

The house met. Present the same members as yesterday. The proceedings yesterday were read.

Mr. Lyles presented the petition of dry citizens of Prince George's county, praying for an appropriation by the state for the construction of the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road.

Mr. Stewart presented the petition of dry citizens of Anne Arundel county, praying for certain restrictions upon license-retailers of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Bruff presented the petition of citizens of the town of Oxford in this county, praying that there may be two townal commissioners appointed for said town.

Mr. Welch presented the petition of trustees of the Millington Academy, praying for some portion of the funds appropriated towards the support of education in Ke Queen Anne's counties.

Mr. Ely presented the petition of citizens of Baltimore county, praying passage of an act to extend the time of letting and opening a certain road mentioned.

Mr. Nicols, from the select committee which was referred so much of the communication as relates to communication from the executive of the several States, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware and Virginia; de the following reports:

The select committee to which was referred so much of the executive communication relates to a report and resolutions, respecting the tariff and internal improvements, legislature of Maine, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully submit the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the United States, That although the government of the United States, has not the power of executing a system of internal improvement, yet it is granted to it by the constitution, yet it is a power that is necessary for the execution of a general power, which has been granted; ought in raising revenue, to consider internal improvement among purposes for which it can lay and collect duties, imports and excises.

Resolved, That the tariff of duties on imports, ought to be so modified, as to have regard to the protection of the labour of the country, that the receipts from them and all other sources of public revenue should not greatly exceed the ordinary expenses of the government, and the means of cutting the most essential lines of communication throughout the Union.

The select committee, to which was referred so much of the executive communication as relates to certain resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in relation to certain proceedings of the government of Georgia, deeply and extensively affecting the integrity and stability of the Union, have carefully considered the same, and respectfully submit the following report:

The committee believe that it is the right, but the duty of the legislative exercise of their conservative functions, they would carefully avoid any effort to influence the judicial tribunals of sister states, to express their views on any, with freedom on all constitutional questions involving a common interest. The committee hold it an undeniable proposition, that the federal constitution, the laws of the States correspondent therewith, and the treaties made by competent power, and authority paramount to the constitution and laws of any state; the judiciary of any state is conclusive, although at variance with the constitution and laws of any component part of the Union. Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no state can constitutionally enforce its executive officers, guard or resist any process, or mandamus, issued by the authority of the United States courts, acting in their legitimate sphere.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State of the United States to take the constitution, the laws of the States, and the treaties made under authority, as faithfully executed.

The select committee, to which was referred so much of the executive communication as relates to a report adopted by the Legislature of Connecticut, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report, and recommend their advice.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it is expedient that the United States, in relation to the term of service of the President and Vice President of the United States, so as to elect the President

IMPOSITIONS

From the Edinburgh Literary Journal. The world is composed of deceivers, and plain honest people, that took impostors and simple impostors. Half knaves and the other half fools. Doctor Solomon's sweet panacea (A bottle of balm) may be got, including advice, if you'll pay a "small compliment," called a proud note. When health's to be sold in a phial, We cannot well choose but to buy; But, in spite of our faith upon trial, 'Tis found to be all in my eye. His practice a London leech plying, Cures ailments, by rubbing the back; But his patients, when fairly a dying, Beg to suspect he's a quack. When you find your apparel is wearing, How cheaply you may be a bear, At the warehouse in Prince's street, bearing The large sign of P—g and Co. But should you (believing their prayers,) Buy ready-made cloths that look well, On the youth who is galled into marriage, By losing his heart to a pad. Entangled in lord's silken meshes, With the maid that hath caught him, made one— He fancies the flash of his flash is, He fancies the bone of his bone. Demise poets of shapes love the slender, I own I'm not partial to such, But my lean grows excessively tender, While never I gaze on the Dutch. Lean ladies, they are my provokers, So look and cry if you would say, That their drink was concoction of pokers, Instead of good London brack. But I think we are most of us docters, On the girl, whether little or big, Who sports upon small pretty trotters, A figure as plump as a pig.

ARCHITECTURE

Under this head a writer in the 35th number of Silliman's Journal of Science, makes the following remarks: "Place in a village a handsome public monument, or pillar, or church, and I do not hesitate to say that, all other things being equal, those villagers will be bound more to one another. Place by another a group of trees with a fountain playing in their midst; have beneath them tasteful seats, and make it a place to which experienced age and prattling infancy will go for company and amusement; a spot where the villagers will assemble in the evening for cheerful conversation, and I venture to say that these people will love their homes more, and think less of changing, will improve their money that they will be wise; that their taverns will be less frequented; and that every good feeling will prevail more among them, than would have been the case without. Place in a town or city, a spot with spreading trees, and pleasant walks between, a spot which would serve as an agreeable promenade, and the feelings of that people will flow in a kinder and smoother channel; there will be more cheerfulness and more happiness than there would otherwise have been. It is a delightful amusement to saunter along the French promenades about sunset, and observe the happy groups of old ages that throng them; to watch the rapid sale of bouquets, at the platforms which line the sides; (flowers only are admitted there) and as an American looks at the cheerful scene, he must think with pain of his own cities, where every thing seems calculated for dull labour, or lynx-eyed gain. It is doubtless owing, in some degree, to the provision of such places, in foreign countries, that their natives resort less to taverns for amusement, than with us; and that intoxication consequently is less frequently seen. The French have their Boulevards; the Spaniards their Pados; the Italians their Corsos—all of these have their public gardens; and we—we have our tipping shops, the bare and disgrace of our land, and shall have them, I fear, till we provide more innocent places of resort. All attempts to check this current of feeling are vain; the stream must flow, and if we give it a channel, will refresh and beautify the land it would otherwise have desolated and destroyed. So much for the effects on the morals of a people. The reaction on the mind is also of very great consequence. A flourishing state of architecture, it is true, implies a good degree of precious mental culture; but no cause perhaps, operates with more quickness, certainty and power, in refining the mind, than prepared, than this. It is placing objects of taste before the public, which they cannot help seeing, about which they most converse, whose beauties they most analyse, on which, in short, all will turn critics, and the sure consequence will be, a refinement of taste, an elevation of mental character, which will carry itself into all the concerns of life.—The principle of accommodation is one of the most powerful and useful in our nature. Place a civilized man among savages, and his thoughts, feelings and habits will, before many years, be strongly assimilated to those of the savages; place a savage in refined society, and his character will in a short time undergo a change. Place a number of tasteful edifices in a town, and the private buildings of that town will become classic and tasteful; build private edifices on the principles of good taste, and I do not hesitate to say, that their interior will correspond—that in cleanliness, good order and regularity of the system within, there will be a sure and rapid improvement reacting strongly on the mind, as well as on the moral character of the occupants."

THE POISONOUS VALLEY OF JAVA

Under this head we find the following singular story in one of the London journals. The account was communicated to the Royal Geographical Society in London, at its meeting on the 28th November, by John Barrow, Esq. to whom it had been written in the form of a letter, from Mr. Alexander London. If the circumstances related are true, the existence of this poisonous valley may account for the fabulous tales concerning the Upas tree. There is nothing in it positively incredible, as the effects attributed to the atmosphere might be occasioned by the exhalation of gases from poisonous minerals, and the whole valley only another Grotto del Canso on a larger scale. The letter contained the account of a visit to a small valley in the island of Java, which is particularly remarkable for its power of destroying in a very short space of time the life of man or any animal exposed to its atmosphere. It is distant only three miles from Batur, in Java, and on the 4th of July, 1831, Mr. London, with a party of friends, set out to visit it. It is known by the name of Guevo Upas, or Poisoned Valley; and, following a path which had been made for that purpose, the party shortly afterwards reached it, with a couple of dogs and some fowls, for the purpose of making experiments. On arriving at the mountain the party dismounted, and scrambled up the side of a hill, a distance of a quarter of a mile, with the assistance of the branches of trees and projecting roots. In consequence of the heavy rain that had fallen during the night, this was rendered more difficult, and occasioned much fatigue. When a few yards from the valley, a strong nauseous and suffocating smell was experienced, but on approaching the margin this inconvenience was no longer found. The scene that now presented itself is described as one of the most appalling in nature. The valley is about a half a mile in circumference, of an oval shape, and about thirty or thirty-five feet in depth. The bottom of it appeared to be flat, without any vegetation, and a few large stones scattered here and there. The attention of the party was immediately attracted to the number of skeletons of human beings, tigers, bears, deer, and all sorts of birds and wild animals, which lay about in profusion on the ground on which they lay at the bottom of the valley appeared to be a hard sandy substance, and no vapour was perceived issuing from it, nor any opening through which it might escape; and the sides were covered with vegetation. It was now proposed to enter it, and each of the party, having lit a cigar, managed to get within twenty feet of the bottom, where a sickening, nauseous smell was experienced, without any difficulty in breathing. A dog was now fastened at the end of a bamboo, and thrust to the bottom of the valley, while some of the party, with their watches in their hands, observed the effects. At the expiration of fourteen seconds the dog fell off his legs, without moving or looking round, and continued alive only 18 minutes. The other dog now left the party and went to his companion; on reaching him he was observed to stand quite motionless, and at the end of ten seconds he fell down, and never moved his limbs after, and lived only seven minutes. A fowl was now thrown in, which died in a minute and a half, and another, which was thrown in after, died in the space of a minute and a half. These experiments were going forward, which form the interesting nature of the experiments, was quite disregarded. On the opposite side of the valley to that which was visited, lay a human skeleton, the head resting on the right arm. The effect of the weather had bleached the bones as white as ivory. Two hours were passed in this valley of death, and the party had some difficulty in getting out of it, owing to the rain that had fallen. The human skeletons are supposed to be those of rebels, who had been pursued from the main road, and taken refuge in the valley without their knowledge of the danger to which they were thus exposing themselves.

LETTER FROM MRS. MINA

Giving a detailed account of her acquaintance with Mina, the circumstances of her husband's death, Mina's previous and subsequent conduct, &c. The following copy of a letter written by Mrs. Chapman, a sister still calls herself, notwithstanding her marriage to Mina, while in prison at Erie, Pa. we can assure our readers is authentic. It was written to a friend in Brewster, the place where her relatives reside, who suffered the copy to be taken which we publish below. My worthy and much esteemed friend With eyes bathed in tears, and a heart full of sorrow, occasioned by almost unparalleled sorrows, do I now address you. Alas! Alas! kind sir, my pen almost refuses to perform the painful task of informing you of my melancholy situation. I am a prisoner! My friend, little did I think once that I should ever be compelled to address a letter to any of my friends from the gloom of a prison; and that under circumstances the most appalling! Alas! from what a height have I fallen! but yesterday I had and enjoyed all that heart could wish; surrounded with competence, surrounded with a lovely family, enjoying the society, and smiles of a husband I loved, what more could I wish? what more had this world to bestow? But alas! the cruel spoiler came, and in one hour, all, all, was blasted! All my hopes and prospects are vanished! and O, my husband, who would once have stepped forth to protect me, and sympathized with me, is now no more. His head lies low under the clouds of the valley; unconscious of the sufferings of his family! O! how enviable is his lot to mine! while my bleeding heart is torn with a thousand pangs by the death of the kindest and best of husbands, as if this was not enough to complete my miseries, in order to put a finishing stroke to them and dart the last pang to my already too much agonized bosom, I am charged, am arrested on the false, the cruel suspicion of being thought accessory to the death of my husband. Was it not for conscious innocence and the happiness of my dear babes,

(those living remains of my much beloved husband, they were very dear to him, and are for his sake as well as their own very dear to me) likewise life would be intolerable. O! that Heaven would plead my cause! although I have acted very foolishly, very imprudently, yet may God in his infinite mercy, restore me again to my bereaved, my distressed little family. When I reflect that there is a probability that my poor husband was poisoned in the horrid, the atrocious crime, I am paralyzed! I am distracted! But I am innocent, however dark and unfavourable circumstances may appear against me. I have been infatuated with a mysterious stranger; a base impostor! I have been deceived and duped by him, so that without due consideration of consequences, which might result from such a step, (believing him, alas! to be a grateful friend to my deceased husband, self and children) I precipitately married the cruel monster; so soon after my husband's death; this I grant, but when I refused him, urging the recent death of my husband, on his death bed, took his hand, and desired him to be a father to my children, as well as to others. When I urged him to desist his importunities, on account of disparity of years, ridiculous in this country, he said that the customs were different in Mexico, and to that country, to his father and mother, he would immediately return with me and my children, if I would marry him.—His talking of going to Mexico was as new to me as was his proposal of matrimony, for I never heard him speak of leaving America previous to Mr. Chapman's death. He likewise told me that his eldest sister, when but twenty years of age, married a gentleman whose age was sixty. That it was honour, it was gratitude he owed my deceased husband, as well as myself, that induced him to offer me his hand. Alas! the intrigues, the wiles of a demon, which he practised to deceive me, to gain my consent to marry him, and for what end? it was that he might utter accomplish his diabolical designs, to rob me and my children of our personal property, though he protested before I married him that he wished not to possess any of my property, desiring me to do what I pleased with my possessions. On this account my sister Mrs. —, and her husband, who resided in the state of New York, a distance of 400 miles, immediately came to reside at my place, having sold their own little property at home. Thus was my dear sister's and her husband's happiness marred, by leaving their own happy home to go among strangers, and then to witness the ruin of myself and offspring. When Mina proposed to take my horse and carriage, watches, &c. in order to furnish him with money to go to his friends, to receive several thousand dollars, he promised either to return the same articles again, or replace them with others superior in value. Base deceiver! He always spoke of being on terms of great intimacy with the Mexican Consul and his family; saying one day to myself and husband, with some degree of ostentation, that the Consul had ordered a carriage to be built for him (Mina) and that he hoped one day to have the pleasure of seeing my husband and his family ride in it. The day but one before my dear husband was taken ill, Mina went to Philadelphia, returned late in the evening, bringing a letter from the Consul to Mr. Chapman. The letter contained grateful acknowledgments for the favours he had bestowed on Mina, assuring him that he intended very shortly to visit him, and make personal acknowledgments of the obligations he was under for the many favours bestowed on his friend. A few days after this he went to Philadelphia, again, returned the next morning, brought several lemons and other fruit, said the Consul's mother had sent them for Mr. C. as he was then ill. Since the death of Mr. C. so much of Mina's villainy has come to light, I am induced to think the letter a forgery, and that he probably did not visit the Consul at all. All this was but artifice he practised to ingratiate himself still more in our favour. When he left my house for Baltimore, he said he was going to receive several thousand dollars of his friend Caranawa, who was at that place; but when he returned he said his friend had left for Mexico before he arrived, that he was much disappointed; but said he had learned that a cousin of his was residing near B. who was immensely rich, that he would go immediately and obtain money of him to set off for Mexico. It was on his return from Baltimore that I informed him that during his absence it had been suggested to me that the Mexican Consul thought him an impostor; to which he very readily and artfully replied that the Consul was offended with him on account of his discontinuing his address to his sister Romanay, with whom he declared he had corresponded ever since he had first called on the Consul, which was in the month of March, till Mr. Chapman's death. He likewise alleged that as a reason why he had not received returns from Mexico from his father, he had learned that the Consul had not forwarded his letters; saying in the presence of my sisters, he would have him up for it. Being ready to start for Boston in search of his cousins; after much urging prevailed upon me and my sister to write letters of introduction at the same time, that we would not mention his being married to me, as he intended to send the children to visit my relations in New England; and then he would acknowledge me as his wife. We complied with his request, not suspecting he had any evil designs. But I have since learned that had he not been arrested at the time he was in Boston, my sister D.—'s daughter H.—, would have been married to him the next day. What a providential escape!

What could his intentions have been towards my niece? Alas! to rob her and to bring misery into her family likewise. To do wickedly seems to have been his secret delight. The remorse, chagrin, and shame I felt on account of having been so dreadfully duped in my marriage, with that accomplished villain, are not to be described; when I received his letter written from your house containing the forged draft for \$1000, I was convinced of his being a vile impostor, knowing he was to wait of money when he left for Boston; and that if it were possible for him to draw money in Philadelphia, he would certainly have done it before he left that place, and all I then feared the worst of consequences. Alas, thought I, perhaps I shall be thought an accomplice with him; and whereas the innocent person who would not start and be filled with fear, if united to so vile a wretch as I was! My dear little son having offended him one day, he said to him, he would never forgive him, but declared at the same time, he never forgave injuries, but delighted in revenge.—I thought but little of this expression at the time, but since I gave several papers written by Mina to Mr. and Mrs. Elroy, acknowledging my marriage to him, &c. I have thought that if Mina had it in his power to revenge himself on me he would no doubt do it. Though conscience of my own innocence, I apprehended that it was possible that I might be arrested; and oh! the dread I was under of the horrors of a prison; and I equally dreaded the thought of being obliged to appear in Court. Full of these apprehensions, I determined to leave my home, for a while, pretending, by so doing, I might avoid the evils I so much dreaded. But this I fear has proved an unfortunate step; I fear alas! that it is construed as an evidence of my guilty presumption. It has been the cause of my exciting the public mind to such an unprecedented degree against me; for the public journals teem with nothing but cruel invectives. But shall I, because exaggerated false reports are circulated, despair, and think that all the world have turned against me? No! I trust there still remain those who believe me innocent, and those who now have no compassion for me if they but knew the truth of my story, their very souls would weep blood. While I write, my heart is torn with anguish at the ruined situation of myself and children. O my poor dear children, what will become of them? And is there no redress for a heart-broken mother, who would now only wish to live for her children? and what will my poor aged mother feel on my account? She is 83 years of age, and has been the mother of 14 children, I am the youngest surviving child. Alas! fear it will be with her like the patriarch Jacob, on the loss of his son Joseph; his afflictions were so great he refused to be comforted.—Oh! how many false reports are before the public, which serve to excite the popular odium against me? I kept a boarding house in Philadelphia before I was married, as was stated in the public prints, with much more that was false. I left Brewster in the autumn of 1813; I came to Philadelphia and commenced teaching school and learning music and French with Mrs. Lebrun, and in the autumn of 1814, I entered Mrs. Le Brun's boarding school as a teacher of the English branches; I remained with her three years. In 1817 I commenced teaching a school again for myself—1818 I was married to Mr. C. My kind friend, since the public mind has become so prejudiced against me, and many public journals have published that my character formerly was bad—this is to ask you, in the goodness of your heart, with Dr. —, and any others you may find convenient to consult, to send me a certificate signed by yourself and others, of what my character was when you were acquainted with me. While I resided on the Cape, I taught a school for five years. As Brewster is the native place of my parents, perhaps a few words relative to the respectability of my origin might be of service to me, though I know this has nothing to do with my present standing; but inasmuch as my former character has been referred to, I thought it would not be improper—and surely, if ever there was a time in which my friends would do me a favour it is now.—Give my love to them, and please show this letter to my sisters, your wife and daughter; tell them I desire them to pray to Him who sees in secret, to restore me again to my bereaved, distressed babes. I sincerely desire the prayers of my Christian friends. The Scriptures inform us that the fervent prayers of the righteous availeth much.—It will be three weeks to-morrow since I was arrested at a town called Greenfield, where I had been in a private family by the name of Newton, for three weeks, teaching their children. I am about 500 miles from my family. I have all the necessaries of life amply provided for me, and am blessed with health. I humbly hope you will forward me the certificate which I have requested, by mail, as soon as possible; a line from you would be cordial to my wounded soul; my worthy friend, farewell. LUCRETIA CHAPMAN. P. S. My dear friend, as I am anxious you should know a few more particulars respecting the author of my ruin, I add the following.—When Mina came to my house, his dress was plain and decent—he was without any recommendation except the misfortune he had so recently experienced. It was on the 19th May that he came to my house. He said that it was on the 8th of August, 1830, that he took leave of his native place Mexico, in company with a Dr. of immense wealth, who was to travel through Europe with him, as he spoke several languages.—While he was in France, this friend of his died in a fit while at Churep. He stated that both his and his friend's trunks, were seized by Government, and confiscated with their contents, containing several thousand dollars in French language, and as there was vessel to sail for Mexico, but one to sail for Boston, he took passage for that port, where he expected to

INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH. DR. A. PLANTOU, SURGEON DENTIST, (From Paris, but residing for the last twelve years in Philadelphia, No. 110, South Fourth street, where his son attends to his office.) Dr. P. has services to the inhabitants of Annapolis, for a short time, in preserving, cleaning, filing and plugging teeth, and particularly in setting incorruptible artificial teeth, of which he is the inventor, and for which he received ten years ago, a Certificate from the Medical Society of Philadelphia, signed by Drs. Jackson, Harris and Meigs, as a Committee, attesting their superiority over all other kinds; they being not subject to change of colour nor bad smell, and perfectly durable. He will attend on the Ladies who may honour him with their confidence. He has recommendations of the highest sources. Feb. 16 2

NOTICE. TO persons indebted to the late firm of WALKINS & SELBY.—That a longer indulgence than the 15th March next cannot be given, as they wish to close the business of that firm. It will therefore, be expected, that all claims be settled at or before that time. Feb. 16 2

NOTICE. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Mr. Lane Brown, Esq. and to me directed will be offered for sale on the premises of Jacob Finanus on MONDAY, the 25th Inst. at 12 o'clock M. for cash only, one hundred and thirty acres of land, situated near Elliott's Mill, about three hundred paces from Mrs. J. Manly's Tavern, seized and taken as the property of said Finanus, at the suit of Jesse Gosling, use of James Brant. JAMES TREARLE, Constable. Feb. 9.—1831

Anne Arundel County, Se. Application to me the undersigned, in the second District of the State of Maryland, by petition of John Gallagher, now in actual confinement for debt, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and for several purposes thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on both, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and signed by John Gallagher having attested the same by his oath, and having given security for the security for his personal appearance in Anne Arundel County Court, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be made against him, and to have appointed Justice Lily, Justice for the second District of the said John Gallagher, and the said John Gallagher, having executed a deed to the trustee, I do, therefore, order and adjudge that the said John Gallagher be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of the order to be inserted in one of the public gazettes, pers printed and published in Anne Arundel County once a week for three months, commencing on the third Monday of April next, the said John Gallagher, and they have, and the said John Gallagher, and they have, under my hand this seventh day of February 1831. THOMAS J. BOYD, Nov. 10.

PRINTING. Neatly executed at this Office.