

ment of the Dragons of the Royal Guard and another of Gendarmerie fell in with them at the Chateau d'Eau, and dispersed them: several were arrested. Some of them repaired to the Faubourg St. Antoine, uttering seditious cries, which had no other effect than to occasion the shutting up of the shops. The presence of the troops of the line stationed at that Faubourg restrained them from further excesses; at 10 o'clock tranquility was restored.— This evening, at nine, all was quiet in the metropolis.

"M. Keratty, and several other members of the chamber of deputies have been summoned to join evidence this day before M. Jarry, Judge d'Instruction, relative to the events which have taken place in the metropolis.

GERMANY.

The execution of Sandt, the murderer of Kotzebue, took place on the 20th of May. A great multitude assembled to witness the execution. It took place, not at 10 o'clock as was announced, but at 6. He was desirous of addressing the populace, but the president of the court of justice, to whom he had given his word not to do so, reminded him, that doubtless he did not wish to perjure himself immediately previous to death. He therefore confined himself to merely declaring that he died for his country. He evinced much calmness, and did not accept the assistance of a minister of religion.— A great number of students from Heidelberg, who travelled with all speed, to be present at his execution, only arrived at the moment when the executioner was exhibiting the severed head. Several steeped their handkerchiefs in his blood. Sandt wore the Germanic costume.

A letter from Mannheim to the editor of the Brussels Oracle, gives the following account:

"Sandt, the assassin of Kotzebue, was executed this morning at five o'clock. So early as half past three o'clock the infantry and cavalry and almost the whole population of Mannheim, were in motion. Sandt was brought from the prison in an open carriage. His countenance which was very pale, had in it something extraordinary. A smile was on his lips, and he went to meet death as we should go to a *fete*. He bowed with much grace to some ladies at a window, and who returned his salute with very evident marks of interest. When he reached the place of execution, which was in a very large plain, he mounted the scaffold immediately. His sentence was read to him, after which he made a speech. Not understanding German I cannot communicate to you what he said. I observed, however, that he spoke with great energy, and at the end raised one of his hands to Heaven. The executioner took hold of him and made him sit down on a chair fastened to a small post; he tied his hands, cut off some of his hair, and put a bandage over his eyes. In two minutes after he was no more. All the preparations for the execution were made very slowly: twenty minutes were employed; and ten would have been sufficient, as the reading of the sentence and his speech did not take five minutes.— Though I at first intended only to see him pass, I was carried forward involuntarily constantly looking at him. He was dressed in white, but wearing a black great coat, his shirt collar turned down, and his hair fell in curls on his shoulders. For 15 months past his life has been preserved by the most strengthening regimen. Every effort was made to prevent his sinking under the effects of the wounds which he had inflicted on himself, he was in fact very weak, so that he could not mount the scaffold without supporting himself on the shoulders of two persons, which makes the courage that he showed at his death the more extraordinary. He was beheaded with a sabre; and the executioner being obliged to make a second stroke, a general cry arose."

We are led to infer, from the foregoing accounts, that Sandt, like some convicts in this country, died more like a martyr, than a malefactor who had justly forfeited his life. Another account that we have seen, states, that those who dipped their handkerchiefs in his blood, as it flowed from the scaffold, were students of Heidelberg. They write from Frankfort, that a person who has had an opportunity of seeing Sandt sometimes, asked him how he was? "Alas!" he replied, "the thread of my life seems to be formed of such a tenacious substance, that it cannot be broken unless by forcible means."

EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio) July 12.

Bank United States, vs. Whipple & Washburne.

The above cause came to trial a few days ago, before the City Court, holden by the Mayor and two Aldermen. The case was regularly presented to the jury by the plaintiff's counsel, & though there were several points made, by the defendant's counsel, in the course of the proceeding; yet they were reserved, and the testimony considered as conclusive of the claim. It was admitted by the plaintiff's counsel, that the note was discounted at the office established at this place.— The defendant's counsel insisted to the jury, that the Bank of the United States had no power to discount promissory notes—that the Bank was the mere creature of the Act which created it, and possessed no other powers than such as were expressly granted. That it could take nothing by implication, however strong; and though the charter confers a right upon the corporation generally to do and execute all and singular the acts, matters, and things, which to them it shall or may appertain to do, &c. and although it prohibits them to receive more than six per cent. upon its loans or discounts, yet as there is no express authority either to loan or discount, such loans are illegal and the security void.

The Mayor charged the jury that the Bank of the U. States had no power under its charter to discount promissory notes, and the jury gave a verdict for the defendants.

From the National Recorder.

FATTING POULTRY.

To Farmers.—In the winter of 1818-19, a gentleman in this city made the following experiment. He placed a turkey in an enclosure about four feet long, two feet wide, and three or four feet high. He excluded as much light as he could without preventing a circulation of air, and fed the turkey with soft brick, broken into pieces, with charcoal, also broken, and with 6 grains of corn per day. Fresh water was daily supplied. The box or coop in which the turkey was placed he always locked up with his own hands, and is perfectly confident that nobody interfered with the experiment.

At the end of one month he invited a number of his neighbours, among others, two physicians. The turkey, now very large and heavy, was killed, and opened by the physicians, and was found to be filled up with fat. The gizzard and entrails were dissected, and nothing was found but a residuum of charcoal and brick. To conclude the examination satisfactorily, the turkey was eaten, and found to be very good.

Last winter he again repeated the experiment, with the same success. The circumstance which induced him to make the experiment is a very curious one. One of his neighbours informed him, that, being driven from the city by the fever of 1793, his family recollected that some fowls that had lived in a kind of loft over his workshop, had been forgotten in the hurry of their removal, and would certainly be starved. They were absent six or eight weeks, and, on the retiring of the pestilence, returned. To their great astonishment, the fowls were not only alive, but very fat, although there was nothing but charcoal and shavings that they could have eaten, and some water that had been left in the trough of a grindstone had supplied them with drink.

A CURE FOR HARD TIMES.

Extract from the Charge of Judge ROSS, to the Grand Jury of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—I shall take the liberty of saying a few words on a subject which may not seem to come properly under my notice at this time. But it is so general a topic of conversation, and has been so frequently handled in the newspapers, and in pamphlets, that I think it will not be amiss to introduce it in this place. The subject to which I allude is the hard times. You are here, gentlemen, from the remote parts of the county, and you have doubtless heard a variety of causes assigned for these hard times. Our legislature have had the subject under consideration—they have talked of a loan office, of stop laws, of a law for great internal improvements; and a great

variety of projects have been agitated by them; all to obviate those hard times. But their projects have been all visionary; none of them calculated to do the smallest good to the community. Congress, too, have been engaged on this subject, they have thought that some great change in the tariff, or some important measures for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, would help us out of the difficulty. But all this is perfectly idle. Those projects don't strike at the root of the matter. I may be singular in my views, gentlemen, but, really, I have thought so much on the subject, that I can't avoid expressing my sentiments, whatever you may think of them. I have no objections to great improvements—I am, by no means, unfriendly to our own manufactures; but then, in order to cure the evil, we must all act individually. Let the work of reformation begin at home, and I confidently believe we shall soon get rid of the hard times, that are so much complained of. To be calling out for legislative aid, while we ourselves are idle, is acting like the man in the fable, who, when his waggon wheel was fast in the ditch, cried for Hercules to help him, instead of putting his own shoulder to the wheel. We must help ourselves, gentlemen, and if that will answer, why then we may call for Hercules, to assist us.

We are too fond of showing out in our own families; and in this way our expenses far exceed our incomes. Our daughters must be dressed off in their silks and crapes, instead of their linsey woolsey.— Our young folks are too proud to be seen in a coarse dress, and their extravagance is bringing ruin on our families. When you can induce young men to prefer young women for their real worth, rather than for their show; when you can get them to choose a wife who can make a good loaf of bread, and a good pound of butter, in preference to a girl who does nothing but dance about in her silks and her laces, then, gentlemen, you may expect to see a change for the better. We must get back to the good old simplicity of former times, if we expect to see more prosperous days. The time was even since my memory, when a simple note was good for any amount of money, but now bonds and mortgages are thought almost no security; and this is owing to the want of confidence.

And what has caused this want of confidence? Why, it is occasioned by the extravagant manner of living by your families, going in debt beyond their ability to pay.— Examine this matter, gentlemen, and you will find this to be the real cause. Teach your sons to be too proud to ride in a hackney which their father cannot pay for.— Let them be above being seen sporting in a gig or a carriage which their father is in debt for. Let them have this sort of pride, and I venture to say, that you will soon perceive a reformation. But, until the change commences in this way in our families; until we begin the work ourselves, it is vain to expect better times.

Now, gentlemen, if you think as I do on this subject, there is a way of showing that you do think so, and but one way.—When you return to your homes, have independence enough to put these principles in practice; and I am sure you will not be disappointed.

DAVID LEWIS—no more.

BELLEFONTE, (Penn.) July 21. Died on Wednesday evening last, in the jail of this county, the noted David Lewis (the American Abalino) in the 30th year of his age.

A jury of Inquest was held on his body, who found similar to the one held on the body of Connelly. For some time before his death he endeavoured by prayer and supplication to make peace with his God, and obtain forgiveness of his sins. He forgave those who were the instruments in arresting him in his wicked career. May his death be a warning to all those who are embarked in the same kind of business, and serve as a terror to evil doers.

Charleston, July 20.

PATRIOT RECRUITS.

Notwithstanding the arrest and confinement in jail for trial, of upwards of twenty seamen, with the persons who enlisted them, we understand that 20 or 30 others, who had been recruited in this city, left town on Tuesday night, to join the

Patriot brig *Wilson*, Captain ALMEIDA, who is still hovering on the coast. They went off in a two-masted boat, through Wappoo Cut. They are said to have been accompanied by a young man, son to Capt. ALMEIDA. The new suit of sails (the *Santiago*) has been taken from the loft where they were made, and are no doubt by this time on board the vessel. It is supposed that she is also intended for a cruiser, being a very fast sailer. Thus are our laws evaded, and our public officers circumvented in the execution of their duty.

From Spanish America.—Captain Brown of the ship, John, one of the American vessels which were detained by Admiral Brien, at Rio de la Hache, has arrived at Newburyport, and furnished the editor of the Herald with extracts from his log-book, relative to the detention of his vessel, and the situation of affairs at that place. The journal of capt. Brown confirms the facts published in Charleston via Jamaica.— The schr. John, and several other American vessels, were embargoed on the 27th May. As capt. B. came in sight of the harbour, a boat came off with orders from the Admiral to take his schr. and anchor her under the flag ship, being a vessel of 16 guns, which was done, when his decks were immediately filled with Patriots of all nations; who, no doubt, had "left their country for their country's good." They informed that there was an embargo which had been on 14 days. "At 8 P. M. was ordered before the Admiral; who after questioning me about my cargo, &c. said the embargo would be raised the following morning, when I might proceed on my voyage."

For several days, the Americans endeavoured to obtain passes to some of the West India ports, but were refused. Two of them were laden with flour, which was plundered from them, and capt. Brown lost 50 or 60 barrels. On the 1st of June, the Irish troops began to murmur. On the 2d, 700 Creole troops, who were sent out on a scouting party, deserted the Patriot standard, which was a serious loss. June 3, the guard boat was missing. It was soon ascertained that ten American sailors, who had volunteered to row guard, had escaped as was supposed, to Santa Martha. June 4, the squadron getting in readiness for sea, destined for Santa Martha, the Irish soldiers refused to go on duty, but insisted on embarking on board the Jamaica vessels for Jamaica. The Admiral expostulated with them, promising them, if they would accompany him to Santa Martha, the spoils of the enterprize should be divided among them; but being tired of empty promises, they embarked on the 5th, to the number of 800, on board the Jamaica ships. The Admiral sent on board for each man to give up his arms, which was not complied with, alledging that they had carried their arms 18 months in his service, without receiving 18 pence for it—they should keep their arms. This day the Patriots shot a Spanish spy.— June 6, the Patriots set fire to Rio de la Hache in several places, which was reduced to ashes in a few hours; the women and children marched out to a small village about 7 leagues distant. A Spanish officer taken this day was shot.

Brien is represented as being a consummate coward. "The rascally smell of gunpowder, is a thing he mortally hates."

PARIS, June 7.

Court of Peers,

TRIAL OF LOUVEL—

FIRST SITTING, 5TH JUNE. Early in the morning, the crowd filled all the avenues leading to the house of peers. Seats were reserved for the foreign ministers, who arrived at 9 o'clock, the Persian ambassador among the rest. The Chancellor of France, president of the court took his seat, as also the first secretaries, and the other peers, amounting to about 250. The prosecutor general is introduced, his desk within the bar at the right of the president. The register of the court on the opposite side. On a table within the bar, between the accused and the president, were placed the poinard with which the crime was committed, and another poinard found upon Louvel, at the time of his arrest, and some other articles, designed to substantiate the assassination of the Duke de Berri, on the 13th February. Louvel appears, all eyes are fixed upon him without the least appear-

ance of guilt. The President takes his seat, and the advocates, Messrs. Arraudon, Bonnet.

The indictment is read, and introductory formalities take place. The accused by addressed by the words by the President and by the prosecutor, upon the enormity of the crime for which he is arraigned. The President then taking the poinard, says, "Do you know that to be the instrument of the crime?" Louvel, yes, Mr. President.

The President.—And do you recognize this other dagger, which was found upon you at the time of your arrest?

Ans.—Yes, Mr. President.

President.—Where were you at those murderous weapons made?

Ans.—At a cutlers at Rochelle.

President.—What motive induced you to commit the atrocious crime of which you acknowledge yourself guilty.

Ans.—I wished to kill the prince in the intention to destroy a family, which, in any opinion has caused misery of France.

President.—Why did you do the first blow against the Duke Berri, whose beneficence and character ought to have been a blessing to you?

Ans.—Because he was the progenitor of the family.

President.—How long had you entertained your fatal design?

Ans.—Since 1814.

President.—Why, at that time did you go to Calais, when the Duke had arrived at Paris?

Ans.—I wanted to know what they thought of him and his family upon the route which he had travelled. Foreign armies occupied France and this misfortune excited my thoughts. I might meet with one of the princes by the way.

President.—What circumstances determined you soon after to take a voyage to the island of Elba?

Ans.—I went for the misfortune of France. The pressure of the armies occupied my thoughts.— I solved my project within my mind, and doubted whether I was right or wrong; and I travelled without withdrawing myself from these reflections.

President. Did you see Napoleon or any of his followers, at the island of Elba.

Ans. I have never spoken to Napoleon nor to any person immediately attached to him. My project was connected with him; I flourished within myself, and have never spoken of it to any person.

President. Why, on leaving did you go to Chambery, and stay some time in that city?

Ans. To work for money to support myself, and to work at my trade. Before foreigners were in France, Frenchman had but one occupation—take—it was necessary that I become a soldier, or remain a neyman saddler. I never liked the latter.

President. By what means did you get admittance into the royal palace?

Ans. Through the influence of my relations.

President. How could it be, being in a situation to leave the day, the goodness of the royal family, you did not renounce your eccrable design?

Ans. I have already told you that my resolution was formed.

President. Did no one see you at this crime; had you no confederates?

Ans. I have never spoken to any one. I conceived it also no person whatever had the knowledge of it.

President. But if political cism hurried you on to a crime, religious sentiments suggest to you your reason or your conscience? Of what religion are you?

Ans. I am either Catholic or Protestant. It is according to the occasion.

President. Why after committing the crime, did you attempt to escape long.

President. Did any one see you at flight.

Ans. No one.

President. What should you have done had you been able to escape yourself from justice?

Ans. I should have directed my blows against the men who made war upon my country.

President. Were you not ed at the death of the assassin whom you have assassinated, whose last words were mercy towards you?

Ans. Pardon me, yes.

President. Has not religion inspired salutary, the late

Religion has no consolation with the crime which I have committed. A great number of other questions were asked of similar import, and with the evident intention of ascertaining whether he had any accomplices. A strong appeal was made to his feelings, without in the least disturbing his perfect composure. The court opened the next day, and the court heard the defence, and the court heard his sentence, and was given immediate execution.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, August 3

Federal Republican Nominations.

For Calvert County. William Blake, Gustavus Weems, Joseph W. Reynolds, Samuel Turner.

For Frederick. Alexander Warfield, Ignatius Davis, Robert G. McPherson, Lewis Motter.

For Prince George's. Col. Francis M. Hall, Thomas T. Somerville, George Semmes, Captain Josiah Jones.

For Allegany. William Hilleary, Thomas Blair, William Reid, John Scott.

For Dorchester. Benjamin W. Leconte, Edward Griffith, Michael Lucas, Dr. William Jackson.

For Worcester. Ephraim K. Wilson, Thomas N. Williams, William F. Selby, Charles Parker.

At a meeting of a large and respectable portion of the Federal Republicans of Talbot, held at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 25th inst. agreeably to previous notice,

John Edmondson, Esq. was called to the chair, and Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, a committee of five gentlemen from each election district was appointed to nominate suitable candidates to represent Talbot County, in the next General Assembly, who having retired for some time reported that they had selected John Goldsborough, Robert Banning, Nicholas Goldsborough, and William H. Wigham, for that purpose; whereupon it was resolved unanimously, that this meeting most cordially approve of the aforementioned nomination, and pledge themselves to use all fair and honourable means to promote their election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, and published in the Eastern Gazette, the Federal Republican and Maryland Gazette.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Chairman. Attest, EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Sec'y.

Agreeably to previous notice a large and respectable number of Federal Republicans of Caroline, convened at the Court House for the purpose of electing four of their fellow-citizens as candidates at the ensuing Election, to represent them in the State Legislature at their next session. The meeting being organized by calling Mr. Alumbly to the Chair and appointing John Young Secretary, Gen. William Polter explained the object of the convention—they proceeded to make the selection, when General William Polter, Major Richard Hughlett, Mr. James Houston, and Captain Thomas Goldsborough, were declared to be the Candidates—upon which the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that General William Polter, Major Richard Hughlett, Mr. James Houston, and Captain Thomas Goldsborough are suitable characters to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Resolved, That this meeting will use all honourable means in support of the above named gentlemen.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, and sent to the Eastern Gazette for publication.

ALUMBLY JUMP, Chairman. By order, JOHN YOUNG, Sec'y.

Dorton, July 25th 1820.

ABOLITION. We hear good news, and such as we expect to be labouring upon among friends and weight in the count, but the good sense and magnanimity all sides in Cecil, clouds and caused those who in principle were always brethren and noble exertions headed by young men almost succeeded. These circumstances success this year, particularly so, as our are zealous and active. Taking into view deralists of Cecil tend with and they have made, we are led to the highest of their friends in them, and for our them with our hearts.

From the Federalist. If in other respects, on other occasions, it is different, which parties ruled Maryland the duty of the country to change of the existing Should they be regarded as a danger given to the nation of law and the constitution they were guilty to corrupt, where striking magnitude to approve, in the surrender every The honour and of the state would be wiped off, it that it is difficult degree of influence settled it. Undoubtedly been placed upon the state, not the pursuance of a nefarious. W

in our opinion, illegal and unconstitutional the house are a sion, indignation, Journal, and the ty, the republic the liberties of Thereafter it is appeal either to because they in the embrace will be no null or our actions.

the house of confessed, and be directed by thy and integrity hind the state, riorated upon the emoluments, come wanton deem ourselves ing tyranny, of abused power salutary and those who, of their status employed them vilifying good the worst to vigorous exert the next proper their duties be reclaimed.

To ensure numbers be abundantly in the they have d ter of this win upon moderate a of the the ceiving, ar ledge, the ture, with been present ragonists. that the la est of the city or p prove of a other han government dency of f a sagem of the cause alists in the rlyland, an of the sub sible oblige they will to the me intelligent we are their sta fore the mon one.