1795—Fourth Congress, held at Philadelphia—Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey.
1797—Fifth Congress, held at Philadelphia—Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey.
1799—Sixth Congress, 1st session at Philadelphia; 2d at Washington—Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts.
1801—Seventh Congress, held at Washington—Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina.
1803—Eighth Congress—Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina.
1805—Ninth Congress—Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina.
1807—Tenth Congress—Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts.
1809—Eleventh Congress—Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts.
1811—Twelfth Congress—H. Clay, of Kentucky.
1813—Thirteenth Congress—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, until January the 17th, 1814—Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, for the residue of the Congress.
1815—Fourteenth Congress—H. Clay, of Kentucky.
1817—Fifteenth Congress—H. Clay, of Kentucky.
1819—Sixteenth Congress—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, during the 1st session—John W. Taylor, of New York, during the 2d session.
1821—Seventeenth Congress—Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia.
1823—Eighteenth Congress—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
1825—Nineteenth Congress—John W. Taylor, of New York.
1827—Twentieth Congress—Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia.
1829—Twenty-first Congress—Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia.

TO BAKERS.

The last files of English papers inform us that considerable interest is excited by the discovery made some months ago respecting the baking of bread which promises important consequences. The process, for which a Mr. Hicks has obtained a patent is described as follows:—His oven is made of iron of a cylindrical form, so constructed as to be hermetically sealed. The fuel is placed on a plate, which is kept revolving in a circle under the oven; by which means the heat is supplied at the smallest expense of fuel.

The temperature within the oven is indicated by a thermometer, according to which the application of the fuel is regulated.

When the thermometer has reached about 300 degrees, the oven is charged; and then by a simple process, the door is closed and made air tight. In a quarter of an hour, the vapour which is evolved from the dough, passes through a small aperture in the top of the oven which communicates with a still, and is thus undergoes the process of distillation. The only care required is, not to raise the temperature much above 300 degrees. When the alcohol ceases to drop, it is a sure sign that the bread is sufficiently baked. The time to complete a batch is about an hour and three quarters. Each quartern loaf produces about an ounce of proof spirit. The advantages of this invention are many and obvious. The bread is purified, and rendered of superior quality, by the expulsion in vapour, of all the matter which, when allowed to remain, renders it acid and unwholesome: and this very matter is converted into alcohol, in such quantity as to be an object of importance. Bread baked in this way, after being kept a week, is more moist and fresher than bread baked by the present process only two days old.

The Eclectic Review for May says—"We have high authority for the following statement: When the King took the crown, before he entered the House of Lords to dissolve the late Parliament, he would not suffer it to be placed on his head. He said No," I will put it on myself;" which he did, and then turning instantly to Lord Grey, added—"Now, my Lord, the coronation is over!" A Speech worthy of being transmitted to history, and an act of good taste, firmness, and consideration for his people, which will save the country at least three hundred thousand pounds!

FRANCE.

The military availibility of France may be in some degree, appreciated by the late fact that an army of 50,000 men was put in motion for Belgium in twenty-four hours. Two of the King's sons, as colonels, marched with it. The males of the Royal family there, will not be respected unless they possess military habits, and take every opportunity to evince them and make a display of personal courage. It is a general saying that "a good heart excuses many errors." In France it may also be said, military grace and prowess will excuse many faults. Not that the King's sons have faults.

The King of France was called from his bed by an express from Belgium with the news of the Dutch war. He rose and immediately commenced giving orders for the maintainance of the independence of the new nation. No doubt England is to pay half the expenses.

A letter dated at Portsmouth, Eng. August 9, says—"The Britannia, 120 gun ship, which arrived here on Friday, from a three year's cruise in the Mediterranean, and was to have been paid off and laid up, received orders yesterday to proceed without any delay to join the squadron of Admiral Codrington, which is cruizing in the Channel, and she is to sail this morning."

The King of Holland is connected, by marriage, with the Royal families of Russia and Prussia, and his war with Belgium, however differently intended, will have the effect of causing what military men call a diversion in favour of the operations of Nicholas against Poland.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, September 29, 1831.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, September 24th, 1831.

There will be a meeting of the Executive, on Tuesday the 4th day of October next.

TH. CULBRETH, Clk.

We are authorised to announce Mr. WESLEY LINTHICUM, as a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county, in the next Legislature of Maryland

To the Voters of the City of Annapolis.

The Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate to represent the City of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow-citizens.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

To the Voters of Prince George's and Anne-Arundel Counties, and City of Annapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

John B. Brooke, Esq. having declined a call for Congress in this district, at the next Election—We take the liberty to recommend to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, the City of Annapolis, and Prince-George's county, ALEXANDER KEECH, Esq. of Prince George's, as a suitable person to represent this district, in the next Congress of the United States. *Many Voters.*

Communicated.

The notice of John B. Wells, Secretary of the Anne Arundel County Temperance Society, is particularly worthy of the attention of all Officers of Temperance Societies in this county.

In order that its object may be the better understood, it is important to copy some resolutions of the State and County Societies, passed at their last respective meetings.

The resolutions of the officers of the State Society, are the following:

Resolved, That the officers of this Society be and they are hereby requested to form in their respective counties, county associations auxiliary to this, as soon as practicable; to obtain from all the subordinate societies in the county, reports of their history and condition, and incorporate the substance thereof into their own reports; to hold meetings at the county associations during the sessions of the county courts; and to have transmitted to the secretary of this society, before the end of December in each year, extracts from their reports, containing such particulars as may be required.

Resolved, That it be recommended to each of the district and other subordinate Temperance Societies in this State to report the history and condition thereof to the secretary of the county society before the meeting thereof during the fall session of the county court; and if no such report be made, then the last report to be forwarded to the secretary of this society before the end of December in each year.

The resolution of the County Society, is the following:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the district, town and other Temperance Societies in this county, to have their respective reports delivered before the Fall sessions of our county courts, and extracts thereof transmitted to the secretary of the county society, in time to be incorporated in the reports thereof to be delivered during the said session of the court.

In conformity to these resolutions the subordinate Societies in each county, are to report their history and condition to the Secretaries of the County Societies, by the Fall Sessions of the County Courts.—These reports will afford ample and satisfactory materials for the formation of reports by the County Societies. Then the county reports are to be transmitted to the Secretary of the State Society, before the end of December, from which the State Society can make a full statement of the history and progress of the Temperance cause in Maryland, in their annual report—As this attempt in Anne-Arundel is the first made in this State to conform to the resolutions of the State Society, it is highly desirable that it should be successful. Our example will be followed by others, and the highly interesting object the State Society has in view, to present annually, in one report, what Maryland has done in this great reformation, will be accomplished. We do not know what has been done in this State, nor indeed can we, till such means are adopted—we lose all the advantage attending an acquaintance with the progress and state of our Society—We believe much has been done in this State, and we know much remains to be done, but *how* to do it, can best be known from the experience of those who have been engaged in the cause, that experience will by these means be embodied in the general report. It is worthy of remark, that no State in the Union has done so much in producing the Temperance reformation within a given time, as the state of New-York. By the last report, that state contains 100,000 enrolled members—one-half of all the distilleries have been abolished—and the diminution of the consumption of Ardent Spirits, had been almost incredible. Now, to every one who knows the history of the Temperance Society in that State, the cause of this great good is well known. The members of the New York society are the first men in the state, in point of standing and talents, headed by the Chancellor as their President; they have been unceasing in their efforts to extend their Society, and (what is particularly applicable to us,) they have established just such a regular gradation of reporting, as is recommended by the Maryland State society, and to this system of reporting, do they themselves attribute much of their success.

It is therefore, sincerely to be desired by all interested in this great and philanthropic cause, that no means should be neglected to advance its interests, and none omitted to inform the public of its history and progress.

At a numerous meeting of citizens of Elkridge, at the Episcopal Church, on Friday, 23d September, 1831, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and necessity of adopting precautionary measures in relation to the slave and free coloured population, Dr. RICHARD G. STOCKETT, was called to the chair, and W. B. DORSEY, Esq. was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That every person now convened, and every white resident in the neighbourhood be considered a member of a committee to be called and act as a committee of vigilance.

Resolved, That the following persons be considered as a special committee of safety, viz: Dr. Thomas, Samuel Brown, jr. Jacob Hollingsworth, Dr. Stockett, J. S. Williams, John C. Weems, Geo. C. S. Ridgley, Geo. Cooke, Amos A. Williams, Benj. Redman, Jona. Derby, Z. Moore, John Frost, of Jas. J. G. Proud, Jas. Warfield, W. Baker Dorsey, Rd. Iglehart, Hammond Dorsey, Ed. Dorsey, Vachel Harding, Wesley Linthicum, James Clark, jr. Jas. Rawlings, Basil Owings, Arthur Pue, Thos. Griffith, John Heslup, Jno. Merrill, Otho Belt, Chas. T. W. Dorsey, Thos. R. Boyce, Jeris. W. Warfield, Rezin Moxley, Samuel Cecil, Edwd. Gaither, Jas. Shipley, Jeremiah Berry, John T. W. Dorsey, Anthony Smith, Jacob Haines, Thomas W. Watkins and George L. Stocket; with the full authority of this meeting to adopt such measures for the preservation of the peace, good order and safety of this community, in relation to the slave and other coloured population, as shall appear to them necessary and proper—and that the chairman with any three of the committee, or any four of the committee in the absence of the chairman, shall have power to act for the committee.

Resolved, That the committee of vigilance, and every one of its members, be authorised and requested to take up and hold in custody, or carry to his master any slave who shall be found off the premises of his master, after dark, under any circumstances of suspicion, without written permission; and also to take up any free coloured man who may be found under circumstances of suspicion, by night or by day, and the same carry before the nearest magistrate for examination.

Resorled, That the owners and masters of slaves and servants in this neighbourhood be respectfully requested to keep their slaves and servants at home of nights as much as possible, and also from Bush meetings.

Resolved, That the members of the committee of vigilance be requested to report, without delay, to the chairman or any of the members of the committee of safety any facts that may come to their knowledge which may be thought to concern the peace and safety of the neighbourhood.

Resolved, That the committee of safety be instructed to apply to the next Legislature, if they shall think it proper so to do, for the enactment of a law for the effectual suppression of Bush meetings, and of all other unlawful assemblages of slaves and other coloured persons.

Resolved, That the committee of safety be requested to call a meeting of the citizens of the fifth election district of Anne-Arundel county at such time as the committee may think proper, in order to take the sense of the whole District upon the subject of the last resolution, and such other matters in relation to the coloured population as they may think proper to bring to the notice of the community.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of Baltimore and Annapolis, for the information of all concerned.

R. G. STOCKETT, Chairman.
WM. BAKER DORSEY, Sec'ry.

A gentleman of Mount Holly, (N. J.) died last week in a few hours, from wounds received in the face, breast and thigh, by the *explosion of a brandy cask*, into which he inadvertently placed a lighted candle.

The Cadets at the Military Academy, W. Point, have contributed $248 for the relief of the Poles.

The mutineers on board the Revenue Cutter, Morris, who were carried into Portland a few days since, have been sent to Penobscot county for trial, the case not coming within the jurisdiction of the U. S. Circuit Court. Besides the attempt to mutiny, they poisoned the food of the officers with arsenic.

From the Philadelphia American.

Your paper has just recorded another victim to the disastrous practice of duelling, and a more striking instance could hardly have occurred of its deplorable consequences. Major Thomas Biddle was a native of Philadelphia, a son of the late venerable and patriotic Charles Biddle. He entered very young in the army, was engaged in almost every battle on the northern frontier, and is mentioned in the official despatches of the commander with distinguished honour, at the capture of Fort George, at the battle of Stony Creek, at the battle of Chippewa, at the battle of Niagara, in which he was wounded.—In the night assault of Fort Erie, on the 13th August, 1814, Gen. Gaines in his official account speaks of the activity and great efficiency of Capt. Biddle's conduct, though he was then suffering from a severe contusion in the shoulder, received from one of the enemies' shells.

A more generous, kind, and noble spirit, never inhabited a human breast. In the bloom of health and manhood, in the midst of the most attached friends, leading a life of happiness, activity and usefulness, his career is suddenly and violently closed.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

On Sunday evening the 3d instant, a man, who called himself DANIEL SHAFER, voluntarily came before Michael Baltzell, Esq. a magistrate of this city, and requested to be committed to prison, alleging that he had committed a murder, during the last winter, in Marietta, Pennsylvania, and that, the reproaches of his conscience had become so severe, that he was unable, any longer, to endure them. His narrative being perfectly coherent, and he himself appearing entirely sane, the magistrate complied with his request and committed him. Since that time, under his directions, a communication has been had with the proper authorities in Marietta, and such intelligence received as confirms his horrid tale. His story is, that during the deep snow of last winter, he, whilst in a state of intoxication, entered the house of a widow named Bowens, then living in Marietta, and, after violating her person, put her to death by strangling her. The fact of such a person having been found dead in her house, about the time stated, is fully substantiated by the accounts received from Marietta—and the whole demeanor of the prisoner, since his confinement, as well as his positive declarations, has induced a general belief in the truth of his singular confession. [*Fred. Examiner.*

SINGULAR CLAIM.

In a St. John, N. B. paper of 10th inst. we find a strange document, being no less than a claim made by the present Earl of Stirling and Dovan, as proprietor and hereditary lieutenant of all Nova Scotia, &c.—it amounts even to a claim of Sovereignty over the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c. In a circular titled, "Address to the Public Authorities, to the Land Settlers, inhabitants, and all others whom it may concern, in all the Anglo-Scottish Colony of Nova Scotia, including New Brunswick, &c." the Earl of Stirling and Dovan claims, that the first settlement of the Colony was made by his ancestor Sir William Alexander, who was afterwards created Earl of Stirling—that he had a grant of the whole country from King James the 6th, of Scotland, by a charter dated 10th Sept. 1621, which was confirmed by Charles 1st, on 12th July 1625, and these were ratified by the Parliament of Scotland in 1633. The Address touches on some of the important points of the history of the country, which the Earl states does not affect his rights. Time will soon show the validity of this novel claim, set up by the Earl of Stirling and Dovan, and shows us how it is relished by the Nova Scotians.

—o—

New York, Sept. 22.

CITY BANK ROBBERY.

Twenty-five thousand dollars recovered.—We have the satisfaction to state, that in addition to the stolen money which was found on Tuesday, bank bills to the amount of $17,136, together with upwards of 500 doubloons were restored yesterday to the City Bank. The following are the facts of the case: immediately after Parkinson was arrested on Tuesday, he sent for Matthew C. Patterson, Esq. who was counsel for Smith and Murray, when they were tried. On hearing the facts connected with the arrest, Mr. Patterson informed the prisoner that he himself must, of course, be best able to know whether he was innocent and could bring forward satisfactory evidence to make this apparent; if not that perhaps his better course would be to make a full disclosure, and give up such part of the money as he had, if any was under his control.

With a view of giving the prisoner an opportunity to reflect on the matter, Mr. P. retired. About 12 o'clock on the same night a messenger called Mr. P. out of his bed and informed him that Parkinson wished to see him and make a full disclosure of as much as he knew and would make it to him only.

Mr. Patterson immediately went to the prisoner, but the prisoner evincing some hesitation, the matter was postponed till yesterday, when he made the disclosure, under the implied stipulation that he should receive the most favourable treatment which could be given him, consistent with the ends of public justice. From the information given, Mr. Patterson proceeded to the prisoner's workshop in William street, where he found the $17,000 and the 500 doubloons, the former concealed in an old plane, such as is used by carpenters, which lay on the common bench; and in the work chest on the floor, without a lock, the 500 doubloons, these were however covered by a false bottom in the chest.

Mr. Patterson conveyed the recovered cash to the Police Office, where some of the Bank Officers had the satisfaction to receive it.

We hope that through the well known vigilance of our officers the remainder may yet be found. *Courier.*

A PERILOUS SITUATION.

The following extract from the log-book of brig Brilliant, which arrived at Duxbury 2d inst. is from the Portsmouth Journal. The feelings of this seaman, in this exposed and almost hopeless situation in which he was placed, can be better imagined than described. "July, 23d. Strong gales and squally—George Davis of Maine, seaman, fell from aloft overboard, hove too immediately, put the boat over the side to rescue him from his perilous situation, the sea being high and rough, she filled with water, and stove along side; now ship stood to the Eastward, saw nothing of him, now again to the Westward, stood half a mile, saw him to the windward, could not fetch him; hauled aboard fore and main tack, stood on until we lost sight of him, tacked ship, saw him to leewards, hauled up the courses, wore off down to him, hove all back, hove over ropes, cork, fenders &c. ranged ahead of him, could not get him. Made sail, stood on to the eastward out of sight of him—again, in order to fetch him, tacked ship to the westward, stood on near a mile, saw him on the lee bow, hauled up the courses, kept down towards him, hove too, trimmed, backed and filled our topsails in such a manner as to drive down to him—at last succeeded in getting him on board, after being on a plank 8 feet by 10 inches, two and a quarter hours.

GENERAL NAT, so called—is thus described by P. R. BEVERLY, Esq. of Alexandria, his owner.

Nat is a black man—6 feet two inches high, or thereabouts, not corpulent, but very muscular—has or had (18 months ago when he ran off) a wart on the upper lid of one of his eyes, about the size of a large duck shot, and a scar (not very large) on his forehead—smooth tongue, and large white teeth, which he shows much in talking—large feet and hands—thin but strong frame—is a rough shoemaker, expert seine hawler and plantation hand; often shews a specious smile—about 40 years old. He was at work on Old Point—behaved badly and runaway from that place 18 months ago with $30 of his master's money. Became a preacher (Baptist) at Old Point, and said he was inspired, &c. &c.

There is a boy living in Buncombe co. N. C. aged 17, whose head measures 29 inches in circumference. He has not been able to procure a hat large enough for his head out of any store for the last seven or eight years. His head is still growing in proportion to the growth of his body.—What say you, Messrs. Craniologists and Phrenologists; with regard to the talents of this boy? We believe that one of the general rules of your science is, that a large head is more apt to possess genius and talents than a small one.—This boy, however, is an exception to this rule. He is a very dull fellow, and says he "cannot learn fast." He is a sound healthy chap, and a good hand to work. His head is, (as Craniologists would say) without any development. It is as smooth as a green gourd, without bump or knot. We examined it particularly, and looked in vain for the organs of "sensation," "ideality" "comparison," "and other high intellectual and knowing ones. His forehead was villainous low" and narrow.—The organs of veneration and self esteem were very deficient and thereby causing a flat head.— [*Greenville Mountaineer.*

OBITUARY.

DIED, in this city, on Thursday last, the 22d inst., after a severe illness of a few days, RICHARD, son of Mr. Richard Wells, in the 3d year of his age.—Also, on Monday last, the 26th inst, after a very severe illness of fourteen days, VIOLETTA, second Daughter of the same, in the fifth year of her age:—Thus in the short space of four days a kind Father and Mother have been, by the will and act of a wise God, bereaved of two of the offspring of their affection, but they should bear in mind, that it's a respective of that commandment, where Christ said, "suffer little Children and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

It is unusual to witness such patience displayed by children, in sickness, as was, by the deceased, during their sufferings. Their willingness to submit to the directions of their physicians and parents, was truly astonishing.

Call & renew your Prizes.
THIS DAY,

DRAWS in the City of Baltimore, the State Lottery, Class No. 7, in which, adventurers purchasing two or more tickets, must draw in gross half the price of their tickets.

DUBOIN'S
LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,
(*Church-Street—Annapolis.*)

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM,
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
NO. 7, FOR 1831.

To be drawn in Baltimore, *this day the 29th of September.*

Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars.
HALF TICKETS $1 QUARTER 50 CENTS.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1	of	2,000	is	2,000
1	of	1,000	is	1,000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	300	is	300
1	of	200	is	200
4	of	100	is	400
5	of	50	is	250
10	of	20	is	200
20	of	10	is	200
100	of	5	is	500
150	of	3	is	450
10,000	of	2	is	20,000
10,292 Prizes				$32,000

September 29.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS recently taken the Shop that he formerly occupied, nearly opposite Messrs Williamson & Swan's Hotel; where he intends keeping a very Superior Assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & VESTINGS,

All of which he will sell very LOW, and make up at the shortest notice, and in the BEST MANNER.

Sept. 29.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the Farm belonging to the heirs of Henderson Magruder, on Saturday the 1st day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. a sufficient quantity of Rail Timber or Cord Wood standing, as the case may require, to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by

JBNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.

Sept. 29. 1s

The above Sale is Postponed until Saturday the *first day of October.*

A. LINTHICUM, Jr. Late Coll'tor.

Sept. 29.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.
GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR

HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among which are

Patent Finished Cloths

Of various qualities and colours, with

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

of the latest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual men only.

Sept. 29, 1831.

POSTSCRIPT.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Samuel Robertson, at New York, brings London papers to the 21st and Portsmouth to the 22d August, both inclusive. Our correspondents of the Journal of Commerce, American, Daily Advertiser and Standard, have transmitted us extra sheets containing the latest intelligence.

The latest accounts from Warsaw are to Aug. 4th, up to which time the Russians had made no impression upon the Poles. The Dutch have retreated to Holland. The reported capture of St. Michaels by the Turcoirians is confirmed.

LONDON, Aug. 20—12 o'clock.—We have heard that an express from Paris has arrived, but its contents have not as yet transpired, in consequence of which our Funds at present are stationary.

Half past one—The contents of the express from Paris, nor the price of the French Rents, are yet suffered to transpire, but we understand it is not of great importance. We hear that all is going on well in the above capital, and the Hebrews are purchasing Consols in anticipation that the French will soon withdraw from Belgium; and the French Ministers, after their great majority in the voting of the address of the King, will remain firm in their situations. Consols have been fluctuating during the morning from 81¾ to 82¼ at the latter price they are at present.

We have no further accounts from Poland or from Brussels.

HOLLAMD AND BELGIUM.

(Private Correspondence.)

Brussels, Aug. 16, Tuesday evening—A Courier arrived here yesterday evening with despatches from London, which are considered of the highest importance. Their contents have been communicated to the King and the Government by the British Ambassador. It is conjectured that they relate to the introduction of French troops into this country, and to the occupation of all its strong places by them, both of which facts are supposed to be highly dissatisfactory to Great Britain.

The Belgian Ministry have holden several councils on the subject, and have had various communications with Sir Robert Adair and General Belliard. It is affirmed by some of the influential members of the Government, that they cannot do without the French troops, which are daily increasing, and which are to be completed, as I understand, to the number of fifty thousand men.

The Belgian Government, now fully convinced of its weakness, and fearful of another invasion on the part of Holland, openly states its intentions to obtain the delay of those troops until peace be concluded.

The Prussians at Aix-la-Chappelle, have begun to make movements in their army. The Governor of that city arrived here this morning, and has had interviews with the French and English Ambassadors, also with the Belgian Minister. Preparations are stated to have been made for the defence of Aix-la-Chappelle, as if an attack on that city was expected. The Dutch fleet near Antwerp has made a retrogade movement like the army. The gun-boats have gone down the river, so as to be no longer in view of that city. It is also said that the four small Belgian trading vessels, taken last week by the Dutch steamboat on the Scheldt, have been restored.

The Emancipation, a newspaper altogether in the French interest, is labouring to raise a party in their favour; but the Belgians, if they could make peace with Holland, do not wish to submit to their yoke.

5 o'clock in the evening.

Between hopes and fears the Belgian Government has not yet, as I have heard, come to any determination respecting the detention of the French army.—Nothing has yet been decided; but an English Courier is in waiting, in order to take the decision to London. The Dutch troops, it is said, must be wholly removed from the country before the French army is to quit.

The city and the whole country, is in the most perfect tranquillity.

The Dutch army, it is expected, will soon have entered into their own territory—to-morrow or next day at farthest.

POLAND.

Warsaw is still hid by the Russian armies from the eyes of Europe. The Poles, however, are said to be prepared for a terrible resistance. They have undermined the whole of Warsaw, and are ready, if overpowered, to bury themselves and their invaders in one common ruin. It is said, however, that the Russians are disposed to treat with them, and allow them a separate national existence, to be governed by a Viceroy of their own people. General Rudiger, who had crossed the Vistula to act with Paskewitsch, has re-crossed it, which shows that the cause of the Poles is not so desperate as we might expect. We look with anxiety for every arrival from the Continent, as likely to bring news of the fate of this magnanimous people.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

WARSAW, Aug. 1.—Extract of a letter: 'In my last I informed you of the Russians, under the command of Paskewitsch, advancing towards Warsaw, and, according to news arrived yesterday, his advanced posts are already in Soucharzew, forty miles (English) from here but the corps which was under the command of Generals Chrzanowski and Itomaniro, passed through Warsaw yesterday and to-day, from the other side of the river, towards Wolski Rogatki, and the Commander-in-Chief leaves town to day, to meet Paskewitch, but it is expected that the Russians will not give battle, but retreat.

'Since the Council of War has been held, the greatest unanimity prevails, and perfect confidence is established between the Government and the nation, and the Commander-in-Chief.

'We are expecting a tremendous battle soon.'

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 30.—His Majesty has received from Count Paskewitch a detailed account of the successful passage of the Vistula by the Russian army.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, Fork of Patuxent, on Saturday the 22d day of October next, all

The Personal Estate

Of Evan Gaither, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of One Sorrel Mare, Four Head of Cattle, some Carpenters' Tools, &c.

TERMS OF SALE—

For all sums of ten dollars or upwards, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date—under that sum, Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

BENJAMIN GAITHER, Adm'r.

Sept. 29.