of Maryland, during that in-land unquiet period. Alth me formed, for mutual prot none of these works emb ay be termed its Domestic

may be termed its Domest nal Political History, its part of the history of M it should be her pride to a to posterity, not only case a deep interesy, but as a p Record of the voluntary se slaring spirit, and determined ion, of her citizens, daring her citizens, daring of doubt and dismay.

the confident expectation that eas of Maryland will consider sed publication of sufficient ince to entitle it to their pl the Subscriber is induced to he Price per Copy, not to 82 00. J. GREEN

DECISIONS

ourt of Appeals of Marglan PUBLISHED By Subscription.

THE DECISION

OURT OF APPEALS MARYLAND,

be Reported by Thomas Ha quire, Clerk of the Court of peals, and Reverdy Johnson
Esquire. Attorney at Law
hese Decisions will form ac
dion of the first volume of Re
Johnson, which closes with
1805. It is proposed to pa
Decisions in Series of Numl
has contain not least han one peals, and Reverdy Johns Decisions in a Series of Num h to contain not less than one d and twenty five pages, and abers to constitute a volume. I number of each volume will a full and complete Index le of publication; it is consti-lesses advantages which give ided preference to that of pub-the Reports in bulky volumes were the earlier publication of borts, and as not more than abers will be published in a y expense will not be se series

expense will not be so se TERMS. ports will be \$1 25, payable

Subscriptions to the alk are received at GEO. SHA re, the Maryland Gazette Ut Herks of this State.

e setaentant Chartes

VOL. LXXXIII.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 10, 1828.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

Jonas Green, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per annum.

THALLE OFTH

GENEVIEVE.

The following affecting story is structed from a work just published the libraries. Diary of an Ennu-

Genevieve de Sorbigny was the of a noble family; young, beau-id, and a rich heiress, she seemed om to command all this world could reld of happiness. When left an nan, at an early age, instead of rphan, at an early age, instead of sing sent to a convent, as was then be universal custom, she was brought punder the care of a maternal aunt, to devoted herself to her educatiand doated on her with an almost religive affection.

cubisive affection.

Genevieve resided in the country with her aunt till she was about sixten; she was then brought to Paris be united to the marquis of twas a mere marriage de conveyance, a family arrangement, entered to when she was quite a child activate the series of the country of the ording to the ancient regime; and infortunately for Genevieve, her afinced princegroom was neither rung nor amiable; yet more fortunedly it happened, that the marquis' mush the Baron de Villay, who greatly accompanied him in his visits determony, possessed all the qualities in which she was deficient, being pang, and singularly handsome, familie, 'spiritual.' While the mark, with the good breeding of that in, was bowing and paying his deposit to the aunt of his intended, the goog Baron, with equal success. baced prinegroom was neither ring Baron, with equal success, it is a very different style was captrating the heart of the niece.—Her turence beauty had charmed him at the first glance, and her partiality, idicately and involuntarily betrayed, abdued every scruple, if he ever entertained any; and so in the usual curse of things, they were soon irretrievably, and eperdumen in love

Genevieve, to much gentleness, mited much firmness of character. The preparations for the marriage west on; but the moment she was a-wre of her own sentiments, she had curre enough to declare to her to the marquis whom she detested, the would throw herself into a nunpery, and endow it with her fortune; 'a very considerate resolution;' as Emonde observed sarcastically.' The poor aunt was thrown by this unex-petted declaration, into the utmost a-Extendent and perplexity; she was at desespoir, such a thing had never a heard or contemplated; but the ers of Genevieve prevailed; mage was broken off, and the Baappeared publicly as the suitor on appeared defenevieve. The marquis politely callenged his cousin, and owed his to to his forbearance, and the duel, is the cause of it, and the gallantry and generosity of De Villey renderable in the eyes of all the women in Paris, while to the art of Genevieve, he became dear-

tr than ever. To gain the favour of the aunt was now the only difficulty; she had ever rgrided him with ill-concealed aver-ton and suspicion. Some mystery lang over his character, there were ensin reports whispered relative to his former life and conduct—which was equally difficult to discredit and disprove. Besides, though of a disinguished character, he was poor; and his father was most notoriously mauvais sujet. A reluctant conent was at last wrung from her aunt; und Genevieve was united to her lo-

The chateau of the Baron was sitested in one of the wildest districts of the wild and desolate coast of Brethe country round, were a ferocious, half civilized race, and in general They had carried on for hearly half-a century a constant and systematic variare, against the legal authorities the province. No revenue officer

ty of their movements, and the skill of their leaders, that though a few stragglers had been occasionally shot, all attempts to take any of them alive, or to penetrate into their secret fast

nesses, proved unavailing.

The Baron had come to Paris for the purpose of representing to the government, the disturbed state of his district, and procuring an order from dy his own tenantry and dependants into a sort of militia for the defence

of his property. He was at first refused; but after a month's delay, money and the interest of Genevieve's family prevailed; the order was granted, and he prepared to return to his chateau. aunt, and all her friends remonstrated against the idea of exposing his young wife to such revolting scenes, and insisted that she should be left behind at Paris; to which he agreed with seeming readiness, only referring the decision to Genevieve's own election. She did not hesitate one moment: she adored her husband and the thought of being separated from him in this early stage of their union, was worse than any apprehended danger; she declared her resolution

to accompany him. On their arrival, the peasantry were immediately armed, and the chateau converted into a kind of garrison, regularly fortified. A conti-nual panic seemed to prevail throughthe whole household, and she heard of nothing from morning to night— but the desperate deeds of the marauders, and the exploits of their cap-Genevieve was at first in constant terror; finding however, that week after week passed, and the danger, though continually talked of, never appeared visibly, she was ra ther excued and disennuyce by the continual recurrence of these alarms. She would have been perfectly happy in her husband's increasing and voted tenderness; but for his frequent absences in pursuit of the smugglers either on sea or on shore, and the dangers to which she fancied him

exposed. Genevieve, in due time become the mother of a son, an event which filled her heart with a thousand delicious emotions of gratitude, pride, and delight. It seemed to have a different and almost inexplicable effeet on her husband, the Baron's be-He became gloomy, anxious, abstracted; -and his absences, on various pretexts,—more frequent than ever; but what appeared most painful and incomprehensible to Genevieve's maternal feelings, was his hardly be persuaded ever to look at it; and if he met it, smiling in its nurse's arms, would perhaps, gaze for a moment, then turn away as from an object which struck him with secret horror.

One day, as Genevieve was sitting alone in her dressing room, fondling her infant, and thinking mournfully on this change in her husband's conduct her femme de chamber, a faithful creature, came into the room as pale as ashes; and throwing herself at her feet, told her, that regard for her health had hitherto kept her silent, she could no longer conceal the Ireadful secret which weighed upon her spirits; she then proceeded to in-form the shuddering and horror-struck Genevieve, that the robbers who had excited so much terror, and were now supposed to be at a distance, were then actually in the cha-teau; that they consisted of servants and immediate dependants, with the Baron himself at their head. She supposed that they had been less on their guard during Genevieve's confinement; and many minute circum-stances had at first awaked, and then confirmed her suspicions.—Then em-bracing her mistress she besought her to return immediately to Paris.

Genevieve, as soon as she recovered from her first dizzy horror and astonishment, would have rejected the whole as a dream, an impossible fiction. She thought upon her husband, on all that her foud heart had admired in him—and could he be a robber, a ruffian, an assassin! No though her woman's attachment and truth were beyond suspicion, the tale was too horribly consistent for disbelief.

Genevieve would trust to her own cruin district. Such was ther destine hideous, imputation. She compare courage, the incredible celeri- manded her maid to maintain an ab-

the rest to her.

The same evening the Baron informed his wife, that he was obliged to set off before light the next morning in pursuit of a party of smugglers, who had landed at Saint Paul; and that she must not be surprised if she missed him at an early hour. His absence, he assured her, would not be long; he should certainly return rest earlier than usual. Genevieve, as it may be imagined, did not sleep, but she lay perfectly still, as if in a profound slumber. About the middle of the night, she heard her hushand softly rise from his hed, and court the galleries all vas silent; it band softly rise from his bed, and court, the galleries; all was silent; it dress himself, and taking his pistols, he left the room. Genevieve rushed to the window which overlooked the court yard, but there neither horses nor attendants were waiting, she flew to another window which commanded the back of the chateau; there too all wasstiii; nothing was to be seen but the moonlight shadows on the pavement. She hastily threw round her a dark cloak or wrapper, & followed her husband, whose footsteps were still within hearing. It was not difficult for he walked slowly, stopping every now and then listening, and appa rently irresolute; he crossed the court and several out buildings, and part of led for her son; he was brought to the ruins of a former chateau, till he her, and from that moment she would came to an old well, which being never suffer him to leave her. With dry, had long been disused and shut up, and moving aside the trap door which covered the mouth of it, he disappeared in an instant. Genevieve with difficulty suppressed a shrick of terror. She followed, however, with desperate courage, groped her way down the well, by means of some broken stairs, and pursued her hus-band's steps, guided only by a sound on a hollow damp earth. Suddenly a distant light and voices broke upon her eye and ear; and stealing along the wall she hid herself behind one of the huge buttresses which supported the vault above, she beheld what she was half prepared to see; a party who were assembled of ruffians, who were assembled round a board drinking. They received the Baron with respect as their chief, but with sullen suspicious looks and an ominous silence. Genevieve and an ominous silence. could distinguish among the faces many very familiar to her, which she was accustomed to see daily around her, working in the gardens, or attending in the chateau; among the rest the concierge, or house steward, who appeared to have some authority over the rest. The wife of this man was the nurse of Genevieve's child. The Baron took his seat withindifference to his child. He would out speaking; after some boisterous conversation among the rest, carried on in an unintelligible dialect, a quarrel arose between the concierge and another villain, both apparently intoxicated; the Baron attempted to part them, and the uproar became ge-The whole was probably a preconcerted plan, for from reproaching each other they proceeded to attack the Baron himself with the most injurious epithets; they accused him of a design to betray them; they compared him to his father, the old Baron, who had never flinched from their

> tice, to make his own peace with grvernment, &c. The concierge, who was by far the most insolent and violent of these most insolent and violent of these mutineers, and affecting a tone of mode-ration, the proposal was received with an approving shout, that the Baron should give up his infant son into the hands of the band, that they should take him to the Island of Guernsey, and keep him there as a pledge of his father's fidelity, till the regular troops were withdrawn from the pro-vince. How must the mother's heart have trembled and died away within her! She listened breathless for her husband's reply. The Baron had hi-therto with difficulty restrained himself, and attempted to prove how ab-surd and unfounded was their accusation, since his safety was involved in their's, and he would, as their lead-Collar from amid the mutinous group
> A struggle ensued, and the wretch
> fell, stabbed to the heart by his mas-

cause, and had at last died in it; they

said they knew well that a large par-ty of regular troops had lately arriv-ed at Saint Brien, and they insisted

that it was with his knowledge, that

he was about to give them up to jus-

solute silence on the subject and leave l'ter's hand; a crowd of ferocious faces then closed around the Baron-Genevieve heard-saw no more; her senses left her.

When she recovered she was in perfect silence and darkness, and felt like one awakening from a terrible dream: the first image that clearly presented itself to her mind was that of her child in the power of these ruffians, and their daggers at her hus-

seemed to her affrighted imagination that the chatcau was forsaken by its inhabitants. She reached the child's room, she flow to his cradle and drew the curtain with a desperate hand, expecting to find it empty, he was quietly sleeping in his beauty and innocence: Genevieve ditered cry of joy and thankfulness, and fell

on the bed in strong convulsions.

Many hours elapsed before she was restored to herself. The first object she beheld was her husband watching tenderly over her, her first emotion was joy for his safety-she dare not ask him to account for it. She callthe quick wit of a woman, or rather with the prompt resolution of a mother trembling for her child, Genevieve was no sooner sufficiently recovered to think, than she had formed a resolution and acted upon it:she accounted for her sudden illness and terrors under pretence that she had been disturbed by a frightful dream; she believed, she said, that the duliness and solitude of the chateau affected her spirits, that the air disagreed with her child, and that it was necessary she should instantly return to Paris. The Baron first attempted to rally, then to reason with suspicions, and preparations were immediately made for their departure, as if he intended to accompany

Putting her with her maid & child into a travelling carriage, he armed a few of his most confidential servants, and rode by her side till they came to Saint Brien, he then turned back in spite of all her entreaties, promising to rejoin her at Paris in a few lays. He had never during the journey uttered a word which could betray his knowledge that she had any motive for her journey but that which she avowed; only at parting he laid his finger expressively lips, and give her one look full of meaning; it could not be mistaken, it said, Genevieve! your husband's life depends on your discretion, and hetrusts you. She would have thrown herself into his arms, but he gently

replaced her in the carriage, & rode back alone to the chateau. Genevieve arrived safely at Paris, and commanded her maid as she valued both their lives, and on pain of her eternal displeasure, not to breathe a syllable of what had passed; firmly resolved that nothing should tear the himself to regain possession as it terrible secret from her own breast; but the profound melancholy which have remained suspended or pricelyshad settled on her heart, and her pining and altered looks could not es-cape the eyes of her affectionate aunt, and her maid either through indis-cretion and timidity, or a sense of duty on being questioned, revealed all she knew. The aunt in a transport of terror and indignation, sent information to the governor of the police, and Le Noir instantly summoned the unfortunate wife of the Baron to a private interview.

Genevieve, though taken by sur-prise, did not lose her presence of mind, and at first she steadily denied every word of her maid's deposition, but her courage and her affector. were no match for the minister's art; when he assured her he had already sufficient proof of her husband's guilt, and promised with jesuistical equivocation, that if she would con-fess all she knew, his life should not in their's, and he would, as their lead-be touched, that due regard should the bank. When he has obtained a plentiful supply for his table, he reHis eyes now flashed with fury; he and her's, and that he (Le Noir,)

gales himself on a portion of it, and sprung upon the concierge like a would exert the power which he aroused tiger, and dragged him by the lone possessed to detach him from his

mise being most solemnly reiterated and confirmed by an oath, revealed

all she knew.
In a short time afterwards the Baron disappeared, and was never heard of more. In vain did his wretched wife appeal to Le Noir, and recall the promise he had given; he awore to her that her husband still lived. but more than this he would never discover. In vain she supplicated, and offered all her fortune for permis sion to share his exile, if he were banished, or to live in his dungeon, if he were a prisoner-Le Noir was inexorable.

Genevieve, left in absolute igno rance of her husband's fate, tortured by a suspense more dreadful than cer tainty, by remorse, and grief which refused all comfort, and died broken hearted; what became of the Baron was never known.

I could not learn exactly the fate of his son; it is said that he lived to man's estate, that he took the name of his mother's family, and died a violent death during the revolution.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The White Bear of the U. States.

The white bear is the only wild fails to do so. One of these animals. last year, rushed into the canoe of two Boisbrutes, while they were resting near the bank, and seizing one of them dragged him into the forest, while theother, whose musket had become wet, was totally disabled from following after him. Fortunately, however, a party of Indians were hunting near the spot, who ran to his assistance and killed the bear while still grasping his prey. The unfor-tunate man was merely wounded, and gave me the recital himself, and likewise sold me the animal's skin The black hear, on the contrary, is extremely timid, and always on approach of man betakes itself to her; he consented, then retracted his flight. Next to the buffalo it is the consent; seemed irresolute—but his most valuable of all animals to the affection finally prevailed over his Indians. Its skin, its fish, its fit, its tendons, even its nails and teeth. are all convertible to purposes of uti-Nature has distinguished this ani-

mal by peculiar characters. He feeds entirely on fruits during summer and autumn, and it is at those seasons that the Indians go in search of him in places where fruits are abundant, and destroy him. When the cold weather commences he proceeds to hide himself in the hollow of some tree, or in a hole which he digs for himself in the ground. Here he remains motionless apparently under for the whole winter. He sustains himself by sucking his paws, from which the fat, with which his body is covered, seems to pass for his nonrishment. The Indians discover his abode sometimes by means of dogs which scent him, sometimes by the place which his breathing marks in the snow, and they destroy him with-out his making the least resistance or even motion, so that a single pike or lance is sufficient for the purpose. In the spring, the sesson when he quits his den, he in the first place exerts himself to regain possession as it were of those natural powers which ed during the winter. He chances himself by purgative and diurctic simples, which nature points out to him with more clearness than they are indicated by our physicians and botanists. As, however, so long ab-stinence, and this succeeding purga-tion must necessarily have weakened his stomach, and it is consequently necessary for him to follow regimen, he commences with fish..

The manner of his conducting his fishing is truly extraordinary. Sit-ting on his hind paws on the bank of a river or a lake, he continues so per feetly motionless that he might mistaken for a burnt-trunk of some tree, which frequently deceives ever the keen and practised eye of an In dian himself. With his right paw he seizes with incredible celerity & skill the fish which unsuspectingly pas under his eyes, and throws them on the bank. When he has obtained a conceals the rest, that he may recourse to it as appetite serves thro the day; he appears perfectly to know that morning and evening are the only times for fishing. He afterwards

proceeds to a more substantial fare, to the flesh of beasts which he hunts or finds dead, and at length returns to his diet of fruit. Thus at successive periods of the year, he cevorous, carnivorous and frugivorous animal.

From the New York Evening Post. To the Members of the Protestant

Episcopal Church the present week is particular interesting. The Trustees particular interesting. The Feustees of their general Theological Seminary are holding their annual session in this city, deliberating upon measures of the deepest interest to their communion. The public examination of the Semina - . ry has been held; and to-morrow its a-nual commencement is to be celebrated in St. John's Chapel. There are present on these interesting occasions. aix Bishops of the American Episcopsal Church, who are favoured with the company of their Right Rev. brother, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and a number of clergymen and laymen from various parts of the United States. Among the Bishops, it is truly gratifying to see the venerable Dr. White, of Philadelphia. Though advanced beyond haldlphia. Though advanced beyond eighty years of age, his zeal for all that oncern the interests of religion in the church, which is advanced by his character and talents has brought him thus beast of these regions that is dangetous. He almost always attacks the
traveller, and when hungry never coursels and sancion by his presence. an institution so dear to all the true friends of the church with which it is connected, and commended by so many most important considerations to will, we understand, be a part of the commencement exercise to morrow. To his wholesome counsels and pious exhortations, on similar occasions, the Seminary has often been indebted. Its friends, we doubt not, will cherish a proper sense of gratitude for the additional evidence afforded by this visit to our city of his untiring devotion to the service of the Divine Mister, in whose cause he has so long and largely labour-

SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCE-MENT

Of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Chuich in the United States, to be celebrated in Sr. John's Chapel, New York, on Friday, 27th June 1828.

A procession will be formed at the residence of the Right Rev. Bist op Hyper, and walk thence to S. John's Chapel, in the following order:-Janitor, Students, Faculty and Librarius, Wardens and Vestrymen of Churches, Founders of Scholarships, and Officers of Education and Scholarship Societies auxiliary to the Seminary, Trustees, Clergy, Bishops

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

As the Procession enters, a Voluntaon the organ. Introductory Devotions by the Pre-

siding Bishop. Last four verses of the 122d Psalm, with the Gioria Patri.
A Dissertation on The Advantages

of Revelation"—By Isaac Pardee, A. B of New York.

A Dissertation on "The Presenti-

A Dissertation on "The Creening of the Resurrection of Corot among the Doctrines of the Gospel." By Harry Finch, A. B. of Connection, A Dissertation on "Justification"—By Alexander W. Marshall, A. B. of

South Carolina.

Anthem by the Choir.

A Dissertation on "The opinion of the Jews with a regard to a future state" -By Ephraim Paunderson, A. B. of New York.

New York.

A Dissertation on the question "Whether Mortality was an original Law of Creation"—By John C. Porter, A. B. of New York.

A Dissertation on "The expediency of a New Translation of the September" By William Lucas, of Pennsylvania.

Presentment of the first Class by the Pennsylvania Bishon for

Faculty, to the Presiding Bishop, for

Address by the Right Rev. William White, D. D. Bishop of the Diocess of Pennsylvania. Testimoniale given.

Singing. First five verses of the 99th Hymn, with the Gloria Patri. Concluding Devotions by the Presid-

Notantary on the Organ.

GOUT.

Indine has lately been applied, both internally and externally, in cases of out, with considerable success. It has it is asserted, subilued the most violent paroxysms.

A BASHAW.

A man named Bashaw, has been found guilty, in Nashville, of the charge of B gamy, by having two wives proved on aim at once. The fellow must bave presumed upon his name.