

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, March 28, 1805.

ATTENTION!

THE Members composing the Volunteer Company of Infantry, are requested to take notice, that there will be a meeting of said Company, on Saturday the 6th of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The members will take care to appear in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements in soldier-like order.

WE are authorized to say, that Doct^r JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode river, will be a candidate at the ensuing election, for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature. Rhode river, March 27, 1805.

JEROME BUONAPARTE.

Accounts from Baltimore mention, that Jerome Buonaparte has actually taken his departure for Europe, in a vessel bound to Amsterdam.—His lady and suit accompany him. It is said to be his intention to leave her in Holland, until he obtained forgiveness of the emperor, and permission to introduce her into the kingdom, which from the credit prior to the letters lately published as intercepted by a British frigate is expected to be a thing of no easy accomplishment.—The letters alluded to are allowed to be authentic, and duplicates said to have been received by the parties to whom they were addressed.

[Morn. Chron.]

From the National Intelligencer. Exports of the United States.

According to the statements we have published it appears that the total exports of the last year exceed those of the preceding year in the sum of 21,899,041 dollars.

The following will shew the relation of the exports of the one year, to those of the other.

The total exports	
In the year ending Sept. 30th, 1803,	52,800,039
In the do. ending Sept. 30th, 1804,	77,699,076

Increase for the last year	21,899,041
Domestic produce exported	
In the year ending Sept. 30th, 1803,	42,205,961
In the do. ending Sept. 30th, 1804,	41,467,477

Decrease the last year	738,484
Foreign produce exported	
In the year ending Sept. 30th, 1803,	13,594,072
In the do. ending Sept. 30th, 1804,	36,231,597

Increase the last year	22,637,595
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It will be observed that the decrease in the exportation of domestic produce is about a thirtieth part of the increase of the exportation of foreign produce. On an estimate being made of the gain derived from the latter, compared with the diminution of the former, it will be found that there is a considerable positive gain.

The profit on the exportation of the foreign merchandize may be computed at fifteen per cent. which will give profit of 3,394,000

From which take the decrease of domestic productions 738,000

And there remains 2,657,000

Which may be considered as the relative advance for our exports for the last year.

It would be doing injustice to our own ideas as well as to the enlightened character at the head of our finances, to omit a particular notice of the interesting statements marked A. and B. which accompanied the secretary's report. They present views which we believe are entirely new, at once the power of arrangement, and of the great pillars, we might perhaps have said pillar, on which the prosperity of our country rests. They exhibit, in a small compass, what may be called the spirit of our exports; from which it appears that three fourths of the whole are from agriculture.

During the last year, according to the luminous classification of the secretary, there was produced from the

	Dollars.
Sea	3,420,000
Forest	4,630,000
Agriculture	30,890,000
Manufactures	2,100,000
Uncertain	430,000

In an adjoining county to this, (Campbell) there exists a connexion between two families; formed by marriages, for which, perhaps, no precedents can be found from Adam down to the present day.—If any of your readers can state the consanguinity of the offspring of the two parties, no doubt it will afford some amusement to the lovers of riddles.

A Mr. Palmore married the daughter of a W. Westbrook, and she said Westbrook married the daughter of said Palmore—two of Palmore's sons married daughters of said Westbrook, and two of Westbrook's sons married daughters of said Palmore. [Lynchburg Gaz.]

A private letter from Paris informs, that gen. La Fayette proposes coming to the United States, with an intention of visiting the lands granted him by congress.

the hope of being one day, happy in marriage. I offered my vows to a third; a young lady who was beautiful as an angel; she received my declaration with expressions of esteem, but she received them as the homage due to her charms. Amelia, (for that was her name) was proud of her beauty and wit, and only thought of multiplying her conquests, considering it beneath her to sacrifice those to the happiness of one man only. When I merely talked of love, she willingly heard me, but when I pronounced the word marriage, I was repulsed. I left her, and went home much mortified by her refusal: but as I had been more dazzled by her charms, than touched by her character, I felt more resentment than grief.

Nothing is more suffocating than anger and vexation; I opened my window to get air, and my eyes were mechanically cast upon the street. In that moment, a young brunette, neat and smart, crossed it; I recollected to have seen her before, but she had never drawn my attention; the general elegance of her air struck me, and as a flash of lightning, it occurred to my mind, to avenge myself on the naughty Amelia, by paying my court to this young person. This suggestion quickly ripened into a settled project, and, as usual, was combined with the idea of marriage, which still more embellished in mine eyes the object of my new flame. I found means to introduce myself at her house; I followed her with assiduity; I suffered no opportunity to escape to make known my sentiments, which she appeared well inclined to return, when suddenly her parents said to me, "That my frequent visits to their house did them much honour; that they begged I would continue them, and remain always a friend to the family; but they believed they ought to apprise me, that their daughter had been long before promised to a very rich man of the next town; that his arrival was expected, and they besought me as a friend, not to offer him any offence." My young friend gave me to understand, that she would have preferred me, but that she must obey. He was handsome, he was amiable, and I soon perceived that my young brunette obeyed without reluctance.

You may easily imagine that I became thoughtful and suspicious after all these disappointments; hardly dare I look at a woman, lest I should become enamoured; but the disease quickly banished my fears. I became again in love, and this time I was very seriously so. I loved with passion, but with such diffidence, such an apprehension of not succeeding, that I dared not to avow my sentiments to her who had inspired them; I regularly passed before her windows three times a day, and when she appeared, I bowed with the most tender and respectful air, almost touching the ground with my hat.—During some days, she appeared there more frequently, and I even remarked, that when she saw me at a distance, she fixed herself in her balcony, and answered my salutations with a sweet smile. I was overwhelmed with joy, and employed my thoughts on the means of making myself known to her, when one day that I passed, as usual, before her house, and was walking slowly to prolong the pleasure of being near her, I heard her burst into a fit of laughter, and say, "Come, I pray, my dear friend, come and look at this cringing fellow! he is of all beings on earth the most ridiculous." A young man approached her, and passing his arms round her waist, laughed heartily with her, as their eyes followed me.

I withdrew much quicker than I went, and soon learned that the young man had become her husband two days before. This melancholy adventure, which ought to have humbled me, on the contrary suddenly renewed my courage. I resolved to be no longer the dupe of my own feelings, and to marry cost what it would. I went into an assembly of young persons, and addressed myself to her who pleased me the most, I asked to speak to her apart; she granted my request, and the next day I went to her house. "Are you at liberty?" said I, entering, "Yes," answered she, "absolutely free." "Will you accept my heart and hand?" "Both," said she, smiling and extending hers. From that moment, I considered myself married; but this engagement so suddenly formed, was as suddenly dissolved.—It would be too tedious to inform you of the particular circumstances; happily before the ceremony, I perceived In short, she was unfaithful, and God be praised she was not yet my wife. It requires much precaution, thought I: one ought to study a long time, and with much attention, the woman who is to be one's companion. Try once more. I then made a seventh choice, which was more wise and reasonable, a charming young girl, well educated, and who had never been in love.

This time no one could accuse me of too much precipitation: I carefully watched all her steps, all her actions, all her intentions, without making my declaration. I hoped incessantly—I was as yet only in the fourth year of vigilance and observation, when in the moment I least expected, she was carried off by a young man who knew her only four days.—This shall be my last trial, said I, I can no more resolve to begin new amours; I still love the ladies, but this sentiment is accompanied by such timidity, that I cannot again venture to speak to them.

A CURIOUS-FRENCH LOVE TRIAL.

ON the 26th Vendemaire (year 13) or 18th of November, 1804, a curious trial in a love affair was decided by the Tribunal at Toulouse, of which the following are the particulars:—

A young peasant of the name of La Fay, of the department of Ariège, fell in love with Maria Arigni, in the parish of Cassaigne.—She was a young girl of property, and La Fay possessed nothing; he dared, therefore, not pay his addresses to her, and de-

mand her in the usual manner. Love, however, inspired him with a fraud to make her his wife, both without her own and her relations' consent.

Accompanied with a person dressed in women's cloaths, he went before the mayor of St. Gisors, and presented a certificate, stating, that the banns for himself and for Maria Arigni had been published, according to law, in the parish church of Cassaigne. La Fay, was, in consequence, married to the person in his company, and took out the certificate of his marriage. With this in his hand, he went directly to Cassaigne, and demanded of Maria's relations, to have his wife given over to him.—The whole family, and, most of all, the girl, were, as might be expected, greatly surpris'd. Maria insisted on knowing nothing of this pretended husband, and declared that she had consented to no marriage, and, of course, was not married. She protested, therefore, before a public notary, against this act, and signed a power of attorney for her brother to prosecute La Fay before the tribunals, and to procure her justice and protection from the laws.

Upon inquiry, it was found out that the certificate of the banns being published was a forgery, and the imperial attorney-general ordered, therefore, La Fay to be criminally prosecuted. In the mean-time La Fay concealed himself, and three months passed over in inquiries, to find out whether Maria Arigni, or who else, was the person to whom he had been married.

During this period, La Fay procured himself often opportunity to see Maria in secret, who, after pitying, forgave him the fraud, the consequence of his love, and declared her determination to reward the latter with her hand and fortune.—She eloped, therefore, from her brother's house, and joined her lover, whose wife she acknowledged herself to be, and it was in her arms that the gens d'armes found him, when they went to arrest him, after his retreat was discovered. Carried before the tribunal, Maria stood by his side, and repeated that she was his wife, and that nothing but death should separate them. La Fay, in his turn, declared, that Maria was the person to whom he had been married, before the mayor at St. Gisors, and that it was from her that he received the forged certificate. This Maria affirmed, recalled the protest signed before the public notary, together with the power of attorney given to her brother, in saying that both these acts had been signed by her from the fear for her brother, who had threatened to kill her in case of refusal. The certificate, she said she procured from an unknown person, who had compassion on her situation. She added, that, though of age, she dared not openly act against her brother's will, which was the cause of her having behaved as she did, until she found an opportunity of flying to her husband's arms.

In consequence of this declaration, the tribunal ordered even Maria to be arrested, and after a space of eight months, she, with La Fay, was carried before their judges at Toulouse. The mayor of St. Gisors, his secretary, and four other persons witnessing the ceremony of the marriage, were all present, and unanimous in their declaration that Maria was not the girl whose marriage with La Fay they had seen. Maria, however, insisted on the contrary. She gave a description of the furniture of the room at the Municipality at St. Gisors, in which they were married. She related some remarks made by the persons present during the ceremony, with some words said by the mayor to the secretary. She knew again every body who was present; pointed them out by their names and titles, and recalled to their remembrance some expressions they used on that occasion. As she did not contradict herself, but was so determined to be La Fay's wife, the imperial commissary, who, in the name of the attorney-general, pursued this affair, withdrew his prosecution as to the marriage, but continued it on account of the forged certificate. It was impossible for La Fay to have been the fabricator of it, as he could neither read nor write, but he and his wife had both made use of it, knowing it to be forged, were and therefore found guilty. La Fay was condemned to the galleys at Marseilles, for eight years, and Maria Arigni to four years hard labour in the house of correction at Toulouse.

This trial excited great interest, particularly among the youth of both sexes. A petition was drawn up, signed by four thousand bachelors and maids, and intended to be presented to the emperor. But before it could reach Paris, Maria, with her husband, escaped from prison, and as she had long before disposed of all her property, amounting to 6000 livres (250l.) in the year, it is supposed that these persons intended to settle in some foreign country. Should, however, his majesty, in his wisdom, pardon them, which it is hoped will be the case, as her majesty the empress interested herself in their behalf, they may return, and repair in their own department the errors of their youth with an honourable life.

It is regarded as a certainty at Toulouse, that the person to whom La Fay was married is a young peasant who had dressed himself in woman's cloaths to serve his friend. [Journal de Tribunaux.]

TRIFLES.

WE have often heard of persons being ready to die for love, and sometimes for joy and grief. A man, who carries on the blue dying business in Stockbridge, is the only one who, we ever heard, was ready and willing to die for cash.

A CERTAIN lady of quality spoke to her butler to be saving of a barrel of small beer, and asked him how it would be best preserved. The butler replied, "By placing a barrel of ALE by the side of it."