

word of her mouth would save her sister, and that she would have time to repent afterwards; but, trying as was the ordeal, harrassing the alternative, nothing could shake her noble fortitude; her enduring and virtuous resolution.

Sleep for nights fled from her pillow; most fervently she prayed for help and succour in the time of need; often she wept till the tears refused to flow, and her heart seemed too large for her body; but still, no arguments, however subtle, no entreaties, however agonising, could induce her to offend her Maker by swerving from the truth. Her sister was tried, condemned, and sentenced to be executed at the termination of the usual period of six weeks. The result is well known, and is truly as well as powerfully set forth in the novel. Immediately after the conviction, Helen Walker borrowed a sum of money, procured one or more letters of recommendation, and without any other guide than the public road, began to wander her way to the city of London—a journey which was then considered more formidable than a voyage to America is in our day. Over the best attire she threw a plaid and hood, walked bareheaded the whole way, and completed the distance in fourteen days. Though her feet were sorely blistered, her whole frame exhausted, and her spirits sadly jaded, she found it impossible to rest until she had inquired her way to the residence of John Duke of Arrol. As she arrived at the door, his grace was just about to step into his carriage; and as the moment was too critical to be lost, the heroic pilgrim presented her petition, fell upon her knees, and urged its prayer with a degree of earnestness and natural eloquence that more than realised the well known saying of "catching a grace, beyond the reach of art." Here, again, the result is well known; a pardon was procured, and despatched to Scotland; and the pilgrim, after her passage had been repaid, returned home, glorified and supported by the consoling thought that she had done her duty without violating her conscience. Touching this great chapter in her history, she was always remarkably serene and reserved; but there is one person still alive who has heard her say that it was through the Almighty's strength that she was enabled to meet the Duke at the most critical moment—a moment which, if lost, never might have been recalled in time to save her sister's life. Toby Walker, from the stain cast on her name, retired to England, and afterwards became united to the man that had wronged her, and with whom, as is believed, she lived happily for the greater part of half a century. Her sister resumed her quiet rural employments, and, after a life of unsullied integrity, died in November of December 1791, at the age of nearly fourscore. My respectable friend, Mr. Walker, found her resting in a cottage on the farm of Clonon, when he entered to it, upwards of forty years ago, was exceedingly kind to her when she became frail, and even laid her head in the grave. Up to the period of her last illness, she corresponded regularly with her sister, and received every year from her a cheese and "pepper-cake," portions of which she took a great pleasure in presenting to her friends and neighbours. The exact spot in which she was interred was lately pointed out in Irongray churchyard, a romantic scenery on the banks of the Carrig; and though, as a country-woman said, there was nothing to distinguish it but a stone taken off the dyke, the public will be pleased to hear that Sir Walter Scott intends to erect a suitable monument to her memory. Though subscriptions were tendered, he politely declined all aid, and has already, I believe, employed Mr. Burn, architect, to design a monument, which, in connexion with the novel, will transmit her fame to a distant posterity, and in all probability render the spot as classical that it will be visited by thousands on thousands in after generations. The above narrative, though exceedingly hurried, is perfectly accurate in point of fact; and I have only farther to add, that the story of Helen Walker, *alias* Jennie Deans, first became known to Sir Walter Scott through the attention of the late Mrs. Commissary Goldie, as will be seen when he issues the new edition of the *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

RECUNDITY OF INSECTS AND FISHES.

According to naturalists, a scorpion will produce 65 young, a common fly will lay 144 eggs; a leech 150; and a spider 170. I have seen a hydrachna produce 600 eggs, and a female moth 1,100. A gall insect has laid 5000 eggs; a tortoise 1000, a frog 1100, a shrimp 6000, and as the astonishing number of 10,000 has been found in the ovary, or what is supposed to be that part of an ascariades. One naturalist found above 12,000 eggs in a lobster, another above 21,000. An insect very similar to an ant (mutilla), has been known to produce 80,000 in a single day, and Leuwenhoeck seems to compute 4,000,000 in a crab. Many fishes produce incredible numbers of eggs; above 56,000 have been counted in a herring, and 58,000 in a smelt, 1,000,000 in a sole, 1,130,000 in a roach, 5,000,000 in a species of sturgeon, 242,000 in a carp, 383,000 in a tench, 540,000 in a mackerel, 992,000 in a perch, 1,357,000 in a flounder. But of all the fishes hitherto discovered, the cod seems the most fertile. One naturalist computes that it produces 3,686,000 eggs, another 9,600,000, and a third 9,444,000. Here are fishes which probably, in the course of one season, produce above 13,000,000 of eggs, which is a number so astonishing and immense, that without demonstration we could never believe it true.

Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

FIRE NEAR PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Cotton Factory of the Orleans Manufacturing Company near Providence, R. I. was burnt down on the night of the 10th instant. The loss is \$25,000, of which \$15,000 were insured at Hartford.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—INTERESTING FROM POLAND.

The packet ship *New York*, at New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the evening of the 29th September, and Liverpool to the 1st October, both inclusive. The second editions of the *Courier*, *Daily Advertiser* and *Journal of Commerce*, furnish the following interesting extracts:—
By this arrival we learn that the Polish Army did not surrender at the fall of Warsaw, but is again in the field, animated with the love of Liberty, and hurling defiance at their invaders. The proclamation of Roziski breathes a spirit worthy of the proudest days of Poland, and affords ground for the friends of Liberty throughout the world, to hope that the spirit of freedom which still animates this brave nation, will induce the governments of France and England to interfere in its behalf. The Reform Bill engrosses the attention of all parties in England, and its fate in the House of Lords is considered very doubtful. Sir Walter Scott has concluded to spend the winter in Naples for the benefit of his health, and the King of England has ordered him a national vessel to convey him to that city.
O'Connell Barrett and Mangin differed in their views on a debate in relation to the foreign policy of France, and quarrelled. Thus is the opposition of Ministers divided, and Barrett is accused of seeking office under Perier.
The treaty of peace between Belgium and Holland, it is stated in one paper, will be signed by the 10th October. Luxembourg, it is added, will belong to the former, and the compensation for the claims of Holland thereto, is to be settled by Austria and Prussia; in the meantime, it is positively stated that the armistice between the two powers had been renewed for two months. Leopold had set off on a tour through his dominions, and was undertaking in his endeavours to improve the state of his army.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.

POLAND.

In laying before our readers last week, the Russian accounts of the fall of Warsaw, we cautioned them against placing too implicit a reliance on their veracity, in matters of detail. The present week has brought us through the *Hamburg mail*, intelligence from Poland as late as the 17th ult.; and we are happy to state that the affairs of the unhappy Poles, are not quite so desperate, nor were the successes of the Russians so complete as they themselves represented them to be. The army which retired to Modlin, on the capitulation of Warsaw, were not prisoners of war, as affirmed in the *Prussian State Gazette*, but fell back upon that strong and almost impregnable fortress, carrying with them their artillery, ammunition and materials of defence, upon finding this position in the capital to be no longer tenable. They were also accompanied by the members of the Government, the Chambers, and all public functionaries.
The Russians on the other hand, are reported to have lost 12,000 men in the storming of Warsaw, and were thus rendered incapable of following the Polish army. The Poles have another strong army under General Romarino, in the environs of Zamosc, which is itself a well fortified town; and they are also in possession of several other strong fortresses. The patriot troops still amount, with all their losses to about 50,000, and as the winter is rapidly approaching for their protection, their situation is considered by competent judges as far from being desperate. Hopes were entertained that they would be enabled to coop up the Russian troops in Warsaw, and to interpose a considerable force between that city and the old Russian provinces. These advantages though affording but a forlorn hope of final success, should the war be prosecuted in another campaign, may yet enable the Poles to maintain a hostile position until they obtain honourable terms from the ruthless foe.
The Polish cause we are happy to learn, is yet far from being desperate. The patriots have still, comparatively speaking, a well appointed though not numerous army, burning with zeal to avenge the massacre at Warsaw. They have also some strong forts in their possession, and what is better still, a courage as invincible as their cause is just. The recent proclamations of their Chiefs breathe the fiery spirit of patriotism, and can scarcely fail to have a corresponding effect on the heads and hearts of those to whom they are addressed [Sun 29th].
From the *London Times*, Sept. 29.
Yesterday we received *Hamburg papers* and letters to the 24th. From their contents it is evident that Paskewitch was deceived when he said, the "Polish army and nation have submitted to their lawful Sovereign." This assertion is now proved to be an empty boast. The Government, the representatives of the people, and all the authorities, have evacuated Warsaw with the army, and the Poles appear determined on making a desperate resistance. A eloquent and patriotic proclamation, issued by General Roziski, of which we subjoin a translation. We hope this gallant people will yet be saved from destruction by the interference of those Powers whose interest it is, as it must be their wish, to support them against the overwhelming power of Russia:—
PROCLAMATION.
"Head-Quarters at Kunow, Sept. 15.
"Poles!—Four days ago a most sanguinary and obstinately contested battle was fought under the walls of our capital. Before the eyes of your wives, sisters, and mothers, under the view of the whole city of Warsaw, the Polish troops have slain more than 20,000 of the enemy, and the intrenchments which were formed by the labour of your fellow-citizens have now become the grave of her invaders. To save the town from destruction, to weaken the force of the enemy, our troops have evacuated the capital.
"The cannon, ammunition, and all implements of defence, the Government, the Deputies, all the magistrates, have withdrawn with the Commander-in-Chief and the army to Modlin. General Krukowiecki is no longer President of the Government.
"In consequence of an armistice hostilities are for a moment suspended; but, my countrymen, let not that moment be for you a period of repose which might divert you from the great object of the deliverance of your native land; employ it rather to redouble your strength in new efforts to establish the existence and independence of Poland.
"Is Warsaw for us all our country? Do its walls and its inhabitants within so narrow a circuit form the limits of the nation? After so many great sacrifices, after so many dearly achieved victories, which have justly astonished the world, shall our high thoughts, our feelings, our hopes—shall all these be at the last moment of expectation dissipated, as if the waters of the Warthe, the Vistula, the Bug, the Dniepr, did not, present to us the inheritance of our fathers, which, again reconquered, we will convey to our children? Who then would treacherously violate the sacred oath we have sworn to shed the last drop of our blood in the defence of the last foot of our native land? No! We are too proud to fall in a pledge given to the face of the whole world, or to look forward with a doubt of victory while we still live, who calls himself freeman, will not know how to break the fetters attempted to be imposed upon him.
"Poles! Yet one moment more of endurance and resignation, and the end of the glorious contest, whose result will be the restoration of our freedom, independence and rights, is at hand. The scale of victory rests now preponderate in favour of the sacrifices and resolution of our soldiers, and the sacrifices of our citizens. History exhibits no example of a united nation, striving to obtain one great object, being defeated in its hopes. Did not our enemies, 19 years ago, lose their capital, and notwithstanding was not their nationality and independence secured? Never let us forget that we owe every thing to our country, our common mother. Her existence is ours; we wear her chains. Then let us more renew in our hearts the all-powerful oath, that we resolve to be free people that we will not lay down the sword of our fathers until we recover liberty and independence. Henceforth let our motto be "Death or Victory," and when we shall stand in the order of battle, we will meet the enemy with the cry—"Live the Country!" and this will we conquer."
"ROZISKI."
By the *Hamburg mail* we have advices from Poland, so late as the 17th instant, and we are glad to learn from them that the cause of that unhappy country is not yet lost. The brave army which retired from Warsaw after the late desperate conflict, have taken up a position from which the Russians will, we trust, find it difficult to dislodge them. The Polish Chief, General Roziski, has addressed a spirit stirring proclamation to his army, which, we are informed, amounts to from 30,000 to 60,000 men, urging them to greater exertions in the cause of their country. The next arrivals, which will probably give the results of a grand battle, will be eagerly looked for.
The *Paris express* contains no political news of moment. It mentions, however, that on the 17th, the cholera was increasing at Vienna, there being 307 attacked, of whom not less than 132 died, 8 were cured, and 170 still remained ill.
BERLIN, Sept. 21.
Private letters from Warsaw, from which the mails now arrive regularly twice a week, but without newspapers, by no means give up the cause of the Poles as lost, but affirm, that to keep and guard Warsaw will be an immense burden to the Russian army; nay, the Polish Generals go so far as to assert that the surrender of Warsaw was only a stratagem to entice Paskewitch into a snare, from which he will not extricate himself without loss. It is said the Grand Duke Michael will reside in Warsaw, in the same capacity as Constantine did before. He frequently rides on horseback through the streets, and is every where received as he was on his entrance, with loud acclamation. He has already given many proofs of mildness and presence of mind.
London, Sept. 29.—City, 12 o'clock.
We have the following account from Vienna in regard to the situation of the Polish army, from the frontiers of Poland.
"The plan of the Poles was to weaken the Russian army by surrendering Warsaw, knowing the Russians would be obliged to leave a large force there to garrison with 20,000 men, in the Palatinate of Sandomia, and by the destruction of the bridges on the Vistula, near Gera and Ossien, all the communications will be cut off with Russia. Plozck is free, and General Romarino, who has gained a complete victory of Lublin, is in the environs of Cracow. There is also a numerous militia, supported by ten thousand regu lar troops. Owing to the Polish army still holding out, the Russians at Warsaw are taking every precaution to prevent a surprise from the Polish army."
Extract from a private letter from Schilno, near Thorn, dated September 12:
"Having decided to leave Warsaw on the 6th, in the morning, I was roused by the shudder of the cannon. A very formidable attack was made by the Russians on the whole of the line of the Polish batteries which defended the town. The carnage was terrible. The Russians from 16 to 17,000 men, and 20,000 balls and concrete rockets. A great quantity of grenades and bombs were thrown

THE POLISH ARMY IN THE BEST STATE, AND FALL OF ANIMATED.

Cracow, Sept. 15.—Our *Courier*, contains three official reports from the camp of Gen. Rozycski, commander of the armed forces of the palatinates of Cracow, Sandomir, and Kalisz. One of these reports, detailing a variety of skirmishes with Gen. Radiger, proceeds as follows:—Yesterday we arrived at Kunow, and to-day we were rejoined by Captain Nieszokoc of the artillery, who arrived from Modlin with intelligence that on the 6th inst. the combined hostile army began to attack Warsaw at 8 o'clock in the morning. Two battalions of the 13th, and one battalion of the 8th regiment under Gen. Sowinski, defended themselves at the Wola barriers, where the enemy's attack was not impetuous. The first trenches had been already taken, and the enemy was already forcing his way upon a brigade, and killed and wounded upwards of 10,000 men.
On the following day, the 7th, Marshall Paskewitch summoned the city, declaring that he would plant 350 pieces of artillery against the city. This summons not having produced the desired effect, at one o'clock in the afternoon the Russians pressed forward upon all points between the Jerusalem and Mokotow barriers, and between the Wola barriers and the Laboratory. But the 26th regiment of infantry offered resistance upon every point, and at 11 o'clock in the evening the attack ceased.
On the following day, the army evacuated the capital, through fear that the fire which had broken out in the suburb might spread, and destroy the city walls; a temporary armistice followed, and the enemy desisted from further operations. The loss of the Russians exceeded 12,000 men. Generals Gurschakoff, Ulassoff, and almost all the commanding officers, are wounded. Marshal Paskewitch himself has received a severe contusion. The Government, the Members of the Chambers, and all public functionaries, artillery, ammunition, and every material of defence, have been removed to Modlin, from whence the Commander-in-Chief General Malachowski, has sent hither the following order:—
"I have the honour to inform you, General, that in consequence of an armistice occasioned by the evacuation of Warsaw, hostile operations have for the present been suspended. You will please to issue the necessary order, General, observing, however, that nothing that has happened releases us from the strict observance of every usual measure dedicated by military watchfulness. I have also to inform you, General, that General Krukowiecki has resigned the dignity of President of the National Government, and has now no longer any official authority in the country. With respect to further details, you will have to act according to the instructions which will be communicated to you by Captain Nieszokoc. The enemy weakened by severe losses before Warsaw, will be obliged, if he attempts to retain possession of the city, to garrison it with half his army. So long as the Government is not in direct communication with the palatinates of Kalisz, Cracow, and Sandomir, the presidents of those palatinates, and such of the national representatives, will be obliged to be at our head quarters, which we have invested with supreme authority. Gen. Rozycski, who marched from Praga on the 22d inst., pursued the corps of Generals Golowin and Rosen, which he defeated twice at Lukow and Miendzyrzecz, and then pursued the remnant on the 30th, in the direction of Brzesk Litewski.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

From the *Times*.
We have just received the *Paris Papers* of Tuesday, and those dated yesterday. Our private correspondent states that there is no truth in the statements in the French journals that the cholera morbus had broken out in Calais; that any council had been held upon a censorship of the press; or that the Ministers contemplate an Alien Bill.
The King was to remove to the Palace of the Tuilleries on Saturday.
The Minister of Commerce obtained a credit in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, of 18,000,000 of francs for commercial and internal improvements.
SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL.
For October, published here a few days since, contains a notice of an attempt made at Sacket's Harbour to manufacture, on a pretty large scale, Sugar and Molasses from the Potato. Mr. S. Guthrie, a practical chemist of the place, impressed with the idea that towns remote from the Atlantic coast, sugar might be made from potatoes cheaper than it could be brought from the sea-ports, induced one of his neighbours, Mr. Patter, to construct machinery for prosecuting the business. An ingenious apparatus was devised for the purpose, and three thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes were transformed into a saccharine matter. No crystallized pure sugar has yet been obtained, but the process has resulted in the production of a kind of molasses, a sample of which has been forwarded to Mr. Silliman, who says of it that it is as rich as that from the sugar maple, and apparently pure syrup, with only a slight peculiarity of taste to distinguish it from the best cane molasses. He is of opinion that it will yet afford crystallized sugar. Should the experiment succeed, our friends, the Louisiana cane planters, will be in more danger than from a repeal of the duty on sugar. A potatoe field will be of more value than a cane plantation, and the northern farmer will make his own molasses out of the very root with which he fattens his pork. [N. Y. Post.]
Steam Engines are made in Pittsburg for less than half the price paid for them in 1818, and cheaper than they are in Liverpool and Manchester.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.

Thursday, November 27, 1831.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The Executive Council will meet on Monday, the 21st instant.

COURT OF APPEALS—ADJOURNED.

THURSDAY 10th Nov.—The argument of the case of Richardson vs. Jones, No. 187, was continued by Gill and Taney (Attys. Genl. U. S.) for the Appellee.

FRIDAY 11th.—The argument of this case was concluded by R. Johnson, for the Appellants in reply.

The cases of Barber vs. Hammond et al., and of Waters vs. Hammond et al. No. 197, 198, were taken up by consent, and argued together by Brewer, jr. and A. C. Magrader for the Appellants, and by Alexander for the Appellees.

No Counsel appeared for the Appellee.

SAUNDAY 12th.—The argument in the case of the President and Directors of the City Bank of Baltimore et al. vs. James Smith, No. 199 was commenced by J. I. Donaldson for the appellants, and by Mayer for Appellee.

On application, Thos. Yates Walsh, Esq. of Baltimore, was admitted as an Attorney of this Court.

The argument in the case of Francis B. Meier vs. Polly Warfield, No. 372, was commenced by Scott for the Appellant.

No. 199, Roberts et al. vs. Salisbury et al. This case was argued by R. B. Magrader for the Appellants; no counsel argued for the Appellees.

MONDAY, Nov. 14th.—No. 372, Belmar vs. Warfield. The argument of this case was concluded by Alexander for the Appellee, and Scott for the appellant.

No. 190, The City Bank of Baltimore et al. vs. James Smith. The argument of this case was concluded by Johnson for the Appellee, and Taney, (Attorney General U. S.) for the Appellants.

TUESDAY Nov. 15th.—No. 191, D. W. Williams v. Winder et al. vs. John Diffeffer et al. and Diffeffer et al. vs. Winder et al. (Cross Appeals.) The argument of these cases was commenced by Dulany for Diffeffer et al.

WEDNESDAY, November 16th.—The argument in Nos. 191 and 192, was continued by Johnson; for Winder and wife.

COMMUNICATED.

BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS RAIL ROAD.

MR. GREEN: Since it is the prevailing opinion, that the contemplated Rail Road between this City and Baltimore, should pass by the route over Cross' Bridge, we shall be obliged to those, possessing information on the subject, to communicate the same, through the medium of the *Annapolis and Baltimore VIATOR*.

EXECUTION OF ROBERT MORRIS.

A large concourse of people assembled at this place on Tuesday last, to witness the execution of this unfortunate man.—He was led to the gallows, about half past two o'clock.—A prayer was offered in his behalf by the Rev. John Rogers, and an exhortation delivered, to which he listened with a coolness and indifference that shocked the feelings of all present. He preserved a determined and hardened indifference to his fate to the last moment of his existence. He made no confession under the gallows. When asked if he had any thing to say, he talked a few minutes, but said nothing worth noticing, except that he killed Captain Hillbourn accidentally, and had no malice towards him. His other conversation went to show his indifference and defiance of his doom. He was swung off twice; the rope having parted the first time, and let him to the ground, he being a large heavy man. When the rope was loosened from his neck, which had not been dislocated by the tremendous surge, he got up and walked a second time on the platform, with a firm step and determined look. He exclaimed when they were putting the rope around his neck the second time, "my God what a hard case is this!"—He was hung a few minutes before 4 o'clock. He died in twelve minutes and a half after he was swung off, without a struggle.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

The *Thames*, arrived at Quebec a few days since from London. On the 30th of October, fell in with the wreck of the *Lady Digby*, from Liverpool for Quebec, and took off Mr. Cross, waite, nine seamen, and eight settlers. The *L. D.* was wrecked on the 25th. Thirty-two passengers were drowned. The captain, mate, second mate, carpenter, cook, and one seaman, had taken the long boat, but their fate was not known.

ANCIENT COINS.

A Spanish peasant, in the environs of Legon, in Galicia, tilling his field lately, found two earthen jars, containing several pounds weight of gold coin, of the Emperor Nero, Vespasian, Adrian, and Trajan. Though they have been buried for so many centuries, they are as fresh and perfect as if they had just been issued from the mint. Each coin weighs about two drachms and a half, and is of the first quality. Madrid, Aug. 30.

PUNCTUALITY IN TRADESMEN.

The Dictator of Parsany (France) employed a carpenter to mount two small cannonades, and ordered him to fix as near as possible, the time it would take him to complete the job. The tradesman stated that he would be able to execute the work in a fortnight at farthest. This period having elapsed and the cannonades not being forthcoming, he was summoned before the Dictator to account for the delay. His excuses on the score of miscalculation were allowed, and a longer time granted him; but a second and third day pointed having taken place, without any satisfactory cause being assigned, France was so enraged, that he ordered the unfortunate carpenter to be shot, as an example to all lying and indolent tradesmen.

THE Tenth Annual Report of the Female Bible Society of Annapolis, and its vicinity.

Brought, by the revolving year, to a period when it becomes our duty to take a retrospect of the past—we would first record our gratitude to "Him" who is the author of every good and perfect gift, and who, we hope, has blessed those endeavors for the extension of his kingdom, which, however inefficient in themselves, promise, by his overruling Providence to pave a way for future usefulness.

During the past year, the Managers have purchased from the parent society in New York, thirty Bibles and ninety-six Testaments; they have sold 8 Bibles and twenty-three Testaments; twenty-four Bibles and eighteen Testaments have been gratuitously distributed; making the entire number seventy-five. Since the formation of the society 1098 Bibles and Testaments have been circulated.—The amount paid over from its surplus funds to the Parent Institution, during that period, is \$400. Such is the brief but comprehensive statement of the proceedings of our society, during the past year.

The Treasurer's Report for the tenth year, October, 1831.

Balance last year	817 10
Cash received from 44 Annual Subscribers,	44 00
Donations,	5 75
Sale of Bibles and Testaments	12 75
Fines,	62
Contra.	\$30 20

1831

Cash to the P. S. for the purchase of Books, \$30 00

To Parent Society as overplus fund, 30 00 |

Postage, Freight and Drayage, 1 00 |

Balance in hand, 817 00 |

19 20

830 20

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS, TENTH YEAR.

Mrs. NICHOLSON, Prst.

Mrs. A. HARWOOD, 1st Vice-President.

Mrs. GOLDSBOROUGH, 2d Vice-President.

Mrs. SHAW, Recording Secretary.

Mrs. GREEN, Corresp. Secretary.

Mrs. MATYADIER, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

Miss Franklin, Miss Alexander, Miss H. Ann Chase, Miss Brice, Miss Blanchard, Miss Radcliff, Miss Lockerman, Miss A. Randall, Miss Mary Bowie, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. M. Harwood, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Ridout, Mrs. Johnson.

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MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

The *Thames*, arrived at Quebec a few days since from London. On the 30th of October, fell in with the wreck of the *Lady Digby*, from Liverpool for Quebec, and took off Mr. Cross, waite, nine seamen, and eight settlers. The *L. D.* was wrecked on the 25th. Thirty-two passengers were drowned. The captain, mate, second mate, carpenter, cook, and one seaman, had taken the long boat, but their fate was not known.

ANCIENT COINS.

A Spanish peasant, in the environs of Legon, in Galicia, tilling his field lately, found two earthen jars, containing several pounds weight of gold coin, of the Emperor Nero, Vespasian, Adrian, and Trajan. Though they have been buried for so many centuries, they are as fresh and perfect as if they had just been issued from the mint. Each coin weighs about two drachms and a half, and is of the first quality. Madrid, Aug. 30.

PUNCTUALITY IN TRADESMEN.

The Dictator of Parsany (France) employed a carpenter to mount two small cannonades, and ordered him to fix as near as possible, the time it would take him to complete the job. The tradesman stated that he would be able to execute the work in a fortnight at farthest. This period having elapsed and the cannonades not being forthcoming, he was summoned before the Dictator to account for the delay. His excuses on the score of miscalculation were allowed, and a longer time granted him; but a second and third day pointed having taken place, without any satisfactory cause being assigned, France was so enraged, that he ordered the unfortunate carpenter to be shot, as an example to all lying and indolent tradesmen.

EXECUTION OF ROBERT MORRIS.

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