tal, the obelisk rises in all its majesty into the regions of the air. Comparing it with the mass of population at the base, one becomes sensible of its immense height.—The prospect from the Piazza del Populo, down the Corso to the Venetian Palace, a distance perhaps of 3500 yards, is highly interesting. The general now returns and takes his station on the spot exclusively assigned for him; this is considered a signal that the course is clear. The sentinels however continue their vigilance, and the entrance to the course is closed by an extended cord. The horses are now brought forward, one by one, according to the numbers drawn by lot, each led by a groom, most splendidly dressed, but so as to be easily distinguished from the rest. The horses have no covering whatever. At the moment of starting, two balls with points and attached to a line, are thrown over their backs to spur them on. However, they are even without that, impatient to start; they neigh, they rear, plunge and kick, and it requires all the skill and strength of the grooms to master them. Aware of of what they are intended to perform, the ambition to start makes them ungovernable; and the sight of so many spectators, frowningly wild. In rearing they frequently get their fore feet over the extended cord—all is bustle and confusion, and this seems but to increase the excitement of the spectators. The grooms themselves appear agitated, & attentively watch for the signal, as the direction given to the horse on starting, or the quickness in taking off the bridle, often decides the fate of the contest. The cord drops at last, and the horses start at full speed; while on the wider space, there is some chance for trial of speed; but after entering the Corso, all exertion is in vain. The two lines of carriages narrow the space to such a degree, that those horses that are behind, cannot pass the two which are before them. Although the street has previously been thickly covered with puzzolane, the horses' hoofs continually penetrate to the pavement, and strike fire—their manes flutter in the wind, and like airy phantoms, they in passing, appear and disappear in a moment. The herd of contending horses succeed each other, generally two and two; sometimes pressing the foremost without being able to pass them. After the fleetest horses have gone by, odd ones of less speed pass singly, and as soon as the last has disappeared, the populace rush forward, and instantly fill the street Thus ends this festivity, which has excited so much interest, and but few can account to themselves why, or how a contest, which is decided in a moment, has been able to cause such general excitement.

It may be supposed, that accidents which endanger the lives of men and the animals, are not uncommon. Sometimes it happens that the wheel of a carriage projects beyond the line, or a third horse trying to pass, coming up full speed, runs against it and falls. Frequently they are killed on the spot, and injure some of the spectators. I once was witness of such an accident—where three horses, fell in succession, and the rest cleared themselves by leaping over the three.—Sometimes the horses, after arriving at the end of the course, turn back, and as if frantic, force their way through the crowd; the mischief done is not noticed, and no one seems to care.—N. Y. American.

THE CONSPIRACY OF THE STRELITZ.

Like all the malcontents, the Strelitz believed, that discontent was universal. It was this belief which in Moscow itself, and a few days before the departure of their sovereign, embol dened Tskiler and Sukanim, two of their leaders to plot a nocturnal conflagration. They knew that Peter would be the first to hasten to it, and, in the midst of the tumult and confusion common to such accidents, they meant to murder him without mercy, and then to massacre all the foreigners who had been set over them as masters.

'Such was the infamous scheme.—The hour which they had fixed for its accomplishment was at hand. They had accomplices, but no impeachers; and when assembled at a banquet, they all sought in intoxicating liquors, the courage which was required for so dreadful an execution. But like all Intoxications, this produced various effects, according to the difference of constitution in those by whom it was felt. Two of these villains lost in it their boldness, they infected each o ther not with just remorse, but with a dastardly fear; and, escaping from one crime to another, they left the company under a suspicious pretext, promising to their accomplices to return in time, and hurried to the Czar to disclose the plot.

At midnight the blow was to have been struck, and Peter gave orders that at exactly eleven the guards of the conspirators should be closely surrounded. Shortly after, thinking the hour was come, he went singly to the haunt of these ruffians, he entered boldly, certain that he should find nothing but trembling criminals, already fettered by his guards. But his impatience had anticipated the time; and he found himself, single and unarmed, in the midst of this unshackled, daring, well armed band, at the instant when they were vociferating the last words of an oath that they would achieve his destruction. At his unexpected appearance; however, they all rose in confusion.

Peter, on his side, comprehending the full extent of his danger, exasperated at the supposed disobedience of his guards, and furious at having thrown himself into peril, suppressed, nevertheless, the violence of his emotions. Having gone too far to recede, he did not lose his presence of mind, unhesitatingly advanced among this throng of traitors, greeted them familiarly, and in a calm and natural tone, said, that as he was passing by their house, he saw a light in it; that supposing that they were amusing themselves, he had entered in order to share their pleasures. He then seated himself, and drank to his assassins, who standing up around him, could not avoid putting the glass about and drinking his health. But soon they began to consult each other by their looks to make numerous signs, and to grow more daring—one of them even leaned over to Sukanim, and said in a low voice, 'Brother is it time?'

The latter, for what reason is unknown, hesitated, and scarcely replied 'Not yet,' when Peter who heard him, and also heard at last the footstep of his guards, started from his seat, knocked him down by a blow on the face, and exclaimed—'If it is not yet time for you, scoundrels, it is time for me.'—This blow, and the sight of the guards threw the assassins into consternation, they fell on their knees and implored forgiveness. 'Chain them, replied the terrible Czar. Then turning to the officer of the guards, he struck him and reproached him with want of punctuality, but the latter showed him his order—and the Czar, perceiving his mistake clasped him in his arms: kissed him on his forehead, proclaimed his fidelity, and entrusted him with the custody of the traitors.

His vengeance was terrible—the punishment was more ferocious than the crime. First the rack; then successive mutilation of each member; then death, when not enough of blood and life was left to admit of the sense of suffering.

Segur's Russia.

THE NEST OF AN OSTRICH. Found in South Africa by Mr. Broadbent, a Missionary.

The eggs were forty-two in number, including the two which had been taken away before, and were arranged with great apparent exactness. Sixteen were close together in the middle of the nest; and on these the ostrich was sitting when we arrived; they were as many as she could cover.—The remaining twenty-six were placed very uniformly in a circle about 3 or 4 feet from those in the middle. The eggs which were in the circle we found to be quite fresh, at which I expressed my surprise. The Hottentots informed me that these had been provided by the ostrich against the hatching of those in the middle, when she would break them, one after another and give them to her young ones for food, and that by the time they were disposed of in this manner, the young ostriches would be able to go abroad with their mother, and provide for themselves such things as the desert afforded.

I have seen large flocks of these creatures in South Africa.—The fact which I have just stated, relative to the preservation of a quantity of eggs for the subsistence of the young ones immediately after they hatched, affords as striking an illustration of a superintending Providence, perhaps, as the whole circle of natural history affords.

Centreville, (Indiana,) May 16.

The large Elephant, Tippoo Sultan, which was exhibited in this place last week, escaped from his keepers, in the night, unnoticed; and after reconnoitering the country around, removing such fences, trees, and other light articles as came in his way, the old gentleman ceased his perambulations about a mile from town, where he was found the next morning, quietly resting himself. On leaving Richmond, one of the drivers seemed to be in a greater hurry than was agreeable, when his majesty, by way of giving him a hint, gave him and his horse such a rap, with his trunk, as upset them both, and the horse was so severely injured by the blow, that he was killed by his owner, upon the spot. After the horse fell, Tippoo placed his foot on the little animal, as a cat would on a mouse.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser:

Every one will read the following order from the War Department, with approbation. The determination of Gen. Jackson to protect the SOLDIER, is what we expected from that brave man. It is adding a beautiful leaf to the glorious wreath which intwines his brow. The soldier is a FREE-MAN, and no petty tyrant should be permitted to treat him as a slave. He who will apply to him the lash is a coward.

Department of War April 28, 1829.

'The President of the United States, to whom has been committed for consideration, the proceedings of a general court martial, of which, Col.—— was President, for the trial of Lieut. Col.——approves the same.

'The court has recommended Lieut. Col.——to the clemency of the President, under a hope expressed, that for the future, there will be a radical amendment in his mode of treating subordinates, and a general amelioration in his temper and feelings, upon the solemn and enduring nature of the lesson, which his trial, his conviction, and the recovery of his former rank, only through the considerate lenity of the Chief Mrgistrate, shall have all conspired to teach him.

It would afford the President much satisfaction, could he adopt the recommendation of the court, set aside its verdict, and restore Lieut Col.—— again to his rank and to his command. This, I am directed to say, cannot be done, regard being had to the high obligation of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed.

Lieut. Col.——is charged and found guilty of punishing a soldier with lashes. This is so flagrant a violation of the positive law of the country, that the executive clemency cannot be interposed, whereby to excuse, or justify hereafter, any similar conduct in others. Every soldier, before he becomes such, is a freeman: and even after his enlistment surrenders those civil rights only, which are demanded of him by the legal and constituted authorities of his country. By the laws of that country he feels and believes himself protected, when entering upon his enlistment, from every thing of personal abuse, and personal degradation.

Even by a court martial, stripes or lashes can not be inflicted, because the law prohibits them: still less should they be suffered to be inflicted by an officer, whose duty it is to be the soldier's protector in all his legal rights, and to watch over them, with the justice and care of a father. The soldier can not be subordinate & faithful, while he sees himself subjected to the abuse and tyranny of his officer, in despite of the protection which the positive laws of his country assure to him. Personal violence on his part, towards an officer, carries with it the punishment of death; while he, for a similar aggression towards him by his officer, is deprived of remedy, if after conviction by a court, the offender shall find clemency through the interposition of the executive.

By order of the President of the United States.

JOHN H. EATON.'

Infusion of Walnut Leaves to destroy Insects.

It appears by a late communication to the London Horticultural Society, by Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart, that worms which infest plants in pots were destroyed by a pint of an infusion of walnut leaves given to each pot. The worms quickly emerged from the mould to the surface, and were removed. This treatment was repeated in the following week, when a few more worms were extracted; the plants which had been sickly, after this application resumed their health and blossomed strongly. This success induced Sir Charles to try the experiment on orange trees, and other plants in pots, and it was attended with equal success. He thinks that the infusion is beneficial, not only in destroying the worms, but that it acts also as a manure. The infusion is made by pouring boiling water on fresh walnut leaves which having stood till cold, is ready for use.

ACCIDENT.

The Journal of Commerce mentions a melancholy accident which occurred at the foundry of Mr. Allaire, on Thursday.

'John Burke, a lad 17 years of age, was arranging some machinery in the chamber, in doing which it was convenient for him to stand upon one of the large cog wheels. While thus situated, the workmen below, unconscious of his position, put the machine in motion. The right foot of the miserable lad was immediately drawn in, and then the whole limb, in a line with the motion of the wheel, and crushed at every cog. His cries were heard, and the engines stopped just as the dreadful process was commencing on the lower part of his body. To extricate the mangled limb from the wheels, was attended with much difficulty. Whether he still survives we have not learned.'

STOPPED PAYMENT.

We learn from the N. Y. American of Tuesday, that the Patterson, (N. J.) Bank has stopped circulation. Its notes have been in considerable circulation.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The Barque Warren, Capt. Snow, arrived at New-York on the 2d instant from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th of April. She brought Paris papers to the 25th of April inclusive, from which we make the annexed translations.

The Paris Journal du Commerce of the 26th says, "It was expected that the Moniteur of to-day would contain the nomination of a Minister for foreign affairs, but the ordinance was not published. It appears, however, that the selection has been made, and that it falls on the Duke de Laval, Ambassador to Vienna; but it also appears that the ministers did not, previous to proposing him to the King, take the precaution to obtain his assent, so great was their haste to communicate it to M. de Chateaubriand on his arrival in Paris. The step is taken, and it is presumable that the ordinance will not appear till the return of the Courier from Vienna. But will M. Laval accept the situation? His friends have their doubts whether he will."

A Paris paper states that a committee is about to be appointed to visit England and make a report on the manufacturing industry of that country. The members of the committee, among whom is Andelle are to receive 20,000 francs for their expenses, and will also be permitted to import samples of merchandise to the value of 30,000 francs. This privilege, says the editor, will appear very extraordinary after refusing M. Moitessie to import a saddle as a pattern, although he obliged himself to re-export it within three months.

According to a Constantinople article of the 26th of March, the Sultan had not yet departed, but the preparations for his voyage still continued, and was only delayed by the fear of a scarcity of provisions. The fleet was ready to depart. New capitulations had been concluded with all, but three, of the Albanian Chiefs. Hussein Pacha had concentrated all the troops between Adrianople and Choumla. The Sultan had made a draft on the Mosques which the Ulemas had not yet answered.

The Austrian Observer of the 14th of April states, that the Turks occupied Livadia for a very short time, having been soon expelled.

The Emperor of Russia was to be at Warsaw on the 8th of May, and was expected at Berlin in the beginning of June. An inspection of the Imperial Guard was spoken of to take place in the neighbourhood of Minsk, where a large quantity of provision and forage had been collected.

The last accounts from Madrid are to the 13th of April, but they furnish nothing of interest. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Murcia on the evening of the 6th, but it was not attended with any serious consequences.

A Brussels paper states that the French Minister had retired from that city in consequence of a contemplated augmentation of the duties on Wines, and had threatened the ministry, by way of retaliation, with an extraordinary impost on the products of the two Flanders, imported into France.

The latest German Journals contain nothing new relative to the affairs of the East. The Austrian Observer, simply confirms the capture of Vonizza by Gen. Church, commander of the Greeks.

The disputes between the English and French Admirals, respecting the capture, by the latter, of two Egyptian vessels have terminated in favour of the latter, who has made good the rights of his sovereign as the belligerent power. The Egyptian vessels have been carried to a Greek port. Admiral Heyden immediately dispatched vessels to the coast of Asia, to intercept the passage of the Egyptians. It was even asserted that a Russian squadron would attempt to force the passage of the Dardanelles, in order to effect the junction with the fleet of the Black Sea.

Lisbon, April 4.—The decree for the emission of a species of paper money, under the denomination of Royal Cedules, will be promulgated forthwith, they will be of the value of 25 50 and 100 thousands reis, to be given and received in payment by government, and the emission will amount to 2600 centos of reis about fifteen millions of francs. This measure gives the finishing stroke to commerce, and yesterday the Exchange was deserted. Exchange has fallen considerably, and great evils are anticipated. It is confidently asserted that Don Miguel, has, by another decree, abolished the bank, on the ground that it did not fulfil the objects for which it was established. It is well known that the object which it did not wish to fulfil was a refusal to lend the government, for which act two of the principal directors were thrown into prison.—N. Y. Gaz.

Beasts of burden are said to have disappeared from Moldavia, and peasants are said to perform the duties of horses. This is rather too tough a story for the opening of a campaign.

The French Journal du Commerce has the following remarks on the subject of Prince Lieven's complaints to the British government about the loans from English capitalists to Turkey, and the service of English mariners with the Turks.

'The London Courier repeats what we have already said respecting represen tations made to the Government by Prince de Lieven.

'The Russian Ambassador ought to have known says the Courier, that English mariners who have neither pay nor employment, are at liberty to serve where they please, provided they do not enlist under a power with whom we are at war.' With regard to the funds carried to Constantinople the Prince cannot be ignorant that the English Government furnishes no loans to foreign powers, but at the same time, it cannot prevent individuals from appropriating their silver in that manner, if they please. Russia has contracted for large sums there; the Porte can, and probably has done the same."

It is understood that it is not the English government that has furnished funds to Turkey; but we must suppose that the individuals who have done so, would not have done it without pretty good security. What guaranty could Turkey give, engaged in a war that calls into action all her resources? Their security would be, to know that the Porte would not fail in the war—and who is able to give this, if not the English government?

Don Miguel is in a bad way, and is likely to be in one that is worse.

N. Y. Courier.

From the Salem Gazette.

JOHN JAY.

The venerable John Jay, full of years and full of honours, has been gathered to his fathers. Few amongst those illustrious patriots who achieved our revolution and erected the beautiful structure of our government, are entitled to equal honour and gratitude. Pure, patriotic, and upright, he always disdained the arts of the demagogue, and was ever content with the conscientious disharge of his duty. Some of his more fortunate countrymen have attained higher honours without a moiety of his claims. The blasting breath of calumny has assailed him, but he long outlived the calumnies, and he will be remembered with gratitude when the existence of his calumniators shall be forgotten. He was born on the first day of December (old style) 1745, in the city of New York. His family originated in France. His grand father was Pierre Jay, an opulent merchant of La Rochelle. Being a Hugonot he was obliged to fly his country on the revocation of the edict of Nantz. At the age of fourteen Mr. Jay entered Columbia College. He pursued the study of the law with Mr. Kissam, and was admitted to the Bar in 1768. In 1774 he married Sarah Livingston, the daughter of the distinguished patriot Wm. Livingston, afterwards Governor of New Jersey. The same year he was chosen by the citizens of New York one of their delegates to the first American Congress, and has been for a long time the last and only survivor of that Congress. The Address to the People of Great Britain, reported by a committee consisting of himself, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Livingston, was understood to be his. He was re elected the two succeeding years, and was chosen President of Congress in 1776. He was in favour of the Declaration of Independence, but was at the time of its adoption engaged in urging on his own state the measures required at that critical period. In 1777 he was a member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the state of New York. That constitution was his draft. In 1778 he was appointed Chief Justice of New York, and in 1779 was again elected a member of Congress, and was a second time chosen President of that august assembly of Patriots and Sages.

After John Adams's return from his first mission, Congress had determined to send out a minister with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace with Great Britain. The French Government being hostile to Mr. Adams, those who felt disposed to do every thing to conciliate her, opposed the appointment of Mr. Adams, and the vote was equally divided between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jay. This happened whilst Mr. Jay was President. A few days subsequent a mission to Spain was determined on, and Mr. Jay was appointed minister, and then Mr. Adams was appointed to the mission for concluding a treaty of peace. Mr. Jay sailed in the autumn of 1779, in the frigate Confederacy, and was compelled in consequence of the violence of the weather to put into Martinique, where he left the frigate in a disabled state, and sailed for Cadiz in the French frigate Aurora. The objects of Mr. Jay's mission to Spain were to obtain an acknowledgment of Independence, to form a treaty of Alliance, and to procure a loan. These were defeated by the claims of the Spanish government upon our territory, and a disagreement as to the navigation of the Mississippi.

The French Ministry having opposed originally the appointment of John Adams as minister to conclude a treaty of peace, continued after his appointment to urge a recall. This congress refused to do, but to conciliate as far as they could with propriety their high ally, they joined with Mr. Adams, for that purpose, in 1782, Mr. Jay, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Laurens. Mr. Jefferson never embarked on this mission, and Mr. Laurens did not arrive in France until after the signature of the first treaty. At the same time that this commission was constituted, the commissioners were directed to consult in all cases the French min

istry; Mr. Jay wrote to congress and remonstrated against this being obliged to receive and obey, under the name of opinions, the directions of those on whom no American minister ought to be dependent, and begged to be relieved from such a situation. The part Mr. Jay took in this negotiation will ever remain the proudest monument of his fame, and entitle his memory to the gratitude of the last generation of his countrymen. France and Spain were intriguing with Great Britain not to make an acknowledgment of our independence preliminary to a treaty, to deprive us of the fisheries, and the navigation of the Mississippi, and to bound us by the Ohio. Still our ministers were instructed to consult the French cabinet in all their measures, and Dr. Franklin felt bound by his instructions. Mr. Jay, however, refused to obey his instructions. He would not consult a cabinet who were, plotting against the essential interests of his country; and he sent a messenger to London, a respectable English gentleman attached to the American cause, to confer with the English cabinet, and took other important measures without even consulting his colleague, Dr. Franklin. His other colleague, Mr. Adams was in Holland, and refused to leave there until the British cabinet had consented to acknowledge our independence preliminary to the treaty. He however kept up a constant correspondence until Mr. Adams arrived in Paris, Oct. 26. The treaty was signed Nov 30. 'Mr. Adams and Jay concurred on every point, and co operated with the utmost cordiality.' And those who duly estimate the value of our western country, the navigation of the Mississippi, and the fisheries, will know the nature of the debt of gratitude due by their countrymen to Jay and Adams, for their successful exertions in contravention to their instructions, in obtaining these important national atquisitions.

In May, 1783, Mr. Jay wrote to congress declining to be considered a candidate for a mission to Great Britain, and advised the appointment of Mr. Adams to that situation. In the autumn of that year he resigned his post as minister to Spain, and returned home. He was immediately placed at the head of the department of foreign affairs, an office similar to that of Secretary of State, and he continued in this situation until the adoption of the constitution of the U. States, to which he essentially contributed in the convention of New York, called for that purpose, of which convention he was a member.

On the organization of the government of the United States, Mr. Jay was appointed Chief Justice. He continued in this office until 1794, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain, where he signed the treaty which has since borne his name. Great diversity of opinion existed among his countrymen in relation to this treaty, but all will now acknowledge that the task of negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britain was then at all times one of extreme difficulty, that Mr. Jay did all in his power to effect a beneficial treaty for his country, and that no other citizen could at that period have negotiated a more beneficial one. He returned to N. York in 1795. During his absence he had been elected Governor of New York. He continued in this office until 1801, when he declined a re election, as also the office of Chief Justice of the U. S. to which he had been again appointed, and retired to private life. The next year he lost his wife, and has since resided on his farm at Bedford, N. Y. A few years since he had two sons and three daughters living.

Amongst those productions of the pen which ever holds the highest rank is the Federalist, a work undertaken with the purest and most patriotic intentions, and executed with the most uncommon ability. This work was undertaken by Mr. Jay, Mr. Madison and Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Jay, however, in consequence of a wound, was prevented from executing the part he intended. He had written, before he received the wound, the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th numbers, and after his recovery the 64th number, on the treaty making power. The occasion of his receiving his wound was a riot in N. Y. Some young surgeons in obtaining subjects for dissection, had excited the fury of the populace, and to escape the frenzy of the mob, had taken shelter in the prison, and the police proved inadequate to its defence. In this exigency Mr. Jay and others placed themselves under the orders of Col. Hamilton, to enforce the sovereignty of the law, and Mr. Jay was severely wounded in the head by a stone thrown by the mob, and this wound confined him to his bed and obliged him to give the patriotic labour of recommending the constitution of the U. S. to his countrymen in his purposed numbers of the Federalist.

Mobile, May 1[illegible].

We learn from a source on which we can rely, that Napoleon B. Starke has killed Mr. Larkin, at Clarksville, beating him with a cane in the streets, was himself severely wounded a few days since, by a young man who was endeavouring to arrest him. The only particulars that have reached us are that Starke resisted the officer of arrest, and in attempting to escape was shot, and died immediately.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS.

Thursday, June 11, 1829.

John V. L. M'Mahon, Esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the next election. His address to the Jackson Voters of the District will be found in a subsequent column.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.

Monday, June 8—The court met and proceeded to business—Present, Buchanan, Chief Judge, and Earle and Dorsey, Judges.

John M. Robinson, Esquire, of this city, was admitted an attorney of the court.

The case of *Egerton, et al vs. Risly, et ux.* (No. 9,) was argued by *A. C. Magruder* for the Appellants. No counsel appeared for the Appellees. *Tucker vs. Garner*, (No. 7,) was argued by *Stonestreet* for the Appellant, and by *C. Dorsey* for the Appellee. *Turner adm'r of Wilder vs. R. B. Egerton*, (No. 8.) was argued by *Stonestreet* for the Appellant, and by *C. Dorsey* for the Appellee. *Turner adm'r. of Wilder vs. A. Egerton*, (No. 9,) was argued by *Stonestreet* for the Appellant, and by *C. Dorsey* for the Appellee.

Tuesday, June 9—Judge Archer attended. The case of *Chappelear's ex'rs. vs. Harrison*, (No. 13,) was argued by *A. C. Magruder* for the Appellants. No counsel argued for the Appellee. *Aldridge & Higdon vs. Turner*, (No. 16,) was argued by *Stonestreet* for the Appellants, and by *A. C. Magruder* for the Appellee.—*Halkerstone's ex'x. vs. Hawkins* (No. 24.) was argued by *Stonestreet* for the Appellant, and by *C. Dorsey* for the Appellee. *Dyer vs. Dorsey & Edelen*, (No. 25,) was argued by *Stonestreet* for the Appellant, and by *C Dorsey* for the Appellee. *Mandeville's adm'rs. vs. Edelen*, (No. 26,) was argued by *Brawner* for the Appellants, and by *Stonestreet* for the Appellee, on a motion by the Appellees to dismiss the appeal—Appeal dismissed. *R. Wootton vs. J. & S. Wootton*, (No. 150, taken up by consent,) was argued by *Speed* for the Appellant, and by *Boyle* for the Appellees.

Wednesday, June 10—The argument in *R. Wootton vs. J. & S. Wootton* was continued by *Boyle* for the Appellees, and concluded by *A. C. Magruder* for the Appellant, in reply. The case of *Swann's ex'rs. vs. Stonestreet*, (No. 22,) was argued by *J. Johnson* and *C. Dorsey* for the Appellants, and by *Alexander* and *A. C. Magruder* for the Appellee. *Berry's Lessee vs. Wilson*, (No. 37,) was argued by *J. Johnson* for the Appellant, and by *A. C. Magruder* for the Appellee.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County.

Gentlemen,

I offer myself to your consideration, to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S. SELLMAN.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen.

Mr. Green,

You are authorised to announce ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly, and that he will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

MR. KOHN'S WILL

We understand the will of Mr. Kohn, filed yesterday morning in the Register's Office of this city, contains legacies and bequests to charitable and benevolent institutions, exceeding half a million of dollars, of which the following are part:

To the H. of Refuge of this city,	$100,000
The Epis. Theological Seminary,	100,000
Orphans Asylum of this city,	60,000
Deaf and Dumb, &c.	20,000

And tens and twenties of thousands to the Mariners Church, Bishop's Fund, Dispensary, and a number of other institutions in this city. To charitable and benevolent societies of the city of Charleston, S. C. he has been equally bountiful.

Philad. Aurora.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

On the forenoon of last Sunday, an accident of a truly melancholy nature occurred near the village of Bolivar, by which four young persons in the bloom of youth were hurried into eternity. The only particulars we have been able to collect are, that eight young men and women were in a canoe on a mill dam near that place, that one of the men for the purpose of frightening the girls, commenced rocking the craft, that it unexpectedly filled with water and sunk—one of the number succeeded in saving themselves; the others, three sisters, named Hoons, and the young man named Kizer, who was the cause of the canoe sinking, were drowned!

Blairsville, Pa. Record.

BLOWING UP OF FRIGATE C

An accident of a m[illegible] ful character occurre[illegible] York Navy Yard, on [illegible]ing, by the explosion [illegible] magazine of the steam[illegible] From the New York [illegible] Evening Post of this [illegible] we obtain the following details of this [illegible] event:—

DREADFUL [illegible]

Our city was astoun[illegible] by the appalling intel[illegible] struction of the Steam[illegible] at the Navy Yard, B[illegible] killing and wounding [illegible] of men, by the explo[illegible] of a magazine. We h[illegible] particulars of this fe[illegible] chiefly from the Daily Gazette—having also the melancholy spot, additional facts as since those papers were

The Fulton has ev[illegible] been occupied as a re[illegible] was moored within tw[illegible] of the shore. The [illegible] the bow of the ship, [illegible] the time of the expl[illegible] barrels of damaged p[illegible] plosion was not loude[illegible] ced by the discharge [illegible] guns and many pers[illegible] Yard supposed the re[illegible] ceeded from such a [illegible] saw the immense col[illegible] rising from the vesse[illegible] the yard saw the mas[illegible] air before the explosi[illegible] ately after, the air w[illegible] ments of the vessel. [illegible] remarkable, that a [illegible] was at the time of th[illegible] on board the frigate [illegible] two hundred yards o[illegible] not at all disturbed [illegible] the explosion, and wa[illegible] occurrence, until he [illegible] ter he awoke.

The Fulton is a [illegible] the bow being destroy[illegible] water, and the whole [illegible] vessel, whose sides [illegible] four feet thick, and a[illegible] corresponding streng[illegible] an entire heap of ru[illegible] in all parts, and agr[illegible] where she was moore[illegible] was but 200 yards fro[illegible] and many vessels ne[illegible] them received the l[illegible] was the bridge whi[illegible] shore to the Fulton, [illegible] The sentinel upon th[illegible] no wound whatever, [illegible] perform his duty aft[illegible] as unconcerned as th[illegible] happened. The sen[illegible] ship was less fortun[illegible] with merely (a slight [illegible] occasions) a broken l[illegible] attached to the Fulto[illegible] the ship, 143 yard[illegible] time of the explosion [illegible] posed to have been o[illegible] about sixty persons.

NAMES OF T[illegible]

The bodies of the [illegible] have been brought o[illegible] in coffins.

Robert M. Peck
William Kemp
Alexander Cameron
Franklin Ely
Henry Logan
John M'Keever
Charles Williamson
Otto E. Fergustine
Sylvester O'Halora[illegible]
Henry Megraw
James Livingston or
Thomas Walton
John Pierce, 1st
Thomas D. Burgen
Jacob Boisse
Wm. A. Lehman
Peter Gillen
Thomas Williams
John Dilos Rayes
Joseph Brown
Harman Vattel,
William Brown a b[illegible]
Mrs. Bown a mulat[illegible]
Mrs. Stockwell of N[illegible]
Mrs. Neilson, a Swe[illegible]
was a a seaman, an[illegible]
since.

OFFICERS

Lieut. Charles T. P[illegible]
do S. M. Breck[illegible]
do Alexander N[illegible]
J. Montgomery, ser[illegible]
Wm. Butler, capta[illegible]
Sailing Master, Jo[illegible]

MIDSH[illegible]

Robert K. Johnston
David M'Dougal
Robert P. Welsh
*Mr. Rekford

PRIVATES

Robert Kilpatrick
Patrick Gilligan
John Driscoll
Nicholas D. Farrel
Jacob De Hart
Thomas M'Cullou[illegible]
Charles Scott
Zeb. Robertson
Joseph Moore
Thomas Newhows
Wm. Brown
Stephen Decatur
*A son of Henry K[illegible] city.

It happened fort[illegible] two men formerly [illegible] frigate, were drafte[illegible] had proceeded to N[illegible] of the crew of the [illegible] now on the eve of