

...I drank without being filled; I became drunk with imagination, and the close and poisonous atmosphere, which before had been burdened with my groans, now rang with songs and laughter, and imprecations. This state of unnatural excitement passed away, but the reaction which took place exhibited all the symptoms that attend the awakening of the young and inexperienced drunkard. With headach, sickness, and faintness, fear, foreboding, repentance—I awoke in 'an horror of great darkness.'

Then the ideas, wholesome in themselves, but which in such circumstances are felt like daggers, crowded round my burthened and wearied heart. My father—my family—my arrogance—my ingratitude—my dishonesty—my mistimed time—my forgotten duties—my blasphemy and unregarded God! I buried my face in my hands, but I could not hide them from my soul. Slowly and sternly they passed before me; but the last idea swallowed up its precursors; and with a start and shudder, I found myself trembling on the verge of eternity—on the very steps of the judgment seat, entering into the presence of the awful and eternal Judge.

It will be esteemed an example of the pathos when I mention next my hunger and thirst, and say that these passions of the perishing body almost neutralized the above sentiments of my immortal soul. Hunger, indeed, may be borne at least to the extent it was my lot to endure it; but thirst is truly a chastisement of 'scorpions.'

I have not described my feelings; I have simply catalogued, and in a very incomplete manner, their proximate causes. I sank by degrees into a sort of stupor, from which I was awakened by the light of heaven streaming full in my face, through an aperture made in the ruins by my deliverers. The apparent apathy, or, as some term it, philosophy, which I displayed, has been attributed to wrong causes. The truth is, that although my body was awake, my mind was almost wholly insensible; it recovered its consciousness by very slow degrees, and it was not until I was left alone at night, that I became completely sensible of my deliverance.

[We have much satisfaction in saying, that this imprudent and unhappy young man, for whose interesting narrative we reckon confidently on the thanks of the reader, is now pronounced to be out of danger. He has been removed to the house of a friend of his father, an eminent solicitor in Gray's Inn; but even while in the hospital, he was visited by many persons of the highest respectability. His most constant attendant, however, was a young female, who had been dug out of the ruins, almost unharmed, very few days after the accident happened. We are restrained, by considerations of delicacy, but if she was the lady who stood upon the stage at the time of the catastrophe, Mr. Williams' informer must have been mistaken in her person, for she is not Mrs. —, but Miss —.]

BUONAPARTE'S FAMILY.

The history of the Buonaparte family being very imperfect in Scott's Life of Napoleon, it may not perhaps, be uninteresting to peruse a brief statement in relation to those with whom the illustrious conqueror was connected. The particulars have been collected from various sources, with considerable care, and so far as they go, are believed to be substantially correct.

CHARLES BUONAPARTE, was a lawyer of considerable eminence in the Island of Corsica, and died in 1795, at the age of 40 years. Eight children survived him, viz. Joseph Napoleon, Caroline, Lucien, Eliza, Louis, Pauline, and Jerome. Letitia, youngest daughter, was a woman of great beauty, and possessed extraordinary firmness of character. She was living in some in 1825, though in bad health. She was very wealthy.

JOSEPH, Ex-King of Spain, and the Indies, is a man of talent and excellent character, and exerted himself very much at the first taking of Paris by the Allies. In 1794 he was married to Maria Julia, aged 27 years, and in 1812 had two daughters. He now resides in the United States. After the fall of Napoleon, he went to the State of New York, (Jefferson county), which he purchased of M. Le Bay Chaumont.

NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, was first married to Josephine Beauharnois, a Creolian widow and daughter of a St. Domingo planter. She was an accomplished lady. At the time of her marriage (1796) to Napoleon, she had three children, Eugene, Francis and Hortense. In 1810, she was repudiated by Napoleon, who soon after married Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis, Emperor of Austria. By Maria Louisa he had a son, who was born March 20, 1811, and whom he named Napoleon. He was banished to Elba in 1815, and to St. Helena in 1815, where he died in 1821, aged 52 years.

CAHOLINE, was the wife of Joseph Murat, King of Naples, and Admiral of the French Empire, by whom she had two sons and three daughters. The two sons, Achille and Charles, Louis Napoleon Murat, are settled in the territory of Florida. After the fall of Napoleon, and Murat's expulsion from the throne of Naples, she and her husband lived in the Austrian States. After Murat's flight and association, (which latter event happened in 1815, on one of the Sicilian Islands) she resided in great pomp in the Lordship of Ort, but finally removed to Rome, where she lived in 1825.

LUCIEN, Was distinguished as an orator and republican in the Council of 500, which he was President on the 18th Brumaire, and declared it dissolved. His ambition and talents were scarcely inferior to those of Napoleon, and he was the most efficient agent in the

appointment of his brother Chief Consul. He, however, disapproved of the destruction of the republic, and would not part with his beautiful and affectionate wife to further and promote the views of Napoleon. He therefore displeased him, and was not restored to his former rank after his return from Elba. He refused the Treaty of Spain which was offered him. He wrote an Epic Poem on Charlemagne. In 1825 he lived in great splendour at Rome, where he had been a Senator. His son, Charles Lucien Buonaparte, the author of the 'Contingencies of Wilson's Imperialism' in the United States. His son Paul was accidentally killed on board the Greek frigate Hellas, in 1827.

ELIZA, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, a woman of powerful intellect and masculine character, and had many admirers. She was married to Felix, Prince of Lucca, and had one daughter. She died at Trieste in 1829, aged 49 years.

LOUIS, King of Holland, married Hortensia Beauharnois, daughter of Napoleon's first wife. He was a man of unprejudging worth, and published his throne in favour of the Bonapartes, than opposite to subjects. After Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena, he went to Rome, where he lived in 1825, in great magnificence.

PAULINE, Was first married to Le Clerc, commander-in-chief of the expedition to St. Domingo, where he died of the yellow fever. She subsequently married Prince Borghese, Duke of Guastalla. She was Napoleon's favourite sister, and was the most beautiful woman in France, and the most beautiful woman in Europe. She was married to Pauline while at Elba, and assisted him in his escape. In 1825 Pauline died immensely rich, and among other bequests, gave 20,000 francs to the son of Jerome by his first wife, Prince Borghese is now a wanderer in France or England.

JEROME, Was first married to Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, Md. a lady of beauty and accomplishments, and by her marriage incurred the displeasure of Napoleon. By the incessant importunities of his brother, he at length separated himself from her, and married the Princess Royal of Wurtemberg. After his brother's fall, he lived awhile at Trieste, afterwards near Vienna, and finally settled at Rome, where he resided in 1825. He had one son by his wife.

EUGENE BEAUHARNOIS, Viceroy of Italy, &c. and son of the first wife of Napoleon, married the Princess Angustine Amelia, of Bavaria, and had one son and two daughters. He was a man of talents, probity, and honor, and great military skill. Being a particular favourite of Napoleon, he rewarded him with the highest military promotions. After the restoration of Louis and the abdication of Napoleon, he retired to private life and lived at Munich, the capital of Bavaria. His income was \$2,500,000 a year. He died in 1823, universally lamented.

YOUNG BONAPARTE, The young Napoleon is an interesting youth, beautifully formed, with the countenance and fine cut lips of his father, and the blue eyes of his mother. One cannot see this blooming youth, with his inexpressible tint of melancholy and thoughtfulness without a deep emotion. He has not that marked plainness and familiar ease of the Austrian princes, who seem to be every where at home, but his demeanor is more dignified and noble in the extreme. He has an Arabian steed, which he strides with a nobleness which gives the promise of as good horsemanship as that for which his father was so celebrated. His eagle almost adores him, and he commands with a precision and military eye which prognosticates a future general. He is by victories of an imperial decree, proprietor of the eight domains of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in Bohemia, with an income of above 20,000 sterling; a greater revenue than is enjoyed by any of the imperial princes, the Archduke Charles excepted. His title is the Duke of Reichstadt. His address, 'Eur Durchlaucht,' (Vetre Altesse.) His rank is immediately after that of the princes of the reigning house, the Austrian family of Este and Toscana. His court establishment is the same with the imperial princes; he has an althimister, his lord chamberlain, aids de-camp, & a corresponding inferior household. In possession, as he is, of a large fortune, his destination will depend on his talents and on his inclination.

LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at First Session of the Twentieth Congress.
Omitting those of a private nature.
An act making partial appropriations for the support of government, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.
An act to prevent defalcations on the part of the Disbursing Agents of the government, and for other purposes.
An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.
An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States.
An act to revive, and continue in force, an act declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of Maryland.
An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the U. States, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.
An act making certain appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty eight.
An act for the relief of the Columbian College in the District of Columbia.
An act to revive, and continue in force, the several acts making provision for the extinguishing of the debts due to the United States, by the Purchasers of the Public Lands.
An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States,

for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.
An act authorizing the President of the U. States to appoint certain agents therein mentioned.
An act explanatory of an act to grant a certain quantity of land to the state of Ohio, for the purpose of making a road from Columbus to Sandusky.
An act providing for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Superior Court of the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes.
An act to confirm certain claims to land in the Territory of Michigan.
An act to extend the time allowed for the redemption of land, sold for direct taxes in certain cases.
An act in addition to the act, entitled, 'An act to provide for the sale of lands, conveyed to the United States, passed the twenty sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty four.'
An act authorizing the Legislative Council of Florida to meet in October, instead of December, and repealing the provision in the sixth section of the act, entitled, 'An act to amend an act for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida, and for other purposes,' approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three.

An act to authorize the cancelling of a bond therein mentioned.
An act making appropriations for the Public Buildings, and for other purposes.
An act making a supplementary appropriation for the military service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.
An act regulating commercial intercourse with the Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe.
An act to authorize a Rail Road with in the District of Columbia.
An act making appropriations for the Indian Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.
An act to authorize the purchase and distribution of the seventh volume of the Laws of the U. States.
An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution.
An act supplementary to 'An act to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution, among such claimants, of the sum paid, and to be paid, by the Government of Great Britain, under a Convention between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, concluded at London, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six,' passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

An act to reduce the duty on Greek and Latin books, printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy five.
An act to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark a line dividing the Territory of Arkansas from the State of Louisiana.
An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports.
An act to continue the Mint at the city of Philadelphia, and for other purposes.
An act for the punishment of contraventions of the fifth article of the Treaty between the United States and Russia.
An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and the completion of the Cumberland Road to Zanesville, the securing the Light House on the Brandywine Shoal, and the making of surveys.
An act further to regulate processes in the Courts of the United States.
An act to grant certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Cross, Cahawba, and Black Warrior Rivers.
An act making appropriations for a Breakwater near the mouth of Delaware Bay.
An act to authorize the building of Light Houses, and for other purposes.
An act for the relief of purchasers of public lands, that have reverted for non payment of the purchase money.
An act to provide for extending the term of certain pensions chargeable on the Navy and Privateer Pension Fund.
An act to authorize the improving of certain harbours, the building of piers, and for other purposes.
An act to amend and explain an act, entitled, 'An act confirming an act of the Legislature of Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,' and an act of the State of Maryland for the same purpose.
An act to establish a Southern Judicial District in the Territory of Florida.
An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement and confirmation of private land claims in Florida.
An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Mississippi.
An act making appropriations to enable the President of the United States to defray the expenses of delegations of the Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and other tribes of Indians, to explore the country West of the Mississippi.
An act in relation to the Banks in the District of Columbia.

An act to provide for opening and making a military road in the State of Maine.
An act to authorize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery.
An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States, for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.
An act making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States, for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.
An act authorizing the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan to take charge of School Lands in said Territory.
An act altering the duties on Wines imported into the United States.
An act to enlarge the powers of the several Corporations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
An act authorizing a subscription to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.
An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the U. States, for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.
An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.
An act to continue in force for a limited time, and to amend, an act, entitled, 'An act to enable claimants to land within the limits of the State of Missouri, and Territory of Arkansas, to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims.'
An act to repeal a part of the act, entitled, 'An act supplementary to, and to amend, an act, entitled, 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' passed the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and for other purposes.'
An act making appropriations for the Navy Hospital fund.
An act in addition to 'An act making an appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.'
An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Indiana to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that State.
An act to establish sundry post roads and to discontinue others.
An act in addition to an act, entitled, 'An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost,' and to equalize the duties on Prussian vessels and their cargoes.
An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Illinois to sell and convey a part of the land reserved and granted to said State for the use of the Ohio Saline.
An act to enable the President of the United States to hold a treaty with the Chippewas, Ottowas, Pattawatimies, Winnebagoes, Fox, and Sac nations of Indians.
An act making appropriations for the purchase of books, and for other purposes.
An act making an appropriation for the suppression of the slave trade.
An act to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to said State to aid in the construction of the canals authorized by law; and for making donations of land to certain persons in Arkansas Territory.
An act providing for the distribution of certain Public Documents, and the removal of certain Books from the Library.
An act authorizing the establishment of an Arsenal on the waters of Mobile or Pensacola Bays.
An act making appropriations for Custom Houses and Ware Houses.
An act to revive, and continue in force, an act, entitled, 'An act to provide for the persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary War.'
An act to authorize the Postmaster General to erect an additional building, and employ five additional Clerks.
An act for the benefit of the Trustees of the Lafayette Academy, in Alabama.
An act to increase the pay of Lieutenants in the Navy.
An act for the better organization of the Medical Department of the Navy of the United States.
An act to confirm claims to lands in the District between the Rio Hondo and Sabine Rivers, founded on habitation and cultivation.
An act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of lands at the Land Offices,' passed March third, eighteen hundred and nineteen.
An act to authorize the selection of lands for the benefit of a Seminary of Learning in the State of Alabama, instead of other lands heretofore selected.
An act making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties.
An act to amend the acts concerning naturalization.
Resolution authorizing the Speaker of the House of Representatives to frank letters and packages.
Resolution in relation to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.
Resolution in relation to the mail

roads between the cities of New Orleans and Mobile.
Resolution in relation to the manner of granting the printing ordered by either House of Congress.
From the Western (Ky.) Argus.

The Bargain-More Frool.

The following statement and certificate conclusively prove that Frank Johnson agreed precisely with David Trimble, after his return from Washington, as to the reasons which induced him to vote for John Q. Adams. To him to vote for John Q. Adams. To this point, the declarations of Trimble, Metcalfe and Johnson are incontrovertibly proved. We are assured, that another of our members of Congress, who voted for Mr. Adams, was equally explicit after his return, and proof of the fact has been promised to us.

Here are six respectable citizens of Monroe county, testifying to Mr. Johnson's declarations, substantially sworn to by Mr. M. Millin, and this gentleman, in his letter to us, says: 'If I had time, I could get a number of other gentlemen who would certify the same; but I deem it unnecessary.'

TO THE PEOPLE OF MONROE COUNTY, & TO THE PUBLICATION. During the last session of the Legislature, I was summoned by the door keeper of the senate, (who came into the house of representatives to execute the subpoena,) to appear at the bar of that honorable body, to give evidence touching certain resolutions then depending. I immediately obeyed the summons, as I believed it to be my duty to do. I was informed, the resolutions related to the subject of internal improvements; but on my arrival in the senate chamber, I found the resolution under consideration had nothing to do with internal improvements, but was entirely in relation to the last presidential election and the delegation from this state in congress who voted for Mr. Adams. Some of the members of the senate, who were in favour of the present administration, seemed to wish to whitewash our members of congress who voted for General Jackson, and accuse the friends and slander Jackson's friends pleaded not guilty, and in order to sustain the plea, asked leave to introduce evidence, which was granted. Sundry witnesses were introduced, to prove the statements of the different members of congress who voted for Mr. Adams. I was interrogated as to what Mr. F. Johnson stated, after his return from congress subsequent to the presidential election. I was sworn to tell the truth, which I conscientiously did, and the statement I made was published in the Argus of the 13th of February last, and I presume has been seen by a number of you.

On last Monday, a friend of mine handed me an address of Mr. Johnson's to his late constituents, and informed me that Mr. Johnson's son had brought to, and distributed in this place, a number of them. On examining the address, I discovered that Mr. Johnson had bestowed upon my evidence before the senate a passing notice in the following words, 'Even,' says he, 'in the little that has been proved in my hearing, I have been made to see, and I have been present to call to my recollection what I did say, it is to be presumed he would have corrected what he has said.' This is all that Mr. Johnson says in his address, that relates exclusively to my evidence; but he alludes to say, 'he who always expects to hear the conversations of others correctly related by inimical partizan witnesses in such an ex parte proceeding, will find himself mistaken.' This may be, and I expect sometimes is true; but as relates to my statement before the senate of Kentucky, in relation to Mr. Johnson's conversation, it is not true. I am not, nor was I every inimical to Mr. Johnson, as a man or as a citizen. But as regards the re election of Mr. Adams, and his reasons for voting for him at the last election. If I cannot go with him, I hope he will excuse me without imputing hostility to me, or even thinking me inimical to him, and as to being mistaken in my understanding of his conversations, or in his statements, or in my relation of them, I never was not. I understood Mr. Johnson perfectly well, and if there is any mistake in the thing, Mr. Johnson must have made it himself; for evidence of which, I have procured the following certificate, signed by gentlemen whose veracity cannot nor dare not be impeached by any body, and whose characters stand as fair as my own, Mr. Johnson's, or any body else's. The certificate contains substantially what I swore to before the senate, and they state that they know they are not mistaken. In relation to the balance of the address I shall say nothing. The proceedings of the senate about which Mr. Johnson says so much, is a thing, I had no agency in; they are, however public, and have become a part of the history of the times; and the world will now and hereafter judge, and no doubt do justice between the parties, and award the blame to those who may deserve it.

This much I feel myself bound to state, not that I am a partizan witness inimical to Mr. Johnson; but to show you, my fellow-citizens, that I was neither mistaken intentionally nor

By all, and that if there be any mistake it must be traced to some other source than myself.
FRANK JOHNSON.
April 14th, 1828.
Witnesses whose names are subscribed do hereby certify, that we were present at the last presidential election in the town of Tompkinsville, Monroe county, as a reason for voting for John Quincy Adams, that Mr. Adams would be SECRETAERY OF STATE, that if GEORGE JACKSON was elected PRESIDENT, Mr. CLAY would be SECRETAERY; and that he believed, in Adams for President, with Mr. Q. Adams for Secretary, would conduce more to the interest of the west, than General Jackson for President, with Mr. Adams not whom for Secretary, we do not pretend to give Mr. Johnson's words; but we say positively, that above is true in substance, and we know we are not mistaken.
William Howard, Howard Moore, Isaac Jackson, Lewis Frank, Joshua Rush, Nelson Patton, Benjamin Rush.

MORE PROOF. From the Frankfort (Ky.) Argus. A friend has sent us the following affidavit of fourteen respectable citizens of this county, confirming the evidence adduced, of Mr. David Trimble, in relation to his vote for Mr. Adams. It will be seen that they were all before the late pretended investigation of our senate, which, notwithstanding the arts of Mr. Clay's managers and partisans every where with us, we have no doubt that more than a pass respectable men can be found will confirm this testimony as fully as extent. We expect shortly to receive the proofs of a most authentic character. We the subscribers certify on oath, we were severally present at the county court for October 1824, and David Trimble made a speech, and in the following language: 'When you on last fall to the city of Washington found Mr. Crawford out of the contest was between General Lee and John Quincy Adams; we were then, that under no circumstances, would I support our own friends Henry Clay, Secretary of State; or James Calhoun, Secretary of State; Adams would appoint our friend Adams Secretary of State. Knowing then, fellow-citizens, that General Lee would not, and Mr. Adams would, we were on last fall to the city of Washington found Mr. Crawford out of the contest was between General Lee and John Quincy Adams; we were then, that under no circumstances, would I support our own friends Henry Clay, Secretary of State; or James Calhoun, Secretary of State; Adams would appoint our friend Adams Secretary of State. 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