

"I am not sure of those who think, that to elevate one man, it is necessary to abuse his opponent; and, therefore, I have nothing to say against Mr. A. who, I have no doubt, is a learned man, though not so well calculated as Mr. C. to promote the best interests of our country. In difficult straits, or in a stormy sea, I would never place at the helm, a man whose violent temper was apt to overturn his judgment; but, in times of danger, and in moments of irritation, he might overturn the vessel also."

A REMARKABLE FACT.
Amidst the torments of abuse which have been poured upon Mr. Greeley, by the advocates of the other candidates, the only charge which has been placed in a tangible shape, and which has not been refuted, is, that he possesses so much the confidence of his own party as to have received from them a nomination in their usual mode, and the greatest reason assigned for the support of Mr. Adams is, that he has been brought forward as his friends would pretend—as one knows how! and has not the confidence of the consistent men of any party!

FAMINE IN GALWAY, IRELAND.
From the Galway Advertiser.
It is with great regret we are obliged to write upon this subject—but the fact is, that our people famish, not only in the midst of plenty, but in the prospect of superabundance. In consequence of the representations made to Government by the Roman Catholic Clergy, of the state of the distress in this neighborhood, and the humane dispositions of some persons who were pleased to contradict the fact, and to say that some existed, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was graciously pleased to send down Commissary General Lome, to inspect and inquire into the actual state of the poor in this district, and to report to his Excellency the result. On the 22d instant, this gentleman arrived here, and after making some inquiries, he proceeded to Oughterard, 14 miles west, and such was the distress and misery which he witnessed there, on his arrival, that he sent an express the same night, for a quantity of oatmeal to be immediately sent him to keep the people alive!

This humane, excellent gentleman, was shocked at the spectacle of human misery, which was presented to him, and young men laid down in the bed of misery, unable to move for want of food, and he signed to die. No pen could describe the pencil paint, what he beheld—the picture was too appalling for human nature to report—the Commissary General could not sustain himself, he was unmanned; the river of pity ran down his cheek, every scilling which he and his associates possessed was instantly distributed to stay the hand of death! and when he returned to breakfast, he found it impossible to taste an atom of food; the recollection of what he had seen, sunk deep in his mind, and sensible of the situation of the destitute, he could think nothing but their immediate relief.

The Commissary General having made his arrangements at Oughterard, and having had a supply of 50 tons of oat meal lying in the town, he returned here, when an early hour, one of the Roman Catholic clergy sent him in a report of upwards of two hundred families in one parish, who were in an actual state of want, many of whom had not tasted food for the day before—and had the Commissary General waited in town that day, it was the intention of the other clergy to make known to him the state of their parishioners, but we understand he had proceeded towards Westport.

While this distress exists in this neighborhood, cargoes of oat meal are shipped every day; the Eldon, of Wick, loaded here some time back for Belfast, with oat meal; upon its arrival, it was not wanted there, and the vessel was chartered again to take it to Liverpool—Upon arrival there, the master was preparing to discharge when he learned that the Market was overstocked with the article. And after a good deal of negotiation, the master was again chartered to go with his cargo of oatmeal back to Belfast, from whence we have not yet learned whether it is to be sent in search of the mouth to consume it—and there is vessel now loaded here with a cargo of oat meal for London to feed pigs, while our people pine and perish for want of food.

CHARVELLOUS.
The following "snake story" is "going the rounds" of the "notwithstanding" its possibility, the incredulous editor of the Boston Courier will doubtless believe it.
"A boy named Butler, in Ancaster, Mr. Templeton's, had a jug of water at his well, a garter snake got into the jug, and by draught, and swallowed the reptile! long—it was alive in his belly for 14 hours and observed moving; the boy continued to have fits some time. Doctor Hamilton, of Ancaster, was sent for, and killed the snake by administering oil. The boy has since passed the snake in stool."

From the Norfolk Beacon of August 15. A singular display of the goodness and power of Almighty God, at a Camp Meeting held on Tangier Island, August 15th, 1826.
"Miss Narcissa Crippin, a highly respectable young lady, nineteen years of age, and a zealous Christian, was, on the evening of the 15th instant, about eight o'clock, so operated on by the spirit of God, that her face became too bright and shining for mortal eyes to gaze upon, without producing the most awful feelings to the beholders. It resembled the reflection of the sun upon a bright cloud. The appearance of her face for the space of forty minutes was truly angelic, during the time she was silent, after which she spoke and expressed her happy and heavenly feelings, when her dazzling countenance gradually faded and her face resumed her natural appearance. The writer of this paragraph was an eye witness of the circumstances above stated—such a sight he never expected to behold with mortal eyes, and to give a true description of which would be to yield the ability of mortal man. While she remained in the situation above described, she was seen by more than two hundred persons, a few of whom have observed their names here."

WM. LEE, (Rev.)
WM. E. WISE,
JOHN BAYLY.

The contents of the New Zealand Calendar published in many of the papers is said to be a fabrication.

MR. ADAMS' REASONS FOR TURNING DEMOCRAT.
To the Editor of the Mt. Gazette.
Mr. Editor, you will oblige me by inserting the following in your paper. I extracted it from a Baltimore paper of the 18th ultimo:

As your correspondent, "Greene," who so eagerly pounced upon the Jackson Address of the Baltimore Committee, has by this time fairly whittled his teeth for a keen morsel; and it would be ungenerous to fatigue him in a labour which seems, as far as he has worked, to promise him but little good, while other matters remain of much more difficult digestion; as the address is so obnoxious to him because it simply denounces Mr. Adams as the son of his father; and delicately and honourably refuses (as such a production should,) to stir the personal objections, to which his favourite is unfortunately so much exposed. I think I have to day hit upon some amusement for him after his own heart. He refuses to elevate his own favourite by "examining the merits of other candidates," and at last in his third number arrives at the main object of his essays, the attack not upon the address, but upon the candidate. He asks—Was General Jackson distinguished during Washington's administration? Did he rise above mediocrity? Was he distinguished by his eloquence or his profound legal attainments? Has he given any exhibition of talent, or risen above the majority of his colleagues in the Senate? Your correspondent "Greene" shall have conviction enough if he desires it, that the people's candidate was as honourable, as able, and perhaps as creditably engaged, as his idol Mr. Adams, during his early training for the Presidency, though he was not then employing his rising talents against Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Barlow, in such beautiful effusions as "Dusky Sally" and the Salt Mountains. In the mean time, I refer your correspondent to the Boston Statesman, August 9 for the following strain of Mr. Adams' eloquence, addressed to a gentleman of very high standing in New York, about the time that he apostrophized from his party, and went into caucus for Mr. Madison.

"It was in vain," (he said), "to contend with the Democratic party as a party, the people were with them—and to succeed, we must take side with them—our talents will induce them to embrace us—we should in that case be brought into power, and the government may then be made to conform to our views; and this is the course I mean to pursue, and that which I recommend to you." The answer was—"You may, but I never will pursue such a course."

"This declaration made at New York is essentially the same as that stated in the Statesman of the 23d ult. to have been made at the table of an illustrious citizen in Massachusetts. It was probably made too, in the same year, to wit, 1807, when Mr. Adams was for the last time, on his way to Congress. These declarations having been made in different places and some months apart, prove a settled and digested project of Mr. Adams to turn Democrat, and to put his talents to use in the power to subvert our present form of government for one more conformable to his views. He actually made his clumsy conversion a short time afterwards, he has since obtained some power, and is now seeking more, in accordance with this project, and it depends on the people if he shall be allowed to proceed to its consummation."

What think you sir, of the imbecility of that man's sentiments, who could deliberately avow such principles, and as deliberately act upon them?
I have in my possession a variety of matter alike indicative of the consistency, integrity, and the disinterestedness of Mr. Adams' political life, which will be presented to "Greene," if he can find the leisure and strength to travel through them. First in order, I promise him a full length portrait of Mr. Jefferson, drawn by Mr. Adams during his professed leisure at the bar, where he never exhibited the slightest proof of the legal attainments, talents and eloquence, in which "Greene" insinuates that General Jackson was to be deficient.

With the critical acumen manifested in the dissection of the Jackson Address, "Greene" doubtless combines the poetical taste required to relish and appreciate the delicate morsel of his friend Mr. Adams above alluded to—and if he desires it, in my next I shall oblige him with a few extracts, and solicit a review of them, in his next notice of the Jackson Committee. TRUE BLUE.

CHARLES X.
"Charles X. King of France and Navarre." The person, who attempted a short time since, under the above pompous title, to awaken the kindly feelings, of the foreign people in this country, to reinstate him in his sovereignty, is a poor insane French emigrant, who once served in the cavalry and imperial guard of Napoleon, as appears by a statement lately published by his brother in England.

FRANCE—ANTIQUITIES.
In digging a short time since, for the foundation of the temple of the new church, to be erected at St. Germain-en-Laye, a discovery was made, upon the site of an ancient chapel, of three leaden boxes, upon one of which was the following inscription:—
"Ici est un porton de la chair et des peres, et tres excellent Prince Jacques Stuart, seigneur de Glam, Roi de la Grande Bretagne, ne le 23 Octobre MDCXXXII, decede en France, a Saint Germain-en-Laye, le 16 Septembre MDCCLII." The Mayor, upon being informed of this discovery, repaired to the spot, and in the presence of the Governor of the Chateau, the Rector of the Parish, and several members of the Municipal Council, proceeded to the translations of these remains, which were deposited under the high altar of the temporary church. Upon referring to the archives of the town, a register was found, which stated at the date of September 16th, 1704, that the Prince, died on that day at St. Germain-en-Laye, and that his brains and entrails were deposited in the church. It is certain that one of the other boxes contains the remains of the Princess Louise Marie, daughter of James II. of England, who died at St. Germain-en-Laye, on the 17th of April, 1712. It is said that some English men of distinction proposed to erect a monument upon the spot, where the remains of the Prince and Princess were deposited.

LA FAYETTE.
From the Boston Commercial Gazette.
To-morrow our eyes are to be blessed with a sight of LA FAYETTE—a man who has gone through good report and evil report—one who has sounded all the depths and shells of honour—who has passed from every enjoyment and wealth could give, to penury and a dungeon. He has lived in a wonderful age. His career began as a friend to freedom in this country, and after having witnessed the success of our struggle, he attempted to teach his own countrymen something of the lesson he had learned; but the moral and natural elements were not the same—no mortal man could ride the whirlwind and direct the storm after it was raised in France. The wrath of contending principles was too great for his agency, and it was well that all the good and great we not swept away in it. The life of this good man has been marked by rapid vicissitudes and strange events. This last scene is in keeping with the former—he has passed from the strict scrutiny and painful suspicion of a despotic policy, to the arms of a free and grateful people, who have met him in the thrushery of gratitude. His triumph is more splendid and honourable than any that was ever given before to a benefactor of mankind. The triumphs of the Roman conquerors were drawn by royal caprices, and their degradation swelled the victors' consequence. The car of La Fayette will be drawn, not through a single city, but through an immense continent, by a band of high-minded freemen; and their elevation makes his triumph more glorious. The former was an offering from pride to ambition, but this comes from respect and gratitude. It may be said that something of this arises from the vanity of the actors—from a disposition of show and parade. There may be a little of this in our proceedings, but let all the credit go to the people, to the pride, and circumstance of the occasion, and all the personal consequence of the undertakers in the ceremony, there will be left a greater mass of high moral feeling, and of grateful remembrance of past services and sincere attachment to the person of him to whom they have decreed the ovation, than ever history recounted, or nations have ever seen.

LA FAYETTE'S JOURNEY TO BOSTON.
General La Fayette, through the whole line of his journey from New-York to Boston, received marked tokens of the affection, gratitude, and admiration of all classes of people.

LA FAYETTE'S RECEPTION AT BOSTON.
New-York, August 26.
Letters from Boston state, that General La Fayette entered that city on Tuesday forenoon about 11 o'clock, and was escorted by an immense multitude to the Senate Chamber, where the Governor and Council were assembled to receive and welcome him. The procession was so numerous that it was nearly one o'clock before the rear entered the Common.

From the Boston Repository of August 26.
ANSWER.
Of General La Fayette to the Mayor's Address, delivered on his entrance into this city, on Tuesday.
To the Mayor and People of Boston—
The emotions of love and gratitude which I have been accustomed to feel on my entering this city, have ever mingled with a sense of religious reverence for the cradle of American, and let us hope it will be hereafter said, of universal liberty.

What must be, sir, my feelings at the blessed moment, when, after so long an absence, I find myself again surrounded by the good citizens of Boston; where I am so affectionately, so honourably welcomed, not only by old friends, but by several successive generations; where I can witness the prosperity, the immense improvements, that have been the just reward of a noble struggle, virtuous morals, and truly republican institutions.
I beg of you Mr. Mayor, gentlemen of the City Council, and all of you, beloved citizens of Boston, to accept the respectful and warm thanks of a heart, which has for nearly half a century, been particularly devoted to your illustrious city.

On receiving the address of the Governor, General La Fayette made the following reply.
Sir—When in the name of the people and government of this State, your Excellency is pleased so kindly to welcome an American veteran, I am proud to share the honours and enjoyments of such a reception with my revolutionary companions and brother soldiers.

Sir, I am delighted with what I see—I am oppressed with what I feel, but I depend upon you, as an old friend, to do justice to my sentiments.

At the dinner at the Exchange Coffee House, General La Fayette gave the following toast:
The City of Boston; the Cradle of Liberty. May Faneuil Hall ever stand a monument to teach the world that resistance to oppression is a duty, and will, under true republican institutions, become a success!

DESCRIPTION OF LA FAYETTE.
Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, from a Friend who has visited "the Nation's Guest."
The General is now about 67 years old, and must have been blessed with a good constitution, to have borne so well his severe and long confinement, and the sufferings incident to a change of fortune. His mind appears to have been but little impaired, and retains much of its original vigour and vivacity—his memory is very retentive—he seldom forgets a face with which he is once familiar; and he enters into the details of the war of our revolution with great accuracy. He is of fine port—about five feet 11 inches high—has strong and full features—prominent eyes and eye brows—but his fine forehead is somewhat concealed by a wig—his manner is graceful and dignified; and he very soon puts all in his company perfectly at their ease. There is always great mildness in his countenance, which, in conversation, is brightened by a smile, which carries with it a confidence that it proceeds from the heart. He speaks the English language with fluency, and when animated with eloquence, his pronunciation alone betrays that he is by birth a Frenchman. He is humane, but not so much so as to impose his progress, as he walks lightly fast, and gets into his carriage with assistance.

his dress is that of the present times. He has never worn a military uniform, and has understood how to wear a wig—but I cannot describe his countenance, when he is interested in conversation; it is then the physiognomist will exclaim—here is the good as well as the great man—here is the virtuous citizen and the faithful soldier. He loves the people of the United States, and well does he deserve their love.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.
In the course of familiar conversation with one of our most respectable citizens on Saturday, in reply to the question "What first interested him in the cause of the liberty and independence of the country?" He stated in the most pleasant and interesting manner, that while stationed in the Citadel of Mels, and only eighteen years of age, the Duke of Gloucester, then on account of his marriage, was exiled from the Court of Great Britain, and communicated to a select company, the information which he had received respecting the conduct of the Americans for their liberties and independence. This account very much interested him, that he left Mels for Paris, where he became acquainted with Silas Deane, Esq., the first Agent to France from the American Congress, at this time Dr. Franklin arrived at Paris, and after obtaining the best information concerning the state of this country—his ardent love of liberty, determined him to embark his life and fortune in the cause of American freedom—Connecticut Court.

LA FAYETTE'S TITLE.
The title most acceptable to our distinguished visitor is that of General. This has been repeatedly stated, yet some newspapers and official addresses, continue to call him Marquis. The Gazette of this morning says—"When we took a glass of wine, in company with several other gentlemen, with the General, previous to his landing at the Quarantine Ground, from the Cadmus, one of the party addressed him by both the appellations of Marquis and General, and then asked him which was the most agreeable. He unhesitatingly and emphatically replied, 'I AM AN AMERICAN GENERAL.'"

From the Detroit Gazette of August 13.

A BLOODY BATTLE.
A letter from Green-Bay dated July 31st, says—"I have only the following news to write:—Two soldiers, Clark and Wilson, deserted from this post a few days ago, armed with 4 muskets, &c. They were pursued by the Indians, (who are generally employed to bring back deserters) and were overtaken, and when the Indians came within musket shot distance the action commenced, and lasted for some time. The following is the result—Soldiers killed, 2—Indians do 4—Total 6."

From the Mohawk Herald.
"FARMERS TAKE WARNING."
The steel pointed rod prefixed to the barn of Mr. William Dunn, of Florida, was struck with lightning on Friday the 10th ult. Several of the labourers were in the barn; the shock was tremendous; but the destructive element was conducted harmless to the ground, which it tore up around the foot of the rod.

Barns, at this season of the year are more liable to be struck than other buildings of the same height, as they contain large quantities of vegetable matter constantly emitting a steam, which rising into the air serves as conductors to the lightning. The trifling expense of a rod, and the absolute security which they afford, should induce every farmer immediately to put one up to his barn, where so much of his treasure is deposited.

LONGEVITY OF THE ROBIN.
A Robin died in Portsmouth a few days since, at the age of eighteen years, having been in the possession of a lady more than sixteen years. His notes were firm till within a few days of his death. He had been blind several years, and exhibited the appearance of extreme old age.

New York, August 27.
FROM ENGLAND.

The British Packet Zephyr, Lieut. Church, arrived below last evening from Falmouth, via Halifax. The commander came up to town and furnished us with Halifax papers to the 18th instant, including a containing London dates to the 17th of July. Such of their contents as are interesting are given below.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office in Downing street on the 16th ult. which continued in deliberation about 3 1/2 hours. A London paper of the 17th observes—"It is evident that Ministers mean to comply with the request of the King of Portugal, to afford him military aid. Several ships of war and detachments of the royal marine corps and artillery are about to sail from Chatham, Portsmouth, &c. for Lisbon direct."

The King of the Sandwich Islands died in London on the 14th of July, of an attack on the lungs. Previous to his death, he requested that his remains, together with those of his wife, should be removed to his native island.

The Greeks are endeavoring to raise an expedition to proceed against the Turks, who occupy several points of Macedonia; but it is feared they must confine themselves to the defensive for the present, as the Pa-chas of Egypt are preparing to send a fleet to Candia, manned with Austrian and Malay sailors. The naval force of the Turks in the Gulf of Lepanto, consists of only 3 frigates, 2 corvettes and 8 brigs. The Greeks have in the waters of Lepanto not less than 180 sail, but chiefly small vessels, incapable of a serious attack upon the Turks.

They have however, it is said, resolved to devote a great portion of their loan to the purchase of large English Merchant vessels, which they will convert into vessels of war.

LONDON, July 17.
By the private letters from Calcutta of the 16th March, it appears that the war with the Burmese would in all probability prove one of a considerable magnitude, and the Governor General was inclined to take a serious view of the affair. The advice states, that after the defeat of a body of Burmese and Assamese by a detachment of native troops under Major Newton, that officer's party had been overpowered by a superior body of the enemy and driven back with some loss.

Calcutta for the Burmese, and to the frontiers of Assam, and it was supposed, that the Burmese would exceed 25,000 men, a force which it was thought would put down any the enemy could bring against it. All articles of commerce were very dull at Calcutta at date of these advices.

OBITUARY.
COMMUNICATED.

Who bore on earth his cross,
In Christ they sleep
And from the grave their dust shall rise,
In his own image to the skies."

Departed this life, in this city, on Monday last, aged about 40 years, Mrs. James Wiggins, consort of Mr. Daniel Wiggins. While her afflicted friends mourn the dispensation of Providence which has called her from them, they derive comfort from the belief, that her unaffected piety and unwavering confidence in the meritorious services of her adored Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, have secured for her an eternal resting place in the mansions of Heaven.

At her residence in this county, on Sunday last, Mrs. ANNE E. SELLMAN, the wife of the late Gen. Jonathan Sellman. The loss they have sustained by the death of this worthy and much respected lady, will long be felt and lamented by a numerous circle of family connections and intimate friends.

LA FAYETTE CORPS ATTENTION!

You are ordered to assemble for parade on your usual parade ground, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in soldierlike order.
By order,
JAMES H. BRIGHT, O. S.

State Lottery AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
South-West corner of Market and South-Street, Baltimore.

Next Drawing on Wednesday 8th September.

Four more drawings to complete the WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY.

and the splendid Prizes of \$20,000, \$10,000, &c.

yet undrawn.

Tickets, \$12 00 Quarters \$3 00
Halves, 6 00 Eighths, 1 50

In a variety of numbers warranted undrawn, to be had as above. Also Tickets in the Maryland State Lottery No 3—Tickets at the scheme price \$9 00. Orders from any part of the union, post paid, enclosing the cash, or prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries promptly attended to.

Exchange in all Branches.
Address: J. H. ARMSTRONG, Baltimore Aug. 26 1824 6w.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 23d day of Sept. inst. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the residence of Richard Kelly, on the north side of Severn, two valuable

NEGRO WOMEN,

with their two children formerly owned by the said Richard Kelly. Terms of sale—Cash to be paid on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.
Sept. 2.

Important and Extensive SALE

Of very valuable Negroes, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Oxen, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Hay, Agricultural Implements, &c. &c.

In pursuance of an order of the honorable the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, enjoining the subscriber, administrator of Dr. Beale M. Worthington, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, to make sale of all the personal estate of said deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the undersigned will expose to public auction, on Wednesday the 6th day of October next, at the hour of ten, A. M. at the late residence of Dr. Worthington, and at the farm called Wallace's, both distant four miles from the city of Annapolis, the following valuable property, to wit:—
From twenty to thirty able bodied negroes, slaves for life, handsome household and kitchen furniture of every description, a choice collection of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, well worthy the attention of Farmers and Butchers; four yoke of first rate working oxen; a quantity of tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, hay, and agricultural implements; in fine, every requisite for conducting, on the most extensive scale, the two large plantations cultivated by Dr. Worthington.

Conditions of Sale.—The order of the orphans court imperatively prescribes, that all purchasers under the sum of twenty dollars pay the cash; and that bonds, with unquestionable sureties, to make payment at the expiration of six months, be exacted from all persons whose purchases exceed twenty dollars; said bonds to carry interest from the day of sale. In no case will any property be delivered unless the above terms are literally complied with.

The administrator hopes and expects, that all persons who attend the sale with intent to buy, will bear in mind the above preliminaries, and come prepared accordingly; much vexation and trouble will thereby be saved him, and they spared the mortification of seeing their purchases instantly re-exposed to sale, at their cost. Sale to continue from day to day until the property is disposed of.

By order,
GEORGE WELLS, Jr. Adm'r.
Sept. 2. M. B.

POSTSCRIPT

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.
The existence of the yellow fever in New-Orleans was officially announced in that city, on the 8th of August. The notice stated, that there is every reason to believe that it will very soon become epidemic.

U. S. SHIP FRANKLIN.
The New York Gazette of Monday, 27th, says—"We have the pleasure of announcing the safe arrival of the U. S. Ship Franklin, of 74 guns, Commodore Stewart, after a cruise of nearly three years in the Pacific Ocean. The Franklin sailed from this port on the 8th of October, in 1821, and got to sea on the morning of the 10th.
By the Franklin, we learn, that the Chilean Expedition against Chiloe, had returned in a very shattered condition, having been defeated."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE Execution of the Ex-Emperor Iturbide.

Iturbide arrived off Padilla on the 14th of July, in the English brig Spring, from London, and on the 15th was taken prisoner at Arroyos, distant about 6 leagues from Padilla. He was disguised when captured, and accompanied by one Charles de Benesise, a foreigner, who was likewise made prisoner. He was shot on the 19th in obedience to a decree of the Mexican Congress, as will be seen from the following official note, from a Mexican paper received at New-York by the brig Elizabeth from Alvarado:

"To His Excellency the Minister of State and of Internal and Foreign Relations."

In the town of San Antonio de Padilla, on the 19th day of the month of July, 1824, we the Magistrate of the said town, being assembled, do certify, that on the day of the date we saw Don Augustin de Iturbide enter as a prisoner, having been brought to this place by the Citizen General Felipe de la Garza, who in conformity to the decree of the 28th of April of the present year issued by the General Congress, caused him to be shot on the same day at six in the afternoon, which we know to be true, having seen his dead body; in testimony whereof, and at the request of the Citizen General, we give this certificate under our hands. Jose Riva de Acebedo—Jose Antonio Paz, first Regidor—Isidro de Sena, second Regidor—Jose Luis de la Fuente, Lydian Attorney. I the Citizen Registrator, Jose Miguel de la Garza, Garcia, member of the Honorable Constituent Congress of the State of Tlaxcala, Parish Priest of the town of Padilla, certify according to law, that a dead body, that is deposited in a room near the parsonage house of this town, in order to be interred to-morrow, is that of Don Augustin de Iturbide, whom I knew this morning on his arrival here, and whom I saw shot in the afternoon. In testimony whereof I give this certificate at the request of the Citizen General of the armies of this State, Brigadier Felipe de la Garza, in the said town of Padilla, on the 19th day of the month of July, 1824.
JOSE MIGUEL DE LA GARZA GARCIA."

HUSSAR FRIGATE.

We understand that the company who have been employed for several weeks in raising the British frigate Hussar, which ran on the rocks off Hell Gate, and sunk, during the revolutionary war; have succeeded in raising about forty feet of the stern part of the ship. After placing the chains under her and moving her from her bed, she broke in two from the keel up through the quarter-deck, and the fore part of the ship slipped from the rocks and settled down again upon the rocks. The timber of such part of the ship as was embedded in the mud is perfectly sound. The remainder is completely worm eaten and rotten. A number of cannon and shot were brought up with the hull, but nothing more valuable than what we can learn. N. Y. Post.

Battalion Orders

The several Uniform Companies composing the City Battalion, are ordered to parade on their respective grounds, on Saturday afternoon next, at two o'clock, and repair from thence to the battalion parade ground by three o'clock.

By order of Captain R. G. Hutton,
JOHN N. WATKINS, Adj't.

First Annapolis Sharp Shooters!
You are ordered to parade on your usual ground, on Saturday afternoon next, at two o'clock, for the purpose of meeting the city battalion.

By order, J. DUNN, O. S.

ATTENTION!
Annapolis United Guards.

You are ordered to assemble for parade, on Saturday next, at two o'clock, P. M. opposite the Court House, with arms and accoutrements in full order. The company will be formed; to join the battalion, precisely at three o'clock.

By order, J. KILTY, O. S.

ATTENTION!
Annapolis United Volunteers.

You are ordered to assemble for parade at your usual parade ground, on Saturday next, at two o'clock P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order, J. T. DISNEY, O. S.

Evans & Iglehart,

Having come to a resolution to do business for CASH ALONE, after the fifteenth of September next, take this method of informing their friends, that they have on hand and will continue to have, a supply of Seasonable Goods, which they will sell at reduced prices. They also embrace this opportunity of calling on those indebted to them, in any manner, to come forward and make immediate settlements, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
Aug. 30, 1824. 6w.