

to take charge of all the effects of the bank, and to appoint two persons as trustees to settle up the affairs thereof, and that the said bank may be released from the payment of the state tax of twenty cents in the hundred dollars, amounting annually to two hundred and twenty dollars; which petition was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Evans, Comery and Creswell.

Mr. Dunc, on leave granted for the purpose, reported a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of the heirs of John Stevens; which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, it was Ordered, That the order adopted by this house on instant, directing the committee on claims to close the journal of accounts up to the 15th inst, inclusive, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

On motion by Mr. Hood, the house proceeded to the consideration of the bill, entitled, An act to lay out and open a road from Harne's Old Field, in Baltimore county, to Lisbon, in Anne Arundel county; and being read the second time, it was passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Wells, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by him on the 4th inst, entitled, An act to exempt the property of the corporation of the city of Annapolis used for public purposes, from taxation. And on motion of Mr. — the same bill was again laid on the table.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Jenifer on the 20th ult, entitled, An act to amend and amend the 23rd article of the constitution and form of government of this state, so as to elect the governor for three years instead of one, as at present provided; which had been made the order of the day for Friday last the 5th inst, and it was read the second time. After some debate thereon the question was put, shall this bill pass? And it was determined in the negative. Yeas 13, Nays 33.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bills of the house of the following titles:

An act to incorporate the Hagerstown Beneficial Society, endorsed, will pass with the proposed amendment.

An act to appoint a trustee for the benefit of Haswell M. Moran, of Prince-George's county; endorsed, will pass with the proposed amendments. The amendment to the first, and the amendments to the last mentioned bill, were read the first and second time, and severally assented to.

Ordered, That the said bills and amendments be severally engrossed.

An act to provide for the payment of witnesses summoned at the instance of the state of Maryland. And.

An act for the relief of Robert Wilson, an insolvent debtor, a citizen of the state of Ohio; severally endorsed, will not pass.

And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, of the following title.

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons which was read and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Saturday, February 13, 1830.

The house met at ten o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Hunt presented a memorial of Rossiter Scott, and others, dealers in flour, of the city of Baltimore, praying the passage of an act authorising the appointment of an additional flour inspector in said city.

Mr. Thomas of St. Mary's, chairman of the committee on internal improvement, to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill, entitled, An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

The bill reported by Mr. Sutton on the 20th ultimo, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county, and the city of Baltimore, may have a senator, to be elected immediately by the people, was taken up for consideration. And on motion of Mr. — it was again ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Brookhart, the call of the house, (commenced by the clerk in reference to the bill, entitled, An act to abolish all and every such part of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relates to the appointment and tenure of office of registers of wills, and clerks of the county courts of this state, and suspended by the consideration of the orders of the day,) was resumed and completed.

The house then proceeded to consider said bill, and having been read throughout, the question was put, Shall this bill pass? And it was resolved in the affirmative. Yeas 38—Nays 27.

The house then adjourned until Monday morning nine o'clock.

In a letter from an English officer, published in a London paper of the 31st of December, we find this sketch of the slave-market at the Brazilian capital:—"During the afternoon a large ship passed into the harbour, loaded with a cargo of 580 slaves, another with 348 had previously arrived during the week. This latter vessel passed close alongside on Saturday morning, and saw the long line of slaves between the two masts, crowded with children from seven to twelve years of age. They were naked, and apparently in good health and spirits. The deaths during the voyage in the large vessel amounted to 40, and in the smaller to 10. The price of a new-bought slave, in good condition, here, is a pound 250 sterling—a high price, occasioned by the demand arising from the stipulated termination of the trade in February, 1830, according to a treaty made with England. The Emperor, however, who derives a considerable portion of his revenues from a duty on the importations, amounting to £3 per head, is making great efforts to obtain an extension of the period.—The number of slaves imported into this town (Rio) last year was 40,000, and doubtless the misery inflicted must have been great. I am, however, of opinion that this traffic is carried on in a system as mild (if such a term can be applicable to it) as its horrid nature permits. The condition of the slaves here does not appear to be a peculiarly hard one; they are not, apparently, overworked. They seem generally well made, and their naked shoulders, well-exposed muscular form, fine polished limbs, often put one in mind of an antique bronze statue. A gentleman, whom I had met at —, kindly conducted me to the street inhabited principally by the slave-merchants. We entered seven or eight magazines, and saw probably nearly 1,000 exposed for sale. Four fifths are children of all ages, from five to fourteen, they being preferred on account of their greater docility than the full grown men or women. The wretched creatures in one magazine were in a dead-fallen emaciated state, some being merely living skeletons. Of course, I attributed their difference of condition to the comparatively mild or cruel treatment to which they had been subjected during their transmission here. They were a narrow piece of blue striped cloth round the loins, and some of the females had their hair or the bosom and another on the head. They appeared generally pleased if noticed, their eyes glistening when ordered to stand up for examination. One purchase was made in my presence, of two females and four male children. The purchaser walks round the different groups who were standing, sitting on benches or squatting on their hams, and having seen one which he thinks will answer, beckons, and the slave is removed to a corner of the apartment. The number being completed, they are brought in a line to the light, when they are thoroughly examined, beginning with the teeth, then the beard, if a male, nose, eyes, arms, legs, and all over; the flesh is felt and kneaded, in order to judge of its muscular texture. If approved, they are generally clad with new garments, and introduced away. A little girl of eight or nine, was examined, for my curiosity, by my guide. She was asked by a slave, who performed the part of interpreter, if she would like me for a master, and, I believe, answered in the affirmative; and whilst undergoing the examination, the agitation of the bosom and change the colour of her face (the flush of blood being distinctly visible) showed intense feelings; and I pleased myself with the idea that more of hope than fear prevailed. I sincerely wish the poor little wretch a good master. The price asked for the child above mentioned was 440 milreas, equal to about 50l. stg."

PIRACY.

An American Captain, of the ship Eleanor Dickenson, arrived at Havre, reports that on the 19th of October last, when in lat. 20, lon. 34, he was boarded by a piratical galliot, armed with three guns, and having a crew of about sixty men of all nations. The pirates ordered the American Captain to come along side, as they wished to examine his papers. On his refusal they fired into him, and the Captain now seeing the impossibility of defending his vessel, suffered them to come up. The galliot then launched a boat, manned by twelve ill-dressed ill-looking fellows, armed with pistols and pinnards. They boarded the American ship, pistol in hand, and demanded the Captain's money, threatening to blow out his brains if he did not instantly obey. The Captain, after some hesitation, directed the cabin boy to point to them his chest, which was full of dollars. The pirates, not content with this, plundered every thing, inflicting sabre cuts on the crew and captain. Having ransacked the vessel, these most disagreeable visitors returned to the galliot, to the no small satisfaction of the unfortunate crew, on whom they had bestowed their attention. The piratical galliot has her masts very short and painted white; the hull is painted green with white streaks.—French Paper.

SWEARING.

There is a great deal of hard swearing that does not come under the definition of perjury and every one who does not think it sinful or low has his own peculiar kind of oath.—Acres believed that "damns had their day," but the vipers have revived, and are now as common and as genteel as ever.

Sailors' oaths are, like his other vices, founded on a reckless indifference of himself and they prove the saying that he is no one's enemy but his own. For a sailor, when he would bear down upon another, utters the most exterminating curses on himself, and his favourite mode of expression is to anathematise his own bloody eyes.

The Yankee has a sneaking way of swearing, which may be a phrase of his own cunning, thinking to offend the spirit of the law, while he escapes the letter, hence the transmutation, of an oath till it is softened down, to a simple "starnation."

But the most bitter and the awful profanity is among the river boatmen of the west. They are not satisfied with the most tremendous oaths, but must mix their denunciation with so much levity and quaintness, that a youth is easily led astray by what is witty while its wicked.

The horns of the swearer's dilemma are grievous; for he is either depraved or low, or what is more probable, he is both. The best man that ever used a needless oath, would probably shrink from teaching his child to lisp on the same unhallowed way; so that he cannot conceal from himself that it had better be dropped than followed.

The Mayor of New York has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the person or persons concerned in the abduction of Miss Gordon.

A MODERN BARNWELL.

It is not many weeks since a mercantile house in Pearl-street, New-York, stopped in consequence of the depredations of a clerk upon the goods in the store. And in the course of the investigations which followed it, it was ascertained that these depredations had been committed to a very large amount, and were connected with habits of irregularity and dissipation of a frightful description. The culprit belonged to an ancient family of great respectability in this state; and from his own confession on detection, and discoveries since made, it appears that the amount of his robberies of the confiding employer was from six to eight thousand dollars in six months.—He seems to have kept a seraglio, and to have lived in habits of extravagance and dissipation vying with a Fountleroy. We have seen a list of articles, in his confession, written by himself, which he gave in one evening to a favourite mistress, whom he shipped for Charleston, amounting to nearly three hundred dollars. And to supply himself with money, he took goods and sold them to merchant tailors, and others. It is believed from the disclosures made, that he was but one of a gang of thirty-three young men, all clerks, at salaries of about four hundred a year each, who have been living during the past year much in the same way, and whose extravagance must have been, and probably now is, supported in like manner from their employers. It is time for employers to look at the morals of their clerks, as well as to their mercantile education. An apparent attention to their business, during business hours, though commendable as far as it goes, should by no means satisfy the employer. He should know how his clerks spend their evenings, and where. We are told that the billiard-tables—those, too, at our most respectable hotels,—have been the first schools in vice and profligacy, in which the young reprobates, of whom we have spoken above have been taught. These are attended constantly, and to overflowing, by the associates of the youth, a section of whose history we have just been writing; and who was a few weeks since, the most liberal and reckless of the throng.

N. Y. Spectator.

From the Pittsburg Intelligencer.

A VILLAIN CAUGHT.

Emmanuel Phillips, who, it will be recollected, deceived a respectable family in this city during the last summer, by passing himself as a single gentleman and marrying an unsuspecting lady in said family—and who, on the discovery of his villainy, escaped from justice, has lately been acting his deception over again at Cincinnati, where he took another wife—but where he has not managed matters with his usual success, being now safe in 'durance,' to wait the reward of his villainy.

MORE HINTS TO PEOPLE OF MODERATE FORTUNE.

That a thorough, religious, useful education is the best security against misfortune, disgrace and poverty, is universally believed and acknowledged; and to this we add the firm conviction, that when poverty comes (as it sometimes will) upon the prudent, the industrious, and the well informed,—a judicious education is all powerful in enabling them to endure the evils it cannot always prevent. A mind full of piety and knowledge is always rich—it is a bank that never fails—it yields a perpetual dividend of happiness.

In a late visit to the almshouse at — we saw a remarkable evidence of the truth of this doctrine. Mrs. — was early left an orphan. She was educated by an uncle and aunt, both of whom had attained the middle age of life. There was an industrious, well ordered and cheerful family. Her uncle was a man of sound judgment, liberal feelings, and great knowledge of human nature. This he showed by the education of the young people under his care. He allowed them to waste no time; every moment must be spent in learning something or in doing something. He encouraged an entertaining lively style of conversation, but discouraged all remarks about persons, families, dress, and engagements; he used to say parents were not aware how such topics frittered away the minds of young people, and what inordinate importance they learned to attach to them, when they heard them constantly talked about.

In his family, Sunday was a happy day—for it was made a day of religious instruction, without any unnatural constraint upon the gaiety of the young. The Bible was the text book—the places mentioned in it were traced on maps—the manners and customs of different nations were explained—curious phenomena in the natural history of those countries were read—in a word, every thing was done to cherish a spirit of humble, yet earnest inquiry. In this excellent family Mrs. — remained till her marriage. In the course of fifteen years, she lost her uncle, her aunt and her husband. She was left destitute; but supported herself comfortably by her own exertions, and retained her respect and admiration of a large circle of friends. Thus she passed her life in cheerfulness and honour during ten years; at the end of that time, her humble residence took fire, from an adjoining house, in the night time, and she escaped by jumping from the chamber window. In consequence of the injury received by this fall, her right arm was amputated, and her right leg became entirely useless. Her friends were very kind and attentive; and for a short time she consented to live on their bounty; but aware that the claims on private charity are very numerous, she, with the genuine independence of a strong mind, resolved to avail herself of the public provision for the helpless poor. The name of going to the almshouse had nothing terrifying or disgraceful to her; for she had been taught that conduct is the real standard of respectability. She is there, with a heart full of thankfulness

to the Giver of all things; she is patient, pious and uniformly cheerful. She instructs the young, encourages the old, and makes herself delightful to all, by her various knowledge, and entertaining conversation. Her character reflects dignity on her situation; and those who visit the establishment come away with sentiments of respect and admiration for this voluntary resident of the almshouse.

What a contrast is afforded by the character of the woman, who occupies the room next to hers. She is so indolent and filthy that she can with difficulty be made to attend to her own personal comfort; and even the most patient are worn out with her perpetual fretfulness. Her mind is continually infested with envy, hatred and discontent. She thinks Providence has dealt hardly with her—that all the world are proud and ungrateful—and that every body despises her because she is in the almshouse. This pitiable state of mind is the natural result of her education.

Her father was a respectable mechanic, and might have been a wealthy one, had he not been fascinated by the beauty of a thoughtless, idle, showy girl, whom he made his wife. The usual consequences followed—he could not earn money so fast as she could spend it; the house became a scene of discord—the daughter dressed in the fashion, learned to play on the piano,—was taught to think that being engaged in any useful employment was very ungentle, and that to be engaged to be married was the chief end and aim of woman,—the father died a bankrupt—the weak and frivolous mother lingered along in beggary, for a while, and then died of vexation and shame.

The friends of the family were very kind to the daughter; but her extreme indolence, her vanity, perverseness and ingratitude finally exhausted the kindness of the most generous and forbearing, and as nothing could induce her to personal exertion, she was at length obliged to take shelter in the almshouse.—Here her misery is incurable. She has so long been accustomed to think dress and parade the necessary elements of happiness, that she despises all that is done for her comfort; she looks like an embodied growl; every body is tired of listening to her complaints; and even the little children run away when they see her coming.

May not those who have children to educate, learn a good lesson from these women? Those who have wealth have recently had many and bitter lessons to prove how suddenly riches may take to themselves wings; and those who certainly have but little to leave, should indeed beware how they bestow upon their children the accursed inheritance of indolent and extravagant habits.

INFIDELITY.

There are few—very few, of those who profess to disbelieve the existence of an overruling God who are sincere and perfectly at ease in their faith. There are moments of searching doubt and gloomy disquietude, in the life of every infidel—moments, when the awfulness of an unprepared for eternity—and the horrors which await upon sin, unrepented and unallayed, pass before the mind of the disbeliever, in all their tremendous magnitude, shaking the fabric of his opinions, and awakening in his bosom the consciousness of guilt; and a fearful looking forth for judgment and fiercer indignation.

Surrounded by his deluded companions, the infidel may rejoice in his imaginary freedom, but that he has thrown off the shackles of Christianity, and the restraint of civilized society and moral obligation; his voice may be loud at the midnight revel, and the applause of an intoxicated club may follow long and vehement, upon his harangue of licentiousness and blasphemy. But when he is alone, and the wild excitement is over—when the very stars are looking down like eyes of reprobation upon his pathway, and the shadowed image of Divinity is abroad, and visible upon Earth and Ocean, and in the gathering together of the innumerable stars—then are the curses which he has sent up against his Maker, returned like living coals upon his bosom. Among the master spirits of Infidelity, the illustrious Byron was conspicuous. His favourite associates were professed and shameless deriders of the precepts of Christianity and its Divine Author. Yet he never felt him self secure. He was haunted throughout by a secret doubt—a gnawing of conscience—an unescapable fear of the realities of the religion which he contemned. It was impossible for a spirit like that of Byron, to hold fast the dark and terrible creed, which he professed—it felt too deeply the beauty and exceeding holiness of the visible things of the Universe to doubt of its Creator.

And Shelley too—the intimate friend of Byron—despate and abandoned as he was—could never shake off the thick doubts which continually gathered around him. As if haunted by a demon, from whom he would faint escape, he fled from one scene of dissipation to another—from one country to another—seeking an oblivion for the memory of his guilt and finding none. He could not deceive himself. The glorious gift of intellect with which his God had blest him, revolted at the dark and cheerless philosophy which turned its greenness and beauty into a mental desert.

There is much in the history of this man's life to convince a rational mind of the utter worthlessness of intellectual power, and depraved heart. With all the glorious feelings of high and beautiful poetry, with an imagination which went upward to the stars—gifts, which if rightly applied might have placed their possessor among the "fall spirits"—whom the great multitude do homage—he died, and he had lived, "with a cloud upon his soul, and the seal of infamy upon his memory."—Boston Gazette.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, February 18, 1830.

HYMENEAL.
Married, on Thursday evening last, in Anne-Arundel county, by the Rev. James Sewell, Dr. Jons Bloonoon Walls, of this city, to Miss Ann, second daughter of Richard Igleheart, sheriff of said county.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.
CECIL COUNTY.
Orphans' Court.
Frisby Henderson, William Mackey, John N. Black.
Inspector of Salted Fish for North East River, Thomas Barnes.
For Susquehanna River, William Orr.
Inspector of Lumber for Port Deposit, Edward Evans.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court.
William O. Sprigg, George French, Henry Lewis.
Levy Court.
George Bruinbaugh, John H. Maer, David Cuswa Lewis, Joseph Weast, James Greer, Jacob Miller, Henry Lyday.

LEWIS COUNTY.
Inspector of Lumber at Williamsport, Andrew Facaud.
Measurer of Coal at Do, Charles Haseltine.
Notary Public at Hagerstown, Frederick Humrickhouse.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.
Orphans' Court.
Thomas Wright, Thomas B. Turpin, Daniel C. Hopper.
Levy Court.
Solomon Scott, Valentine Bryan, George N. Newman, John Ridout, Edward Beck.

CAROLINE COUNTY.
Orphans' Court.
John Hackett.
John Monte, Nathan Whitby, Peter Willis MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Orphans' Court.
Henry Harding, Robert Wallace, John Adamson.
Levy Court.
Joshua Dorsey, Greenbury Griffith, (of Howard,) William C. Pearce, Burgess Willett, William D. Poole.

FREDERICK COUNTY.
Orphans' Court.
Henry Kemp, John Leigenbeel, Nicholas Snyder.
Levy Court.
Adam Lorentz, George Zallinger, John H. Summons, Christian Getzendanner, Jacob Weller, (B. S.) Jesse Slingus, Frederick Cruba, William Shaw, Joseph Smith, Henry Smith, William H. McCannon.

FLOR INCAPTOR.
George Heckathorn.
Notary Public.
Horatio G. O'Neale.
Madison Nelson, Nicholas A. Randall, (Frederick) George Shriver, (Westminster).

Of the nominations lately made by the President, we understand that the following were confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday, 10th inst. namely.

Louis M. Lane, of Delaware, Minister to Great Britain.
Washington Irving, Secretary of Legation.
William C. Rives, of Virginia, Minister to France.
Charles C. Carroll, of Maryland, Secretary of Legation.
William P. Preble, of Maine, Minister to the Netherlands.
Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Vermont, Minister to Spain.
Augustus Duvzac, of Louisiana, Secretary of Legation.
J. C. Pickett, of Kentucky, Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Colombia.
James Duncan, to be Receiver of Public Money at Washington, Mississippi.
William J. Duane, of Philadelphia, and James Campbell, of New York, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has, we understand, determined upon establishing, within its jurisdiction, a College, in which a liberal education may be obtained. The Western Shore of Maryland, the southern part of Pennsylvania and the northern part of Virginia, are comprehended within the bounds of this Conference; and we learn, that the location of the College is contemplated at one of two points: either at Boonsborough, in Maryland, or at Leesburg, in Virginia. With a view to securing its location at Boonsborough, the citizens of that place are now engaged in procuring subscriptions conditioned upon its establishment there; and we understand that they have already obtained subscriptions to the amount of about \$3,000. As this institution is not to be conducted upon sectarian principles, and as its establishment in the county must necessarily afford facilities to its citizens and add to its wealth and character, it is to be hoped that a general and liberal effort may be made to accomplish that object by those of its inhabitants who have the means of exercising a judicious liberality.—Hagerstown Third Light.

ANOTHER ABDUCTION.
On Saturday a lady of respectable name, named Mrs. T., applied to a young lady aged about seventeen, who disappeared in a mysterious manner. The lady stated that she had seen the young female when only five years of age, under her protection, and had her in all respects brought her up as usual.

On Thursday evening the young lady, named Mrs. T., suspected a person who had been in the habit of visiting her during the last twelve months to be the person who had taken her person, he was arrested, the charge against him, and the magistrates told should be committed to prison until he should be investigated; he replied that he would be imprisoned until some proof should be produced against him, the magistrate told him that the circumstances did warrant to by the old lady, were sworn to his detention.

The prisoner then stated that he had married the young lady away, but acknowledged that he knew who did, but was his name, nor the place in which they further mentioned that she is a magistrate said he could pay no promise so given on the subject, he should detain him until the matter be further investigated. The person so understood is a married man) was fully committed to prison.

We refrain from giving the names of the parties until the matter is entirely cleared up by judicial investigation. N. E. J.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

An occurrence of the most distressing nature, took place, on Friday last, at the Dock, adjoining this city. By some accident, unknown, E. Parry, the engineer in the wheels connected with the fly or balance wheel, and being in operation was discovered, his body was broken, leaving nothing whole but his hand, and a foot, to show that a human had suffered.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Occurred in Ames township in this county, on the night of Saturday the 30th ult, a son of Daniel Phillips, was the father of the family had not retired to bed, and the noise of an owl among the trees near the house, and taking it for a mouse, he would endeavour to get a shot at it, and fired a shot, to a corner of the building, at the instant of firing, about 18 years of age, excited great curiosity; incautiously put her head out of a window for the purpose of observing, dreadful to relate, she received

A General Naval Court Martial in this city on Monday last, for the officers as may be brought. The Court is composed as follows: Captain Charles G. Ridgely, President; Captain Joseph I. Nicholson, Captain Edmund P. Kennedy, Captain Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, Master Commandant William B. Master Commandant Charles W. Master Commandant Beverly Ken Lieutenant Isaac McKeever, Lieutenant Charles S. McCauley, Henry M. Moffitt, Esq. Judge Advocate. We are much concerned to hear, of a considerable number of officers of ranks of the service—a larger number, than has often occurred before—are now under arrest, and will receive their trials by the Court.

Mr. Dorsey, from the committee on the bill making provision for the widows and representatives of the crew of the Hornet. He was by sudden indisposition, while on from stating the provisions of the bill, that it provides for a donation of monthly additional pay, and other pecuniary benefits to the crew of the Hornet, that they may receive the bounty government promptly, he moved that the order of the day for that week, which was ordered according

BRANDYWINE.
By the politeness of one of the subscribers, we have been favoured following correct list of the officers of the following regiments.

Henry E. Ballard, Esq. Commandant, 1st Lieutenant: H. Chick, 2nd do; Richard S. Pinkney, Alexander Sil He, 4th do; George F. 5th do; John Marshall, 6th do; Wm. P. 7th do; John Charlton, Sailing M. 8th do; M. Howison, Acting-2nd do; W. 9th do; Surgeon; Milfin Coulter, an 10th do; Hager, Assistant Surgeon; 11th do; M. 12th do; Wm. P. G. 13th do; James P. 14th do; Edgar Irving, 15th do; 16th do; Charles H. 17th do; John B. M. 18th do; George I. 19th do; George T. 20th do; John H. 21st do; Montfort F. 22nd do; Wm. Lewis, 23rd do; John 24th do; George P. Emmons, 25th do; M. Taylor, do; Robert P. Welsh, do; A. Underwood, do; Wm. S. William 26th do; Peter Johnson, do; Thomas W. 27th do; Rogers Perry, do; Sawyer, 28th do; Rogers Perry, do; James Evans; John Ryder, Carpenter, Wm. E. S. C.

ANOTHER ABDUCTION.
On Saturday a lady of respectable name, named Mrs. T., applied to a young lady aged about seventeen, who disappeared in a mysterious manner. The lady stated that she had seen the young female when only five years of age, under her protection, and had her in all respects brought her up as usual.

On Thursday evening the young lady, named Mrs. T., suspected a person who had been in the habit of visiting her during the last twelve months to be the person who had taken her person, he was arrested, the charge against him, and the magistrates told should be committed to prison until he should be investigated; he replied that he would be imprisoned until some proof should be produced against him, the magistrate told him that the circumstances did warrant to by the old lady, were sworn to his detention.

The prisoner then stated that he had married the young lady away, but acknowledged that he knew who did, but was his name, nor the place in which they further mentioned that she is a magistrate said he could pay no promise so given on the subject, he should detain him until the matter be further investigated. The person so understood is a married man) was fully committed to prison.

We refrain from giving the names of the parties until the matter is entirely cleared up by judicial investigation. N. E. J.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.
An occurrence of the most distressing nature, took place, on Friday last, at the Dock, adjoining this city. By some accident, unknown, E. Parry, the engineer in the wheels connected with the fly or balance wheel, and being in operation was discovered, his body was broken, leaving nothing whole but his hand, and a foot, to show that a human had suffered.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT.
Occurred in Ames township in this county, on the night of Saturday the 30th ult, a son of Daniel Phillips, was the father of the family had not retired to bed, and the noise of an owl among the trees near the house, and taking it for a mouse, he would endeavour to get a shot at it, and fired a shot, to a corner of the building, at the instant of firing, about 18 years of age, excited great curiosity; incautiously put her head out of a window for the purpose of observing, dreadful to relate, she received