

SCENES, ON THE PENINSULA.

From Don Esteban, one of the Ministers of a Spanish... written by himself.

The entrance of Buonaparte into Valladolid, was marked by the following tragic incidents.

In the course of the evening, the municipal, judicial and ecclesiastical deputations, went to the Emperor's palace to make their obeisance.

Another melancholy story and one shall close the book for some time. It is told by Teresa, a youthful friend of Esteban.

"I was residing in Santa Domingo de la Calzada, with a relation of mine, when a French detachment of cavalry arrived there, and the commanding officer being billeted in our house, I had the misfortune to please him.

He was a man as repulsive in his aspect, as coarse in his manners. I detested his very sight, and treated his advances with the contempt they deserved.

The night previous to his departure, and after we had all retired to rest, we were suddenly awakened by an alarm that the house was on fire.

I leapt from my bed, and rushed out of the room to escape the flames that were already penetrating into it; but no sooner was I out of the house, than I was seized by some of the French Dragoons, placed in a covered wagon, and conducted out of the town.

I had on only my night-clothes, and a cloak that had been thrown over me. About midway from St. Domingo to Logrono, the ferocious officer came into the wagon, and placed himself beside me.

Terrified as I was at this, I was yet able to utter such piercing cries that they attracted the attention of the officers of another party, who were passing at the time, and who began to upbraid my enemy for his unmanly conduct.

The dragoon officer, piqued at these reproaches, challenged one of the others. They fought, and my persecutor was killed. I was then taken under the protection of the victor, and conducted to Logrono, where he procured me these clothes I now have on; and promised to conduct me back to St. Domingo on the following day, whither they had received orders to go.

We were on our way thither; when he was countermanded for Victoria, and as I could not be abandoned on the road, it was agreed I should be left in the first village, we came to, under the curate's care, but on arriving there, the latter treated me as an afrancesado, and would not receive me into his house.

This happened yesterday; and while I was bewailing my unhappy lot, an attack was made by your guerrillas on the house we were in. I saw that the French Officer, who had saved my honour was on the point of falling into their hands.

Gratitude imposed on me the duty of saving him, and having observed a door in the room, by which I thought he might escape, I led him to it, and he succeeded in eluding your party.

Your guerrillas being driven from the village, the French officer returned, and keeping his promise, insisted on the curate's taking care of me and finding means to re-conduct me safe to St. Domingo. That man promised he would do so; but instead of keeping his word he placed me in the hands of the women, who have conducted me hither, and who from the moment, I was given up to them, never ceased to abuse and ill treat me.

"Such was the account of the unhappy Teresa. To me her conduct seemed more deserving of praise than punishment. Dragged from her home under the most afflictive circumstances, she had heroically defended herself against all the violence and fury of a brutal savage, and even in what she was now accused of, she had shown a noble spirit, by saving at the risk of her own life, that of the man who had preserved her honour. These facts, and the deep interest she naturally excited in me, by recalling to my mind all the pleasing circumstances of my early youth, called forth all my energy, and I defended her with an eloquence that till then I did not know I possessed. But it was all in vain. Those blind and bigoted defenders of my country, swayed by the curate's opinion, and by their own prejudices, found the unhappy Teresa guilty, and condemned her to be shot through the back as a traitor!

"How the unhappy girl died I know not; for after her condemnation I studiously absented myself from all their proceedings. But die she did, and even at this moment, the recollection alone shakes every fibre of my frame."

GEN. WILKINSON—TEXAS. We have seen a letter from General Wilkinson, dated at the city of Mexico, just received by a gentleman from this place, in which he states, that he has procured a grant for a large tract of land in the province of Texas, and wishes to settle it with a body of honest and well disposed Americans. The inducements which he holds out to emigrants are very liberal and advantageous.

The general contemplates establishing a Colony, either at the Bay of Trinity, 40 miles from Galveston, or at Crow's ferry, on the Sabine river, 45 miles from Natchitoches, and expects to commence his operations in September next.—Arkansas Gaz.

Mr. Clay has sold off most of his property in Kentucky, and intends to build a dwelling house at Washington.

neck. He was immediately reprieved; but he, without deigning to look at his wife, left the city, to which, however, he was brought back shortly after to lose his head upon the same scaffold, having been taken by some dragoons in an engagement fought near Valladolid, between them and some guerillas."

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Extract of a letter from one of the Proprietors of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, in England.

London, July 11th, 1825. "I this day visited the School for the Blind, and was much pleased with this truly benevolent institution. The buildings and grounds are well laid out for this unfortunate class of beings. The building is of great length, two stories high. The ground floor is divided into work shops, and a large room at one end for dining. The upper story is wholly appropriated to wards for sleeping, consisting of two large rooms for males and females. Each of the blind has a bed to himself. These unfortunate creatures appear very cheerful, laughing aloud and conversing on various subjects while engaged at their various employments—the females spinning, making sash cord, &c. others at various kinds of needle work, making reticules, pin cushions, &c. &c. the males making mats, rugs, shoes, baskets, &c. Many of the blind, after a few years tuition, arrive at such perfection, that they leave the institution and commence business for themselves, and are enabled to make a living. I was really astonished to see them passing from one part of their workshop to another with nearly the same precision as if they could see; and not less so on being showed a specimen of the ingenuity of one of the females in a representation of a house, out-houses, parks, ponds, trees, animals, &c. &c. cut in paper with scissors. It was almost too much to believe that one wholly blind could execute it, from the great accuracy in which every part of the work was done. But Providence tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. I examined several pairs of shoes made by the blind, which appeared to be perfectly well made. Indeed, so well is work of this kind executed, that noblemen who patronize this excellent charity, go to the blind to have their shoes made.

The grounds attached to the school are well laid out, with gravelled walks for the inmates to take exercise at proper times, and they walk over these grounds with a quickness of step and confidence, that astonished as well as delighted me. To prevent confusion they generally walk in platoons six or eight deep. I noticed that when walking by themselves, on approaching each other, both persons would raise themselves on their toes, and give their bodies a turn round, just as a person would act with his eyes shut, on hearing something pass near him.

The day previous I visited Green-wood Hospital. This is a most noble edifice, far superior to any Palace in the kingdom. The great number of pensioners at this Institution, their age, disabilities and dress, were interesting to me. To see so large a number of old men, travelling about the building and grounds, some with the right leg gone, others wanting the left leg, some short of the right arm, left arm, right eye, both eyes, both arms, &c. gave rise to many a reflection. The several thousands of the old pensioners, like so many Admirals, with their cock'd hats, long blue coats, blue waistcoats, blue small clothes, and blue stockings. In a few minutes after arriving, I was described by an old tar on the lookout, who knew me to be a strange sail by my yawing about. On coming up to me and touching the cock of his beaver—"May I ax your honour if you want to see the Hospital? I told him I did, when he solicited a job. Although near seventy, he was a right merry old tar, and soon let me know he was an Irishman by birth, the battles he had been in, &c. After taking a look all round as Jack expressed it, he insisted on my going into his cabin or ward, to take a bite of beef and bread & a drop of beer; not, said the old tar, because that your honour wants it, but just to have it to say that you tasted the beef and bread that old England's King gives to her old sailors; and if any body should ax you, to say you seed wid your own eyes there was no short allowance."

On the 13th ult. Mrs. Margaret Wilson, a widow woman, of Sugar Creek township, while searching for eggs, and in reaching to the nest, under the barn floor, was bit on the little finger of the left hand, by a rattle snake, when she immediately started for her house, and on passing a block where an axe was lying, which she seized, and placing her finger on the block, cut it off, which circumstances prevented the circulation of the poison, and in all probability was the means of saving her life.—Venango Democrat.

The National Journal says:—"We understand that a letter has been received at the War Department, from Gov. Troup, in which the Governor expresses his intention to suspend for the present the surveys which he had ordered of the Greek lands."

COLOMBIAN CAPTURES.—A letter received from El Vencedor, Capt. Brotherton, about the first of July, stated, that the brig was then in with a considerable fleet of Spanish merchant-men, and it appears she was subsequently spoken off Cadix on the 7th of the same month, and reported having captured seventeen vessels, the week previous, the whole of them taken out of the fleet of fifty sail.

DINNER TO GEN. GAINES. The citizens of the town of Monticello, in Jasper county, Georgia, have invited Gen. Gaines to a public dinner. The following is the General's answer:

Indian Springs, Ga. Aug. 10, Gentlemen—I accept, with great pleasure the friendly and polite invitation, with which on the part of your fellow-citizens, you have honoured me to a public dinner to be given in Monticello. The approving terms, in which you are pleased to speak of my public services, afford me the gratifying assurance that my constant purpose to discharge my duty, "honestly and faithfully," has been seen and appreciated by a portion of my countrymen, too enlightened to be deceived, and too just and generous to withhold the valued testimonial of their approbation, at a time when the tongue and pen of calumny are zealously and acrimoniously employed against me. I am now, however, engaged in public duty, demanding my whole attention; and it is a rule with me, which I am sure you will not disapprove, never to indulge in the gratification of my individual wishes, in attending the complimentary calls of my friends, while public duty demands my attention. I shall not fail to notify you when it will be in my power to see you.

Accept, I pray you, gentlemen, & tender to your esteemed fellow-citizens, assurances of my respectful consideration and regard.

Edmund P. Gaines. To the committee of which the Rev. P. W. Gautier is chairman.

BLUE BEARD AND HIS CASTLE. The ruins of the Chateau de la Verriere, on the banks of the Erdre, in the department of the Loire Inferieure, are, according to the tradition of the neighbouring peasantry, those of the castle of the celebrated Blue Beard, the hero of the well known nursery tale. This formidable personage, who is not altogether a mere creation of the fancy, was Giles de Retz, who lived in the reign of Charles VII. and was a vassal of John V. Duke of Bretagne. He was tried at Nantes on suspicion of having destroyed a number of children who had been seen to enter the castle, and were never heard of afterwards. The bodies of several were afterwards found, he having caused them to be put to death to make use of their blood in writing charms and forming incantations to raise infernal spirits; by whose means he believed, according to the horrible superstitions of the times, that buried treasures would be revealed to him. On his trial he confessed the most horrid acts of atrocity, and was sentenced to be burnt alive; but the Duke caused him to be strangled before he was tied to the stake. This execution took place December 25th, 1440, and a detailed account of it is still preserved in a MS. in the archives of Nantes.

A forged check drawn for £1700 was lately paid by the Montreal Bank.

NOTICE. Repeated injuries of the most vexatious sort, oblige me to warn all persons not to hunt on my Farm near Annapolis, known by the name of Strawberry Hill, with dog or gun, without my permission, and not to trespass thereon in any other manner whatever. I have determined to prosecute every offender.

George Mackubin, Annapolis. September 8. 3w.

Sheriff's Sales. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, I shall expose at public sale, on Thursday the 29th day of September instant, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, of and to all that tract, or part of a tract or parcel of land called "Gassaway's Meadows;" said land contains about 140 acres more or less. The improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House, and sundry Out Houses; this land adjoins the estate of the late Edward Collinson on Rhode River. Said property is seized and taken as the property of Caleb Steuart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Isaac Mayo, for the use of Edward Jenkins. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock on the premises. Terms cash.

R. Welch, of Ben. Shiff. A. A. county.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of Benjamin Owens, at suit of Thomas Tongue and Henry Howard, I have levied upon, and taken in execution, all the crops of Indian Corn and Tobacco, now on the farm of the said Benjamin Owens, together with all his right, title and interest of, and to one negro boy named David, and one negro woman named Peg, and I do hereby give notice, that on Wednesday the 28th day of September instant, at the court house in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said property to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock. Terms cash.

R. Welch, of Ben. Shiff. A. A. county. September 8.

Foreign FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Emerald, arrived at Boston, the Editor of the New York E. Post, has received London papers of the 24th July. The following is the only interesting information they contain.

GRECEE. The Paris papers which had reached London on the 21st July, contained the most favourable accounts from Greece. Missolonghi, had also been received, containing a list of names from the 20th May to the 15th June, in which the report of the arrest of the Greek secretary of the consulate at Missolonghi, was announced. He was accused of having allowed himself to be corrupted. Several Greek Generals had been dismissed from their commands of the same ground, and much was expected from the recent establishment of a military commission to direct the affairs of the country. The efforts of Reschid Pacha to reduce Missolonghi, were confidently expected to fail, in consequence of the insubordination and sickness of his troops, and the want of sufficient supplies for carrying on the siege. On the 15th June, the general received official news from the government, that the second division of the patriot force, under Admiral Sachury, had obtained brilliant victory, near Sajo, over the Ottoman fleet. The batteries Missolonghi, and the vessels which were in the harbour, fired several rounds in consequence of the victory.

Accounts from Corfu, of the 31st June, represent the desertions in the case of Reschid Pacha as daily spreading, and the Albanians had entirely lost the respect with which he had inspired them on his arrival. Flushed with his success at Naxos, he had again avowed his intention to people the Morea with an Egyptian colony and to introduce a government similar to that administered in Egypt. There was a report that he had detached from Naxos a body of cavalry to occupy the town of Arcadia, and commence his new government; but on their approach the Greeks resisted, and finding that they were likely to be overpowered they abandoned the place. A number of women and children fell into the hands of the invaders. The patriots were every where determined to perish rather than submit to the barbarians. Since the first rising of the Greeks, we have had occasion to notice several heroic instances, who had taken up arms in defence of the liberties of their country. The wife of Pietro Bey is mentioned as another instance. She is stated to have advanced with 4000 Mainotes to the village of Misca, four or five leagues from Naxos, but finding no troops assembled, and fearing lest she should be betrayed, she retreated in despair not being able to save the only son she had left, and who was among the hostages of Ibrahim Pacha.

FROM FRANCE. The ship Montano, at New-York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 28th July. These papers afford no news of importance.

FRANCE.—The King has abolished the pretence of the Crown Forests, and ordered it to be administered as his household. Rear Admiral Duplessis, died at Paris on the 21st of July, of the bite of a rat dog.

Sixty-six houses in the village of Tille, France, were consumed by fire on the 20th of July, by which 10 families were reduced to poverty.

Mass had been attacked in many parts in France, on account of the protracted drought.

Charles X, of France has established in Paris a Central Institution of high Ecclesiastical Studies, and named for its Governor some of the most eminent Prelates of his kingdom.

SPAIN.—A letter from Madrid says—"General Laserna, late Viceroy of Peru, is banished to Toledo. He has not been permitted to approach his Royal Master."

The London Globe and Traveller, states that "orders had been issued by the French government for the immediate formation of a camp at Bayonne, to consist of 8,000 men, to which a suitable train of artillery was to be attached, so as to form a complete division at present, called the division of reserve. These circumstances, combined with the sudden march from Pamplona of a regiment of the line to reinforce the garrison at Madrid, would seem to indicate that all was not so tranquil in Spain, as the Royal gazettes would have us to believe. It was, indeed, known that at Vittoria, Burgos, Santanda, and Coruna, frequent disturbances took place, which caused the frequent loss of lives.

Thirty-one Colombian armed vessels were on the Spanish coast, between Cadix and Barcelona.

GREECE.—Nothing positive as to the state of affairs in Greece, can be gleaned from these papers. "We might," says the Courier, extract from the French papers, vague and unintelligible articles upon the affairs of Greece; but who would read them? A statement is contained in the Monitor, of the deposition of Koutrich Pacha, the High Admiral of the Porte. The proceeding is said to be founded on "the blameable conduct of the Pacha, since he left the port of Constantinople, and on the great injury he has caused to the Turkish Government, by his foolish and imprudent conduct." It is added, that he has been summoned to Constantinople to give an account of his proceedings, and that his property meanwhile has been provisionally sequestered. If he does not wish his head permanently disposed of, he will not obey the summons, but make a present of his property to those who have already laid hold of it."

MANAGERS.—It is stated in the Journal des Debats, that letters from Trieste, of July 4, say that Colocotroni, who has made himself master of all the military and civil powers of Greece, has caused Prince Mavrocordato, the friend of Lord Byron, to be beheaded.

A letter from Trieste, adds the name of Colletti, late Minister of War, to that of Mavrocordato, as having been beheaded by the order of Colocotroni. It is added that Gouras has declared against Colocotroni.

A letter from Corfu, of June 23, reports that the garrison of Missolonghi had asked to capitulate to Reschid Pacha. A letter from the same place, dated June 23, says, "The catastrophe which seemed to threaten the liberty of Greece, has passed away. It may even be hoped that success will be obtained to repair the disaster which signified the fall of Missolonghi."

Maryland Gazette. ANNAPOLIS. THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1825.

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE. We are authorized to announce GEORGE LAWRENCE of Col. John E. as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next Legislature of this state.

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE. Mr. Green. You are requested to state in your paper that Solomon Gaines, Esq. is a candidate for a seat in the Legislature of Maryland for Anne Arundel county, at the next election. By the wish of many Voters.

No less than fourteen candidates for seats in the next general assembly have been announced in Allegany county. Mr. John V. McMahon, who represented that county in the Legislature for the two last years, declines being a candidate, assigning "the imperative calls and necessities of his professional life, which forms his only support," as his reason for so doing. In the decision of Mr. McMahon, Allegany has lost the services of a faithful and able representative.

Indeed the same may be said of the whole State; but more particularly of the upper counties, whose interests are similar to those of Allegany. Above a contracted local party, and unfettered by party, as a representative of the people, he legislated for the good of the whole. It is not to be presumed, that the retirement of such a man from private life, will continue for any long period. The activity and energy of his mind, and the high order of those talents with which nature has gifted him, forbid it. These will keep the public eye upon him; and though we may not again witness a display of his eloquence in the legislative hall of this state, we shall not be at all surprised to witness in the course of a few short years, that the electors of his congressional district have chosen him to represent them in the congress of the union.

In Frederick county the number of candidates, which we noted a few weeks since to be 16, has increased to 21.

It has been ascertained by a late census, that the number of practising Physicians in the city of New York is 240.

It is in agitation in Georgia, says the Philadelphia Sentinel, to withdraw Governor Troup, and substitute Mr. Crawford as a candidate against General Clark, at the next election. To withdraw Governor Troup would be well enough, indeed it would be wise; but to substitute Mr. Crawford would be the height of imprudence. If Governor General Clark should beat him, it would give the death blow to a political life, that might otherwise be yet useful to his country. Alex. Gazette.

GEN. LAFAYETTE. From the National Journal of Saturday. We understand that Capt. Charles Morris having resigned his seat at the Board of Navy Commissioners, was, on the 1st inst. ordered to take command of the new frigate Randal, which is to convey General Lafayette and family to France. On the arrival of the ship in France, we learn that Capt. Morris will leave her, for the purpose of engaging in certain important duties, and that the orders of the Government, which will detain him for some time in France and England, and that he will then return to the United States. The ship, in the mean time, will proceed to join the Mediterranean Squadron under Com. Rogers, where she will be delivered over to the command of Captain Daniel T. Patterson. Capt. Morris, we are informed, will leave this city tomorrow for the ship, which at present lies near the mouth of the Potomac, whither he will be followed by the General on Wednesday.

HEAT IN EUROPE. The heat of July seems to have been as oppressive in England and France as in this country, and to have been attended, in some instances, with the same fatal effects, as a number of sudden deaths are mentioned in the papers.—The thermometer stood in both, on the 15th in the shade, at 89 degrees; and the number of hours, that had died, is supposed to be greater than at any former period. The effects of continued hot weather were seriously felt. Brooks and woods were become quite dry, and vegetation was suffering from the scorching heat of the sun. The weather in Paris was most intensely hot, and such a season has scarcely ever been remembered there. Nearly a period of twelve weeks elapsed without a single drop of rain, and the papers represent the country as absolutely burnt up. The thermometer of Fahrenheit was daily as high as 90 degrees, even in cool parts of the city, and was in many places between 90 and 100 degrees throughout the day. The waters of the river Seine were extremely low indeed.

[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.] FROM CAITHAGENA. In the brig Leader at New York from Carthagena, came passenger Henry Ogden, Esq. the bearer of despatches to our Government from Colonel White, our charge d'affaires to the republic of Colombia. He left Bogota on the 19th of July, and brings Carthagena Gazettes to the first of August, and verbal intelligence from Lima to June 17. Callao still held out against the patriots of Peru; but owing to the want of provisions it was thought that the royalists would have surrendered by the middle of August. Bolivar was in Upper Peru. Admiral Guise was imprisoned by the patriots of Lima.

The New Orleans papers of the 5th of August, deny the existence of the yellow fever in that city.