Maryland Wagette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, May 17, 1832.

Boundary Line between Virginia and Mary-

We understand CHARLES JAMES FAULE-NER, Esq. of this place, has received from the Governor of this Commonwealth, the appointment of Commissioner, tocollect and prepare the testimony in relation to the settlement and adjustment of the disputed boundary line between Virginia and Maryland .- Martins.

EXAMINATION OF MIDSHIPMEN. The Board for the Examination of Midship men, (which has been sitting for sometime past in Baltimore) adjourned on Wednesday last. The annexed is a list of the Midshipmen who have been found qualified for promo tion, arranged according to the order in which

COLONIZATION.

At a meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held in the Light street Church, on Monday evening, April 30th, to which the public generally had been invited, George Hoffman Esq. the president of the so ciers, in the chair, and James Howard, (of J.

E.) Esq. secretary.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, by the Rev. M., Keppler-Mr. L. trobe, on behalf of the committee, appointed for the purpose, read the following Address of the Maryland State Colonization Society to the people of Maryland, as explanatory of the objects of the Society's present organiza-

ADDRESS

Of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, to the people of Maryland.
The society, which now addresses itself to

The society, which now addresses that the public, after having been for upwards of a year in operation as a voluntary association of individuals, interested in promoting the colonization of the free people of colour of Maryland, with their own consent, on the S. W. Coast of Africa, wis incorporated at the recent session of the Legislature, and invest ed with ample powers to effect the objects which it had in view.

The scheme of colonization has been no so much discussed, and the events of the last year in another State of the Union, have liced it so prominently before the public. that its design and operation are universally known, unde stood and appreciated. Its feasibility, consistently with the health, happiness and prosperity of the Colonists in Africa, has long since been most satisfactorily de-monstrated. The ad-quacy of the resources of this country to meet the necessary expen-diture to effect it, and the expediency of their application to this purpose, have ceased to be matters of doubt. The end to be accomplished by Colonization, has become the desire of humanity, the prayer of the christian, and the hope of the patriot:—in a word, the scheme stands now wholly divested of the doubts and misgivings which once impeded its progress and threatened its extinction; and all that is required to ensure its complete success, is an effort, in its behalf, that shall be commensurate with its importance.

The Legislation of Maryland, upon this subject, has marked a new epoch in her history; and teems with consequences of the deepest importance, not only to herself, but to the whole Southern section of this country. Although so far as Colonization is concerned, it purports to effect the free people of colour alone, yet in its practical results it slave and free; and if followed up, as the spirit of the age, and the experience of the State, warrant the belief that it will be, must, in the end, entitle Maryland to be ranked among the free States of the Union. When ed among the free States of the Union. When this shall be accomplished, the ability of a slave holding State to free itself from slavery by its own resources, in its own way, and without the ill-timed and injudicious interference of others in its internal concerns, will be demonstrated. Maryland has determined to make the experiment; and to Maryland is the attention of the statesmen and philan-thropists of the whole Union already anxious-

In this state of things, it becomes the peo-ple of Maryland to lend that active and indi-vidual aid, which is essential to the object, The appropriation of money by the Legi ture will be vain, if the people themselves do not take up the cause with interest, and presents it with energy. Every individual through the State should be made sensible of the importance of the measure, and fully acquainted with all the facts and circumstanacquainted with all the facts and circumstances relating to it, in every stage of its progress. The history of the Colony of Liberia, its present condition, its daily growth, the laws by which it is governed, the situation, prospects and feelings of its inhabitants, their connection with surrounding nations, their connections are surrounded to the surrounding nations of the surrounding nations of the surrounding nations.

specting them. The situation of intelligence re-specting them. The situation of the colour-led population in this country, their influence, upon the morals, and condition generally, of society, the comparative value of slave and free labour, all should be carefully and con-stantly discussed; and, in short, a subject which has been avoided hitherto, as one that it was impeditic to agitate, ought to be placed stantly discussed; and, in short, a subject which has been avoided hitherto, as one that it was impolitic to agitate, ought to be placed in the broadest light, which the most unrestrained canvass of its advantages can throw upon it. In this way, the whole state will be strained canvass of its auvantages can throw upon it. In this way, the whole state will be troused to action, and the officers appointed by the state to superintend the disbursement of Upsicens of the Manyland State Coloits munificent endowment of this great work, its munificent endowment of this great work, instead of labouring to effect their duties in spite of opposition, or with popular support, will be seconded by a universal feeling that must increase ten-fold the efficiency of their

exertions.

In is with the view of aiding in producing this co-operation throughout the state, not the second means apless than to increase the pecuniary means applicable to the general cause, that Maryland State Colonization Society has been incorporated, and proposes to act. While the officers of the State are employed in the duties that more particularly belong to them, under the act of assembly appointing them, the Society proposes to multiply itself by means of county auxiliaries, whose members it is hoped will constantly increase, until they less than to increase the pecuniary means apthey will take rank:

S. T. Gillet, of Indiana; R. Semmes, Jr.

Md.; Jas. P. McKinstry, Mich; W. A.
Wurtz, Ky; John M. Gardner, Md.; Spencer
C. Gist, Tenn; Alex. C. Maury, do; Oliver
J. Glison, Ind.; John A. Dahlgren, Penn;
Stephen C. Rowan, Ohior Jas. T. McDonough, Del; Guert Gansevoort, N. Y.; Wm.
Lambert, Dist. Col; H. P. T. Wood, Penn;
Lambert, Dist. Col; H. P. T. Wood, Penn;
Wm. N. Ward, N. Y; Robert Handy R. I.;
Wm. N. Ward, N. Y; Robert Handy R. I.;
Lames F. Dupcan, Penn; H. Darcantel. Lou James F. Duncan, Penn; H. Darcantel. Lou Islana; Burrit Siephard, N. Y; Charles Green, Conn; Ewd. L. Handy, Md; Melanc'n Smith. N. Y; Wm. C Chaplin, Penn; Cicero Price, Ky; Alberto Griffith, Va.; J. R. Goldsburough, D. C. Charles S. Boggs, N. J.; A. H. Kilty, Ad; T. A. Mull, do.; J. A. Russ, Ma. T. P. Green, Vermont. created and maintained in the public mind, taken to do them away, are alone sufficient, very materially, to impede, (for they cannot wholly defeat) the accomplishment of the deired end. At the annual meetings of the Society the whole state will be represented; and in the comparison of views that will then take place, in the facts which will then be licited, new inducements will be discovered or renewed and continued exertions.

The funds of the society, arising from donations, bequests, and the annual contribuappropriated still further to advance the ob ct of the society's existence, either directly, by the transportation of emigrants, or by adding to their comforts before leaving Ma yland; by contributing to their wants in Africa: furnishing them there with the means of education and religious instruction, with oooks, tools, implements, machinery-pre-paring for them instructors of their own coour, in this country; and, in fine, meeting ing those countless wants, which attend the removal of a whole people to another and a distant clime. The colonies of Great Britain, in America, have grown to be a free and mighty nation against all the adverse circumtances that attended their early history .-Compared with them the Colony of Liberia is experienced but the brightest sunshine of existence; and with the light of experience, nd the zeal of philanthropy used in its be half, not only may we anticipate that it will become a great and prosperous nation—but that it will be the ultimate home of the coloured population of America, and the holy spot from whence the rays of religion and science shall proceed, until they penetrate the darkest portions of the vast continent of Africa. In effecting this great result, the chief responsibility now rests upon Maryland; and the call which is now made upon her peo-ple, will, it is confidently hoped, receive an universal and favourable response.

On motion by Judge Brice, Resolved, That this society entertain in creased confidence in the success of African Colonization, and have amplementouragement to persevere in a cause so congenial to the enlightened spirit of the age, and the insti-tutions of our country.

On motion by Mr. Latrobe.

On motion by Mir. Latrobe, Resolved, That this society gratefully acknowledge their obligations to the Parent Society at Washington, which, in spite of every obstacle, has triumphantly demonstrated the practicability of the great plan of African

Colonization. Mr. Latrobe apologized to the society for the absence of Mr. Wirt, who had been expected to address the meeting, but who had been prevented by the pressure of professioncution of a great scheme of philanthropy, whose ultimate success would be mainly, if not entirely, owing to the untiring zeal, with which its practicability had been demonstra-

ted by the American Colonization Society.
On motion of Mr. Harper,
Resolved, That in the opinion of this society, the liberal appropriation made by the State of Maryland for the purpose of Coloni-zation, deserves universal approbation and

On motion by Robert S. Finley, Esq. the

Agent of the Managers, under the act of as sembly relating to Colonization. Resolved, That this society will use its ut-most efforts to establish auxiliary societies throughout the state, as the best means of spreading that information, and exciting that interest, which are essential to give full ef-fect to the liberal and enlightened legislation

f Maryland, upon this important subject.
Mr. Finley accompanied the resolution that
c offered, with a most able and elequent address, in which he reviewed the subject of co-

The society is authorised to receive bequests of properly, real or personal; and any siste to it, by its corporate name. The stary isid. State Colonization, will be valid.

George Hoffman, President. Nicholas Brice, A. Nesbit, Thos. E. Bond, N. Williams, V. Presidents. Luke Tiernan. Wm. M.Donald, Solomon Etting, Moses Sheppard, Thos. Ellicott, Peter Hoffman, John Gibson, John J. Harrod, Managers. Charles Howard,

Peter Neff.

Chas. C. Harper,

Samuel Baker,

F. Anderson,

sort the above.

John Hoffman, Treasurer, James Howard, Recording Sec'y. John H. B. Latrobe, Cor. Sec'y Editors friendly to the cause, through out the state, are respectfully requested to in-

MELANCHOLY DETAILS.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Yesterday was a day of mourning. The deep sensation produced by the awful catastrophe of Friday evening, had not abated, and a cloud of gloom seemed

to hang over the city. The event was appro oriately commemorated in many of our church most, if not all, denominations; and it some instances discourses expressly adapted to the sad occasion, were pronounced, either in the morning or evening services. The Rev. Dr. Spring delivered a very solemn and unpressive sermon, in the brick church, in the orning, from the text-"Boast not thyself of to-merrow." In the evening, the Rev. Mr. Whitehouse, of the Methodist church from Eugland, preached eloquently and affec-tively, to a crowded auditory in the John street church, from the words of Job, so full of beauty, pathos and sublimity :- "Man dieth and wasteth away; yea, man giveth up the ghost and where is he?" The occasion was such as to arrest the attention of even the most thoughtless. Admonitious from the pulpit could not be more effectively uttered than at such a time. The coldest heart must feel, under circumstances like these, and the most drowsy eloquence kindle, when thus summoned to exhortations upon the awful themes of death-judgment-eternity! Wa-ving reflections, however, for the present, we proceed to state such additional facts as have come to our knowledge since Saturday's pub-

On Saturday afternoon, the budy of Mr. Brower, of the firm of W. & S. Brower, tin-plate workers, of Heusen-town, near Wapenger's Creek, Dutches county, was taken penger's Creek, Dutches county, was taken from the ruins. Mr Brower, arrived in this city, on Friday morning, in the barge Merchart, Capt. Swords, and was, by appointment, to have met Capt. S. at the store of Phelps and Peck, at half past five o'clock, that evening. Capt. S. went at the appointed hour to the office in Front street, from which, but a few days since, Messrs, P. and P. had removed, and while on his way to the new office, and in sight of the building, it fell, and buried in its ruins the individual of whom he was in pursuit. Mr. Brower was a young man, about 25 years of age, and with his wife and child arrived as above stated. Mrs. B. was on a visit to a relation in Brooklyn, when the fatal accident occurred. The body was Mrs. B. removed to a packet on Saturday evening, and conveyed home, a coroner's inquest having previously been held upon it, tegether with the bodies of Messrs. Stokes, Goddard and Seymour. The three former were dread fully mangled. That of young Seymour. That of young Beymour was but slightly disfigured by a few bruises on the face. He probably died from suffocation.

the face. He probably died from sanocation.
The white man, taken from the ruins dead,

Thomas H. Goddard, Accountant; Josiah ceased, whose funerals we have described, it colour of the water when undisturbed was stokes, Confidential Clerk of the firm; Alfred may truly be said, they adorned their pro- shade between ink and coffees but no some Seymour, Clerk, son of Mr — Seymour, of Westmoreland, Oneida county; Mr. Brower, Westmoreland, Uneida county; Mr. Brower, of Wappenger's Creek; James Patterson, Porter; Nicolas ;Russell, Labourer; Dennis Veraguil, David Foreman, and Jehn Thuston, coloured labourers. Four coloured persons escaped, wounded, viz:—Thomas Weeks, and another dangerously; Wanton Barney, (not Barney Jackson, as mentioned on Saturday.) another dangerously; Wanton Barney, (not Barney Jackson, as mentioned on Saturday,) and another slightly. Nicholas Jackson, a Carman, was also slightly injured. Total, killed and wounded, 13. [A gentleman has called to say that there have been but seven deaths...six were taken from the ruins dead.

called to say that there have been but seven deaths—six were taken from the mins dead, and careless. An awful accident, resulting deaths—six were taken from the mins dead, and one of the wounded has since died.]

In addition to the individuals who escaped at minipared from the building, as before published, the Gazette records the name of Mr. George Bannister, a clerk in the establishment. This gentleman was, at the time of the accident, attending is some business in a small room simuted on the second floor, in the western corner of the building. When the heard the ersh and the tumbling in of the wint which disgraces children of a larger growth, never in the western corner of the building. When the heard the ersh and the tumbling in of the was upon to the second floor, which was specific specific for feety which characterises not only the young and uneducated mind, but which disgraces children of a larger growth, never the heard the crash and the tumbling in of the carely, and with a greater to walls, he sprung to the door, which was specific for feety which characterises not only the walls, he sprung to the door, which was specific for its feety which characterises not only the walls, he sprung to the door, which was specific for its feety which characterises not only the walls, he sprung to the door, which was specific for its feety which characterises not only the walls, he sprung to the door, which was specific for a convulsion of nature. The feetity which characterises not only the young and uneducated mind, but which dissiplied the records the man of the two divisions the interest the death. But every nearly the heart the crash and the tumbling in of the carel. But every nearly the heart the crash and the tumble produces its own specific of the carel. Generally speaking, the alignors of codies (for I believe they are very nearly the heart the crash and the tumble produces its own specific of the carel. Generally speaking, the same the form of the carely and instantify discovered that all attempts to see t ACT TO SERVICE A

the constant dissemination of intelligence respecting them. The situation of the coloured population in this country, their influence it
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specific the si ficient self-possession to must be desired. The grant part of the store on Fulton street, and approached one of the windows, with the inapproached one of the windows, with the inapproached one of the windows, with the inapproached one of effecting his escape in that directention of effecting his escape of the start of our solution of females in the houses on the opposite side of the it is no desire of ours to impute censure to any one; and in speaking of the cause of the any one; and in speaking of the cause of

He however returned to the rear, passed down the stairs, and out through the cellar door.

Among the persons who escaped, was a younger brother of Mr. Stokes, also a clerk in the establishment. There was likewise four-other persons in that part of the edifice which is still standing, all of whom were labourers, and three of them coloured men, who escaped without injury. One got out of a window in the fourth story, and slid down by the gutter into the sreet, and the others desthe gutter into the sreet, and the others descended by the stairway, and escaped through the cellar, without injury.

The whole number of the persons supposed

to have been within the premises at the time of the accident, is thus accounted for. The story that the Captain of a Charleston packet was believed to have been lost in the turns out to be incorrect. Equally incorrect, probably, is the story that a lady and child, passing the building at the moment, were

crushed to death upon the side walk.

Before evening, on Saturday, the corporation had closed all the avenues leading to the ruins, leaving a strong guard of police offi-cers at the gates at the four passes. The workmen laboured until dark, and recommenced work on Sunday morning. The cotton was taken down from the upper lofts, and with a large quantity of wine in the lower stories, carted to other stores. The workwith a large quantity of wine in the lower stories, carted to other stories. The workmen continued to remove the rubbish during the day, and many reports were in circulation that other bodies had been found, but such was not the fact. We understand that there were upwards of 5000 bales of cotton in the storie, weighing about 1,200,000 pounds, in the storie, weighing about 1,200,000 pounds. besides a vast quantity of tin plates, iron wire, opper, &c.

THE INTERMENTS. Yesterday, at one o'clock, P. M., a large concourse of citizens assembled at No. 26 Gold street, the late residence of Thomas W. Goddard, to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains. When we entered, the Rev. Mr. Mason, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Cedar street, had just commenced an address. He was surrounded by the agonized widow and children of the deceased, and a large number of sympathising relatives and friends. It was a solemn subject for the discourse of the preacher, and was improved, we hope to the benefit of all present. Goddard was one of the oldest members of Mr. Mason's church, formerly under the pastoral care of Dr. Romeyn, under whose ministry he attached himself to that community

of Christian professors.

At half past one o'clock, the remains of Mr. Seymour were removed from his board ing house in Frankfort street, to the house of most connuent in his own strength and nexture of Mr. Thomas Stokes, father of one of the deceased, in Sixth street. A great multitude of people assembled on the occasion, and the hopeful family of malaria. The hardy native soldiers, who had occupied the ground brief funeral exercises were performed at 5 o'clock. The remains of the two deceased were then transferred to the Union Church in Prince street, under the pastoral charge of The whole regiment had stripped off their were then transferred to the Union Church in Prince street, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Norton. The train of weeping relatives and sympathizing friends was very long-it being one of the largest funerals that we recollect to have attended. Besides the we recollect to have attended. Besides the numerous carriages, upwards of five hundred persons, principally young gentlemen, moved

in the procession.

The deceased Mr. Stokes was a member of Mr. Norton's church. Solemn religious services were performed in this place in presence of a crowded assembly, which would have been much greater, but for the want of room. That beautiful hymn, "Unveil thy bo som, faithful tomb," was read by the Rev. Dr. Spring, and sung by the choir. An address was then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Parker, to whose church Mr. Seymour belonged, (and in whose family he had been an inmate during the late winter) after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Somers, of the South Baptist church in Nassau street. The white man, taken from the ruins dead, about one o'clock, on Saturday morning, was named James Patterson, and was the Porter of the store. The corpse of a coloured man, whose name is not ascertained, was carried to the Alms House, on Friday evening.

The total number of the killed, so far as the facts have been ascertained, is eight, viz: many were in tears. Of all three of the decided, which scarcely moved at all. It is the facts have been ascertained, is eight, viz:

many were in tears. Of all three of the decased, whose funerals we have described, it may truly be said, they adorned their proposed fession by lives of "well ordered conversation and godliness." They were beloved and wept by all who knew them.

Sudden calamities of so totally unexpective decay and the triple line of Malays set themselved and wept by all who knew them.

Sudden calamities of so totally unexpective decay are the consistence and colour of the flid knew the consistence and colour of the motion, and the motion, and the mod part the consistence and colour of the sud the consistence and colour of the water when undistured up to had the triple line of Malays set themselved in motion, and the motion to consistence and colour of the substitute of a consistence and colour of the substitute of a consistence and colour of the substitute of a consistence and colour of the substitute of the flid knew them.

On every thing being reported ready, soldiers planted their pikes before them in motion, and the motion, and the consistence and colour of the substitute of a the consistence and colour of the substitute of a the triple line of Malays at the consistence and colour of the substitute of the flid knew

leged absence of anchors. He assures us that the atructure was thoroughly anchored, and was in all respects well built; but the walls were not yet dry. Without the knowledge of Mr. Phelps, moreover, whose time was last week engrossed by other important mat-ters, far too heavy a weight of metallic arti-cles were stored in the second loft, which was never intended for the reception of such merchandize, much less for such an immense weight of it as is believed to have caused this catastrophe.

THE ALLIGATOR HUNT.

BY A SAVAL OFFICER.

I must give a short account of an alligator hunt, at a place called Nellivelly, near frincomalee, got up for the admiral's express a musement, and performed by a corps of Mamusement, and performed by a corps of Ma-lavs in the British service, the 1st Ceylea Regiment. Very early in the morning of the 22d September, the party, which consisted of several ladies and a large proportion of red coats and blue coats, were their beds to set forth on this expedition. The admiral, as usual, was up, dressed, and on horseback, long before any of the rest of the

may be lest to choices in India, when any thing active is to be done, it is a matter of necessity; for after the sun has gained even a few degrees of altitude, the heat and disa tew degrees or attitude, the heat and dis-comfort, as well as the danger of exposing become so great that all pleasure is at an ed. This circumstance limits the hour of travell-ing and of exercise in the east very incorre-niently, and introduces modifications which help in no slight degree to give a distinctive help in no slight degree to give a distinctive character to Indian manners. As there was little risk of being too late on any party of which Sir Samuel Hood took the lead, the day had scarcely begun to dawn when we all cantered up to the scene of action. The ground lay as flat as a marsh for many leagues: here and there the plain was spotted small stagnant lakes, connected by sluggen streams and canals, scarcely moving one beds of mud, between banks fringed with rank crop of draggled weeds, and giving birth to clouds of musquitoes. The chill atmosphere of the morning fel:

so thick and clammy it was impossible for the most confident in his own strength and healt The whole regiment had stripped off their uniform, and every other stitch of clothing save a pair of short trousers and a kind of sandal. In place of a firelock, each mubore in his haml a slender pole, about six fer in length, to the extremity of which was at tached the bayonet of his musket. His oc

other weapon was the Malay crease.

Soon after the commander in chief came! the ground the regiment was divided into tw main parties and a body of reserves. The principal columns, facing one to the right moother to the left, proceeded to occupy different points in one of those sluggish carely have already mentioned, connecting the later or pools scattered over the plain. These & tachments being stationed about a mile first one another, enclosed at intervals where, first some peculiar circumstances known the Malays, who are passionately fond of a sport, the alligators were sure to be found great numbers. The troops formed the selves across the canal in three parallel line

the seand, or provoked by the prise or mystified by the turbid nature of foundered backwards, and by ce the group direction, broke thouse which would have been my thing but an ment to unpractised hands, was the perfe of sport to the delimited Malays. A do lighted Malays. A d circle of soldiers the wretched squatic who had presum pass the barner. By means of well di the wretched quatic who had presum pass the barrier. By means of well died thrusts with numberless bayonets, an pressure of some dozens of feet, the brute was eften firly driven beneath his tive mid. "Who once there, his en half choaked and half spitted him, till a they put an end to his miserable days it gions quite out of sight, and in a manninglorious as can will be imagined. From the poor denizens of the pool, indeed, it we choice between-Scylla and Charybdis wengeance; and I am half ashamed the knowledge that the savage kind of dwith which we stood on the banks, and the distracted creatures rushing from or tack right into the Java of another. The lays, in their extacy, beclared that the fry from one side rushed down the throthe big ones whom they me flying in the posite direction. But this seems very tionable, though positively asserted by traptured natives, who redoubled their sas the plot thickened, and the two boditoriops, marching from opposite quatters, within a hundred yards of each other intermediate space was now preby intermediate space was now pretty crowded with alligators, swimming and the utmost terror; at times diving below anon showing their noses, well plastered mud, high above the surface of the stream; or occasionally making a furiou in sheer despair right at the phalanx of lars. On these occasions half a dozen soldiers were often upset, and their pik ther broken or twisted out of their hand the infinite amusement of their compa who speedily closed up the broken ran if their comrades had been shot down i The killed were none, but the w ed many-yet no man flinched in the le

The perfection of the sport appear consist in detaching a single alligator for rest, surrounding and attacking him sep ly, and spearing him till he was almost The Malays then, by main strength, him aloft over their heads, on the end of zen pikes, and by a sudden jerk pitche quered monster far on the shore. alligators are amphibious, they kept to the no longer than they found they had an a tage in that element; but as the period final melee approached, on the two co of their enemy closing up, the monster all discipline, floundered, and plouter the weedy banks, scuttling away to the and left, helter skelter. "Sauve qui | seemed to be the fatal watch-word for rout. That prudent cry would no doub saved many of them, as it has saved m ther vanquished forces, had not the judiciously placed beforehand their reseach side of the river to receive the died fugitives, who, bathed in mud, at dead with terror, but still in a prodigio ry, dashed off at right angles from the in hopes of gaining the shelter of a st pool, overgrown with reeds and buln but which, alas for most of the poor

they were never doomed to reach. The concluding battle between these ing and desperate alligators and the 3 ing and desperate alligators and the N of the reserve, was formidable enough deed, had not the one party been fres other exhausted, one conddent, the oth ken in spirit, it is quite possible that it codiles might have wristed the pirates, Malays were called in every other part world but the East, where they are get admitted to be as good a set of peoples of their neighbours.

It is needless to say, that while all the going on, our gallant Admiral, Sir S Hood, was a pretty busy spectator. If gle eye glanced along the canal, and at ment took in the whole purpose of the

ment took in the whole purpose of the paign. As the war advanced, and sun fairs of our posts took place, we could his face flushing with delight. But with at least twent would have a county of these weapons fractured in the warpens fractured in the warpens fractured in the whole plain rung with his mation of boyistidelight. When the ments closed in upon their prey, and moment gave birth to some new provalour, or laid a whole line of Malay sprostrate on the muldy stream, like some pins, I very believe, that if none own people had been present, the would have seized a pike himself, and would have seized a pike himself, and into the thickest of the fight, boots, cocked hat, and all! As it was, he ke self close to the banks, and rivalled the Malay amongst them in yelling and c on the forces to their duty.

This intensity of eagerness had we proved rather awkward for his excel ignity, if not his safety: for, in spite the regiment, who knew from former what was sure to happen eventually, miral persisted in approaching the edg. commenced. And as we, his poor of were, of course, obliged to follow on into any danger, a considerable part tween the reserves of Malays afready of and the canal, just as the grand rac place at the close of the battle. If the rated crocodiles had only known where about, and had they brought the sharp snouts, and still harder tails, in several of his majesty's officers mig chanced to have found themselves in a As it As it was, we were extremely nea yedged in between the animals' nor the pixes and creases of the wild Maj was difficult, indeed, (a say which of