from Biurm's Reflections, translated by

Welley:
PHE UTILITY OF STORMS:
We should consider the phenomena of there so, that the wisdom and goodness of patter ao, that the wast be clearly apprehanded by our understanding, and make the deepest impression upon our heart; and this should appear to us the more adispensable, because it is so much neglected by a multirode of inattentive, ignorant and unserted. grateful people. It is true, that God some-times makes use of natural phenomena to punish the sins of men; but these particuar cases do not prove that he does not pro-pose chiefly, and in general, the benefit and welfare of the whole. Universal nature affords incontestable proofs of this. At pre sent, let us consider a single phenomenon which is well calculated to convince us of this; and concerning which, we have great need to have our ideas rectified.

Are we not, in general, accustomed from our youth to pronounce the words thun-der and lightning, with terror? Such is our injustice, that we never think but on those extremely rare cases, he which tempests have been prejudicial to a very small part of the universe, while we shut our eyes against the great advantages which result from them. sult from them to the whole creation. Alas! we should soon change our tone, if God, irritated by our murmuring and ingraticude were to deprive us of the biessings which thunder and lightning produce. It is true, we are not capable of pointing out all the advantages resulting from them; but the little which we know may suffice to fill our hearts with gratitude toward our great Be-

Let us remesent to ourselves an atmos phere losded with an infinity of noxious and pestilential exhalations, which are still more and more augmented by continual evaporations from terrestial bodies; so many continual evaporations from terrestial ny of which are corrupt and posonous This air we must breather the preservation This air we must breatney the preservation of our destruction of our being, depends on it. The salubrity, or insalubrity of the air, brings life or death. We all know how difficult respiration is in the stilling heats of summer; and what measuress and anxiety. we then feel Is it not then a great mer from God, which merits our utmost gratitude, that a salutary storm comes to puri fy the air from all that might render it injurious; that it sets fire to the saline and sulphureous particles, and thus prevents the r dangerous effects; that it cools the air, and in restoring its elasticity, renders it proper

Without such storms, destructive exhalations would be more and more corrupted sal plague would render the earth a general grave yard. Which then is most reasonable—to wish for, or fear storms? To murmur at the slight mischief which they sometimes occasion; or to bless God for the excellent advantages which they procure to the world at large? Add, to this, that not only men and animals profit much by the purification of the atmosphere from noxi also gets much advantage by it Experience teaches us, that the rain, which falls in a thunder storm is more proper than any other for the fertilization of the earth. The saline and sulphureous particles which fill the atmosphere in the time of a thunder storm, are brought down by the drops of rain, and become an excellent nutriment for plants; to say nothing of the innumera-ble multitude of little worms, seeds, and in sects, which are precipitated by the rain; and which may, by the assistance of a mi eroscope, be easily discovered in the drops

Reflections of this kind may serve to moderate that excessive fear which we have of thunder; a fear which too plainly proves how little confidence we have in God. In stead of giving way to dread ul and terrific ideas, let us accustom ourselves to meditat on the majestic grandeur of a storm. In stead of conversing about the evils occasioned by lightning, let us speak of the great necessity and utility of thunder storms -Instead of praying to God to avert such, let us rather entreat him to send them time to time; or else let us leave this entire ly to that Supreme Being, who always governs the world with so much wisdom and goodness. As often as we see a storm, le say, in the fulness of our heart, and wi h strong confidence-Lord God Almighty! it is thou who commundest the thunder, and directest the way of the lightning! We are only canst destroy. At thy command the tempest shall either fertilize or destroy our fields. Thou ar great, O Jehovahl and fields. Thou are great, O Jehovahl and thy power is inexpressible. How can we resist thee; or where can we fly to escape thy pursuing anger? Then speakest to us by the thunder; but it is to bless, not to curse us. Blessed be thou, O Lord, from eternity to eternity, and let all the people say, Hallelujah! Amen.

CANCER -A physician recommends in the London papers, as an ascertained cure for Cancer, the application of a strong vegetable ointment with hemlock to the scirrus tumor, a vegetable diet exclusively and the copious use of sarsaparilla aud other vegetable beverages.



From the Massachusetts Agricultural Jour nal, for June.

THE MODE OF MAKING CIDER Adopted by the Religious Society at Can terbury, N. H commonly called Shakers communicated by Francis Winckley.

To John Prince, Esq. Treasurer, of the Massachusetts Agriculturol Society.

CANTERBURY, 1823.

Much respected Friend Prince.

I recently received your very liberal and worthy favour of the 22d oft. for which Pricel a grateful acknowledgment, and hope to make you some compensation whenever you call on us again. We are very glad to hear of your sale return home.

The No. of the Journal containing Gen.

Dearborn's letter on woad, we have but our clothier having cultivated this plant the fast season with success, is now in quest of information how to manufacture and prepare it for use the has respect to a treatie to which the General's letter refers.

As to experiments and improvements to communicate to the Agricultural Society, be assured we feel much indebted to you, and also to Esq. John L Sullivan, for your liberality, and should be willing to

communicate any thing in our power, that sould be beneficial to mankind; but at his mindi are not so intent on pateral and external things as up an interest in Christ, and as our agricultural pursuits and im-provements are so small and simple, we consider ourselves inadequate to say much

on that subject.
However, there are two or three small improvements we shall mention for you consideration, having been under our ex-perience for some years; and which we find to be beneficial to us, and from which, if you and others can derive the same benefi we shall feel ourselves amply rewarded for giving the following hints. 1st. The process in making and refining

cider in order to have it good and whole-some, is sommiple, (though important) that many people entirely overlook it, supposing the mystery to be so deep, as to be entirely out of their reach; and others, perhaps tenacious of the customs of their forefathers, shut their eyes and ears to any improve ment, however propitious to their interest and comfort; such will probably be contented to smack over their ill flavoured and

un wholesome beverage through life.

Now, friend Prince, if we should explain what we know respecting the management of cider, some people would laugh, and say they did that and a great deal more; and I suspect they do, and add many more ingred ents, such as water, pomace, and rotten fruit; and perhaps something more from fowls, heasts, and vernin, none of which make the eider any better.

We shall not hesitate to give it as our de-cided opinion, that cool climates are much more favourable to cider than warm. How ever, what greatly contributes to the good ness and delicacy of cider, is the cleanli ness of the casks which contain it. In fine all otensils used in making cider, should be kept clean, and not suffered to get sour through the whole process; even the press should be frequently rinsed down, during the time of making tider, to prevent sour ness or a change in the cider. To clean the casks which have been used

for cider, we take their from the cellar as soon as convenient after the cider is our, (reserving the less for stilling.) and rinse each clean, first with a pailfull of scalding water, then with cold, leaving the casks with the bings down for a day or two, or till dry. Then we bong them tight, and return them to the cellar, or some conveni Previous to filling these casks with cider the ensuing season, we scald and rinse them again, as above. Foul musty casks ought to be committed to the fire. Hogs heads or large casks are the best for cider especially files that mere secondy the

nsed for rum or other spirit.

Apples that drop early we make into eider for stilling, it being unfit for table use; the spirit of which, together with that of the lees, we return back to our store of ci der atthetime of racking, which is gene rally about the first of January. Cider made of apples before they are fully ripe, we deem unfit for drinking; and even when ripe, if they are made into eider during warm weather so as to produce a sudden and rapid fermentation, the cider will una voidably be hard and unpleasant. The fact is, the slower cider is in termenting, the better it will be at any age; consequently the later in the season it is made, and the cooler the weather (if the business can be conveniently performed) the better; espe-cially for long keeping. However, this is a cially for long keeping. However, this is a cold work for the fingers, unless pressed in a rack, which is the best method.

About the first of November we think a suitable season, if the weather be dry, to gather and put under cover apples for

cider After Ising in this situation till mel-low, (not rotten) we commence grinding. Doubtless good cider for early use, or pernaps or the first year's drinking, may be made previous to this time; but cool serene weather should be chosen for the bu

The grinding trough should be spacious enough to contain a cheese, in order to admit a comace (if the weather be cool) to lie over one night before pressing. This method contributes much, both to the colour and quantity of the cider.

In the morning press it out gradually and put it up into the casks through straw, or rather a coarse seive, fitted and placed within the tunnel; after which we convey it im mediately to a cool cellar, leaving out the bungs till the termentation chiefly subsides which may be ascertained by the froth set thing back at the bung hole. We then drive in the bungs tight, leaving a small spigot vent a while longer, if need require, to check the pressure, which must finally be made air tight.

About the first of January, we rack it

off free from the lees into clean casks .-Those that have been recently used for spirits are to be preserved But otherwise having drawn off one eask, we turn ontthe lees, scald and rinse out the cask as above; add three or four pails full of cider, then burn in the cask, a match of brimstone at tached by a hook, to the end of a large wir fached by a hook, to the end of a large wife fixed in the small end of a long tapering bung fitting any hole. When the match is burnt out, take off the remainst apply the bung again, and shake the cash in or der to impregnate the cider with the fume Add nore eider and burn another match Then add from one to three gallons of spirit (obtained from the lees as above) to one hogshead; fill up the cask with cider, and

nogsnead; in up the case wine cleer, and bung it down air tight, and let it remain till it becomes of mature age.

Cider managed in this way will keep pleasant for years. We would not be under stood to suggest a notion that good cider cannot be obtained without the addition of spirit; especially for immediate use, or the first year's drinking; but the contrary. Ye spiri, will give it a new and vigorous body

and insure its preservation.
To make matches for stumming casks take strips of linen or cotton rags about 1 2 inches wide, and 3 or 4 inches long, dip the end of each in melted brimstone, to the extent of one inch.

AGRICULTURE IN ESSEX COUN-

Captain Aaron Peck, of Orange, in this county, raised this season, on one acre and thirty seven hundredths of ground, Fitty Four bushels of rye, which was unequivocally pronounced by one of the most experienced milesa in this. cally pronounced by one of the most experienced millers in this country, to he the best grain he ever saw. Two bushels of it were separately weighed, and each weighed 62,lbs. It must be taken into consideration that the ground an which this grain grew, is under orchard, which of course is not so lavourable to the growth of grain. The ordinary produce of an acre of rye varies from 10 to 25 beshels. Beat this who can. [Newark Eagle.

FROM SPAIN.

By an arrival at Charleston from Havana The Spanish brig Campeador, arrived at Havana on the 29th July, in 34 days from Cormans, (having left that port on the 26th of June) and brings the latest intelligence from the northern quarter of the Peninsu

The accounts by this arrival, as well as by several others, repeal the information better received that Mine had defeated Donnadies and Monesy, with great loss on the part of the French

the part of the French.

MINA'S GREAT VICTORY.

A private fetter of the 18th June, mentioning this affair, says that boansaieu with 12,000 men, had been cut to pieces by Mina, who had also attacked Moncey at Mantara and defeated him. The head dnarrers of Ballasteros are said to be at Coenca, and his advanced posts at Siguenza; his force is stated at 10 on 12,000 men.

A letter from Barcelona repeats the ac-

A letter from Barcelona repeats the ac count of Mina having taken 1,500,000 francs from the enemy—and adds that he roams and marches in security and confidence over the whole mountainous region of Catalonia, occupying every post without re sistance.

By the latest accounts Mina had one di-vision of his Guerillas, within a league of Buerga and Estanys, and another in Pats de Llusanes In the various combats near Mataro, the French troops had been sur prised, and several sallies were made by the constitutional troops, which obliged the French to retire precipitately.

A Perpignan article says, that the French

violent assault on Casteltersol, were resisted by the inhabitants, and even

by the women, with incredible fury.

A Madrid date of June 14th says, the battle of the Bridge of Almiraz was a terrible stroke to the French. They confessed the Constitutionalists had killed 2000 men, and taken 700 prisoners Advices trom Catalonia, Valencia, and Andalusia, might have recounted greater evils, but (says a private letter) the correspondence has been burnt, in order that they should not know the losses that they have suffered. It is said the duke of Angouleme has given

orders to pack up.

A Gijon date of the 14th June, states that the garrison of Santano had made fourth sally, and had taken many prisoners which they conducted into the place, with much booty.

much booty.
At St Sebastians, there the arrived three vessels from England with provisions.
The garrisons of St. Spastian and Santona, contain each 2500 mean. The garrison of St Sebastian, had made two sallies and dattos of the positive about the facilities of Vicenza. factious of Vizcava

The steam ship from England, arrived on the 17th June, in 50 hours from Falmouth at Corunna, with the mails for that place Lisbon and Cadiz One vessel had sailed from England with provisions for Santona, and another had arrived at Vigo with 6500

A letter received by a respectable citizen of Havana, on the 7th inst, from Corunna, dated 23d of June, among other things con-

tains the following:

"As to the state of the Peninsula, I can assure you the match is already kindled, and we may anticipate the results of this iniquitous war-the tree of liberty will flou rish, but it will be watered by rivers of blood, which will make it fruitful. The continual triumphs of the army of the he-roic Mina in Catalonia, those of Castelldorius and Zayas near Madrid, those of the Empecinado, Chaleco, and many others in different parts, have already rendered cer tain the destruction of our domestic and fo.

Palarea, with his strong division of near 9000 men is in Torre la Vega, and Colonel Campillo with another division is acting in another part of the province. Ballasteros with about 2,500 men is near Madrid, and Villa Campa with the army of reserve of almost equal numbers and is ready to actso that every thing presents a brilliant pros pect. Nevertheless, our enemies, are pow-erful, not only from their number, but from their circumstances; (I do not speak of the French, of whom I make no account,) the ignorance, the superstition of the people, the office there of the old classes, and many of the modern, all classes of the privileged order nearly the whole of the grandees, and in short the foundation of all the evils of human nature, the Transport of all the evils of human nature, the Transport of all the evils of human nature, the Tonsurados, of all classes, and the Hierarchy. These are the monsters who have caused so much mischief. The horrors committed by the enemy in the parts which they have occupied appear incredible; but it is of little consequence, they themselves are digging their graves, and the happy epoch approaches when again will be vindicated the rights of humanity."

\*Alloding to the Clergy, whose heads

are shaven.

GONFIRMATION,

is given If it were necessary, is given to the account of the important victory which Mina has obtained over the French, by the extract of another letter from Corunna of the 18th June. It states, that by information from Catalonia and Arragon "we find that the French General Donnadieu, who had retreated from Arragon to Catalonia with 12,000 men, had been divided in his forces, or broken to pieces [han sido hecho pe dazos] by the army of Mina; and that Moncey was attacked in Mataro, and the French themselves confessed, that after a rigorous resistance, it was found necessar at last to yield to the superior power of M na, at the same time they confess a part of the surprises in which they had lost many men, and finally that the whole of the French troops were fatigued with so much marching and counter-marching without having the power ever to attack, while they themselves were always taken by surprise."

The standard method with a well with a surprise of the standards in the resides in the resides in the standards in the surprise."

The step father of Mina, who resides in Corunna, had received a letter from this general, in which he says -... The factious Royalists run very well; but the French are not much behind them" - Letters from Catalonia, say positively, that the public pirit is so strong, that such numbers premight have an army of 50,000 men, and

might have an army of 50,000 men, and cover eyery position.

Ballasteros, commanding 10 or 12,000 men had retired from Victoria, and alter having left Valencia, in perfect tranquility, was actually in Cuesca, his head-quarters being at Siguerza, the greatest part of the division formerly inder the traitor O'Donnel, was now under the command of the nel, was now Brave general Zayas.

After performing prodictes in Catalonia, completely beating the imbecile Misas, entered France, where he remained 24 hours,

Margland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday Aug. 28, 1823

A BRANCH OF THE MARYLAND LIBRARY. -

It is with pleasure we learn that it is the intention of the proprietors of the Mary-land Circulating Library to establish a branch of their institution in this city, branch of their institution in this city, provided they can meet with moderate encouragement. To those who are lond of reading, and who know the luxury of a good book, it is only necessary to say, that they will at any time after becoming subscribers, have the privilege of choosing one from a collection of eight thousand works. lumes. A collection so extensive, con taining the works of the ablest ancient and modern authors, will at all times afford a grand source from which every class be grand source from which every class or readers may draw information and amuse-ment. The golden opportunity which the company present to the citizens of this me-rropolis of securing a valuable acquisition, it is earnestly trusted, will not be permitted o pass unembraced by them It has long been a cause of regret and mortification to some of them, that our city has remained destitute of a public library; and particu larly so, when they have been compelled in answering the inquiries of state in it, literary acquirements sojouroing in it, to say that no such establishments. The terms on we posed to furnish this city we posed to furnish this city we pand of mpany's to say that no such establishere. The terms on working posed to furnish this city the library, can be seen in advertisement, which will be advertisement, which will be advertised in a column.

The following list was forwarded us for publication by a gentleman in Saint-Ma-

CANDIDATES For the Legislature for Saint Mary's

For the Legislature County.

John L. Millard,
Thos Blackistone,
Couch,

Couch,

Couch,

Reeder,

ceeding column.

Henry Gough, James F. Johnst John A. Simmonds, A. W. Reeder. -

A METHODIST CAMP MEETING, To Commence Tomorrow.

will be held on the south side of Severn River, on the land of Mr. Thomas Cross, about ten miles from this city.

The following is extracted from the law of this state, prohibiting the sale of spiritucamp ground:

"Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whosoever from and after the passage of this act, shall erect a booth for the purpose of selling, or shall sell or dispose of, any spirituous liquot within two miles of any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting in Anne-Arundel county, during the camp or quarterly meeting of the said Methodist society, shall forfeit pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dol ars current money of this state, to be recovered in the county court of said county may be recovered to be applied to the use of the county, and the other half to the person or persons who shall make information thereof."

> MARTINS. For the Ma Concette.

The time is near at hard when the mar-tins, whose twittering and hirping have often broke the silence of our still summer nights, will bid us adieu until revolving time shall bring about another spring to invite them back again. Meny of them have already gone. They were observed in the middle of the last week collecting about the lofty spire of the state house; the place at which, it has been remarked for years past, they usually assemble a few days pre vious to their desertion of our city. There has lately been some speculation in the public prints, about the sudden disappear nce of these birds, and various opinions expressed in regard to the manner in which they dispose of themselves Some have concluded, that they descend into the beds of ponds and rivers, and remain in a state of torpidity throughout the winter. Others are of opinion, that they remain in such a state of insensibility during that time, but unableto shew how it is possible for animals, whose element is the air, to continue so long a time immersed in water without being drowned, deny the first part of the hy pothesis, and argue that these birds take refuge in the trunks of hollow trees and fissures of rocks, where they abide till the genial atposphere of spring testores their suspended animation. Some have averred that they have seen them descend into our rivers, and have published their declarati ons to the world. Notwithstanding all this I am disposed to agree with those who believe, that they migrate to a distant clime, warmer than this, and that they do not bury themselves in the bottoms of rivers to be drawn up by oystermen, or secret themeselves in hollow trees to be devoured by racoons & opossums. The rapidity with which these birds fly, and their vanishing at that season when our nights and mornings be-come cool, favour this opinion, and incline me to it. Indeed, I think, their incline me to it. Indeed, I think, their rapid flight, and their disappearing at the time mentioned, afford very strong evidence, that they (the kind which visits this country and England) are unaccustomed to coid latitudes. It is said that the martins retire from England before the middle of August, and that not a single middle of August, and that not a single straggler is to be seen on the twentieth of that month. Their time of leaving us, as have observed, is some few days later; and seen. The periods, then, at which they re-tire, from both this country and England, are those at which the cool nights com-

mence in the two countries.

It has been said, that the martins thus It has been said, that the martins thus retiring, "is one of those incidents in natural history which not only baffle our researches, and elude all our conjectures;" yet I could not help expressing my thoughts upon the subject. It may be saked, If these birds migrate to distant climes, why are they not observed in their flight? Were and a question propounded to me, I would answer it by reminding him who put it, that the martin, when with us, is generally in the wing at least an hour and that it often flies remarkably high

The Martin is called the Swift by many but afterwards returned to follow up his in England, because of its astonishing own designs.

It is likewise guilt and ale, as they are seen leaving us an vas day time that it to commone their flight.

the commones their flight as a see their roosting about our holite; and in the flight among population, they seem do not held had the air, flist after day his opened upon mour feethe wisjon will not enable us to discount flight after day his opened upon mour feethe wisjon will not enable us to discount flight after day his opened upon mour feether wisjon will not enable us to discount flight after day his opened upon mour feether will be upon the discount flight after day his opened upon mounts.

cern them. A SUBSCRIBER Annapolis, August 27,

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE TERM,

The Baltimore and Havre de-Grace Turn pike Company vs. Hosier Barnes.

Appeal from Hartord County Court.

[Argued by Winder for the appellants and Magruder and Johnson for the appellce ]

The opinion of the Court was delivered by MARTIN, J. This was an action brought to recover the price of four shares in the Baltimore and Harrende Grace Turnpike Company, amounting to \$100; this sum was to be paid in five installments of \$20 each four of those installments were due before the 1st of January 1816, the last on the 10th of March in the same years. The do-fendant relied on the statute of limitations, and the court instructed the jury, that from the evidence, the plaintiffs were barred of their right of action, by the pleas of the de-

the plaintiffs had a right to demandfrom the delendant the amount of each instal-ment when it became due, and limitation attached at that time. They were then barred by the pleas of the defendant, as to the four first instalments, because more than three years had elapsed from the time they were demandable to the institution of the suit. The last instalment of \$20 became due on the 10th of March 1816, and the suit was commenced on the 25th of Janua. ry 18 9, this being within three years be-fore the suit, limitation did not bar it. Had the plaintiffs then a legal right of action to maintain this suit for the sum of \$20? If they had a right of action, they were entitled to the judgment of the court, and to the fruits of that judgment.

By the act of 1809, ch. 74, it is declared,

that in all cases where the real debt or damages shall not exceed the sum of \$50, it shall and may be lawful for one justice of the peace to try, hear, and determine, the matter in controversy between the parties;" and by the 6th section of the same law, withat the judges of the several county courts within this stage, shall not hold plea in the said courts of any debt or damage in cases the peace by this act, which shall not ex-ceed \$50.9 The court then having no ju-risdiction, unless the sum recovered amount-

ed to \$50, a judgment could not have been endered on a verdict for \$20, and the plaintiffs would have been non-uited.

It was contended, that altho' a judgment rould not have been rendered on a verdict for \$20, the court were wrong in directing thejury to find for the defendant, and for this

error the judgment ought to be reversed, and the case sent back for a second trial.

By the act of 1790, ch 42, the court are directed, where the judgment in a bill of exceptions, taken by the plaintiff, is re-versed, to send the case back with a proce-dendo—this is evidently intended for the benefit of the plaintiff. But why reverse a benefit of the plaintiff But why reverse a judgment, and direct a procedendo in a case, where the plaintiffs, by their own shewing, never can be benefitted? Where they never can obtain the judgment of the court, but must suffer a nonsuit-Such a course of proceedings would be idle and nugatory, and cannot be sanctioned by this

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

Darsey vs. Smithson,
[Arguet by Johnson for the appellant,
and Assertation the appellee.]
Appeal from Harford County Court,

The opinion of the Court was delivered by EARLE, J The bill of sale which gave rise to the dispute between the parties this cause, was executed and acknowledged before a justice of the peace, but was not

recorded as the acts of assembly directs. It is void as to creditors, it made to their injury, but it is binding on the donor, her executors, administrators and assigns, and all claiming under her or them, both are com-mon law, and under the act of assembly of 1729, ch. 8. s. 6. Being an obligatory instrament on the donor, and those claiming un-der her, the appellant, as her executor, has no right to the goods and chattels mentioned therein, nor is there any legal excuse for his possessing himself of them even for a He is estopped to allege that the deed is in fraud of creditors; and there bebeing no other ground on which he can contend for the property with the dones, William Smithson, the same is not assets in his hands, and he as executor is not ac-countable for it. The responsibility of an executor must depend on the means the law places in his power, to possess himself of the property he is to hold in auter droit, and where he is not armed with authority to take possession of any specified chattel, he is not answerable for it. The goods and chattels in dispute not being assets belonging to the personal estate of Eleanor Smith-son, it necessarily follows, that the appellant as her executor is without a legal excuse for attempting to possess himself of them, even for a limited time. He could only do so, for the purpose of administration, and they were clearly not objects to be administrated on by him. If the bill of sale under considerationie fraudulent to creditors, William Smithson the appellee is chargeable to them, to the full extent of the articles transbrief, as executor de son tort, of Eleasor.

Smithson; any or all of her creditors may sue him, as executor in his own wrong, and secure their debts by executions on the property. And no reason appears to the court, why the appellant himself, if he is a president of the resident prejudiced creditor, may not sue, in this son the appellee. His being the rightful executor will not obstruct his action, for there are many instances, and if fraud exists in this, it is one of them, where there may be a rightful executor, and an executor as be a rightful executor, and an executor as sun tort, of the same person, at the same time. See 3 Bac. 4b. 22. The appellant also claims the right to possess himself of the property multidection the bill of sales because he is acreditor of his testarts the decessed Bit Section. This is not allowable to his more than to any other creditor. It is not for a c-editor to curre for himself and seize on his debtor? For jurity wherever, it is to be found, but must resort for redress, when his right is withheld from him, to his action at less Neither can the appallant defend the poscession of the disputed property as a credittor against this repleving an the deore of
fraud in the donor. But if it were conceded to him by a legal defence, yet it would
not avail in this cause. For it is distinctly
admitted, in the cause stated, that the donor
executed the hill of sale upon a lawful con
sideration, and without au intention to defraud her creditors, and that her death, she
left estate sufficient to pay all her debts, exclusive of the property transferred by that
instrument.

instrument.
In every view we have taken of the decision of the court below, as approve of it, and therefore we affirm their sugment.

JUDGMENT TRIBMED.

SHOR I'S CASE.

Oniel Justice Tilghman, on Thursday morging delvered an opinion in the case of Edward Short, alias Mi-Girr, who was ar rested in this city a few days since, on a charg of murdecalleged to have been committed in Ireland Spwards of two years a go. The chief justice ordered him to be discharged on the fullowing grounds—

1. That the evidence was insufficient to warrant his detention, bad the alleged crime heep committed in this country

been committed in this country

2. That supposing the evidence to have been sufficient, his arrest was illegal, and he could not have been detained in prison for subsequent delivery to the British Government.

Philadelphia Reg.

THE COMMISSIONERS

of Pennsylvania for improving the bed of the river Susquehanna, in behalf of themselves and the Maryland commissioners, have recently disposed of contracts for remaining raches in the high water should be a supplying the state of the suspension o moving rocks in the high water channel of the river, to the amount of nearly \$10,000. The contracts for the work are on the different sections of the river between Columbia rent sections of the river between Columbia and tide water, and have been effected on the most advantageous terms. Several of the contractors have already commenced their labours, and the whole is to be completed by the middle of Nevember, unless prevent ed by a rise of water. This expenditure, we understand, will clear the high water course of all its dangers and obstructions, and at ford to the descending trade of the river, a safe and expeditious thannel.—Phil Am

FIRE AT DATAVIA.

A Batavia paper of april 5th, received at Boston, states that a gratt fire broke out in the bazar, (or market) on the 28th of March at 7 in the evening, and continued burning until the 30th About forty stone boses, 150 hambou hour and 120 smaller buildings were either burnt or pulled down. The amount of priperty destroyed had not been ascertained, but the loss was supposed to be very considerable. Much property had been saved by the liver prows Great apprehensions were entertained at one time that the fire would extend to the more populous, and commercial part of Batavia, but fortunately the wind changed

SKETCH OF AN ARRACONEZE
GUERILLA
He was wounded in the leg, and of cours for a time incapable of service. The circulastances of his situation, the fite of his family, and his language, will explain the nature both of the formation and fed ings of mature both of the formation and feelings of many of these Guerilla corps, bettle perhaps than a far longer and more detailed account of them. I asked him where we lived, and under whom he served "Senhor," said he, "I have no home, no relations, nothing save my county and sword! My father was led out, and not in the market place of invitative value; our cottage was burned; my mother dealing figie; and my wife, who had been violated by the enemy, fled to me, then a volunteer with Palafox, and died in my arms, in an hospitalin Saragossa. I serve under no particular Chief. and died in my arms, in an hospital in Saragossa. I serve under no particular. Chief.
—I am too miserable: I feel too revengeful
to support the restraint of discipline and
the delay-of manœuvre. I go on any enter the delay-of manœuvre I go on any enter-prise I hear of: it I am poor, on toot, it chance or plunder has made me tich, on horsehack; I follow the boldest leader; but I have sworn neretto dress a vine or plough a field, till the energy is driven out of Spain." Such was the despitable, the undying hatred to the French which many of these Gueril-las cherished—a hatred which often had its source in wrongs and losses like those I have related.—.

have related -. (Recollections of the Peninsula.)

MINA IN FRANCE. The following anecdote of Mina is communicated by Eigentleman lately arrived from the fronth and who vouches for its trath: When the General entered France a few days ago, has at one time in a small country house, taking his soup. Three gens darmes, who had been in a le prisoners by some of his soldiers, were there presoned to him. If see, wentlemen, said sen ed to him. "I see, gentlemen," said Mina, "by your uniform, that you belong to the police, and without doubt you came to inquire after me; make your report—say that on such a day and at such an hour I was upon the french territory eating my p; three prisoners more or less are of le consequence to me—you are at liber Eng pap.

Two caricatures appeared in France at the time Monseigneur te Duc d'Angouleme entered Spain, which are described as follows. The first represents a large gate on the frontier line of France and Spain, through which Spain is entered. On one aide is the Duke d'Angouleme, followed by his army; on the other is Mina, who says to him:—"Entrez Monseigneur, on ne paye qu'en Sortant" (Come in, my Lord, entrance is aid only in going out.) In the second is seen a constitution, under the figure of a fine British cow.—The Duke righte of a nee British cov.— the Butse pulls it by the tail, dina by the horns; in the mean time a highly decorated English officer milk-whech the delisthem: "Vous yoyez bien que your savez pas yous prendre."—(You see gentlemen, that you don't know how to go about t.) Ibid.

ECLIPSE PIGS

A farmer in Austerlitz, (not the place where Napoleon beat the confederate kings but Austerlitz, N. Y.) having raised from but Austerlitz, N. Y.) having raised from one on the horse which weighted at the age of 66 days, an average of 99 lbs each, calls them in the warmth of his state patriotism, Eclipse Pigs, and of course challenges Virginia to beat them We suspect that the good folks of New York, honever desirous to excel in every thing useful, will hardly venture on wo hopeless at alk as a competition with their Southern brethren in the Yaltiable article of bacon—Virginia hams are raised from the Ch. Gaz.