REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 4.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio, to be Attorney of the U. States for the District of Ohio, in place of Samuel Herrick, resigned.

Elijah Hayward, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, in place of George Graham, deceased.

Philip P. Barbour of Virginia to be Judge of the U. S. for the Eastern District of Virginia, in place of George Hay, deceased.

Mathew Harvey, of New Hampshire, to be Judge of the U States for the District of New Hampshire, in place of John S; Sherburne, deceased.

Benjamin M. Morsell, Nicholas B. Van Zandt, Joshua Nelson, and Nathaniel Brady, to be Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Thomas William Gilpin, of Delaware to be Consul of the U. States for the Port of Belfast, in Ireland, in place of Samuel Luke, removed.

Charles Bornet, of New Jersey; to be Consul of the U. States, for the port of Venice, in the Austrian Empire.

Jefferon Glenn, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of St. Johns, in the Territory of Florida, vice Matthew Jenkins, removed.

John S. Westwood, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Hampton, in the State of Virginia, from the 3d day of March, 1831, when his present commission will expire.

Berry B. Baker, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of South Quay, in the State of Virginia, from the 24th of December, 1830, when his commission expired.

John Rodman, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of St. Augustine, in the Territory of Florida, from the third day of March, 1831, when his present commission will expire.

F. W. Sullivan, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of West Point, in the State of Virginian, vice Eugene Sullivan, deceased.

John J. Maxwell, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Hardewicke, in the State of Georgia, vice Alexander Netherclift, deceased.

Edward M. Ryland, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Lexington, in the State of Misouri, from the 21st day of December, 1830, when the commission of Andrew S. McGirk expired.

Geo. W. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney of the U. States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in place of Alexander Brackenridge.

LEGISLATURE OF MD.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Dec. 27, 1830.

At twelve o'clock, M. of said day, On motion of Mr. Rogerson, the names of the gentlemen declared and returned to have been duly elected on the first Monday in October last, as Delegates to the General Assembly, for the respective Counties of the said State, and the Cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, were, as usual, called over by the Clerk of the last House of Delegates from the official returns made by the Judges of Elections, and placed in his hands for that purpose, according to the seniority of said Counties and Cities, in the following order.

[Here follows the list of those returned, which has been published in the Star.]

When it was ascertained, that of the above named Delegates, so declared and returned to have been duly elected, fifty-five appeared in the Chamber of the House of Delegates, and responded to their respective names.

And a quorum, consisting of a majority of the whole number of Delegates declared and returned to have been duly elected as before mentioned, being thus convened.

On motion of Mr. Rogerson, they proceeded to qualify agreeably to law as Members of the House of Delegates.

All the attending Delegates above mentioned, having then severally qualified, in the presence of each other, as Members of the House of Delegates before Gideon Pearce one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland for Anne Arundel County, in the manner and form required by the Constitution of Government and laws of said State, and of the United States, they took their respective seats in the House accordingly.

On motion by Mr. Rogerson,

The members present adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, Dec. 28.

The members who attended yesterday, assembled this day at ten o'clock, according to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Teackle,

The members present resolved to proceed, by ballot, to the election of a speaker, (as required by the constitution,) to preside over the deliberations of the House of Delegates.

Richard Thomas, Esq. one of the Delegates from Saint Mary's county, having been nominated for that office by Mr. Teackle, and the ballots of the members being collected,

On motion of Mr. Teackle it was

Ordered, That the clerk *pro tempore* appoint two of the members to examine and count the ballots, and report the result.

Messrs. Teackle and Merrick were thereupon appointed; who having performed the service assigned them, reported, that of the sixty seven ballots taken, Mr. Richard Thomas had received fifty-two votes, Mr. Littleton D. Teackle had received two votes, and that there were thirteen blank ballots, Whereupon.

Mr. Richard Thomas was declared duly elected the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and being conducted by Messrs. Chapman and Blakistone to the Speaker's chair, he made his acknowledgements to the house, and took his seat accordingly.

On motion by Mr. Duvall,

The house appointed Geo. G. Brewer their clerk, and James H. Milbourn assistant clerk Ordered, that they be qualified as such, by taken the several oaths required, by subscribing a declaration of their belief in the christian religion, and by taking an oath, that they will honestly, faithfully, and diligently, discharge the duties of their office, and that they will not reveal or disclose the secrets of the House.

Mr. Gantt submitted the following order, which were read and adopted. Ordered, That Gotlib I. Gemmer be Serjeant at Arms, and John Quynn doorkeeper, during the present session. Ordered, also, That Benjamin Seegar, Isaac Heines, Robert Richardson, Thomas W. Watkins, and George A. Farquhar, be the committee clerks whereupon it was ordered that they be qualified as such.

On motion by Mr. McElfresh the following message was read and assented to.

By the House of Delegates, Dec. 28, 1830.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

This house having formed a quorum are ready to proceed in the business of the session. We have appointed the Honourable Richard Thomas Speaker, and George G. Brewer Esq. chief Clerk, and we propose to sit for the despatch of business from ten o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

GEORGE G. BREWER, Clk.

Mr. Teackle submitted the following Orders:—

Ordered, That the Members of this House, in respect to the memory of William Done, Esq. deceased, a Delegate elect, and returned for Somerset county, wear crape on the left arm for thirty days. Ordered, that the funeral expenses incurred at the seat of Government for the interment of William Done, Esq. late a delegate elect to this House, be placed upon the journal of accounts.

On motion of Mr. Tilghman said orders were unanimously adopted.

On motion by Mr. Hunt, Ordered, That the rules of the late House of Delegates be adopted as the rules for the government of this House, until they be revised or altered.

On motion, by Mr. Teackle, the following order was read and assented to:

Ordered, That the Speaker be requested to issue a warrant to the Sheriff of Somerset county, for an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Done, Esq. a delegate elect and returned for said county.

A warrant of election was accordingly issued, signed by the Speaker and Clerk, and transmitted by express, to the Sheriff of Somerset county.

On motion by Mr. M'Elfrish, Leave given to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in this state. Ordered, That Messrs. M'Elfrish, Nicholas, and Spence, prepare and bring in the same.

On motion by Mr. Ely, Leave given to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of government, as relates to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore, may have a Senator to be elected immediately by the people. Ordered that Messrs. Ely, Hunt, Kershner, Brookheart, Goldsborough, Hardcastle, and Comegys, prepare and bring in the same.

On motion by Mr. Hood; Ordered that Messrs. Hood and Brewer, wait on the Rev. Mr. Dorsey, and request his attendance in ths House every morning during the session, to perform Divine Service.

On motion by Mr. Merrick, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That no person having been Governor, is in the opinion of this House, eligible as Governor, until the expiration of four years after he shall have been out of that office.

Mr. Merrick moved that the said order be laid on the table and be made the order of the day. The question being put, it was determined in the negative.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

21ST. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.

In the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, the trial of Judge Peck was continued by the cross-examination of Mr. Luke E. Lawless, which occupied the Court until near four o'clock, when it adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, a variety of petitions and resolutions were presented and appropriately disposed of. Among the latter, was one to rescind the resolution that the House should attend the Senate Chamber during the trial of Judge Peck, the consideration of which was, however, postponed until Monday. The House afterwards went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cambreleng in the Chair, and proceeded to the Senate to prosecute the impeachment. On their return, they reported progress, and adjourned until Monday.

TUESDAY, Dec. 28.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a memorial from sundry clerks in the different Navy Yards in the United States, praying an increase of compensation: Mr. Holmes presented a petition from sundry shipmasters, praying the establishment of a light-house on Swan's Island, in Jericho.

In the Senate, acting as a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Peck, the cross examination of Mr. Luke Edward Lawless, was concluded by the counsel for the respondent. It is presumed that Mr. L. will be further examined to-day, by the managers.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual presentation of petitions and resolutions, the resolution submitted on a former day, by Mr. Taylor, respecting the printing of the indices to the Journals of Congress, was, upon the motion of Mr. Polk, indefinitely postponed.—The motion of Mr. Johns, to rescind the resolution that the House attend the Senate chamber, during the trial of Judge Peck, was then taken up; and Mr. Irwin, of Ohio, moved that its consideration be deferred until Monday next.

On motion, however, of Mr. Sterigere, the resolution was laid upon the table, by a vote of ayes 76 noes 79. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cambreleng in the chair, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber, to prosecute the impeachment. At half past 3 o'clock, they returned and reported, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Haynes offered, by consent of the House, the following resolution, which was laid on the table for one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House, such information as the Department may furnish, touching the cost of brown and white sugar imported into the United States from the year 1794 to 1830, inclusive, at the places from whence imported, distinguishing the prices of each year respectively.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.

The Senate, yesterday, after various petitions and resolutions had been presented, reports made from committees, and the transaction of Executive business in secret session, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, and the trial of Judge Peck was continued. After receiving the testimony of Henry L. Geymer, Esq. the Rev. Mr. Herril, and Arthur L. Maginnis, Esq., witnesses summoned on the part of the House of Representatives, and the cross examination of those gentlemen by the managers of the impeachment, and the counsel for the respondent, the Court at a late hour adjourned until 12 o'clock to day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on the Judicary, reported a bill further to define the duties of the Attorney General of the United States, and of the Solicitor of the Treasury. It was read twice and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to alter certain duties on foreign merchandize, imported into various ports in the western waters; which was similarly disposed of.

Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill to authorize the extension, construction and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road into, and within the District of Columbia; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

THURSDAY, Dec. 30.

In the Senate, yesterday, a Report from the Secretary of the Navy was received, on the provision made to relieve the national ships at foreign ports prior to the expiration of the term for which the enlistment of the seamen had been made; and also the provision ordered to enable those whose term of enlistment has already expired to return to the United States.—It was ordered to be printed. Mr. Dickerson submitted his resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, by limiting the periods to which a person would be eligible to be elected President of the United States to two terms.

The trial of Judge Peck was continued.—Three additional witnesses for the Impeachment were examined, on which the Managers announced that they there rested their case. On the Courts rising, the further hearing of the trial was postponed till Monday next, in consequence of the unexpected absence of Mr. Wirt, leading counsel for Judge Peck, owing to the severe indisposition of a member of his family.

The House of Representatives were yesterday engaged in the presentation of petitions and reports, and in the further consideration of the resolution of Mr. Howard, relative to the printing of the old Reports of the Committees on Commerce and Manufactures. Some discussion again took place on the subject of this resolution, which was again interrupted by the message from the Senate, announcing that the Senate were sitting as a Court of Impeachment. The House accordingly proceeded to the Senate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

NINE DAYS LATER.

WARLIKE NEWS.

By the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Maxwell, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received numerous files of London papers to the morning of the 1st December, and Liverpool of the 2d

Affairs of Belgium.—The Morning Chronicle of December 1st, contains two letters from its correspondent at Brussels, dated the 25th and 26th of November. The writer is strong in the belief that the injudicious proceedings of the Belgic Congress will inevitably bring down upon the country the wrath of the Holy Alliance. The fatal step, the writer believes, was the decree excluding the House of Nassau from the Throne of Belgium forever. We make the following extract from the letter of the 26th, which although of a date no later than we received yesterday, discloses facts which show very clearly that the Belgic Congress has acted precipitately and madly.

'The Government (Provisional) has received several hints from M. Bresson, that the government of Louis Philip would wish the exclusion of the House of Nassau to be postponed, but it took no notice of them. However, within two hours of the period at which the Congress was in vote for the exclusion, a special Charge d'Affairs arrived at this place from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, charged, as it is said, to counsel the Provisional Government not to reject the House of Nassau *en perpetuité*. The individual in queston is M. Langsdorff. The communication surprised the Diplomatic Administration of the Provisional Government, and M. Van de Weyer said he could merely communicate this to the Congress. But how to do this was difficult. To put an end to the difficulty, the President declared that the Congress should resolve itself into a Secret Committee, and the public were excluded for two hours. I have heard that it was resolved with unanimity to pay no attention whatever to the communication, but to pass to the Order of the Day. What gave rise to this tardy communication on the part of France? I well tell you all I know. I have just seen a letter from —— at Paris to ———, which says that Count D'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador in that capital, waited on Louis Philip, and represented to him that Austria and Russia, in concert with Prussia and the German Diet, would interfere to replace on the throne of Belgium, the House of Nassau, in case its *decheance en perpetuite*, should be pronounced by the Congress.

The same intelligent writer argues the question as to the propriety of the course pursued by the Belgic Congress, but our limits forbid the insertion of his letter. We quote the following:

"Was this measure expedient? Not if the Belgians have not made up their minds rather to be cut off from the earth as a people, and to reduce Belgium to one arid desert rather than submit to the yoke of Holland and the Nassaus. But if they have resolved to prepare for and endure this, rather than submit, then their determination is not inexpedient. To determine its expediency, we must look into futurity; and this we cannot do.—If Russia, Austria, and Prussia, shall invade Belgium, and France shall not assist her, she will be conquered, or rather distroyed. But before she is destroyed, all her two and a half millions of people must be destroyed, for women and children will fight against the invaders. Should this be so, and France should remain neutral, the decision will be ruinous, but still not expedient, for who will say that it is not better to die than to be ruled as slaves? But should France not remain neutral, the decision of the Congress will neither be ruinous nor inexpedient. Belgium will then neither be conquered nor enslaved, yet Belgium will then become a part of France.

In another paragraph the writer says with an assurance founded upon something stronger than rumor: 'We know for certainty that the decision of the Congress against the House of Nassau will be opposod by the Holy Alliance. Our Congress voted its exclusion, fully aware beforehand of this fact. It was informed by Russia, and warned by France."

In conclusion the writer says:—"The Dutch have broken the armistice. Prussian troops are on the march to Holland. Shall we have war in December or March? I will hope neither at the one nor the other period, but my hopes are not very assuring.—The government expects war.'

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The latest advices from the French capital, are the evening papers, though with private letters, written on the evening of Monday, Nov. 29th. They were received by express by the London Times, at half past 3 o'clock, on the morning of Dec. 1st, and immediately issued in a second edition. It will be perceived by this intelligence, and also by all the London morning papers of the 1st, that the reported declaration of war was premature, as we suggested last evening. The general aspect of the news however, is decidedly warlike.

EXTRAORDINARY LEVY OF TROOPS.

In addition to the 148,000 men called out by the recent ordinances, and who are to march on the 1st and the 15th of December, the government has determined upon making an extraordinary levy of 80,000 men. The consent of the Chambers will be applied for on an early day, and an extraordinary credit asked for, to meet the expenses rendered necessary by the levy.—These facts have been made known by the Ministers themselves.

MORE IMPORTANT STILL.

The Morning Herald of Dec. 1st states editorially, and without qualification, that 'The Emperor of Russia has already published a sort of manifesto, in which he states that besides forcing upon the free people of Belgium a dynasty which they detest, he is also concerned for the honor and authority of the French Government, and would save it from measures which the impetuosity of the French people might oblige it to adopt.'

'We stated yesterday the formation of camps upon the Rhine, and at the foot of the Pyrennees; it is now added that orders have been given to provision the fortresses throughout France, for the Governors to repair to their commands, and all officers peremptorily to join their standards; and if we interpret rightly a paragraph in one of the papers, for the fortification of the heights of Paris, so as to make that capital a citadel for liberty in the last extremity.

The Postscript to the Herald, contains a letter from Paris of the 29th Nov. written at different hours, down to half past 4 o'clock in the evening.

Half past four.—I have just been at the two Chambers. At seven o'clock, M. Montalivet rose in the Chamber of Deputies to propose resolutions respecting the National Guard. You will find a copy of his speech in the second edition of the Messenger des Chambres, which I shall send you. General Sebastiani was expected to follow with a demand of 150 million of francs for his (the Foreign Department.)—All at the Chamber appeared to expect war.—At the Chamber of Peers the Commissioners presented their report to the Chamber (in secret Commmittee,) and retired at half past three. Nothing has yet transpired. The Funds have recovered a little, as you will see by your lists, but without any news to account for it.

FOR THE STAR.

To the Editor of the Md. Republican.

SIR—A writer in your paper, on the eligibility of Gov. Martin, whose article has recently been published in the Easton Star, has though proper to depart from the legitimate discussion of the question, in order it would seem, that he might have an opportunity to attempt to cast odium on others; and I deem it proper that I should say a word or two in notice of it.

It is not my purpose to defend those who hold the doctrine of ineligibility, from the charge, that their affectation of this opinion, has been got up from the original hostility to the late Governor. They are abundantly able to defend themselves, if they choose; and one would have supposed the names of such men as Judge Duvall, and Wm. Wirt, alone, independent of many other strong men, would have been sufficient to shield them from such a charge, at least at this time.

I am allowed full credit for the off hand opinion I gave, which happened as the writer supposes to be in accordance with the vote I once gave for Governor Bowie; a vote which, when it was given, was known to be only an empty compliment; and the question of his eligibility, I apprehend was not thought of by a single member. This writer then does not stop here; but goes on quite as gratuitously to infer that this hostility is also in part owing to the 'mortification from disappointment,' felt by Gov. Martin's 'jealous rivals;' and adds that he has had an intimation that this is unfortunately the case. Mr. Goldsborough and myself having been, by the kindness of friends, his only competitors at the election, it is clear that he or I, or both of us, are his 'jealous' rivals. If then I am the person alluded to as one who felt 'mortification' from 'jealousy' on account of the ascendancy of the successful rival, I give to the author, of any one also making the insinuation—THE LIE DIRECT.

It is however true that I was mortified and indignant, not from jealousy at the result of the election, in favour of a successful rival: but be-because of the *manner in which the canvass was conducted against me*, at Annapolis.

Whether the late governor be eligible or ineligible to re-election, or whether it be wise and salutary to have constitutional restrictions, to protect the great interests of the state aginst the squabbles and contentions of 'rival' individuals or their friends, who may enter and re-enter the lists for the office, are matters which belong to the Legislature to examine and decide: I am aloof from the contest, and shall remain so.

I recognise fully the right of anonymous writers fairly to discuss the merits of men in office, or candidates; but I never have and never will subscribe to their right to impugn the motives of private individuals. THO. EMORY.

Poplar Grove, Dec. 20, 1830.

Extracts from a communication made to the Secretary of the Navy by George S. Sproston, Surgeon of the West India fleet, dated

October 26, 1830.

Since the date of my last, (30th April,) the use of the chloride of lime, as therein mentioned, has been steadily persevered in on board of this ship, (the Erie,) and, in conjuction with other judicious measures of health police, adopted since the commencement of the summer, has procured for us, under Providence, an exemption from epidemic disease.

That it has done so, is a fact more strongly corroborative of its efficacy than might seem apparent, were I not to mention, that, during the first six months of our service on the West Indian Station, many circumstances in relation to the climate, the ship, and the crew, conspired with great force towards the production of general disease. Such were, in the early months, much rainy and boisterous weather; afterwards, of excessive and continued heat, to a degree unusual, even in the West Indies; the crowded, and imperfectly ventilated state of the hold and birth deck; the laborious and harrassing duties of the crew, their clothing illy regulated with a small allowance of water, and a paucity of those comforts which are calculated to ameliorate the nature and effects of sea diet. These and many other unfavorable circumstances existing during the first cruise, gave to the cases of fever which occasionally did occur (about forty in the whole) a high grade of character, and powerfully predisposed to the developement of general disease. That epidemic malignant fever was not produceed, I unhesitatingly ascribe to the unremitted use of chloride, and such other measures of precaution as it was in the power of the medical officers to adopt.

On board of the other vessels of this squadron, where the chloride of lime has been used, still happier results have been obtained. I believe that a case of fever of any description has not occurred in any of them. On board the Peacock, however, the chloride of lime, or chloride in any form, had not been used. The high order and supposed general sweetness of this vessel were deemed to render it unnecessary. The fact, therefore stands in high relief that there has not yet occurred in our Navy, an instance of malignant disease where the chloride of lime has been steadily used as a preventive.

The Kentucky Commentator of the 7th inst. contains a communication from Henry Banks, Esq. charging Amos Kendall with having deserted from Mr. Clay to Gen. Jackson, for a stipulated consideration which he, Mr. Banks, paid him. Mr. B. says, 'I knew that Mr Amos Kendall had been a zealous and confidential friend and supporter of Mr. Henry Clay. I had been a zealous friend of Gen. Jackson, and believed that Mr. Kendall could unfold things which would be prejudicial to Mr. Clay. I urged him to desert or betray Mr. Clay, and to espouse the election of Jackson, and proposed upon several occasions that he should do so. Although he appeared to listen, yet he wavered. At length I proposed, 'that I would give him one hundred dollars, and a letter of recommendation to Gen. Jackson.' He consented to my proposition, I paid him in money $50, and the residue in cord wood, and an order on Mr. Charles Miles, merchant, of Frankfort, for store goods.' To the communication in which the above grave charge is preferred, Mr. Banks affixes his signature, and we should suppose that unless he could substantiate what he avers he would not voluntarily become the accuser of so subtle an individual as Mr. Amos Kendall. If his allegation be correct the degree of Mr. Kendall's baseness towards Mr. Clay is even greater than the public had before imagined. Candor, however compels us to the confession, that we think the agency which Mr. Banks acknowledges to have had in this business is highly disreputable to him, and leads us at this distant day to suspect his motives, however much we may be disposed to credit his evidence. [Balt. Chron.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

It appears, by the late advices from France, that Mr. SERRURIER, formerly Minister from France under the Imperial Government, is to supersede the present Minister to this country, Mr. Roux de Rochelle, and was to embark for the United States with his family, on the 10th instant. It is stated that Mr LASTEYRIE, a grandson of General Lafayette is attached to the Legation.

We are happy to perceive that by a Royal ordinance, a commission has been formed for settling the claims of the United States upon the French Government. The same commission will also consider the counter claims against America, and then form a basis for an equitable and final adjustment of each. The Commissioners are, Viscount Laine, President; Messrs. George Lafayette, Beslay, and Delessert, Deputies; M. d'Andiffret, President of the Court of Accounts, and M. Pichon Councillor of State. [Nat. Intel.

The Vice-President of the United States arrived in this city on Tuesday evening. [ib.

Our readers are already acquainted with the fact, that a suit was instituted in Baltimore county Court, by John McTavish, Esq. against the Proprietors of a Line of Stages between this City and the City of Washington, to recover damages for a severe injury, sustained in consequence of being thrown out of one of the stages by the imprudence of the Driver, in endeavoring to pass a stage belonging to another line. In that action Mr. McTavish recovered six hundred dollars, the whole amount of which, after deducting the actual expenses incurred by him, he has generously applied to charitable purposes. One hundred and fifty dollars of the money so recovered, has been presented by Mr. McTavish to that useful and well conducted charitable institution, the St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore. [Gaz.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 7.

BANK ROBBERY.

On Saturday last, it was discovered that a robbery of a novel character, and for $9000 had been committed in the Bank of Louisiana. A young man who was formerly book-keeper in the institution, and at the time of the discovery first book-keeper at a high salary in a very respectable house in the city, was suspected: a warrant was issued against him, but he has hitherto eluded the pursuit. As there are many conflicting statements about this affair, we forbear mentioning names, or going into any further details at present.

The Pittsburg Statesman, published in the town where Judge Wilkins resides, in speaking of the recent election of that gentleman to the U. S. Senate, says,—'He will make a dignified and influential Senator. His principles are known—He is for the great interests of the West, and the protective and Pennsylvania policy—He will never desert them. Hence it is that his election is received with such ardent expressions of satisfaction.'

The Court of King's Bench, for the District of Montreal, has decided, that proprietors of steamboats are to be considered as common carriers and legally responsible for the safe delivery of all goods entrusted to them, notwithstanding every clause to the contrary in their advertisements, bills of lading, or other documents. The Chief Justice maintained in his charge, that as bills of lading could not contain any valid clause annulling the existing laws all such stipulations were avoid. The law is the same as to stage proprietors.

It was stated some time since that a paper in Virginia and another in Kentucky, had nominated the Rev LORENZO DOW as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States Mr Dow, has, in a letter to the editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, declined the nomination—as follows:

TO THE PUBLIC.

'Having noticed a piece in sundry papers—going the rounds—nominating by intimation, L. Dow for the *next President* of the U. S. &c.

Fellow Citizens,—I shall not offer myself as a *Candidate* for the Presidency—not viewing my natural and acquired talents adequate to the *approaching awfully important station from* '33 to '37—though a public character for 35 years, and have some little acquaintance with men and things, experimentally. And I hope that no other 'Native Citizen' will offer who is not *fully qualified* for that *important trust* in *that* period of time! LORENZO DOW.

N. B. Printers through the U. S. please give the above an insertion. L. D.

MARRIED

On Sunday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. G. G. Cookman, Mr. THOMAS BEASTON, to Miss ELIZA VARNUM, all of this town.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. A. Jump, Mr. SAMUEL BRIGHT, to Miss MARY JAKES, both of Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH EATON, to Miss HESTER SKINNER, both of Q. Ann's county.

DIED

At Clinton Hall, residence of Judge Hopper Queen Ann's county, on Thursday night last, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. *Anna Maria Sellers*, widow of Mr. Francis Sellers, jr. and daughter of the late Col. Wm. Hopper. As a friend she was ardent and sincere, as a daughter and relative, she was most affectionate and kind; and as a neighbour hospitable and friendly. The afflicted and the poor will long regret her loss—for although for eight or nine years past, she herself, has been the daughter of sorrow and bodily affliction, she was always ready to repair to the bed of sickness, or to the house of mourning; and according to her means she contributed relief to the poor and destitute of her neighbourhood, liberally. She embraced religion at a Camp Meeting near Centreville, at the age of 12 years, and united herself to the M. E. Church, and has ever since manifested the deepest sincerity in her religious life, and in the hour of desolation gave to her friends very pleasing assurances that she died in peace. Her last words assured them that 'God was with her'—and after she had lost her speech, a friend asked her if her confidence was clear and unshaken—she nodded assent, and so replied to several other questions of a like nature.

Much more might with truth be said in commendation of the deceased—this to her distant friends is unnecessary, and it is for their satisfaction chiefly, that this hasty sketch is given.

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