

### BALLOON ASCENT AT HAVANA.

At sunset, on the evening of May 30th, (being the anniversary of the birth day of King Ferdinand VII.) amidst the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons, Mr. Adolfo Theodore made an ascent from Havana, in the car of a balloon containing 15,000 cubic feet of gas. He is the second individual, (says the Diario de Matanzas,) "who ever presented to the inhabitants of Cuba the magnificent spectacle of a man elevated alone between heaven and earth." The following is an extract from Mr. Theodore's description of the ascent, which we translate from the Diario de Havana, dated May 31st.

"I rose from the place appointed, at 40 minutes past six the evening, with great delight. My mind was tranquil and rejoicing: on seeing my promises fulfilled a proof of which might be found in the order and serenity with which, in ascending, I threw out the doves, posies and crowns of flowers, which I carried for the purpose, as tokens of respect, to the people, waving all the while the Spanish banner, inscribed with the motto, 'To the greater glory of Ferdinand and Christina.'"

The height to which I ascended cannot be determined with exactness; but it was great enough to make the objects which I left behind me appear very diminutive. In these critical circumstances, perceiving the danger which threatened me on account of the direction of the wind, which continually tended to the sea, I divested myself of my clothing, threw out my watch, instruments, and whatever the car contained, both in order that they might be saved by falling on the land, and in the hope that when the car was lightened, meet with a more favourable current, which should carry me to land.

All however was in vain. I then determined to let off the gas as much as I could, in order to descend as near as possible to the shore.

At 7 o'clock I fell amidst the waves of the sea, at the distance of one mile from the place of ascent. The descent being rapid, the car in which I sat was broken by the fall, and I sunk into the water, some of which I swallowed. Fortunately I was able to rise again, by seizing hold of the netting of the balloon, which floated on the water, and with it navigated, (as it seemed to me, on account of my weakened intellect, and particularly the pain in my breast occasioned by the fall,) three leagues distance from the place where I fell.

Between 8 and 9 at night, I was relieved by some fishermen, who approached me in two canoes. What was my joy on seeing those honest and poor people who saved my life with the greatest generosity and compassion. As they passed me into one of the canoes, my first words were to exclaim with enthusiasm, "Long live the King and the Spanish Marine!"

Some of the workmen employed in removing the earth from the North side of the Old State House yesterday dug up a tomb-stone, considerably broken, on one side of which was the following inscription:—

Her lyeth the body of Mr. William Paddy, aged 58 years. Departed this life August 1653.

On the other side—

Hear sleeps, that blessed one, he  
Whose life God help us all to live,  
That so when them shall be  
That we this world must leave  
We ever may be happy  
With blessed William Paddy.

A number of human bones, and pieces of coffin, were also taken up by the workmen, and it is supposed that during the day eight or ten thousand persons came into State-street to examine them. This circumstance has given rise to various conjectures, but we understand, from a gentleman who has investigated the subject, that Mr. Paddy was a highly respectable individual—that he was possessed of considerable property for that early period of the history of the town—and that he was one of the Board of Selectmen at the time of his death. It appears by the records that he attended a meeting of the Board on the 13th of August, 1658. His will, a copy of which is in the Probate office, is dated on the 20th, and he died on the 24th of the same month, leaving nine children, which were equally provided for. It is a little remarkable that the name of Paddy is extinct in Massachusetts. He was a member of the first General Court of the Province; and it has been ascertained, we hear, that he was also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. It is believed that he owned the land in which his body was interred, and on which the Old State House now stands.

[Boston Com. Gazette.]

### Fort Gibson, (Miss.) May 29.

### KENTUCKY HAMS, vs. YANKEE NUTMEGS.

The Kentucky nutmegs have commenced a rivalry with Yankee hams, in the manufacture of wooden tables. A merchant in our town, desirous of procuring a lot of choice hams, requested his agent at the Gulf to make the purchase for him from the boats passing down the Mississippi. After many fruitless inquiries of the passing craft, he met with a Kentucky Jonathan, whose loading was composed of the nicest and choicest hams all canvassed; and one which was shown as a sample, looked so well and tasted so delightfully, that the confiding agent made the purchase on the spot. The new Jonathan had such an innocent, unsuspected, and unsuspecting countenance, too, giving forth no scintillations of vivacity, nor evidencing the owner to possess brains above an oyster shell, on any other occasion than that of curing bacon—the art of which appeared to be imprudently on his brain as drippings wear the rock, or knowledge of law and physic is made available by some members of those honorable professions—who could suspect him of perpetrating a miscellaneous or original act!

Straws show which way the wind blows; but the human countenance presents a mysterious enigma to the reader. Not wishing to break in abruptly upon the reflections of the circumspicuous perusal of editorial articles, elicited by the sage remark immediately preceding this sentence, we state the fact at once. The Hams, when opened, proved to be wood, neatly turned in the shape of a hog's hind leg; and the Kentuckian showed that he was 'up to a trick or two.' All will agree that he was 'pretty tolerable cue.'

Correspondent.

### Melancholy case of Death from Hydrophobia.

In the early part of last week, a surgeon named Griffith, came to London on business, and having been acquainted with Inspector Rogers, of letter F. division, he waited upon him with a request that he would recommend him to a lodging during his stay in town, intimating that it was his intention to return to Sussex in a week or two. Mr. Rogers accordingly procured him a lodging near his own residence, and left him on Wednesday last, apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. On the following day, Thursday, he was sent for, and found the unfortunate gentleman apparently labouring under the effects of insanity. He spoke incoherently, and, at intervals, was so excited, that it became necessary to place him under some restraint, for which purpose Mr. Rogers had him conveyed to the police station in Convent garden, where his symptoms became so alarming, that Mr. Thomas, the superintendent, considered it necessary to call in medical advice; and accordingly the attendance of Mr. Beames, a surgeon, having been procured, that gentleman immediately pronounced that the patient was labouring under the effects of hydrophobia. The dreadful malady from that time, became more strongly developed, and the cries, which at times escaped from the unfortunate sufferer were described as the most agonizing. At the sight of water, or any liquid that was offered to him, he broke out into the most frightful paroxysms, in the intervals of which he begged of those around him not to fail writing to his friends to tell them how he had died, and then he would exclaim, "My good God, is it not a dreadful death to die!"

During a tranquil interval, Mr. Thomas asked him when he had been bitten, to which he replied with great difficulty, "About two months ago, here, here," pointing to the lower part of his leg. The surgeon advised that no time should be lost in sending him to the hospital, a suggestion which was mentioned to the unfortunate gentleman himself, who readily consented and desired that he might be sent to the Middlesex hospital, observing that he had walked it when a pupil. His request was complied with, and in a few hours after his arrival at the station, he was conveyed from thence in a coach, and placed in the hospital above mentioned, where, notwithstanding the very best care and advice, the fatal effects of the disorder became hourly more nated in the death of the unfortunate patient, whose suffering were most dreadful to the last. Inspector Rogers fulfilled his wish by writing to his friends to acquaint them of his melancholy fate, and some of them arrived in town on Monday last. The appearance of Mr. Griffith only the day before breaking out of the dreadful disorder was that of robust health, his countenance florid, and his spirits high. He was about 35 years of age, when attacked by the horrible malady, of which he died.

London Times May 12th.

### FREDERICKSBURG, (Vir.) June 16.

### MURDER.

On Saturday afternoon last THOMAS GRIFFIN THORNTON, Esq. Sheriff of Caroline county, was shot, together with his horse, about a mile from his dwelling house. It is believed there were several concerned in this horrid transaction, as it is said the reports of two or three guns were heard at the time of the supposed murder. The neighbourhood was soon in possession of the fact of his death, and the perpetrators were sought after. They were first led to the house of Charles Young, being near, and not finding him at home they took the liberty of searching for his gun, which when found indicated the appearance of blood on it; these, with some other circumstances, impressed the belief that he was one concerned in the murder. Young, it appears, the following night directed his course to this place and was seen and known early next morning near to town; he was pursued by a party from Caroline, and taken in the act of mounting his horse, carried back to Caroline and committed to jail. Mr. Thornton was a valuable member of society the chasm occasioned by his unnatural death cannot be readily filled. The distress in which it has involved a wife and large family, with very many connexions, cannot be easily conceived much less described.

### SUICIDE.

The following is the ancient Colony (Massachusetts), Law on the subject, which has never been repealed:—

### AN ACT AGAINST SELF MURDER.

This court, considering how far Satan doth prevail upon several persons within this jurisdiction to make away themselves, judgeth that God calls them to bear testimony against such wicked and unnatural practices, that others may be deterred therefrom: That therefore order, that from henceforth, if any person, inhabitant or stranger, shall at any time, be found to lay violent hands on themselves, or be wilfully guilty of their own death, every such person shall be denied the privilege of being buried in the common burial place of christians, but shall be buried in some common highway, where the selectmen of the town, where such person did inhabit, shall appoint, and a cart load of stones laid upon the grave as a brand of infamy, and as a warning to others to beware of the like damnable practices.

[1600.]

### Maryland Gazette.

ANNA POLIS:  
Thursday, July 8, 1850.

### EXECUTIVE.

A meeting of the Executive will be held on the 14th day of July instant.

### THE ANNIVERSARY.

The 54th anniversary of North American Independence having fallen on Sunday, the observance of the day, in this city, was postponed until Monday, when the national banner was displayed on the State-house and salutes of artillery fired.

If there be a people on earth who ought to be grateful to Providence for having "made and preserved them a nation," the people of these United States ought to be. Where is there a nation who can boast of the privileges, the blessings which we can? Our form of government leaves open to the attainment of every man of genius and talent, no matter how obscure his origin and humble his condition, its highest honours. Our climate produces every comfort and luxury of life, and we have only to be industrious, virtuous and content, to insure to ourselves abundance and happiness. May every succeeding anniversary find the Republic as free and prosperous as that which has just passed down the stream of time.

### COMMUNICATED.

### QUIZZICAL ENIGMAS.

From "Recollections of the Peninsula," a very interesting work published by a British officer, who was attached to Wellington's army, we make the subjoined extract. It shows the familiarity and polite intercourse which prevailed among the officers of the hostile armies, who like brave and generous enemies proved themselves above that contemptible and sneaking mode of warfare which would justify the shooting every sentinel or roving individual who chance might expose to the outposts of the opposing force.—A practice which can never be countenanced by a magnanimous commander, or in the slightest degree advantage the cause in which he has unsheathed his sword. To the honour of the English and French commanders of the armies in Spain and Portugal, it was completely put down by them. In one instance the French forces had been compelled to fly before the English, and seek that protection from pursuit which a narrow river afforded them. It was just after this occurrence, when each army lay encamped on opposite sides of the water, that the interview mentioned in the paragraph quoted, took place.

"Walking by the river side, we observed several French officers. They saluted us with a 'Bon jour, Messieurs!' and we soon fell into conversation. They were exceedingly courteous.—They asked after Lord Wellington; praising him greatly for his conduct of the campaign. They next inquired, if our king was dead; and on our replying that he was not, one of them repeated, 'Le general dit, que tout le monde aime votre Roi George, qu'il a ete bon pere de famille, et bon pere de son peuple.'—A great deal of good humour prevailed; we quizzed each other freely.—They had a theatre; and asked us to come over, and witness the performance of that evening, which would be 'L'Entree des Francois dans Lisbon.' A friend of mine most readily replied, that he recommended to them 'La Fuite des Brancos!' They burst into a loud, and general laugh—the joke was too good, too home. Their general, however, did not think it wise to remain longer; but he pulled off his hat, and wishing us good day with perfect good humour, went up the hill, and the group immediately dispersed."

### For the Maryland Gazette.

### MARYLAND, No. 8.

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

"Baltimore for ever." Baltimore city has again shown her liberality, and her enterprise, in the cause of internal improvement, not by factious complaints against the administration of Andrew Jackson, and because he did not approve an appropriation to the Rockville and Frederick road; but by laying her own shoulders to the wheel, and making an advance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, for which amount a bill was reported in congress, favourably reported, notwithstanding the opposition of Gen. Charles F. Mercer, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, whom some Baltimoreans are eulogizing, in order to injure Andrew Jackson. Can such men be true and sincere friends of Baltimore? Common sense will answer, No.

And Baltimore has been fortunate. It has not been finally acted upon in congress. It has not been rejected, and may yet receive aid from the United States. Hear what the worthy president of the rail road company himself says to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, in his letter, dated June 10th, 1850:—"The application to the general government, (for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and for which a bill was reported,) did not,

however, succeed, yet the directors have the fullest confidence, that the national aid will at no distant period be liberally extended to this enterprise." Yes, Philip E. Thomas, and the directors, are right. The rail road will receive aid from the government, if it is found to be a national object, and if it is not, Baltimore does not wish, nor ought not to expect it; and again, we may say, "Baltimore for ever." Let Washington city and Georgetown, let Montgomery and Frederick, follow the noble example of Baltimore, let them borrow money to make the road from Rockville to Frederick, and surely their credit is good for one hundred thousand dollars; and the annual interest will be a mere trifle. Baltimore will lend them a part, if not the whole, if the principal and interest are well secured; let them then lay their own shoulders to the wheel like Baltimore, and they too may receive aid, both from the state of Maryland, and from congress.

Maryland has aided them already, for instead of giving the route for renewing certain bank charters, to the Harper's Ferry road, which would have been more to the interest of Frederick, and Baltimore, and of Maryland, the whole was given to the Rockville and Frederick road. Maryland has therefore done much for this road; and Maryland will do more if necessary; but let those most deeply interested, also lend a helping hand.

Say that the Baltimore and Ohio rail road succeeds, what will be the consequence? Will it not be an object for the United States government to connect Washington city with that rail road, at the nearest point leading from the seat of government to the west? Most assuredly, it would be a very great object. If, therefore, in the meantime, an appropriation has been refused to the Rockville and Frederick turnpike road, will that injure Baltimore? No real friend of Baltimore can say so; and he is not a real friend to Maryland, who is not also the friend of Baltimore.

That the Rockville and Frederick road will go on there is not, there cannot be any rational doubt. The interests of Montgomery, Frederick and Washington counties, all demand its completion, and its speedy completion. Washington city has been the seat of government for almost thirty years, and still the road is in a miserable condition. Why was it not sooner brought into notice? Why was it not connected with the great western road leading from Baltimore to the west, long ago? Why was it not recommended to congress by John Quincy Adams, when his secretary of state was Henry Clay? Mr. Adams would not recommend it. No, on the contrary, a corps of United States engineers were ordered to survey a road from Washington, through Virginia, between Martinsburg and Winchester, to intersect the national road above Cumberland, and leave Maryland almost entirely. This was the work of the Adams administration, and of their friends. Yet not a breath of censure has been cast upon them for their conduct.

The truth is, the honest truth is, that the administration of Mr. Adams made internal improvement a hobby horse, and hence the numerous surveys of roads and canals in every section of our country; and hence, to secure friends in Virginia, was the survey made from Washington to the west through that state; and had a road been made by the United States in that direction, it would have been a severe blow to Baltimore, almost a fatal blow to Maryland; and it is the nearest route from Washington to the west. Yet there are Marylanders, there are Baltimoreans, who would have preferred the Adams administration to that of Jackson! "Save me from my friends," from such friends as these.

But it is not because some Marylanders, and some Baltimoreans wish to see the Rockville and Frederick road made, that they are making such a clamour against Andrew Jackson. No! many of them do not wish to see the road made; but to prostrate Andrew Jackson, they seem willing to sacrifice the best interests of Maryland. Jackson has saved Maryland. Jackson is her true and sincere friend. He has approved bills which will save her citizens more taxes in one year, than she would have received from congress for any of her internal improvements, he has done more; by rejecting the Rockville road, he has virtually confirmed Cumberland, in Maryland, as the eastern termination of the great western road. He has confirmed the location fixed upon under Jefferson, and which remained undisturbed under Madison and Monroe. Jackson has confirmed this location, and this to Maryland is worth more than what ten Rockville roads would cost. Jackson, not by words, but by deeds, has proved himself a friend to the constitution, a true friend to the people, and a sincere friend to MARYLAND.

### NO. 9. THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The people of the United States owe a large debt of gratitude to that worthy and incorruptible statesman, William H. Crawford. Under his auspices, as secretary of the treasury, the wise plan of reducing, and of finally extinguishing the public debts, was successfully put in operation in 1817; a plan that has already succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations, and which must and will accomplish this great object by the time that able financier calculated upon. If must do so, unless the system is repealed by an act of congress, and this is an event not likely to take place, for there are few members in the senate, or house of representatives, that could vote for such a measure; but even if a bill for that purpose should pass both branches, there is every reason to believe that the President would refuse to approve it, and two thirds of congress will never be found who, regardless of their country's good and their country's credit, would risk the fatal consequences which the passage of such an act would produce.

And it was looking forward to those consequences that caused Andrew Jackson to put a stop to the host of appropriation bills which

had been reported in Congress, and which, being the alluring and pleasing name of "Internal Improvement," would have been almost certainly passed by the Union, because such bills are more or less popular, and more or less necessary, and more or less soon have followed. One or two did pass; but the refusal of Jackson to approve them, has put a stop to the rest; and by the course of conduct, the President has conclusively fixed it, as certain, that the public debt will be finally extinguished, as soon as the system calculated upon by William H. Crawford, shall be held and decisive course, Jackson approves, and will receive the sincere thanks of the American People.

Even those who have hitherto been opposed to him; even those who are the most jealous and the best friends of internal improvement, when they view the subject in a disinterested light, when they view it calmly, coolly, and impartially, will be constrained to admit the prudence and foresight of the "military chieftain;" and if they do not praise, they will not censure him—they will not condemn him.

It has been stated officially, and stated often, through the medium of the public papers, that during the four years of Mr. Adams' administration, upwards of forty-five millions of dollars of the national debt has been paid; but were this so, how was it paid? Who provided the means, who formed the system? Was this the act of the Adams administration? No.—The means were provided by the Treasury, the money was raised from the people by indirect taxation, the system was proposed long before Mr. Adams came into power, and his administration were only the agents to pay the amount appropriated by law towards the extinguishment of the public debt.

An act was passed by congress on the 4th March 1817, entitled, "An act for the redemption of the public debt," which appropriated ten millions of Dollars annually for the purpose of gradually sinking or paying off the public debt of the nation; and the fourth section of this act provided, that whenever there should be any time after the year 1817, a surplus of money in the treasury above the sums appropriated for the service of such year, leaving also two millions of dollars in the treasury, such surplus was to be applied, by the commissioners of the sinking fund, to the purchase, or redemption of the public debt.

These, therefore were the funds provided by congress; this was the act of congress which has stood the test of time and of equal experiment; which enabled the administration of James Monroe, under the guidance of the able secretary of the treasury, William H. Crawford, to pay, on account of principal and interest of the public debt, more than one hundred millions of dollars; this system was found in full operation when John Quincy Adams came into power; and under the auspices of Andrew Jackson there is now a probability that all, or nearly all, of the public debt, both principal and interest, will be paid off by the year 1835, the time calculated upon by Mr. Crawford.

But it is not the fact, that forty-five millions of the public debt was "paid off" during the administration of Mr. Adams. Whatever amount may have been paid, the debt itself has only been reduced about twenty-five millions of dollars (25,348,456 82) as will appear by a reference to the treasury reports of Mr. Rush in December 1825, and December 1828. By these reports it appears, that the public debt, was as follows:—

1st January 1825,	\$ 85,710,574 1/2
1st January 1829,	58,562,133 1/2
Total Reduction during the four years of Mr. Adams' administration,	27,148,441 00

It may be said, that more than forty-five millions of dollars was certainly paid on account of the public debt, during Mr. Adams' administration, as appears by the treasury reports referred to. Granting that this statement is correct, let it be remembered, that five millions of dollars of this amount was borrowed money, which came into the treasury in 1825; and that almost fifteen millions of dollars (14,930,454 25), was for interest due on the debt. It will not be contended that paying interest due, is paying off a debt, much less can it be said that paying off debt with money borrowed from another quarter, is an actual payment; and hence the wide difference of almost twenty millions of dollars between the amount said to be "paid off" by the friends of Adams, and the amount actually paid off.

But what has Jackson done? He has paid more of principal and interest of the public debt in the first year of his administration, than Adams did in any one year. He has actually reduced the debt nearly ten millions of dollars, (9,796,228 29), and if permitted to go on in his own plain sensible way, we shall soon see a new and a pleasing spectacle presented to the view of an astonished and admiring people with rich resources, truly independent. And when we remember that the United States Government, a very few years ago, could not borrow a single dollar but at a most exorbitant rate of interest; when we remember that our government had to give one hundred dollars in stock, bearing an interest of six percent, for eighty dollars in cash, we cannot but pay to Andrew Jackson the highest tribute of applause, and affection, for his conduct in regard to our money affairs; and if ever some day we may have been disappointed in respect to an appropriation to a favourite object, or to a Canal, we cannot but acknowledge that Jackson was right; that he was right as regarded the whole American people, and that he has saved us shall receive the most appropriate share.—Can it be said that he leaves Jackson, because he has done his duty firmly and fearlessly? No. JACKSON will ever be left by MARYLAND.

July 1st 1850.

### COURT OF APPEALS, June Term 1850.

July 1st.—On application, Wm. H. E. Esq. of the City of Annapolis, was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

Archer J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the cases of the State of Maryland, Barker and Scribner, Nos. 176, 177.—Judgments affirmed.

Earle J. delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 115, Iglehart vs. State, use Malbin.—Judgment affirmed.

Stephen J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, vs. Chase and Hoffman, No. 121.—Decree affirmed.

The argument in the case of Kalkman, Caustin, No. 129, was concluded by Frick Mayer for the appellant; and Hoffman for appellee.

July 2d.—The argument in the case of the State, use the Mayor, and City Council of Baltimore, vs. Boye, No. 129, was concluded by Mayer and Hoffman for the appellants and Meredith for the appellee.

July 3d.—The argument in No. 129, concluded by Hoffman for the appellants. On application L. P. W. Balch was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 120, Gwynn vs. Thomas. The argument of this case was commenced by John for the appellant, and Alexander for the appellee.

July 6th.—The argument in No. 120, concluded by Magruder for the appellee, Johnson for the appellant.

No. 135, Barger & wife Ex'rs of Ath vs. Collins. The argument of this case commenced by Moale for the appellants and Williams for the appellee.

July 7.—The argument in No. 135, was concluded by S. J. Donaldson for the appellant, No. 136, Davidson vs. Barney. The argument of this case was commenced by Tan (Attorney General) and Meredith for the appellants, and Williams (District Attorney U. S.) and Johnson for the appellee.

In the Philadelphia Sentinel of Saturday we find the following account of the execution of Porter, the mail robber:—

### THE EXECUTION.

The sentence of the law was executed on JAMES PORTER, the mail robber, about a quarter before eleven o'clock yesterday morning.—It had been known to the public, for several days, that WILSON, one of the accomplices of Porter, had been pardoned of the capital offence by the President of the United States, in consequence as was stated of some important information which he communicated to the post office department. The mass of the people however, unacquainted with the circumstances which led to a discrimination between the two convicts, and perceiving no difference in their moral or legal guilt, were loud in the expression of their dissatisfaction. Hence many persons were apprehensive that the execution of Porter would be attended with riot, if not with bloodshed. The Marshal, therefore, took precautionary measures to enable him to carry the law into effect. But as might have been expected from the orderly habits and the moral feeling of this community, they were unnecessary.—The gallows was erected, yesterday morning back of Bush Hill, near the junction of Francis's Lane and Schuykill streets, and a detachment of cavalry from the county stationed in the vicinity.

At about a quarter before ten o'clock, a prisoner left the prison in Arch street, in cart, accompanied by the executioner, a detachment of the Marshal, with a detachment of the Marine corps, the constables of the city and county, the city watch, and a number of citizens who had been specially summoned by the Marshal. Arrived at the place of execution, the exercises of religion were performed by the Rev. Mr. Kemper of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Hawks, of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Mr. Force of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Mr. Ashton of the Baptist Church, were also attendance.

At about half past ten, the clergymen took their leave of him, the Marshal proceeded to read the warrant for his execution, and after making the necessary preparations, the unhappy culprit was launched into eternity. At this moment, a general rush took place from the spot, by which many persons were overturned, and many more greatly frightened. His struggle appeared to be but short. We understand, that the body, after hanging for some time, was taken down, and conveyed to the public burial ground for interment. Not the slightest disposition to interrupt the execution of the sentence, or to commit the least act of violence by the thousands who had assembled to witness it. On the contrary, a stillness, and solemnity appeared pervade the whole multitude.

### LARGE FIRE.

Soon after 11 o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out in the stable or cabinet shop (it is not certain which) of Mr. Isaac Halsey in the interior of the block bounded North Henry street, East by Walnut, and South by Madison. The flames spread with extraordinary rapidity, and in less than half an hour not less than fifteen or twenty buildings, including those in the interior, were enveloped in fire. In about an hour, the firemen gained the victory, but not till every building on Madison street, from 353 to 343 (being the corner of Walnut) inclusive, every building on Walnut from Madison to Henry street, every building on Henry from the corner of 324 inclusive, together with various shops and small tenements in the interior, were destroyed with a considerable part of their contents. Also, several tenements and shops in the interior of the block. Mr. Halsey was probably the greatest loser, having owned probably the building burnt. He was not injured.

New York Jour. of Com.