

letter for him to the Baron Ommedal? She again answered, "I recollect nothing about it." Parts of the letter were then shewn to her, and she was asked if it was her hand writing, but she would give no decisive answer. The question was put direct. "Is it your hand writing?" Her answer was, "It does not seem exactly like it. Do you believe it to be yours or not?" She replied, "I cannot tell whether it is my hand writing, because it is exactly the hand writing as I write."

The same witness had written to her sister, to the following effect:—I had almost forgotten to confide to you a thing which will surprise you as much as it has me. The 24th of last month, I was taking some refreshment at my aunt Clair's, when I was informed that there was a person desired to deliver me a letter, and that he would trust it to no one else but me. I went down stairs, and desired him to come up into my room, and, to my astonishment, when I broke the seal, I found a proposal was made to me to set off to London, under the protection of government. I was promised protection, and an opulent fortune in a short time. The letter was without signature; but, to assure me of the truth of it, I was informed I might draw on a banker for as much money as I wished. The attorney general now interposed, the witness was ordered to withdraw, when a debate commenced with regard to the propriety of the course adopted by the Queen's counsel in reading detached parts of letters, &c. The witness subsequently acknowledged the letters produced to have been written by her.

The cross examination of this witness was conducted by Mr. Williams, one of the Queen's counsel, who displayed in the course of it the talents peculiarly characteristic of the name among the profession. The Queen's party exerted in the result of this witness's examination. And the Courier is obviously somewhat charmed at it.

James Wilson, convicted at Glasgow of high treason, was executed on the 30th August. He was drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, along with the decapitator, who was masked and wore a cloak. The prisoner was loudly cheered by the mob when he appeared on the platform. When he fell the mob was loud with cries of "murder!" After he was taken down his head was cut off with an axe at a single stroke, and held up to the mob, who again cried "murder!" When Wilson fell he was much convulsed.

The London Courier of the 2d of September states that the Queen that day passed through the Strand in her carriage, accompanied by Lady Ann Hamilton and a gentleman. "There were about fifty ragged rogues, and as many boys who shouted every now and then. What a lamentable falling off. We speak of what we saw, and we should tell an untruth if we were to say that we have not seen Punch better attended, whenever he has exhibited himself."

The Times of the 2d of September, speaking of the cross examination of Madame Dumont says—O! Madame Dumont, Countess Colombar, you have decidedly settled your employers. The cause is ended."

**Conflagration in the Pyrenees.** A frightful conflagration which began on the 22d of July, & scarcely extinguished on the 10th of Aug., has laid waste the huge forests which crown the Apennines in the vicinity of Fondi. At the last accounts the commune of Fondi was on all sides surrounded by flames. The fire had extended to the territory of St. Andre, along the consular road through the territory of Serraglione and of Selsa.

The Emperor of Russia was expected at Vienna the first week in September.

Numerous Austrian corps are proceeding into Italy.

The Paris Moniteur of the 29th of August contains two ordinances of the King, the first decrees the dissolution of the National guards of Brest for having refused to obey the orders of the Mayor, when legally summoned to quell the tumults which have taken place in that town on the evening of the 17th of August, when the authority of the magistrates was set at defiance, and several of that corps took part in the riot. The second supercedes M. Lafond Ladebat, sup-prefect of the district of Brest, and appoints M. Herman to succeed him.

The Mayor of Brest has sent his resignation to the King, which has been accepted.

French bands Aug. 10. Five persons were shot at Lyons, Oct. 11th.

**Riots in St. James's Square.** The London Courier of the 2d of September contains some particulars of a riot which happened on that day. A mob had assembled at the suggestion of a Mr. Mills, for the purpose of proposing an Address to his Majesty, calling upon him to dismiss his Minister and dissolve Parliament. The orator had began his harangue, cheered by the mob when he was seized together with some of his friends and carried to Bow-street. The mob followed the officers, pelting them with brick-bats and breaking windows. Maj. Cartwright appeared to give bail for Mills, when the following dialogue took place:

Magistrate—Who are you, Sir? I am Major Cartwright.  
Magistrate—Major of what? I am not a major, I am only called a major.  
Magistrate—Then pray what are you? I am a Captain in the Royal Navy.

Magistrate—Th-n Captain, and not major Cartwright, I have one question to ask you. I mean no disrespect, but pray are you not under a personal obligation to answer a convict's question?

Magistrate—Then I must reject your bail.  
Captain Williams then offered and was accepted. The other persons were dismissed.

A Courier has arrived from Italy with despatches to the Queen.—Her Majesty's stock immediately rose. Alderman Wood was in high glee.

Proceedings against the conspirators at Paris were going on. The object of the Emperor of Russia's visit to Vienna is to take into consideration the present state of Europe. The King of Prussia has been invited to the interview.

Intelligence from Rome, says—Benevento and Pont: Corvo are still (August 15) in a state of complete anarchy.

Some disturbances had taken place at Brent on the arrival of the King's Attorney General who was assailed by the populace.

The picture of the Queen's public entry into Jerusalem, exhibiting in London, attracts great attention. It contains a likeness of the Queen, Lieut. Hanman, Capt. Flynn, Bergami, Madame Dumont, Count Scharini, Hieronimus, Camari, Rollo, Austin, and the little girl Victorie.

New-York, Oct. 10.

**THE FIRE IN NOVA SCOTIA.** St. John, N. B. Sept. 26.—Since our last we have received corroborating accounts of an extensive and calamitous fire, which has spread its ravages for nearly 100 miles in extent, over the most fertile proportion of the north and western parts of Nova Scotia, from the neighbourhood of Yarmouth to the county of Annapolis. The fire continued burning for three days, and such was its intensity that the very potatoes were burned in the earth, houses, barns, fences, fields of grain, stock of all kinds, whole villages and settlements, fell a prey to the devouring element and not a vestige of vegetation or herbage remains—several lives also are lost. From among several statements we select the following as containing a simple, but affecting representation of the awful scene—and it what this writer relates of the distress which happened to his family, and his immediate neighbours within his observation, what must have been the general calamity! The space of country said to be laid waste, we have travelled, & the greatest space between the extremes without a house, is between Yarmouth & Salmon River, 17 miles—the settlement at Montagan alone contains several thousand souls.

**Extract of a letter from Mr. John Whitmore, to his son in this city.** "On returning from Yarmouth we run under our bare poles for Bartlet's River, hoping the tide was up—we in a few moments were in the breakers and without striking, anchored safe—found the whole shore in flames Eastward, landed near Porter's bank followed the shore all round black point, the wind blowing a hurricane, the flames over run us, an immense fire behind Frank Davou's, which threatened destruction to every thing—we reached the road behind this fire—got hoist safe, took tea, thinking ourselves safe—went to assist the French who were moving young Frank's house in flames and others not to be seen by the smoke—we stayed perhaps 30 minutes—returned, met one of the children crying "Clark's house

was on fire, we ran our best, men, women and children flying before the tempest—the mill, barn, & house, with 20 acres of land in a blaze—street falling in all directions—we walked over 40 rods of solid fire—threw trunks, &c. into the well—I took a bed, tied a woolen blanket round it, and escaped for my life, the fire flying on me like a heavy shower of hail—I fell under the bed, got breath and ran, fell again nearly melted with heat, and suffocated with smoke—I rose once more and fell again, quit my load—saw my boys a head bare-foot, could not enter the fire, they met me and got the bed safe through the door—Mr. Clarke came up with a book in his hand, nothing more saved, all burnt in the well—fences and fields burnt in the well—My fields of potatoes swept clean. My fields though not much burned are all laid open to the mercy of cattle and hogs—at sun set found my house and Uncle Nathaniel's crowded with women and children, who left their all and fled before the fiery tempest, from the neighbourhood of Beaver River; Wednesday morning seven o'clock a fine rain that deadened the fire—heard the settlement at Beaver River was all in ashes—Mr. Sanders, Clark, and myself went to their assistance, found but three houses standing for six miles in length—Thos. Trask has lost his house, new grist and saw mill, two barns full of grain, hay, &c. a yoke of oxen, 1 horse, 2 or 3 cows, several hogs, all their furniture and a little boy 4 years old burnt in the house, having crept into a cradle and was left unperceived, together with a trusty dog which lay by its side. Daniel has lost all, a cow, 2 hogs, furniture, clothing, &c. the word at sunset was to escape for their lives. Daniel took up his child and bid his wife follow him and my brother Ranns—others cried which way shall we fly? answer, to the Lake—some reached it, others were cut off and drove up the road for a mile or more before an opening was found to the sea shore.—Husbands and wives were parted by the fire and smoke and did not meet again until the next day. Daniel took his wife (very sick) on his back to the edge of the lake and waded out some rods to a bog, which sunk with them but he found old stuff and raised it, so that his wife sat in the water until morning.—Ranna lost them, he waded up to his neck and there stood 12 hours fire often streaming in his face, when he was obliged to sink under, then rise and take breath—I found him on Wednesday, and took him home with me, he had eat nothing for 26 hours. It was a melancholy scene to see fences swept away, fields of grain, potatoes and turnips all burnt up; great numbers of cattle, sheep, and hogs lying dead by or near the roads; some persons were skinning cattle which were not much burnt; others looking up their stock, I saw two large hogs lying together alive, burnt so as not to walk, and we are not alone; I have just heard from Yarmouth, Cnebouge, that much damage is done, many houses, barns, mills, &c. burnt, and also through the French settlement above Monagan, a great many houses, barns, &c. are destroyed, the French chapel with the priest's house, are consumed, one old negro burnt up; so much is lost that it is supposed half the stock cannot be wintered. People from Yarmouth on hearing our distress, came up with ox and horse carts, chairs and horses, to remove the sufferers. I believe there was not 2 cart loads of furniture saved out of 16 houses, from John Clark's to E. Corning's, 7 miles. Daniel's nothing left but a shirt & trousers which he had on, his wife and child nothing but what was on their backs, and set out for Yarmouth on her sto king feet the last I heard of her, but where they will go or what he will do this winter I know not, he has nothing to eat or wear.

Saturday 16th. News has just arrived, that as far as Annapolis, 100 miles above this, is mostly in ashes, many lives, loss of grain and hay mostly destroyed. How we are to live through the winter I know not;—Daniel has not yet come here, perhaps he has followed his wife to Yarmouth, or he may be trying to save some of his potatoes, &c. I shall finish this and go in search of him, we are all employed (that is me and my two boys) in trying to save what little crop I have left. My buckwheat is nearly lost.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9,

**Extraordinary circumstance.**—Had we not received the following extraordinary circumstance from the best

authority, we should certainly withhold our belief. On Thursday the 1st of the month the landlord, the proprietor, took possession of a house in Creston's alley, the tenant being absent from Baltimore. To their astonishment on entering the chamber, they found a box, near his bedstead, on opening which they discovered the remains of his wife, who had died about five years ago, and on further search in the garret, a coffin was found, containing the ashes of his child who had died about 3 years ago.

They were immediately interred. The officers and neighbours can conceive no possible motive for this act of infatuation and folly—and what renders it truly astonishing, that he should thus preserve the remains of his wife, is, that since her death he has married a second wife! [Phil. Gaz.]

Richmond, Oct. 9.  
**HORRIBLE MURDER!**

On Saturday evening, information reached the Police Office in this city, that on Thursday night last about 11 o'clock, in New Kent County, Mr. DANIEL FORD and his WIFE, were inhumanly ordered by two Negro Men. A slave named Sam, who belonged to the deceased, was arrested in this place on the same night, on a charge of being concerned to New Kent for trial. The principal, Jack, a slave, belonging to Mr. Robinson of said County, has fled; it is believed to King William or King and Queen, whither he was pursued by a strong party of men. It is supposed that the murder was committed in consequence of Mr. Ford's having confined in his house, his Negro Woman, the wife of Jack, who to rescue her, entered the house, and after beating Mr. F. very severely, took the gun and shot him, and then commenced with the gun on Mrs. F. until he had accomplished his diabolical purpose. Mr. F. was a respectable gentleman, and son of the Rev. Reuben Ford of Hanover.

The above information is derived from the Police Office.

Charleston, Oct. 5.  
**Steam Boats.**—Two striking instances of the utility of this description of vessels, have occurred within the last few days, in this harbour. A detachment of United States Troops, and other Passengers, in the brig Fox, from N. York, were taken from that vessel last week, while she was ashore in a dangerous situation on Stone Breakers, by the steam boat South Carolina, Capt. Utley, and yesterday morning the schr. Mary Ann, Capt. Hillard, was rescued from a hazardous situation, very near the Bar, where she had been compelled to let go her anchor the night previous, and brought up to town in safety, although completely dismasted, by the same steam-boat—thus, in the one instance, assisting to preserve the lives of a very considerable number of our fellow beings; and in the other, she was aiding in extricating a disabled vessel, from a situation in which the greatest danger might have been apprehended, had the wind come on to blow with the least violence.

Petersburg, (Va.) Sept. 15.  
**INFANTICIDE.**

On Monday evening last, a woman of the name of Hopkins, who has for some time resided near Poplar Spring, was committed to the town jail, charged with having murdered her child, a boy about seven years of age. It appeared in evidence before the coroner's jury, summoned on the occasion, that this woman had only very lately moved into the neighbourhood, an entire stranger; that she had with her two children, the boy deceased, and a girl not so old; that the neighbours had at many times heard disagreeable noises at her house, as if proceeding from severe whipping of children; that this took place so frequently, as at last to excite no surprise, that it occurred again on Monday morning, and proceeded for some time with the utmost violence, until at length all became suddenly hushed and still.—The woman Hopkins came to the door, and calling to one of her neighbours said her child had a fit. This neighbour, who was a female, upon going in, found the little boy stretched on the floor, apparently in the last struggles of death—the infant breathed its last in about two minutes after! The jury, we are told, found a bruise upon the child's breast, somewhat larger than a dollar, and black as jet, resembling in form the

of the seal of the Baltimore Convention. It is not supposed that even the democratical counties were suit their own judgment favourable to Union experience has concluded that whatever opinions of members assembled in caucus the vote of the democratical legislature, the Intimores have uniformly in opposition to those presented by their What more glaring can be furnished, than of successive legislative proposition to tax for the benefit of the We are well aware ing notion, that all with the administration, general government, why continue the of state? Now in any would take less not distinctly under be made out, that an united with the support of Mr. administration. This hostile to his course with truth be said, none have been a what his course of are to judge from the commendations in must be led to the no man has less in president in the coultion. It is true, the known to us his law for the appropriation money to the injury of the country, but tion of this, who of president Mon condemn or approve The grave and which have been de have been opposed democrats, and ad federal members; dent's system, no because what than man has ever heard indeed, that he c harm, because, w vided and subdivi material question power to do eith He is not opposed as a party, and h tain the confidence his own party. But it is allowe how long this sta continue to exist; of the next pre should be able and should atte rminous to the lil of the country, source of unmin federalists, if by ty they have los sist the adoption the sections of the increasing in n tempt to force hi of any course of to be reprobated deralists to be a and the nation? But why cont in the state? If Mr. President entire confidence sures and prin approbation, w ings and design enough to dem every nerve in and fitter men h been done h position, or to approve of the federal men to rests of the wh sacrificed to Bally to suffer the v ties to be di dills, in order number of rep in which a p public opinion for federal mo er a party w participation not do them re are told of the be made in or tizens of den whipster can to be in, and yet, forsooth, sun, why fede to rig the cou present rule With the every reason cess, and we glo which in prosperity of unwilling to

The deceased child is described as a fine promising boy, beautiful person, and remarkably intelligent for one of his age. A school- said to have been the pride of master, and held up as a model example to all his juvenile compatriots. A medical gentleman, has sometimes visited the says this child received his rather the manners of a polished gentleman than with the behaviour which might naturally be expected from one so young. But like a d. r flower violently torn up by roots, the unit of his life is severed from the sum of existence and all his early promises blasted.

The mother we will leave to reflection and repentance in gloomy vaults of prison—May ven have compassion on her, prepare her for the scenes that wait her.—[Intelligencer.]

FROM THE EASTON GAZETTE  
**Episcopal Theological Seminary.**  
On Thursday the 7th of August the Trustees of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the U. S. met in Trinity Church, in the city of New Haven, for the purpose attending the inauguration of Rev. Dr. Turner, as the president. Twelve members several agents of the Board present, from various parts of the United States. The exercises of the Church were attended by President and professors, of College, and a large number of clergy of the Episcopal and other denominations. Professor Turner delivered a learned, able and quaint inaugural address, a copy which at the request of the has he has consented to furnish for publication. Fourteen students already entered the Seminary, many others are shortly expected. Four gentlemen of Connecticut tend soon to institute a scholar in the institution; and the prospect of patronage from various parts of the United States, are highly flattering. Considerable sums are ready subscribed, and promised Connecticut and elsewhere; there are reasonable grounds believing that this Seminary, soon take a high stand, among institutions of a similar nature in the country. Under the direction of such able, learned and pious professors as Bishop Brownell, and Turner, what has not the people wish prosperity to an institution which lifts such a powerful standard against ignorance and infidelity? And will not all correct Church rejoice at the prospect of their ministry become more and more learned? The other learned professions have their colleges to educate their young men, and destined to figure in the world, why should not the church, her seminary, in which to educate her sons in all the scriptural principles of primitive christianity, practice for us in law or physic, and profoundly learned in their professions; why, then, is it, that we will not to those who have these qualifications?

To further this laudable duty, the trustees of the Seminary soon make an appeal to your recent views, and to your generosity for support. Will you not be prepared to open your hands in the good cause? Will not gentlemen of wealth, feel it to privilege to assist, in the offerings of their hands, to the offerings of their hearts. Yes surely. A gentleman from New York tends soon to establish another Seminary. A few days after the meeting was ascertained, that in the

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**  
Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 19.  
**WORCESTER COUNTY.**  
Federal. Democrat.  
Total.  
Tappan, 259 215 220 278 209 1176  
J. N. Williams 259 215 220 278 209 1176  
E. K. Wilson 259 215 220 278 209 1176  
Charles Parker 259 215 220 278 209 1176  
W. F. Zeby 259 215 220 278 209 1176  
Democratic.  
J. S. Spence 357 189 208 108 378 1144  
J. S. Spence 261 190 208 110 374 1143  
W. Quinton 210 156 204 109 372 1123  
William Riley 240 196 200 102 306 1147

**SOMERSET COUNTY.**  
Federal. Democrat.  
Total.  
Draper, 851 Brattan, 517  
Pitt, 778 Ryder, 441  
Lar. 791  
Jesse, 808  
Total 1370

For the Maryland Gazette,  
**The Election.**

When it was confidently expected that the result of the recent election would be favourable to federalism, it had not been calculated that there would be in any section of the state, a want of activity and exertion on the part of its friends. In many counties, however, the effort which was thought would be made, has not been made. And to this it is owing that counties, of which the most sanguine hopes were entertained, have returned democratic delegates. In other counties, which were really considered doubtful, and in which, of course, every voter felt that his vote was of importance, the federalists gained an honourable triumph. Surely, what has happened in some of the counties, will prove that no man has a right, in any county, to be certain that his vote will not vary the result, and of course will induce all, in any future election, to do whatever it is in their power to do.

Another circumstance which contributed to give to democracy the ascendancy in our councils for another year, was, that many federal men entertained the opinion, that it was expedient not to make any serious struggle until the electoral election, but to afford the people further opportunity of judging how the men now in power are to govern the state. With such notions it may well be supposed that very great exertions would not be made.

With respect to the duty and necessity of making an united and vigorous effort at the next September election, but one opinion can be entertained. Now indeed, we have a branch of the legislature to check the other, and therefore no very serious evil is to be apprehended. But if the now dominant party should gain the senate, then indeed there will remain no longer any difficulty in the adoption of those ruinous measures, which have been so often attempted, but hitherto in vain, attempts. The weight of the counties in the legislature will be diminished, and Baltimore will dictate to the state. In proof of this, need we only mention the people of the several counties, of the change which is contemplated in the representation of the counties—a reduction of the number of delegates in almost every county, and an increase of the number in Baltimore? This question, which has been agitated before the Legislature, receives its final decision on the first Monday in September next. A democratic senate will be ready, and always has been ready, to increase by every means, the influence of Baltimore, to give her an increased representation, and to se-