

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL  
Kept by a Gentleman residing near South  
River Bridge.

1826.

| April   | Winds                         |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Clear, pleasant,                                 | N. W.                         |
| 2. Rain,  | S. E.                         |
| 3. Cloudy, clear,                                   | S. E.                         |
| 4. Clear, pleasant,                                 | S. E.                         |
| 5. Cloudy, rain,                                    | S. E.                         |
| 6. Rain,  | S. E.                         |
| 7. Cloudy, clear,                                   | W. S. W. - S. E. - N. E.      |
| 8. Clear, white frost,                              | S. E.                         |
| 9. Cloudy, rain,                                    | W. S. W. - S. E.              |
| 10. Rain, clear, rain,                              | S. E.                         |
| 11. Snow squalls, hard frost, heavy blow,           | S. W. - S. E. - N. E. - S. E. |
| 12. Hard frost, bit every thing, ice an inch thick, | S. E.                         |
| 13. Hard frost, cloudy,                             | W. S. W. - S. E.              |
| 14. Rain, S. E. moderate                            | W.                            |
| 15. Cloudy, foggy,                                  | S. E.                         |
| 16. Flying clouds, heavy blow,                      | S. W.                         |
| 17. Clear, moderate,                                | S. E.                         |
| 18. Clear, heavy blow S. E. - W. - S. W.            | S. E.                         |
| 19. Clear,  | S. E.                         |
| 20. Clear, cool,                                    | S. W.                         |
| 21. Clear, smart frost,                             | S. W.                         |
| 22. Clear, frost, high wind,                        | S. W.                         |
| 23. Clear, and cold, morning,                       | S. W.                         |
| 24. Clear, moderate,                                | S. E.                         |
| 25. Clear,  | S. E.                         |
| 26. Rain,   | S. E.                         |
| 27. Rain,   | S. E.                         |
| 28. Cloudy,   | S. E.                         |
| 29. Rain,   | S. E.                         |
| 30. Clear, moderate.                                | W. S. E.                      |

MAY.

| May  | Winds         |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Clear, warm,  | N. W.         |
| 2. Clear, moderate, heavy blow,                                  | S. E.         |
| 3. Cloudy, rain; clear; thunder, S. W. - W. - S. E.              | S. E.         |
| 4. Warm, morning,  | S. E.         |
| 5. Cloudy, little rain,  | W. S. W.      |
| 6. Clear, cool,  | S. W.         |
| 7. Clear, fresh breeze, like for rain,                           | S. E.         |
| 8. Rain,   | S. E.         |
| 9. Drizzle, cool,  | S. E.         |
| 10. Clear, warm,   | S. E.         |
| 11. Flying clouds,   | S. W.         |
| 12. Clear,   | S. W.         |
| 13. Clear,   | W. S. W.      |
| 14. Flying clouds,   | S. W.         |
| 15. Clear, warm,   | W. S. W.      |
| 16. Very warm, clear,  | S. W.         |
| 17. Clear, hot & dry,  | W. S. W.      |
| 18. Clear, very warm, S. E. - S. - S. E.                         | S. E.         |
| 19. Hazy, cool air,  | S. E.         |
| 20. Clear, evg cloudy,   | S. E. - S. W. |
| 21. Smokey, dry and constant buzzing of Locusts, thunder & rain, | S. E. - S. W. |
| 22. Flying clouds, powerful rain in Annapolis, none here,        | S. E. - S. W. |
| 23. Flying clouds, few drops rain,                               | S. E. - S. W. |
| 24. Very warm, thunder,  | S. E.         |
| 25. Cloudy,  | S. E.         |
| 26. Smokey, warm,  | S. E.         |
| 27. Smokey, warm,  | S. E.         |
| 28. Cloudy, cool, drizzly,                                       | S. E. - S. W. |
| 29. Clear, cool, heavy blow,                                     | S. E. - S. W. |
| 30. Clear, cool,   | S. E. - S. W. |
| 31. Cool morning.  | S. E. - S. W. |

GEN. ADAIR.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The essay to prove that Gen. Adair, and not General Jackson, deserves the honour of the victory of New Orleans, has not yet appeared. A Nashville paper, remarking upon this extraordinary attempt, says: "We have lately conversed with a gentleman from Kentucky, who stated that Gen. Adair wondered much at this new and high compliment, particularly as it comes from men, whose regard for him, and friendly anxieties on account of his reputation, are of very recent origin."

The Editor of the Richmond Whig, has not yet favoured the public with any proofs that General Adair, and not General Jackson, is entitled to the glory of the defence of New-Orleans. He has assumed a fearful responsibility. We have no doubt that General Adair will himself do justice to his old companion in arms and danger. We entertain this opinion because we have unlimited confidence in his candour and sense of truth and justice.

A gentleman who had a conversation with General Adair on the subject of the battle at New-Orleans, has favoured us with the following particulars. The General informed him that he arrived at New-Orleans, or General Jackson's camp, with the Kentucky militia, who were unarmed, four days before the battle of the 8th of January; that Jackson's plan of defence had been previously formed and displayed; that so many of the Kentuckians as could be armed, were introduced among the regular and Tennessee troops, already stationed, to strengthen the line where it was most likely the British troops would make their grand attack; that he was the commander of those troops, nor otherwise acted in the battle, except to excite the Kentuckians to load and discharge their pieces as fast as they could, and as well as they could; that the defence of Orleans, the victory and every thing else, belonged to JACKSON; and that he did not believe any other man in the United States would have been so successful.

U. S. Telegraph.

On the 10th inst. the elections took place in the state of Pennsylvania. In the city of Philadelphia Mr. Kittera was chosen to fill the vacancy in the 19th congress occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hemphill.

To represent the city in the 20th congress Mr. Sergeant, supported by the friends of the administration, received 1597 votes; Mr. Horn the Jackson candidate 1597. & Mr. Kittera the third candidate 1391 votes. There being a tie between Sergeant and Horn, a new election will be necessary.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jackson Democratic Convention of New-Jersey have published an able Address to the citizens of that state, in which they set forth the grounds of their opposition to Mr. Adams. The following extracts from this address will furnish the reader with some of the most prominent objections entertained by the conventionists to his re-election:

"The charge, fellow-citizens, which is made against the friends of Andrew Jackson, by the 'VICAR or BRAY' politicians who have rallied round the standard of the present administration, that they are desirous of throwing any obstacles in the way of an honest and upright discharge of duty, is as malicious as it is unfounded. What measures of the administration have they opposed? They opposed the mission to Panama, in the shape recommended by the President, with all the expensive trappings of an embassy, as useless and wasteful of the public money, as it was premature, and designed rather to create offices than to subserve the interests of the country; and advocated the employment of a special agent, as a more cheap and less hazardous mode of attaining the object professed to be had in view. They opposed, too, the unconstitutional assumption by Mr. Adams, of the power to create new embassies and appoint ambassadors to fill them during the recess of Congress—and in doing this they merely obeyed the voice of that constitution they had sworn to support, and of which they were the guardians. And these are the acts of opposition alleged against the friends of Andrew Jackson, and which have been stigmatized as factious and unprincipled."

But while we indignantly repel these charges, we claim to ourselves, and shall at all times fearlessly exercise the right of freely examining and judging of every measure of any administration, and opposing it if we think it unwise, impolitic or injurious. We shall cheerfully yield to them such a support as good citizens owe to the constituted authorities. We shall obey the laws and unite in all measures for the interest and glory of our country. While, at the same time, we hold it one of the highest duties of good citizens, to avail ourselves of the first opportunity afforded by the laws of our country to remove any men who have obtained power by setting at naught the rights of the people.

To do this, it is necessary to speak with the boldness of freemen, and act with the unanimity, promptitude and energy of brothers in the bonds of political principle, whose views and feelings and interests are alike common and sacred.

We declare our opposition to the re-election of Mr. Adams, and we submit to your deliberate examination our reasons for this decision.

We conceive his appointment violated the great republican principle, that the majority must govern. His competitor, Andrew Jackson, received a plurality of electoral votes; and when the claims of Mr. Clay were removed, and before the question was decided by the House of Representatives, the voice of the People proclaimed him their choice. And if the Representatives of Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, and Maryland, had responded the declared will of their constituents, he would have received the votes of a majority of the states. The election of Mr. Adams was, therefore, not only a triumph over the will of the majority—but also over the principle that the representative must obey the voice of his constituents when properly declared.

We oppose the re-election of Mr. Adams, because he conferred upon Mr. Clay the office of Secretary of State under circumstances which rendered manifest a prior bargain between them.

We oppose the re-election of Mr. Adams, because he has attempted to assume to himself unconstitutional power—the power of creating an embassy in the recess of the Senate, and commissioning ambassadors to fill it, without the advice or consent of that body. A power dangerous to the liberties, the peace and security of the country.

We oppose his re-election because he has by his friends, endeavoured to retain the election of President in the House of Representatives, in defiance of the implied assurances frequently given, and of his declaration in his message on the subject.

We oppose his re-election because he has denied officially that the will of the constituent ought to be obligatory on the representative—a doctrine put in practice, indeed, by his friends in his election, and avowed by his party in New-Jersey in the public address which emanated from a numerous meeting of their body, held at the State-house in this city, and composed of many of their leading and influential men. But a doctrine, nevertheless, entirely subversive of republican principles; and fallacious in theory, as it has already proved in practice.

We oppose his re-election, because he has manifested a disposition to prodigality in the expenditure of the public money. He has increased our diplomatic expenses until they amount to more than ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS per diem. He has appointed old and inefficient men to public missions, who

had retired from active life in consequence of infirmity, and who were soon obliged to resign, thereby multiplying offices, and wasting thousands of dollars. He has lavished large sums on favourites, for which no adequate compensation in services was ever expected. And he has expended enormous sums in furnishing his own house with all the trappings of royalty, and all the conveniences for Dissipation and GAMBLING! Setting an immoral example before the People, disgraceful to our national character, and utterly at war with the plain unostentatious virtue which is at once the pride and the safety of the Republic.

Believing, then, that great and important considerations, both as it regards principles and practice, are involved in the coming election for President, we cannot hesitate to prefer the success of ANDREW JACKSON. Respect for the office of President induces us to forbear recurring to our personal objections to John Quincy Adams as a man—as a politician he has belonged to all parties and been faithful to none.

It is not necessary for us now to attempt to point out to you the qualifications of ANDREW JACKSON for that high and important office. His great public services, civil and military, to his country. His pre-eminence abilities. His political consistency. His unwavering devotion to republicanism, and his unquestioned integrity, which in the language of the illustrious and lamented Jefferson, "HAVE FILLED THE MEASURE OF HIS COUNTRY'S GLORY, all concur to induce us to declare ANDREW JACKSON as the republican candidate of New-Jersey for the next presidency."

LETTER FROM GEN. JACKSON. To the Editors of the Kentucky Argus. Gentlemen.—The following letter was written in reply to a letter from a gentleman of this State, requesting General Jackson to visit Kentucky, for the purpose of counteracting the intrigue and management of certain prominent individuals against him. You will please to insert it in the Argus, and oblige yours, &c.

Hermitage, July 31, 1826.

My Dear Sir—Your favour of the 21st instant is received, re-assuring me of the wish of many of my friends in Kentucky that I should visit the Harrodsburgh Springs. I had spoken early in the spring of this visit, because those waters had been recommended as necessary to the restoration of Mrs. J's health, and there was additional gratification derived from the hope that I would see many of my old friends in Kentucky, whose company at all times would be pleasing to me. But inasmuch as Mrs. J. is lately so far improved as not to render this trip necessary, it seems to me very questionable whether, without this necessity, I ought to yield to the other considerations, at this juncture. I know that so far as Kentucky is concerned, the unjust imputations which it is my wish to avoid, would never be raised; or rather, that a great proportion of her citizens would attribute to their poor origin, the objects of my visit; yet, when I reflect upon the management and intrigue which are operating abroad, the magnitude of the principles which they are endeavoring to supplant, and the many means which they can draw to their assistance from the patronage of the government, I feel it is not less due to myself and to principle, than to the American people, particularly so far as they have sanctioned my political creed, to steel clear of every conflict out of which the idea might arise that I was manoeuvring for my own aggrandizement. If it be true, that the administration have gone into power, contrary to the voice of the nation, and are now expecting, by means of this power, thus acquired, to mould the public will into an acquiescence with their authority, then is the issue fairly made out—shall the government or the people rule? and it becomes the man whom the people shall indicate as their rightful representative in this solemn issue, so to have acquitted himself, that while he displaces these enemies of liberty; there will be nothing in his own example to operate against the strength and durability of the government.

With this candid expression of my feelings on this subject, I hope you will recognize nothing inconsistent with the claims which my friends in Kentucky have upon me. Were I unconnected with the present contest, you may rest assured that wherever my presence or my labour would be useful in arresting the efforts of intrigue and management, I should not hesitate to repair to the post which my friends might indicate as the most exposed. It is a source of much regret to disappoint your wishes, and others our mutual friends in Kentucky, but as things are, unless Mrs. J's health should render it necessary, I think you will coincide with me, that a visit to Kentucky would be improper at this period. I shall be happy to hear from you on the receipt of this. Hastily, your friend, ANDREW JACKSON.

[We are glad that the General declined visiting Kentucky; it is another evidence of his highly honourable determination not to seek the elevated station for which his countrymen have nominated him.]

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

It appears from statements in some of the Philadelphia papers, received by yesterday's mail, that after the tickets for the 20th Congress were counted, and the boxes sealed, several tickets were found in the other boxes, and that they were not added to the returns.

The American Sentinel says, five of these were stated to be for Mr. Horn, and one for Mr. Sergeant. The Philadelphia Gazette sets the number of these votes down at eight, and adds, five of them were for Mr. Horn. It is supposed by some of the Philadelphia Editors, that the circumstance of the finding of these votes, will render a re-election unnecessary, and that it will present a case for the determination of the House of Representatives of the United States.

DETROIT, (Michigan Territory,) Oct. 4. SINGULAR GOOD FORTUNE.

We are informed by a gentleman of our acquaintance, that a few days since a man in this vicinity by the name of Tiebout, induced and instructed by some directions of his father, discovered since his decease, commenced a search for treasure immediately in the rear of this city, and notwithstanding the unpromising prospect of such expeditions, his labour was rewarded by the discovery of between four and five thousand dollars. It is supposed this sum had been deposited there by the father, during the late war; but no certain information can be obtained, as the fortunate individual maintains a cautious silence respecting his sudden prosperity.

DESHA SET FREE!—We learn by a letter published in the Frankfort Argus, of the 23d ult. dated Cynthia, Sept 23d, that Isaac B. Desha, charged with the murder of Francis Baker, has been admitted to bail, himself in the sum of \$1000, with two securities with the like sum each.

Little Rock, (Ark.) Sept. 6. THE QUAPA INDIANS.—This tribe of Indians, (whose removal from the Arkansas to Red River took place last spring, pursuant to the treaty concluded with them in November 1824,) we are sorry to learn, have recently been reduced almost to the last extremity of wretchedness and want, bordering on a state of actual starvation, in consequence of the inundation and total destruction of their crops of corn, occasioned by the overflowing of Red River, during the latter part of last spring, and the early part of the summer. A deputation from the tribe was a short time since despatched to this place, for the purpose of laying their distressed situation before the Governor, and soliciting him to afford them some relief. This relief, we feel much satisfaction in stating, was promptly afforded. The Governor immediately gave an order for the purchase & delivery to them of 500 bushels of corn; and, to prevent the impositions which are too often practised on these untutored sons of the forest, he very prudently took the precaution to direct that the corn should be delivered to the Chiefs, at the residence of the tribe, in the presence of two magistrates, who are to certify the fact of its delivery.

This timely relief has no doubt saved many of that unfortunate tribe from the horrors of actual starvation.

New-Orleans, Sept. 15.

THE CROP.—The planters of our section have generally succeeded in making abundant crops of corn this season. The sugar cane was never more promising, and without a storm, or a premature and heavy frost, will do well. The weather for the last ten days has been wet and cloudy. Some of the planters complain greatly of the rot in their cotton, since the moist weather began. We fear it has done great damage to that staple, which two weeks ago, promised to yield very abundantly.

EXTRACT

Of a letter from an American, in one of the interior towns of Mexico.

I have now seen this country from Vera Cruz to Mexico, from thence to Tampico, and from Tampico to this place. I have conversed with several who have traversed it in almost every direction, and I am lost in astonishment at the exaggerated picture of fertility, which almost every traveller who has written, has thought proper to draw of it. In the first place, the mountains occupy fully one third of the country, and are wholly incapable of cultivation.

The valleys, it is true, are rich; but the immense plains are far from being universally so, even many of the valleys would not produce without manure. But the great curio and terrific scourge of this country is drought—unremitted drought during 9 months of the year, throughout four-fifths of the Republic; hence there are few streams and little wood.

The U. S. ship Lexington, Captain Shubrick, sailed from the port of N. York, on Thursday morning, for Trinidad. This vessel is despatched by the government, to bring back to this country the remains of the gallant Perry, that were interred at Port Spain.

HORRID MURDER.

Mr. Sweet, of Fayette, in the county of Seneca, was murdered in a most shocking manner, by his wife on the 1st inst. (The circumstances as near as we can learn are as follows: Mr. Sweet who was almost daily in the habit of getting intoxicated, had returned about noon much inebriated and laid down on a bed. While in this situation Mr. Sweet took an axe and inflicted several blows on his head laying it entirely open, but was discovered before he could effect her purpose, and is now confined in goal in Waterloo to await her trial.

SCRAPS.

We learn that Mr. Bullitt refused to accept the Associate Judgeship of the 2d Judicial District—his refusal will be regretted by many; he is undoubtedly a man of fine talents, and well calculated to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Judge Wright.

Ninety-nine post-offices were established in the United States from the first of July to the first of October 1826.

The elegant map of South-Carolina lately published, cost the state about 90,000 dollars, and the map of Virginia, also lately published, cost Virginia 65,000 dollars.

The Mayor of New-York, has offered a reward of 100 dollars for the apprehension of the cartman who drove over and killed Mr. Kenley on the 30th ult. The practice of driving carriages of burthen in an immoderate gate, is a serious evil in all densely populated cities, and those who, in defiance of propriety and the safety of their fellow-citizens, persist in it, should be made to feel the severest retributions of the law.

DRUNKENNESS.—The Newport Spectator, in referring to Mr. Lusk's curing drunkards, says, "We know a man in this county who is periodically cured by his wife, as often as about once in six weeks. When the fit comes, she puts an emetic into his glass, which effects a cure for the time; in order to remove temptation out of his way, she drinks up the rum herself."

At Providence, Obadiah Gordon, convicted of receiving money, knowing it to be stolen, has been sentenced to receive 39 stripes, to be imprisoned 15 months, and to restore the value of the money stolen.

Mr. David Tichenor, of Newark, N. J. has gathered this season from one king apple tree in his orchard, seventy bushels of apples; 40 bushels of which were good winter apples.

Dennis Clemensture, an aged man, residing in Hudson Street, Albany, hanged himself on Wednesday morning, in an out house. About a fortnight since his son John drowned himself off the city pier. N. Y. C. Adv.

At a superior court of law held for the county of Buckingham, Virginia, on the 22d of Sept. 1826. Turner H. Patterson vs. John M. Walker for slander, a respectable jury, in their discretion, rendered a verdict for ten thousand dollars damages.

At the annual commencement of Dickinson College, held at Carlisle, Pa. on the 27th ult. the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. John Buchanan, Chief Justice of this State.

ANSE-ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT. The October term of this Court commenced on Monday last. There are but few criminal cases to be acted on at this term. On Tuesday Mr. Adams's molatto female slave, against whom a bill was found at the last April session, was arraigned and tried for keeping the dwelling-house of Dr. Richardson, of Elk-Ridge. This trial occupied the whole of the afternoon of that day, and, as the crime with which the prisoner stood charged, was of so heinous a character as to jeopardize her life, it excited considerable interest. The examination of witnesses and the arguments of the counsel, were concluded about half past 7 o'clock at night, when the jury retired, and after a few minutes consultation in their room, returned with the verdict—'Not Guilty.'

On Wednesday, the two white men committed to goal last spring on the charge of having stolen sheep from the farm of Captain George Barber, were tried and convicted.

We have learned, since our last, that the Primary School system was projected by the people of Dorchester, Caroline, Worcester and Washington counties, at the late election.

The new frigate built ship Baltimore, Captain Buchanan, arrived off this port on Tuesday morning, and will sail hence for South-America in eight or ten days.

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT. On Thursday last, as the steam ferry boat Wm. Annersley, was crossing the rapids between Montreal and the opposite shore, she was whirled round by the rapidity of the current, and thrown so far upon one side, that three passengers and a wagon were precipitated into the river. One of the men clung by the wheel and was saved; one female was picked up by the small boat, but the third, Mr. Stephen Westover, a respectable land-surveyor, of Sutton, was drowned.

We learn by the Quebec papers that some chests of treasure, which were lost in a French frigate, 67 years ago, in the river St. Lawrence, about nine miles from Quebec, have been found. It is rumored that the value of this property is estimated at one million of dollars.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:  
THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1826.

The Reader will correct an error in Mr. Weems's Address, published last week to wit: For "To the Voters of the Third Congressional District" read "To the Voters of the Second Congressional District. As the Address was originally published in this paper, it is due to Mr. W. to state that the error was committed by the Editor.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.

Thursday, October 12.—The argument in *Jarrett vs. The State use of Stamp*, was continued by *Taney* for the Appellee, and concluded by *R. Johnson* for the Appellant, in reply.

Friday, October 13.—The case of *Chamberlain vs. The State use of Keller*, (No. 76,) was submitted to the court, on the written argument of *Ross* and *Taney* for the Appellant, and *Pigman* for the Appellee. *Wymon vs. Gray* (No. 85,) was argued by *Meredith* for the Appellant, and by *Raymond* for the Appellee and *Giles vs. Penniman* (No. 84,) was argued by *Meredith* for the Appellant, and by *R. Johnson* for the Appellee.

Saturday, October 14.—The case of *Jolly's adm'rs. vs. The Baltimore Equitable Society for insuring houses from loss by fire*, (No. 85,) was argued by *Williams* (District Attorney of U. S.) for the Appellants, and by *Taney* for the Appellees.

Monday, October 16.—Judge *Strom* appeared in court. The case of *Egert, et al. Lessee vs. Moore*, (No. 83,) was argued by *Magnuder* for the Appellant, and by *Rogers* and *Taney* for the Appellee; and *Emerson vs. Astor's adm'r.* (No. 93,) was opened by *R. Johnson* for the Appellant.

Tuesday, October 17.—The argument in *Emerson vs. Barton's adm'r.* was continued, by *R. Johnson* for the Appellant, and by *Magnuder* and *Taney* for the Appellee.

The Hon. John M. Pherson Berrien, of Georgia, was admitted an attorney of the Court of Appeals.

Wednesday, October 18.—The argument in *Emerson vs. Barton's adm'r.* was continued by *Taney* for the Appellee, and concluded by *R. Johnson* for the Appellant, in reply. The case of *S. & T. Ringgold vs. Mary Ringgold*, et al. (No. 94,) was opened by *Magnuder* for the Appellants.

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N. Y. Com. Adv.