being fold by one of the men that he had acome willed. He was not a kitle surprisation of a meeting me alone, and in a whole skin, though plastered with mud from head to foot. While he, Mr. Knight of the Uape regiment and I were yet taiking of my a liveature, and livery set taiking of my a liveature, and many soldier of the R. A. corps, of the name of Mc Clane, attracted the attention of a large male elephant, which had been driven towards the village. The ferocious animal gave chase, and caught him immediately under the height where we were standing; carried him some distance on his trunk which height where we were standing; carried him some distance on his trunk until he was quite dead. Leaving the corps for a little, he again returned, as if to make quite sure of his destruction, and better for a few moments into the police agents of the retired for a few moments into the police agents of the retired for a few moments into the police agents intent. Soon quite sure of his destruction, and better part of a few moments into the police agents of his trunk until he was quite sure of his destruction, and better part of his destruct forefectiogether, trod and stamped upon him until he was quite dead. Leaving the corpset for a little, he again returned, as if to make quite sure of his destruction, and kneeling down, crushed and kneeded the body with his fore legs. Then seized it again with his track, he carried it to the edge of the jungle, and threw it among the bushes. While this tragedy was going on, my brother and I scrambled down the bank as far as we could and fired at the furious animal, but we were at too great a distance to be of any service to the unfortunate man, who was crushed als most to a jelly.

Should standard upon him with his thumb, but with so calm an air that with his thumb, but with so calm an air that with his thumb, but with self calm he with his thumb, but with so calm an air that with his thumb, but with so calm an air that he excited no suspicion of his intent. Soon after he retired for a few moments into the court-yard, filled his pipe, and went into the kitthen under pretence of lighting it, but took the opportunity to lay hold, unobserved, of another knife, smaller, and of a different description from the last. With this he retired for a few moments into the excited no suspicion of his intent. Soon after he exited no suspicion of his intent. Soon after he retired for a few moments into the excited no suspicion of his intent. Soon after he retired for a few moments into the excited no suspicion of his intent. Soon after he retired for a few moments into the excited no suspicion of his intent. Soon after he retired for a few moments into the excited no suspicion of his intent. Soon after he retired for a few moments into the excited no suspicion of his intent. Soon after he retired for a few moments into the excited no suspicion of his intent. Soon after he retired for a few moments into the excited no suspicion of his intent.

mentood (my beginn) designed, recording the work of the control before the form of the control before the co

Rochefort, which from its futal termination, and the mastery which even act involves the principal actor in it, has cased no slight sensation in that part of France.

On the 1st of February, at six in the morning, a stranger aligned from the Bordeaux corch at the Ville de Londres, and whose general appearance, and the emiserrassment displayed in his replies to the usual questions put by the notice, excited the suspicion of one of their ageasts. The young man, for such he was, with an exceedingly geatlemanlike deportment, was narrowly watched; and was seen to effer the shops of several-different watchmakers in the town to whom he offered some watches for sale, giving a different name at each shop, and all varying from that written in his passport, which was Publo de Agulerd. A robbery to some extent having taken place at St. Jean d'Angely, an order was issued for his arrest, which was put into execution the next morning. On being taken into custody he was at first very urgent with the officer to afford him the means of escape, assuring him that by so doing he would lay a family of the first consequence under obligation, and might depend on their gratified—for ourse the proposal was rejected. When brought before the commissary he r fused to rive his real name, quality, or birth-place, interely declaring he was a native of Old Castierly declaring he was a native of Old Castierly and that the name Pablo de Agulerd, which be admitted was fictitious, had been inserted by a friend, who had furnished him serted by a friend, which be admitted was fictitious, had been investigation, it was soon found that ninety-interestigation, it was

rank is society, while his firmness never for a moment failed him, even to the last. Not withstanding every in quiry nothing could be found to comment. All carthenshory at Bourdeaux beyond presumptive evidence, while his conduct in prison was such as to prepossess every one there in his favour. In asserting his innocence he occasionally showed all the fierte of the old Castilian, but is continue to put up their preserves or pickles in carthenware jars,—the least acid in either, will decompose the glazing, and the lead is absorbed into the contents. The deleterious find often fatal effects are well known to the was informed that one Rodrigeuz Bastons,

the acknowledged chief of a gang of Spanish faculty. The only article that will preserve man as to the safety of the colonists from attacks by thieves, had been arrested at Bourdeaux.—in good condition for any length of time, are the natives. There is a respectable fort on Cape Monserado, There is a respectable fort on Cape Monserado, and has protected an which commands the roadstead, and has protected an anxious, and addressed several letters to the composed of sand and sods, and it is well anxious, are formed to the protected of the colonists from attacks by the colon

see a blow on the left side, dat so slightly after this catastrophe, a shot from himself that his aim was a correct one. *Couone of the people broke his mane elephant's left fore leg, which completely disable i him from running. On this occasion, we witnessed a touching instance of effection and

The state of the s investigation, it was soon found that ninety-to-the statement steps and three watches had been stolen from a manufacture of these articles at Bourdeaux, the very day before the person in custody had arrived from that city. The prisoner, however, persist-cit in his innocence of any concernin that transaction, only adding to his former statement, action, only adding to his former statement, that he had studied four vers in Salamanca, of that he had studied four vers in Salamanca, of that he had studied four vers in Salamanca, of that he had studied four vers in Salamanca, of the had being 100 five france prices—at which microsity he had originally become a member, with a view of practising at the bar, but had shandoned that he had bought them of a per-son named Perro, who assured him which the deed was accomplished.

J. J. Knapp, Jr. cacknowledges himself the three of the left was the only affair of the kind that he had set dworn in receiving them under the circumstances, but affirmed strongly that this was the only affair of the kind that he had ever wong in receiving the number of several proportion of the sever

ries, some ministers and teachers are teachers at the Methodist cliurch occasionally.

A trading company has been formed at Morrovia, A trading company has been formed at Morrovia, with a capital of \$4,000 and an agreement entered in into that no dividends shall be made until the profits increase the capital to \$20,000. The stock has risen from 50 to 75 dollars per share in one year.

It has been objected that the climate is very unhealthy, this is true as respects the whites, but errors the neous as respects the coloured people. Those from the northern and middle states have to undergo what is called a seasoning—that is, they generally take the fever the first month of their residence, but it has rarely proved fatal since accommodations have been carried proved fatal since accommodations have been carried to the first month of their residence, but it has rarely proved fatal since accommodations have been carried to the first month of their residence, but it has trackly proved fatal since accommodations have been been derived metally because of the providence of the first month of the providence, in the second of the first month of the providence of the first month of the providence of the first month of the providence, in the second of the first month of the providence of the first mo

and arrest their progress, he was thrown un-der the wheel, which crushed him so severely as to occasion his death the same evening.
[Balt. Pat.

I LAUREL.

The butchers of Geneva have a singular mode of preventing sies from attacking the meat in their shops. They rub the walls and boards upon which the meat is placed with the essential oil of laurel; the smell of which keeps away this troublsome insect.

Addison remarked, that a dog has been the

of Artillery. In Millsburg, White's company of Rifferian Research Stangers. All these are volunteers and in uniform; and the services which, a respectable number of militia, not in uniform; and as many of the natives under the protection of the colonial government as it may think proper to arm. These facts will, I think, satisfy any "Gree-gree men are a kind of prophets or conjurors."

Addison remarked, that a dog has been the land apoon.

Addison remarked, that a dog has been the companion of man 600 years, and has learned of him only one of his vices—that is to wrong his spacies when he finds him in distress. Tie was a gentleman yesterday, whe has proved the process of the preclous metal, found in Both will fall on him—put a man in prison for debt, roughs of the preclous metal, found in Both and another will lodge a detainer against him.

ENGRAPTING GRAPE VINES

ENGRAPTING GRAPE VINES.

[Max. Holls: The successful magratus of the grope wins which has long tailled the cill of nursery men in this country and of the Vignerons in Europe, so gas to make the operation as sure and as easy as in the will known operation of engratting on trees, was so far as I know, first made known to the Assemble of the Assemble of the Very Swiss Vineyard, Isdiana. In his very excellent practical testing time, "The American Vine Dresser's Guide," 12 mo. pp. 317, Cincinnati, 1836, the centre of twenty-five years' experience in the grape culture in the U. B. at page 223, he fully describes this mode. The author of this work died at Vevay, in February 1827, some years pretion out to which he had instructed me in his mode of engrafting, & which I had found by experience to be perfectly successful. As the successful has the successful has the successful to the property of the successful. of engrafting, & which I had found by experience to be perfectly successful. As the methor made no secret of it, so I have not better that the successful and the suc it as a sort of mystery of their own! His plant is, to saw off the root of the stock into which you would insert the graft, under ground; bore a small hole into the end of the root-stock, and insert the graft, with one or two buds, then keeping the root covered with mel-low earth, and the upper bud just even with the surface, and the whole process is accom-plished. I never water my grafts, and I have had them grow five feet, the main vine, the first year, besides bearing ten to thirty banch-es of grapes. Some care is necessary in rub-

About the year 1718, potatoes were first introduced into Lynn. A man received two or three, which he planted; and when he give thered the produce, a few of them were rasted and caten, merely from curiosity; and the rest were put in shell of a goird and hung in the cellar. The next year he planted themal, and had enough to fill a two bushel basks, and gave some of them to his neighbours. Some after, one of them said to him, well, I have after, one of them said to him, well, I have found that potatoes are good for something. I

and spoon.

Maryland Wagette.

ANNAPOLISE. Thursday, June 10, 1880.

To the Valets of Anne Ariendel County.

GENTLEMEN.

From the solicitation of my friends in various parts of the county, I am induced to come before the public, at a candidate for your sof tages, at the ensuing October election, to represent you in the next state legislature of Maryent you, in the state williest your support. and, and respectfully solicit your support. CHARLES HAMMOND.

5th Election Datrict.

To the Iriends of the National and State
Administrations.
Gentlemen.—An erroneous impression having prevailed in the first and second districts, respecting the day on which the Jackson convention for the county, was to have been holdvention for the county, was to have been hold-en at Merrill's; and this impression having prevented a delegation from being appointed in said district, to meet their friends from the other districts; it is deemed proper that a new meeting of the convention be convened; new meeting of the convention be convened; and for this purpose the geutlemen who were appointed to meet at Merrill's on the third Saturday of May, are requested to attend at the same place on Saturday, 19th inst. at 12

The Voters in the First District Friendly to the administration of the general government, are requested to meet at Butler's and Foggett's tavern, on Saturday, 12th inst. t 10 o'clock, to appoint five gentlemen to represent that district in convention, at Mer represent that district in convention, at Mer-rill's tavern, (Waterlos) on the 19th inst. for the purpose of recommending four suitable entlemen to represent the county in the ext legislature. THE VOTERS.

In the second district, A. A. county, friend-to the administration of the General and State which would have drawn millions from the glish grant of holding elections in said district, on Saturday, the 12th inst. for the purpose of recommending four persons to represent them and of secondary in the next legislature.

For the Manufacture of the General and State to the district on made by congress for the payment, was Jack son right, or was he wrong?

That he was right in approving the bills reducing the duties on those articles which are ducing the duties on those articles which are easi with a street of such general use, none will deny; and alter sun of such general use, none will deny; and alter sun of such general use, none will deny; and alter sun of such general use, none will deny; and alter sun of such general use, none will deny; and alter sun of such general use. The had signed the bills for their particular roads—disinterested and impartial men will say he acted right—acted.

For the Maryland Gozette.
MARYLAND, No. 4.
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

with equal justice be called a national road, and it would certainly be as much of a national object, and more so, in winter time particularly, than the Levington and Marwille Markand, in another naint of size of the control of the ticularly, than the Lexington and Mayaville

But the president has rejected another Turnpike Road bill, in which Maryland is deeply interested; he has rejected an appropriation of ninety thousand dollars to the Rockville and Frederick Turnpike Road;—and this will blow him "sky high" in Maryland is accompansate or any his enemies reland; so his enemies sar, and his enemies re-joice that he has rejected both those bills, as they think it will ruin him in Kentucky and

for when internal improvements are at stake, in our own or other states, Maryland will not be found wanting.

Yet the president rejected this bill as he will be the content of the conten riewing the road in a national point of view, Vork and Boston;

he viewed them both in the same light, and although many in Maryland may regret his decision; although many of his best friends decisions, and think he was wrong; yet, when the people of the United States hear his reasons, when the people of Maryland wishes to encourage domestic manufactures; yet she asks no advantages over any other states. She hitherto has sustained and will sustain Jackson to the end she will sustain Ja

which congress chose to pass, making appropriations to any amount out of the treasury, stone for a read or a canal, in any state. Congress should certainly have first provided the means to meet these appropriations, and they had it in their pures to do so in one of two modes; The first, by altering the laws which provides for the payment of the national debt, and post-pooled its revenue to come faire size. the payment of the national debt, and postpoing its payment to some future time, or
by raising the amount by taxes. And here
it will be acknowledged by all impartial men
that the people of the United States would
not agree to be taxed for the purpose of making roads or canals. And as regards the payment of the national debt, an important question arises for the people to decide—Will
you agree to postpone the payment of the
national debt to an indefinite period, in order
to appropriate money for the purpose of making roads and canals in any part of the union,
(and one state has as much right to ask for an
appropriation as another,) Or willyou postpone
making appropriations to roads and canals,
until there is money sufficient in the Treasury to do so after meeting all the expenses of ry to do so after meeting all the expenses of the government, and all its engagements in

Congress instead of enabling the govern Congress instead of enabling the govern ment to meet a large and increased expenditure by providing the means, have in fact passed laws which will decrease the revenue to a very large amount; they have reduced the duties on tea, coffee, cocoa, molasses and salt, and the reductions will save every family in Maryland on an average at least two dollars a year. And when the question is put to our farmers, and mechanics, to the labouring and industrious part of the community—Shall the industrious part of the community—Shall the merce-taxes on coffee, tea, molasses and salt, be re-duced, or shall they be continued for the purpose of making roads and canais? How would the question be answered? Let the duties be re-

the question be answered? Let the duties be removed—would be almost the unanimous reply. Well, Jackson has signed these bills, he obserwhich will relieve thousands and tens of thousands, in every state in the union; and if he has refused to sign bills, which would have been greates followed by others of a similar character, and no dou which would have drawn millions from the year w

For the Maryland Gozette.

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INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Besides the cry of proscription, and many other cries, we shall soon have it spread about the could not well have made fish of ouc, and flesh of another; and Jackson was officer cries, we shall soon have it spread about the could not well have made fish of ouc, and flesh of another; and Jackson was officer cries, we shall soon have it spread about the could not well have made fish of ouc, and flesh of another; and Jackson was officer cries, we shall soon have it spread about the could not well have made fish of ouc, and flesh of another; and Jackson was officer cries, we shall soon have it spread about the could not well have made fish of ouc, and flesh of another; and Jackson was officer cries, we shall soon have it spread about the could not well have made fish of ouc, and flesh of another; and Jackson was officer cries, we shall see that many other cries, we shall see that many other cries, we shall soon have it spread about the could not well have made fish of ouc, and flesh of another; and Jackson was officer and flour, an

work which mist essentially trict of Columbia.

Maryland, in another point of view, has no right to complain of the general government; congress have appropriated one million of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal—which will run upwards of two hundred miles through the state, and which is a much larger through the state, and which is a much larger appropriation than any state in the union has by her through the state, and which is a much larger appropriation than any state in the union has ever received for internal improvement; and let it also be remembered, that congress have never yet subscribed a single dollar to any turnpike road in the state of Maryland.

They may, and they will be called on again.

they think it will ruin him in Kentucky and Maryland; but vain and short-sighted mortals. They may, and they will be called on again, to subscribe money to the road leading from the people's wishes, or with the people's interests.

Maryland, so far as regards her particular state interests, and revenue, would have been a loser by the passage of this bill;—yet Maryland was content that the bill should pass; Baltimore and the Eastern Shore, all yielded up their prejudices, and voted for the bill, viewing the road in a national point of view,

wor the found wanting.

Yet the president rejected this bill as he had formerly done the Kentucky road bill,—
had formerly done the Kentucky road bill,—
he viewed them both in the same light, and he viewed them both in the same regret his nufactures; yet she asks no advantages over from nufactures; yet she asks no advantages over

ledge, that he acted from the best of motives, that he acted with a due regard to the intercats of the whole American people, and with out regard to sectional feelings or to his own popularity.

It has been said that General Jackson is opposed to all internal improvements; it is maintained to a purpose of internal for continuing surveys, and which contains two opposite stones at the bottom, opposite that instant the means of a rope, but a stone at that instant the means of a rope, but a stone at that instant the means of a rope, but a stone fell in sind contains the whole passed atone fell in sind contains the the people by congress no nos even to aid his mouth that he could brush the cart and give himself, by that means, a chance to and give himself, by that means, a chance to and give himself, by that means, a chance to make give himself, by that means, a chance to are the give himself, by that he could breather when, if his hand had been confined to and the president sanctioned the Lexing-in any other position, he must have been suffered to approve any other bill fecated, from the quantity which kept con-