

ACCOUNT OF AN EXTRAORDINARY IMPOSTURE.

respecting Mr. Adams being continued in the State Department as wholly unauthorized by Gen. Jackson or his friends, so far as I know. That as to myself, I was so well apprized of the General's determination to remain silent upon all subjects calculated to give direction to the progress of the election, till it was over, that I could not with propriety lay the subject before him, but said that if he (Mr. B.) thought it indispensable, to go himself and talk with Jackson; the same delicacy which would prevent me, would not apply to him. I don't know whether Mr. Buchanan had concluded to go, or not, when our conversation was broken off by our being joined by Mr. Clay, who had overtaken us. We walked together but a short distance, till I took leave and crossed the Avenue, in the direction toward my boarding house. (Mr. Fletcher's) having went beyond the cross street leading most directly there from the Capitol.

My opinion of the character of the answer which Gen. Jackson would give to such a communication if made to him, was formed from an acquaintance with the man, and his conduct during the canvass. And I felt willing, or rather yielded, that Mr. Buchanan, who was then, and has ever since been, his friend and efficient supporter, should satisfy himself of the General's course, by a conversation with him; and I had but little curiosity to know what the result of it was; nor has one word passed between Mr. Buchanan and myself about it from that day to this, that I now remember. I was however told a few days after in very general terms, by Thomas Claiborne, esq. formerly a member of Congress from this State, and then at Washington, that Mr. Buchanan had informed the General of some intriguing that was going on, and that, so far as he could, he had put an end to it. From which I took it for granted that the conversation had taken place, and resulted as I anticipated. This is the only definite overture coming within my knowledge, connected with the Presidential election, while it was pending before the House of Representatives, and these are the material facts in regard to the manner of its communication, to which I was privy.

These conversations, which I have now given, both with Mr. Markley and Mr. Buchanan—and the remarks which follow the latter, is a literal extract from a correct copy of a letter written by me to a friend, on the 10th of August last, in answer to one received from him on this subject. Since then, I have read Buchanan's letter of the 8th of the same month, in which I find that he is able satisfactorily to himself, to fix the date of his conversation with Gen. Jackson, on the 30th of December 1824, from certain data I have none that enables me to state the precise time. Except for the dates referred to by Mr. B., which I presume are correct, I should have thought it might have been a week or two later—but could not from memory, have fixed upon the exact time with certainty. I will only add, that when Mr. Clay asked for an investigation of his conduct, upon the matters contained in Mr. Kremer's letter, at an early period of the debate, I made some general remarks in favour of it, and voted for the proposition, both generally and with special instructions throughout. I wished the affair then to have been taken up and traced to its origin, by a scrutiny more likely to be effectual, in disclosing the extent and character of the transaction, and the guilt or innocence of the persons implicated, than that which the present investigation affords. After all, it must be admitted that public opinion is the great arbiter here, and that is, or will be formed upon the evidence of facts and circumstances before it. I have no reason to distrust its not the inclination much less the ability to direct it.

I have said, that in the conversation with Mr. Markley, I spoke of my own high regard for Mr. Clay, and I now say that I did so with entire sincerity. True, I was the personal and political friend of General Jackson, and had throughout the canvass, not inefficiently, at least heartily, supported his election; yet it was known to many of my acquaintances, both in Tennessee and at Washington, that (at least down to the period of that conversation,) next to Gen. Jackson I should have preferred Mr. Clay for the presidency. The modifying change which my opinion of that gentleman soon after underwent, may be of no other avail, than to teach me how much I had misunderstood him.

J. C. ISACKS.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD 'LADY.'

Formerly, when the affluent lived all the year round at their mansion in the country, the manor distributed to her poor neighbours with her own hand, once a week or oftener, a certain quantity of bread, and she was called by them the LEAZ DAY, that is in the Saxon words were, in time, corrupted, and the meaning is as little known as the practice which gave rise to it; yet it is from that hospitable custom, that to this day, the ladies of this kingdom alone serve the meat at their own table.

ACCOUNT OF AN EXTRAORDINARY IMPOSTURE.

A person who kept a lodging-house near the spring at Aix la Chapelle, having lost his wife, committed the management of his family to his daughter, a sprightly, well made, handsome girl, about twenty.

There was at that time in the house two ladies and their waiting woman, two Dutch officers, and a Dominican Friar.

It happened, as the young lady of the house was asleep one night in her bed, she was awakened by something that attempted to draw the clothes off the bed; she was at first frightened; but thinking, upon reflection, that it might be the house dog, she called him by his name. The clothes however were still pulling from her; and she still imagining it was caused by the dog took up a brush that lay in her reach, and attempted to strike him. At that moment, she saw a flash of sudden light that filled the whole room; upon which she shrieked out: all was dark and silent, and the clothes were no longer drawn from her.

In the morning when she related this story, every one treated it as a dream; and the girl herself, at last, took it for granted that it was no more than an illusion.

The night following she was again awakened by something that jiggled her, and she thought she felt a hand in bed; upon endeavouring to repress it, another flash of light threw her into a fit of terror, she shut her eyes, and crossed herself, when she ventured to open her eyes again the light was vanished, but in a short time she felt what she supposed to be a hand, again in the bed, she again endeavoured to repress it, and looking towards the foot of the bed, she saw a large and luminous cross, on which was written distinctly, as with light, the words "be silent." She was now so terrified, that she had no power to break the injunction, but shrunk down into the bed, and covered herself all over with the clothes.

In this situation she continued a considerable time; and being unmolested, she ventured once more to peep out, when to her unspeakable astonishment, she saw a phantom standing by the side of her bed, almost as high as the ceiling, a kind of glory encircled its head, and the whole was in the form of a crucifix, except that it seemed to have several hands, one of which again approached the bed.

Supposing this phenomenon to be some celestial vision, she exerted all her fortitude and leaping out of bed threw herself upon her knees before it; but she instantly found herself assaulted in a manner that convinced her she was mistaken. She had not strength to disengage herself from something that embraced her, and therefore screamed out as loud as she could, to alarm the house and bring somebody to her assistance.

LETTERS FROM THE EAST.

From the Salem Gazette. From the letters of a friend engaged in commercial pursuits in the eastern hemisphere, we propose hereafter to make a few selections. The following is an extract of a letter from Batavia:

You perceive by the date that I am in the very raw of destruction—the grave of many of our friends, whose name is scarcely mentioned at home without an accompanying sigh. Our (at least my own) notions of it, associated with such melancholy ideas, have been very unjust. I am of opinion it owes its sickly fame more to the impudence of foreigners, than to the malignity of its climate. One should move here of necessity, as the Dutch do constitutionally, slow—keeping one's self cool, eat but little, and abstain from all improper indulgences. Our Yankees are too often the reverse of all this; full of blood and spirit they chafe at the Dutch and native stupidity in business, and indulge their appetites without restraint.

For my own part I like the climate much, and never enjoyed better health. Its extreme softness is its great fault as it enervates the system and ultimately ruins it, but a day's ride towards the hills brings one into a fine bracing temperature, where a short stay gives the body a sufficient tone for resuming business again. The city, within the limits of the former walls which is now called the port, and where all the business is done, is yet unhealthy by reason of the construction of the buildings, the nitrous quality of the soil, and the vicinity of bogs and marshes—but the whites all reside now without the walls, in fine airy situations. Those who have business ride in at 10 o'clock, and at 4, when all business is suspended, ride home, using not the least bodily exercise, and indeed there is no occasion for it, as human and horse flesh are so cheap that one need never walk a step, or stoop to tie a shoe, and I might add to kiss a lady's hand, for even gallantry is dispensed with where exertion is required. He then proceeded to describe that about six weeks ago a young man, possessing the address and manners of a gentleman, obtained an introduction to his family by falsely assuming the name of the gentleman then standing by his (applicant's) side; and describing, moreover, that he was his son. Applicant having a knowledge of the respectability of the family with which their new visitor claimed so near a relationship, admitted him to his house, where he was treated with every mark of attention, and admitted on terms of familiarity with all the members of the family.—Applicant having some daughters, the individual to whom he alluded began to pay one of them particular attention; and after some short acquaintance, declared himself a suitor for her hand. Applicant, as well as all the rest of his family, confidently believing him to be the person he represented himself, did not object to his becoming allied to them in marriage, and accordingly sanctioned his visits, which were so frequent, that he might almost be said to be one of the inmates. Things went on this way for sometime, when at length their intended son-in-law proposed a day on which the ceremony of marriage was to be performed. In the interim, however, applicant most fortunately met with the gentleman whose son he (applicant) conceived his daughter was about to be wedded to. He addressed him in the street, and a conversation ensued between them, which led to the discovery of as base an attempt to impose on a young lady and her family, as can possibly be conceived.

The gentleman, therefore, wished to be informed whether they could obtain a warrant or summons, against the impostor. The gentleman whose name he had assumed, said, that if his sons gave him a good sound thrashing. The magistrate said he could not under such circumstances, order the offender to be apprehended; but he considered he would meet with a just punishment if a horsewhip was well applied over his shoulders.

The applicants, on leaving the office, said that the man was of low origin, and in embarrassed circumstances. The heat is, however, much modified by the sea breezes which during the S. E. monsoon blow regularly, and perhaps not a little, by a range of mountains from 5 to 16000 feet high, running its whole length, on many of which snows remain the year round. Batavia, lying at the western part of the Island, is the capital, where resides the Governor General of all the Dutch East India possessions, which are now Java and its dependencies, Banca, Moluccas or Spice Islands, Celebes, a part of Timor, and some settlements on the Island of Borneo and Sumatra.—These are all the private property or domain of the King, who has the appointment of all the officers and receives all the excess of revenue, which by the way is on the debit side of his Ledger now. The Government is invested in a Governor General and four Counsellors, who being responsible only to the King, exercise their power most despotically, which the dastardly spirit of the people prevents them from complaining of.

FELICITOUS OCCURRENCE.

On the 8th inst. a family consisting of eleven brothers and sisters, bred & born in this county, and the youngest of whom is 45 years of age, and who had been separated and resided in different states and territories, after a lapse of forty years or more, again all met at the residence of one of the brothers in Hillsborough township, and there all united in perfect harmony and in the strongest bonds of affection and love. What a wonder of mercy that so many of one family should be preserved through the many difficulties and trials of this changing and dying world, and then again be permitted to meet and give each other the hand of friendship, and all sit down at one table to partake of the common comforts of life. The scene was truly a solemn and interesting one, as they were soon obliged to separate & attend to their various occupations in life, & in all probability will never meet again. Somerset co. (N. J.) Messenger.

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AMERICAN EMERGENCY.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Jeddiah B. Smith, with a party of Hunters, from St. Louis, Missouri. These hunters have been thirteen months in the mountains of the West, and have had death staring them in the face, sometimes, owing to the want of venison; at others, to the want of water, which they have been obliged to contend with. Out of 50 hunters they started with, they brought in with them; the others perished on the road for want of food and water. Does it not seem incredible that a party of fourteen men, depending entirely upon their rifles and their subsistence, will explore this continent, and will call themselves hunters when they can obtain the tail of a deer to dine upon? Capt. Smith is on board the Courier, and is with me to St. Pedro to meet him from thence he intends to go northward in quest of Beaver, and turn afterwards to his deposit in Rocky Mountains."

[St. Diego and St. Pedro in California, W. Coast of America near 3000 miles from Boston.]

THE GAMESTER'S FALL.

Paris, August 16.—We read the name of another victim to a fatal passion of gaming. Captain had distinguished himself during wars of Napoleon, and was respected by all who knew him. He left the army a short time after the arrival of the Bourbons, and was small estate he possessed in the west of France, where he remained some years, enjoying peace and quietude. Business called him a few months to the capital and he was prevailed on by one of his friends, who held the situation of Director in one of the principal insurance offices in Paris, to become a Receiver to the Company. Large sums of money were coming passing through his hands; but, faithful to his trust, his accounts were with the greatest exactness. It is not later than last week that he was lured to visit one of the halls in Palais Royal, and it is stated that he was the first time in his life, could not resist the temptation, staked a sum of money, which he repaid to the same place on succeeding days, and all his money entered into the hands of the banker. A letter which he wrote to a friend, ten days ago, he solicits him to lend him a sum of money, which he was to replace a sum which belonged to an Insurance Company, that ruin was sue, and that he will not survive below them in a moral scale—they are lazy, coarse, shrewd rogues. You may think I am drawing a caricature, but with few exceptions I am justified in what I tell you, not so much from my own observation, as from what I have learnt of those who have resided some time in Batavia. You must know that most of those who come out here from Holland are men of desperate fortunes, particularly the government servants, who have been in the wars on the continent, have perhaps done the king some service, or become troublesome to their friends and the community, and been wadded to Batavia with prayers that the friendly climate would speedily forward them to "heaven or hell"—these prayers have been duly answered, but fresh shipments of this scum fill up the vacancies as fast as made.

The Island of Java has been successively in the hands of the Dutch, French and English. The latter took it from the French in 1812, (to whom it reverted on the conquest of Holland.) professedly in keeping for the Dutch, and gave it up to them in 1815. It has a very fruitful soil, producing in rich abundance every thing committed to its bosom and of fine qualities. Its situation between the lat. 5° and 8° south, exposes it to the burning heat of an almost vertical sun for 9 months of the year, and during the N. W. monsoon which blows from Dec. to April, to torrents of rain, accompanied with tremendous thunder and lightning—in April the S. E. monsoon sets in, bringing fine weather, which continues unvaried until the N. W. winds return. The heat is, however, much modified by the sea breezes which during the S. E. monsoon blow regularly, and perhaps not a little, by a range of mountains from 5 to 16000 feet high, running its whole length, on many of which snows remain the year round. Batavia, lying at the western part of the Island, is the capital, where resides the Governor General of all the Dutch East India possessions, which are now Java and its dependencies, Banca, Moluccas or Spice Islands, Celebes, a part of Timor, and some settlements on the Island of Borneo and Sumatra.—These are all the private property or domain of the King, who has the appointment of all the officers and receives all the excess of revenue, which by the way is on the debit side of his Ledger now. The Government is invested in a Governor General and four Counsellors, who being responsible only to the King, exercise their power most despotically, which the dastardly spirit of the people prevents them from complaining of.

A GARDENER'S PREDICTION OF THE WEATHER.

The minds of the children continue to hover between hope and despair until after breakfast, when they determine to seek the gardener, and have grave consultation with that acknowledged judge of the elements. By them that showers might be expected but he thought it probable that wind might rise after mid-day, and will, however, (said he,) come to oracles; after which, I shall be able give you a satisfactory opinion." He saying, he left them; and on his return, observed, that "as the Sow Thistle had closed itself the preceding evening, and after 7 o'clock continued shut after 7 o'clock in the morning, he had thought it would be rain; but," he added, "upon inspecting the Poor Man's Weather Glass, the Anagallis Aversis, Red Pimpernell, two hours ago, had found it open from which he concluded that the day would be a fine." "There, Louisa is her delight day, after all," exclaimed her delighted brother. "No indeed," continued the gardener, "on returning just to the flower, which never closed itself, I found it had closed itself. Now was my opinion erroneous; for, before the latter and sister could reach the heavy clouds began to disperse, their watery burden, and the sun continued in one incessant shower more than two hours."

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1827.

STATE ELECTIONS.

RELATES TO THE ASSEMBLY. City of Annapolis. Votes. George Wells, jun. 151

George Wells, jun. 151
John N. Watkins, 145
Henry Hobbs, 142
Richard J. Crubb, 141
The two first named gentlemen are elected.

Anne-Brundel county. It will be seen from the following statement of the polls in each district in this county, that Robert W. Kent, Charles Stewart, John S. Sellman and Abner Lathicum, were elected for the House of Delegates; and that Richard Lightfoot is elected Sheriff.

Prince-George's county. The following gentlemen have been elected in Prince-George's: For the House of Delegates, Benedict I. Semmes, Benjamin L. Large, William D. Beall, George W. Beall. Sheriff—Edward Belt.

City of Baltimore. 4075
George H. Stewart, 4055
John V. T. Mahon, 3613
John Stricker, 3071
John S. Tyson, 3071
Stewart and Mahon elected.

Calvert county. Octavia Tany, Richard I. Somerville, Benjamin Parran, and George Somerville, are elected.

Caroline county. The following gentlemen are elected: William Potter, William Jones, William Orrell, Joseph Douglass. The two first were elected in opposition to the caucus nomination.

Dorchester county. Isaac P. Williams, John Douglass, George Lake and Brice J. Goodboe, are elected. Sheriff—N. Applegarth.

Talbot County. The following gentlemen are elected: James Murray Lloyd, Nicholas Martin, Robert Banning, Levin Millis. Sheriff—William Townsend.

Kent County. 519
Richard W. Ringgold, 507
William W. Browne, 507
James Boon, 493
John Wallis, 491
John J. Campbell, 484
John Harris, 479
Edward W. Frisby, 475
The three first were independent candidates. Mr. Boon was on the caucus ticket.

Queen-Anne's County. John Tighman, Richard Ridgway, John C. Rath, Robert Stevens. Sheriff—William Robertson.

Frederick county. Extract of a letter from Frederick, dated Tuesday morning, October 2. "I have only time to inform you that Thomas Kemp, Holtz and Shriver, were elected to the legislature from this county—three Jacksonian and one administration—the highest Jacksonian vote was 500 majority over the administration candidate. Rig was elected Sheriff."—Balt. Amer.

Washington county. A passenger on the stage from Hagerstown reports that the Jackson ticket has been elected in Washington county, by a majority of 1000, to 500 votes. Philosophy in Sport.

YATES. The brig I. St. Salvador, 18th August, 1827, and there from El Peace vessel can back the reject. The arrival nos Ayres, on intelligence of a proposed to subsequently ha hopes of peace sonable man had the terms seem, those to a dejecte place, in a of this govern and show an on the part of Mr. Gorou under whose dered, quite verment and them with ind Administrative place. Don was obliged to lar furr, and Presidency; w bring about a We may expect of the war on will, we app the coasting Court will pu under their o suppose they o the best term fore peace to ever, as pers there is a talk their equipme sources only ing sufficient to fulfill the tid in, strongly a of this state is most discour UNCERTA From a London ter, certain p stealing two d in evidence th ducks before t Littledale legal constru duck" must live ducks;" that these du parties were ingly. Query And if not, w Would the thi have been no ducks, suppo kled the day them? A notorious Windsor road Sessions, beca the indictment and petitio man instantl Chairman loaged to the plea the who much to the magistrate, w heard of a w but never bef the petitico an individual, for sheep-ste way to escape proving that, a sheep, in an put aside to future period. the astonish next best sto he would call effect of that "Who sha disagree?" J "your of pough that head in a point of time the follow Belford. He sured up, and the meeting, a the offence a principal, sec Grand jury to say, had be rank, who p the life or de John Maul Salisbury, wa the 18th of J mas Strange, which the said "the coach as two geldings jection to the it did not state cured on a public road, showed that necessary, w Justice, who tle doubt "th mish instances. But it was t ledged that t two mares an legation had