited more particularly by the working classes, majorities in favor of the President have been polled, whilst in those quarters inhabited by the old noblesse, neutrality has been strongly manfested. The working classes generally manifest strong hopes in Louis Napoleon, believing that he is a socialist, in the proper sense of the term, and that he is already contemplating, and will soon execute, decrees testifying his solicitude for them; and that he will apply those doctrines with which they sympathize and those theories that will give them a material well-being and a cheap existence.

The Bourgeoise also believed that the advantages to them, from the prolongation of the powers of Napoleon, will be equally great.

The Bishop of Strasburg has addressed a letter to the clergy of the diocese, urging them to vote in the affirmative.

M. de Morney, the Minister of the Interior, has commended the attention of the printers of Paris, and has informed them the intention of the Government to prevent the publication, unless previously approved of, of any pamphlet of less than ten sheets.

Victor Hugo had made his escape into Belgium by means of a false passport.

PARIS, Monday, 22d, P. M.

General Cavaignac arrived in Paris on Friday night, having been liberated on that afternoon.

As the election is now over, Napoleon thinks that the time has arrived when he can with safety set free the other Generals, and a report was current that they had been liberated on Tuesday.

The Republican Clubs in Paris have decided that no Republican Government can be attempted now in France.

SPAIN.—The Madrid Gazette contains an important document from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in reply to Mr. Webster's note on the Cuban affair and expressive of the highest satisfaction at its tone because it is considered an act of justice which satisfies Spain as much as it exalts the Government of the United States, by which her Majesty's Government never ceased to expect that it would disapprove such painful events, and that the loyalty of its conduct upon this occasion would offer new guarantees and greater securities for the maintenance of friendly relations which in the reciprocal advantage have constantly existed between the two Governments. The Gazette concludes by announcing the pardon of all the prisoners connected with the late expedition, who may be citizens of the United States, whether in Spain, fulfilling their sentences or still in Cuba.

Gen. Laborde was about leaving Madrid for Havana, and would go thence on a ship of war to New Orleans.

ROME.—Intelligence from Rome states that the Pope is highly pleased with the events that have transpired in France.

ENGLAND.—There was but little of interest stirring in England.

Kossuth's reception in New York is a theme of comment in the English papers.

AUSTRIA.—Dates from Vienna to December 17 state that notes complaining of the dangerous support given to political fugitives in England were presented to the English foreign office by the representatives of Russia, Austria, Prussia and the German Confederation. On the 12th a similar note was also handed to Lord Crowley at Frankfort, asserting that Austria will not hesitate to adopt measures which will make it inconvenient or difficult for Englishmen to travel in the Austrian States as long as the just complaints of the Imperial Government are not attended to in London, and an organized communication between the revolutionary party in England and all the continental States is carried on under the protection of the law. The note further adds that the English will have less cause of complaint as the duration of the measure will depend on themselves.

A considerable sum of money which had been forwarded to Hungary by the London Democrats has fallen into the hands of the Government. It is supposed to have been brought into Hungary by foreign emmissaries. English travellers are, in consequence closely watched.

*Very Latest from Paris.*—The President remains determined to propose an abolishment of the Orton duties, and is also resolved on making some experiments in diminishing the protective system.

### Arrival of the Steamer Cambria.

**3 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

*Tranquility in France—Napoleon Proclaimed President—Lord Palmerston Resigned—Advance in Cotton, &c.*

HALIFAX, Jan. 7.

The royal mail steamer Cambria, with dates from Liverpool to the 27th December, and from London and Paris to the 26th, has arrived at her wharf, after a rather rough passage of 11 days.

*France.*—The Presidential election was the engrossing topic, occupying the French mind to the exclusion of all others. Napoleon was every where triumphant, and his majority would probably exceed that of 1847.

The polls in 68 departments gives yeas 5,000,000, nays 600,000.

A telegraphic despatch from Paris, dated the 26th, gives the vote in 81 departments—yeas 6,011,000, nays 709,000.

Many of the deputies heretofore arrested have been set at liberty. Much speculation was indulged relative to the new press law to be shortly promulgated.

The papers say that the police of Reimes having been informed that some of the refugees in London were about to enter Brittany from Jersey, measures were taken to arrest them three days back.

*England.*—Two great events had transpired in the course of the few days preceeding the sailing of the steamer, each capable of producing serious consequences. The first is the resignation of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Palmerston, and the second is the election of Louis Napoleon. A temporary derangement in the markets and a decline in the prices of money had occurred. When, however, it became known that Lord Granville was Lord Palmerston's successor, confidence was in a measure restored.

The sudden retirement of Lord Palmerston was received by the whole nation with regret and astonishment, and is still imputed to dissensions known to exist in the Cabinet for several months, precipitated by the significant reception and emphatic avowal of opinions to the Kossuth deputation, which were expressed in language by no means complimentary to the despots of Europe.

The fearless position assumed by Palmerston proved distasteful to the Ministry, and hence this result. It has been the all-prevading topic of conversation during the festive season, and had created universal sensation.

*Ireland*—The return of many Irish emigrants to their own country, is attracting much attention in Ireland. The Irish congratulate themselves upon it, and regard it as a ground of hope for the future.

American anticipations regarding emigration from Ireland have not been realized.

*Spain*—The Queen of Spain on the 20th ult, was delivered of a robust Princess.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1852.

SENATE

A large crowd of ladies and others occupied from an early hour the galleries and all the avenues leading to the Senate.

After reading the Journal, numerous petitions were presented and bills introduced.

On motion by Mr. Mangum, the rules were suspended so as to admit ladies to the floor of the Senate. And Mr. Pulszky, accompanied by Mesdames Kossuth and Pulszky entered the hall, followed by many ladies.

A bill granting a pension for life to the widows of deceased soldiers of the war of 1812, was taken up, debated and laid upon the table.

Messrs. Shields, Cass and Seward, entered the Senate with Gov. Kossuth leaning on the former, followed by his suite. Mr. Shields said, "Mr. President, we have the honor to introduce Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States." The Chair welcomed him, and asked the committee to conduct M. Kossuth to the seat prepared for him.

M. Kossuth having been seated:

On motion of Mr. Mangum the Senate adjourned.

The Senators and many others then approached M. Kossuth and paid their respects; and after remaining in the chamber about 20 minutes, he and his suite retired.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The doorkeeper was authorized to appoint an assistant, with a view of promoting the health and comfort of members.

Mr. Cartter moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution—that the Speaker appoint a committee of five to wait upon Louis Kossuth, and introduce him to the House of Representatives.

The question was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 117; nays, 51. And the resolution was then passed—yeas, 123; nays 54.

The House, at two o'clock, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, when on motion it was referred to the Committee on Finance, and 10,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

On motion by Mr. Bradley, all the papers on the files relating to claims for indemnity on account of spoliations by the French prior to 1801, were referred to a special committee on the subject.

Mr Pearce moved, and the petition on the files of the "Old Defenders" of Baltimore, asking to be allowed 160 acres of land, were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Hunter reported the House bill making appropriations for the repairs of the injuries caused by the recent fire, with an amendment appropriating $10,000 to purchase books. The amendment was agreed to and the bill was passed.

A message was received from the President, recommending an appropriation to defray the expenses home, of the persons engaged in the Lopez expedition, who have been pardoned. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A bill for the relief of William Darby was taken up, and after debate, passed.

Several bills yesterday ordered to a third reading were passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker, in pursuance of the resolution adopted yesterday, for the appointment of a committee of five, to wait upon Louis Kossuth and introduce him to the House of Representatives, appointed the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Carter, Clingman, Gentry, Stanton of Kentucky, and Peaslee.

Mr. Cartter, from this select committee, made a report—that they will be prepared to introduce Louis Kossuth to the House of Representatives on Wednesday, at one o'clock, and recommend that ceremonies similar to those of the Senate be observed.

On his motion, the report was laid upon the table.

Mr. Houston, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported bills for the payment of the expenses of the Indian Department, for the payment of invalid and other pensions, for the payment of navy pensions, and for the payment of the next instalment due to Mexico, under the treaty; all of which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

A large number of reports were presented by the various standing committees.

Among the communications laid before the House, was one from the Secretary of State, transmitting a list of the Cuban invaders, who have recently been set at liberty by her Catholic Majesty of Spain.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions proposed to refer to the appropriate committees the several branches of the President's Message.

Without disposing of them, the committee took up the Mexican Instalment bill.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1852.

SENATE.

Mr. Clemens presented the petition of William Scott Hayne, one of the commanders of the Lopez expedition, praying Congress to equip a vessel to proceed to Spain to bring home the pardoned Americans; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Other petitions and memorials, reports, &c. were presented.

Mr. Gwin moved that the petition praying the restiction of flogging in the navy should be taken from the table, and moved its reference.

Mr. Stockton addressed the Senate against flogging being adopted as a punishment of American sailors.

Mr. Badger continued the debate, and the subject was finally postponed until Monday. The Senate then adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 1 o'clock the House was called to order and the journal read.

Shortly afterwards Mr Cartter introduced Gov. Kossuth and announced his presence in the House.

Mr. Speaker Boyd welcomed him, and invited him to a seat.

Kossuth, in the following brief and appropriate remarks, acknowledged the distinguished honor thus conferred upon him.

Sir—it is a remarkable fact in the history of mankind, that while, through all the past, honors were bestowed upon glory, and glory was attached to success, the legislative authorities of this great Republic bestow honors upon a presented exile, not conspicuous by glory, not favored by success, but engaged in a just cause. There is a triumph of republican principles in this fact. Sir, I thank, in my country's name, the House of Representatives of the United States for the honor of this cordial welcome.

On motion, the House then adjourned until Friday.

A vast number of members and others then pressed around Kossuth, and were introduced to him.

## Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1852.

SENATE.

At half-past twelve o'clock, Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq., Clerk of the Senate of December Session, 1848, proceeded to call the roll, and all the Senators upon the printed list answered to their names, except the Hon. James M. Holland, of Worcester, and the Hon. Edward Lloyd, of Talbot county, democratic senators, absent. The clerk stated that he had not called Washington county, because there was a tie vote in the late election; not Baltimore city, because there were, he understood, two claimants for seats from that city. He begged leave to state, however, that he had no official information upon the subject.

On motion of Mr. Sellman, Hon. Wm. Lingan Gaither was unanimously called to the Chair for the purpose of temporary organization, and on motion of Mr. Ely, Hon. Wm. Weber, of Alleghany, was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Sellman offered the following resolution: "That the members of the Senate to whom no objection is made, now proceed to qualify, according to the constitution and laws."

Mr. Grason.—There being a difference of opinion among the legal members of the Senate, whether the bribery acts extended to members of the Legislature, or whether they were included in those holding "offices of trust and profit," and whether those Senators elected prior to the adoption of the new constitution were obligated to renew their oaths, he moved an adjournment to give them time for consideration. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The hour of 12 having arrived, Mr. Roberts, of Queen Anne's county, called the members elected under the new constitution to order, and moved that John M Wyse, Esq., of Baltimore county, be called to the chair, for the purpose of temporary organization, who was unanimously elected. Mr. Wm. A. Stewart, of Baltimore city, was also elected Secretary, on motion of Mr. Stephenson, of Harford.

Upon the calling of the roll sixty-six members were present, and seven absent, to wit: Messrs. Parker, of Calvert, Jenkins, of Charles; Sparks, of Talbot; Marshall, of Prince George's; Hearn, of Worcester; Kilgour, of Montgomery, and Chas. Hanson of Howard.

An adjournment was then moved by Mr. Roberts, and negatived, when, on motion of Mr. Stephenson, the members proceeded to qualify under the new Constitution. John G Taylor, Esq., administered the oaths.

An adjournment was then moved and carried, until Thursday at 12 o'clock.


# EASTON GAZETTE.

**EASTON, Md.**

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1851.



☞ WM. THOMSON & Co., S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE."

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

AN Apprentice wanted to learn the printing business. An honest, industrious and intelligent boy, 14 or 15 years of age, can hear of a good situation by applying immediately at this office. nov 22


WE had another heavy snow storm on Tuesday last, but owing the ground being wet, it did not make sleighing.

WE learn that Capt. John Bartlett launched a fine new schooner, called the "Exchange," from his ship yard near Easton, on Thursday last. We have not heard the dimensions of the new craft.

CHANGES.—Among the changes consequent upon the new year, we notice that Mr. Peter Tarr has returned to the Union Hotel, so long occupied by him, and Mr. James H. Smyth, has again taken the "Empire House," which he originally established.

M. KOSSUTH is still in Washington, and, as will be seen by our Congressional report, was introduced to the Senate on Monday. The House, after a long, unnecessary, undignified and uncourteous delay has finally, passed the resolution appointing a committee to introduce him to that body, which was done on Wednesday. On Wednesday, Gov. Kossuth attended a banquet given him by the Members of Congress, at which he made a brilliant and effective speech. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Webster, Stanton, Shields, Douglas, Cass and Judge Wayne. Gen. Cass came out flat-footed for Intervention; Mr. Douglas was more cautious and was willing to "court the cost" before he would promise to take such an important step.

STRANGE.—We find the following singular paragraph in the Baltimore Clipper. It will be seen that Baltimore City alone is to say who shall be Speaker and Doorkeeper; the rest of the State having nothing to do with the matter. We should have thought that respect for the party throughout the State would have induced the Baltimore Delegation to make its selections in general caucus, if that privilege had been granted them, and not privately. We have, however, no objection to their settling the matter to suit themselves.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.—It having been determined that the Democratic members of the Legislature from Baltimore, (which meets on Wednesday, at Annapolis,) should have the naming of the Speaker and Doorkeeper of the House of Delegates, they held a caucus, and nominated on Friday evening, Elias Ware, Jr., Esq., of this city, for Speaker, and W. W. McIntyre, also of Baltimore, for Doorkeeper.

THE CLIPPER.—This spirited and excellent paper appeared in a new dress on New Year's day. We are glad to see this new evidence of its prosperity. Success to the Clipper.

CENTREVILLE TIMES.—Mr. Spencer who has so long edited the Times, has sold out to Mr. Jas. K. Harper, Jr., who will hereafter conduct it.

THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE has been purchased by Mr. Charles F. Goldsborough, Mr. Frazier retiring for the purpose of emigrating to California, to practice law. We welcome our young friends into the editorial fraternity, and wish them much success in the new sphere upon which they have entered.—The retiring editors also have our best wishes for a long, peaceful and prosperous life.

THE Home Journal, published in New York, by Messrs. G. P. Morris and N. P. Willis, made its appearance last week in a new dress, for the commencement of the new volume.—The Home Journal is in many respects a peculiar paper, which it owes to the varied ability of its editors, and the attractions that it now has, must make it a welcome visiter in every home. Terms $2 a year.

THE last No. of "Gleason's Pictorial" comes to us in a new dress, with new type, &c., and printed on satin surface paper. This gives to the engravings a finished look, and makes it the most elegant paper published. With these additional costly improvements the publisher has been compelled to increase the price to $2 per volume, or $1 a year. At this price it is cheap enough. F. Gleason, publisher, Boston, Mass.

NEW SEAL.—Samuel T. Hopkins, Esq, the Clerk of the Circuit Court for this county, has received the new seal for his office. It was engraved by E Stabler, Esq., of Montgomery county, and is a most beautiful piece of workmanship. It is an Eagle, with a shield over its breast, and a scroll in its mouth, bearing the motto "E Pluribus Unum;" in the left talon a bundle of arrows; in the right an olive branch; and encircling the whole are the words, "Circuit Court for Talbot County, Maryland."—*Star.*

*For the Easton Gazette.*

MR. EDITOR:—An editorial in the Star of the 6th inst., commenting upon the hearing given T. R. Loockerman, charged with murder, arraigns the decision of his honor, Judge Hopper, in terms as harsh and unjust, as they are malignant towards the accused. They say, "after investigation of testimony by the State, which was conclusive of the guilt of the prisoner, he was admitted to bail in the sum of $8,000, with two securities; and that the result took the community completely by surprise." Well, how much of this community, beyond what holds forth in the perlieus of the market-house, was startled by this decision, I am unable to say, but certainly have not heard from any other quarter such startling disclosures and fierce denunciations of the Judge in the discharge of a high official duty, (and on this occession a very solemn one; the investigation of charges against a fellow citizen affecting his life,) in which he was acting under his oath of office, conscience as a Christian, and honor as a gentleman. It would appear from the language held by the editors of the Star, that a person charged with the crime of murder, is by law precluded from the benefit of bail. This is not the law, or practice under it; all persons charged with crime of any kind are bailable; and to prove this I will cite authority which I think cannot be controverted: "To refuse or delay to bail any person bailable, is an offence against the liberty of the subject in any magistrate by common law, as well as by statute.—And least the intention of the law should be frustrated by the justice requiring bail to a greater amount than the nature of the case demands, it is expressly declared by statute that excessive bail ought not to be required."

So much for the right of bail under the law. Now let us see whether the Judge in this case acted with a due regard to the ends of justice; or regardless of his high duty to his country, his oath of office as a magistrate, and that prudent discrimination, which should characterize every official act, even the most trivial, of all those who decide upon the rights, liberties, and lives of their fellow citizens. "Decided this case in an unusual and unprecedented manner, and calculated to defeat the ends of justice."—I will again give high legal authority: "The Judges have a right to bail in all cases; they have laid down a rule, however, which they have almost invariably adhered to, that they will not bail in cases of murder in the first degree. Even in those cases they have occasionally departed from this rule, and admitted the party to bail, when his life would be endangered by imprisonment—and in such a case Lord Hale says that to refuse bail would be judicial murder." This shows a precedent even in extreme cases. The editors of the Star say: "the object in exacting bail is to insure the security of the offender." This is very true; nor do I think it has been departed from in this instance, as the person committing the offence first fled from justice, baffled the pursuit of the officers, but finally surrendered himself. I cannot think the Judge was wanting in a proper discretion in bailing such a person; for we must recollect the power to bail is discretionary with a Judge, to be exercised by him according to the nature of the case and such circumstances as generally influence human actions; and the one who took bail in this case is a gentleman bred to the law, been one of its expounders on the bench for many years, accustomed to weigh all evidence brought before him, and see it scrutinized by others, universally respected by all who know him as an honorable, conscientious and amiable man. The editors of the Star must pardon me if I defer under these circumstances to the solemn opinion of Judge Hopper in the case above cited, to the expression of what I must call their intemperate trade against him.

But they say, "what is the forfeiture of $8,000 to a man worth $30,000, when he is to be tried for his life? and if the wealthy who commit crimes are allowed to purchase their freedom with their money, whose life is secure?" To this I will answer that knowing nothing of the wealth of the party bailed, confide in the judgment of him who acted in the matter, and that it would not be forfeited, must keep in view the voluntary surrender of the party accused.—That the wealthy will purchase immunity with money, it is in this as in all other human transactions where the law recognizes the forfeiture of money as a punishment of those who have given bail and then flee from justice. A man who is accused will give bail if he can, in preference to laying in jail; if unable he cannot, and the point to be kept in view is the circumstances attending such cases when they arise, and in this we must not lose sight of the voluntary surrender of the party accused. The Judge is accused of prejudging the case in favor of the prisoner, by deciding the offence not to be murder in the first degree, and also of usurping the duties of the jury. These are grave charges, and if true should not only expel the Judge from the bench, punish him by impeachment, but deprive him of the countenance of all honorable men. Let's examine the case and see if these charges are true. A prisoner wishes to give bail; he applies to the Judge for a hearing; (this the Judge is compelled to give by law,) he is taken before the Judge; what for? certainly not to be looked at, but to have his case examined, and see if a Judge in the exercise of a sound discretion will admit him to bail Before acting that officer will certainly investigate the charge; for it would be an insult and crime against the prisoner and community for him to decide without making himself acquainted with the case brought before him in all its bearings, and to stultify himself if he should not form an opinion after a knowledge of the facts. But it would be a crime in this case to bail the prisoner, because he is guilty; it would certainly be a greater one to require bail if he was innocent.

I think, Mr. Editor, the view given above fully exculpates Judge Hopper from all censure in this matter, and will close by hoping the editors of the Star will recall to mind their remarks upon this most deplorable circumstance immediately after the voluntary surrender of the party, where they say, Loockerman having delivered himself up to justice, they will refrain from all remarks calculated to prejudice the public pro or con. The law only prosecutes for justice, never for revenge; and generous minds always sympathize with the unfortunate.

SENEX.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 20th ult., the clothes of a valuable young servant woman of Mr. B. B. Brewer, of Annapolis, took fire, and she was shockingly burned. Medical aid was promptly obtained, but after the most exquisite suffering she died on Monday night last.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31.

*Kentucky U. S. Senator.*—Archibald Dixon, whig, was elected United States Senator, yesterday, in place of Hon. Henry Clay, resigned. The seventh and last ballot stood: Dixon, 71; Guthrie, 48; scattering, 5.

STATE LIBRARIAN.—Col. H. E. Bateman, of Talbot county, Capt. James C. Marriott, of Baltimore city, and John H. T. Magruder, Esq., of Prince George's county, are spoken of for State Librarian.

## COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR. 1852.

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THE STATE OF FRANCE.—*Alarm in England.*—The New York Tribune gives the following extract from a private letter, dated December 12, from an American gentleman in London.

"I heard day before yesterday from Lord Clarence Paget, the Director of the Ordnance, that a Government Messenger had arrived from Paris saying that there had been 8,000 killed instead of 800 as stated, and that the majority were innocent persons, who had taken no part in the Revolution. Another gentleman who has arrived from Paris, an Englishman who has resided there, says that if shots were fired out of one house in a block, cannon were fired into the whole block, and the soldiers then rushed in and bayonetted indiscriminately all within. This gentleman says he escaped from one of those block of houses, but that his clerk and wife were killed by the bayonets of the soldiers. I also learned through Lord Paget that the British Government are a good deal alarmed at the supposition that Louis Napoleon will unite with Austria and Russia to put down England and Liberty in Europe, and that the Government dock-yards are alive with as many men as can get around the ships getting them ready for sea."

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LATE MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.—We learn that the Minister of France called yesterday at the Department of State, by the direction of his government, officially to announce that the President of the French Republic had adopted a great measure of public safety; that the Chief of the State owed to the six millions of Frenchmen who had elected him, and to the world which had received his nomination as a new era of tranquility for France, to preserve her from a revolution of which the world might feel the recoil, that strong in his consciousness of patriotic intentions in repelling dangers which threaten France and Europe without end, he invited the nation to its free choice of a firm and durable government; and that he appealed to the suffiage of all in a moment so solemn to the country, and thought that this appeal ought to enlighten Europe and the world in regard to his object—*Wash. Republic of Tuesday.*

## PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Grain are moderate though somewhat increasing. We note sales of good to prime red Wheat at $2 to 89 cents; white wheat 90 to 95 cents, and such as is suitable for family flour at $1 per bushel. We note an advance in Corn, and sales of white at 58 a 59 cents, and yellow at 59 a 60 cents per bushel, and tending upwards. Oats 30 a 36c.

## MARRIED,

At Bell Haven, Accomac county, Va., on the 27th of November, by the Rev. Wm. Rink, JOSEPH E. BENSON, formerly of Talbot Co. Md., to CATHARINE DIX, daughter of the late Wm. Henderson Esq.

Also on the 2nd of December, by the same, RICHARD BENSON, formerly of Talbot Co. Md., to CHARLOTTE BELL, daughter of the late Dr. Scherer.

## DIED,

In Landing Neck on December 30th, Mrs. NANCY ROBINSON, the wife of Thomas Robinson.

On the 31st ult., WILLIAM THOMAS, son of William and Sarah Willson, aged 12 years 7 months 14 days.

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