

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, June 28, 1832.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Sunday, the 24th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Lewis N. Esq. to Harriet, the eldest daughter of Samuel Maynard, Esq. Cashier of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting will be held by the Protestant Methodist Church, in the immediate vicinity of their house of Public Worship on Magoby, in the 3d election district of Anne Arundel county, to commence on Friday the 20th day of July 1832. By tributary streams to the rivers, both of Magoby and Patapaco, a conveyance by water within less than a mile of the encampment, (from either point) is afforded. The Ministers and Memberships of all denominations and the public generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

Mr. Editor.—I find with much gratification that Governor Howard has, by his Proclamation, recommended to the people of this state, to set apart the Fourth day of July next, for the purpose of supplicating the Almighty, to arrest in its progress that scourge of Nations, the CHOLERA, or to mitigate its terrors. In this city it is hoped that business will be stopped by all—no more suitable occasion could have been perceived by one of the late members of the Maryland Republican, that the Committee of Arrangements, (appointed for the purpose by a meeting held pursuant to notice,) have chosen a gentleman to deliver an Oration in commemoration of the day, and another to read the Declaration of Independence. These ceremonies will, I presume, occur in the usual place, the Senate Chamber, and will be opened and closed with Prayer. Whilst commemorating the day, therefore, the Throne of Grace can be petitioned to avert the dire calamity, to which I have alluded. All good citizens will unite in this supplication. SENEX.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1832.

THURSDAY, June 21.—Nos. 83, 84, 85, 86. The Phoenix Fire Insurance Co. vs. Bathurst, surviving partner of Thompson, and The Maryland Insurance Co. vs. the same, cross appeals. These cases were further argued by R. B. Magruder, and Purviance, for the underwriters, on both appeals.

FRIDAY, June 22.—The argument of the above cases was continued by Purviance for the underwriters, on both appeals.

SATURDAY, June 23.—No. 104. Charles Carroll of Carrollton vs. Mershan Waring, et al. This case was argued by Speed for the Appellant, and Fluesser for the Appellees.

No. 105. Archibald vs. Canfield vs. Charles Hall. This case was argued by Speed for the Appellant, and Boyle for the Appellee.

Decree affirmed. No. 53. Daniel Carroll of Duddington vs. Lee, Adm'r. of Lee. This case was argued by Speed for the Appellant.

MONDAY, June 25.—No. 59. Catharine McCrea vs. George Rutter and Wife, et al. The argument of this case was commenced by Price for the Appellant, and V. W. Randall for the Appellees.

TUESDAY, June 26.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Anderson for the Appellees, and Price for the Appellant.

No. 60. Henry Shafer vs. Gerard Stonebraker. This case was argued by Yost, and Anderson for the Appellant, and Dixon, and Price for the Appellee.

Wednesday, June 27.—The cases of the Phoenix and Maryland Insurance Companies vs. Bathurst, surviving partner of Thompson, and Bathurst, surviving partner of Thompson vs. The Companies, cross appeals, Nos. 83, 84, 85, 86, were further argued by Meredith for the underwriters, and Glenn for Bathurst on both appeals.

The following communication we copy from the American of this morning from Professor Smith of the Medical College of the University of Maryland.

Messrs. Editors.—Although reluctant to communicate any thing which may increase the present alarm, I deem it proper to furnish you with the following facts, as the publicity of them may be of advantage. Through one who travelled direct from Burlington, Vermont, I received a verbal message from Mr. Moody, an intelligent physician of that place, informing me that four fatal cases of Asiatic Cholera had occurred in that village. Some of the circumstances attending them were highly important.—The first case occurred in an intertempore emigrant.—Some of the straw on which this man lay was thrown out of a window, (before the character of the disease was known) and a small child, who sat and played upon it, was, a few hours after, seized with the disease and died. The next victim was a woman, not an emigrant, who nursed the two former. These facts, together with the mode of its introduction into Canada, certainly warrant us in acting upon the presumption that the disease is contagious. N. R. Smith.

Baltimore, June 21st, 1832.

From the Albany Argus.

THE CHOLERA.

Every possible measure of precaution and prevention, has been and is being taken by our city authorities, to prevent the introduction of the cholera. The first step is to check the tide of emigration from the infected places in Canada, to this city. The introduction of emigrants will be prohibited as far as possible.

Mr. Waldron, city marshal, proceeded to the 2d lock, about a mile north of the city,

on Thursday evening, and remained there during the most of the night. He stopped 3 boats, which were examined yesterday morning by the health officers, but the passengers jumped ashore and came to the city on foot. So determined were the boats to proceed, that he was obliged to remove the cranks from the locks. The directions to the lock-tenders, were to prevent the passage of all boats from the north, and all western boats with northern passengers. The latter precaution was rendered necessary, from the circumstance, that as soon as the prohibition upon the northern boats was known, the northern passengers, at the junction of the two canals, (nine miles north of this city) resorted to the western boats.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health convened yesterday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and adopted the following order:—

Board of Health, Albany, 15th June, 1832.

This board having been apprised of the existence of the cholera at Montreal, La Prairie and St. Johns, and desirous to prevent such intercourse as may tend to spread the disease, do appoint assistant-warden Wasson, forthwith to proceed to Whitehall, and if necessary, to Burlington and Plattsburgh. He is to act from circumstances discretely, but particularly to induce the authorities of the village of Whitehall to exercise the power vested in them by law, to prevent the landing of emigrants and passengers from all boats and vessels, until an examination be had; also to obtain the same regulations by the authorities of each town and village between this city and Whitehall, and other places near the lines of the state.

The Board take the liberty to suggest to the Common Council of Troy, to appoint one of their members to go north, for the purpose of effecting the same object. By order of the Board.

Alderman Wasson departed immediately for Whitehall, under the above order, with letters from the Mayor and Comptroller of the state, directed to the collectors and superintendents throughout the line of the northern canal, requesting them to submit every boat to a rigid examination, and to exercise the utmost vigilance in preventing the importation of the disease. Similar directions or recommendations, were addressed to the commanders of the steamboats on Lake Champlain.

In addition to the above measures, the mayor requested the physicians of this city to convene yesterday afternoon, at the City Hall, for the purpose of recommending the adoption of such salutary regulations as they may deem fit, to prevent the introduction and spread of the cholera. We understand also, that a circular, prepared under the direction of the physicians and the Board of Health, will be issued to the citizens this morning.

Communications have passed between the authorities of this city and those of Troy, and active measures will be jointly taken, as far as prevention, through the northern channel of communication—the source to be particularly watched—is necessary.

The city is full of reports. We caution our citizens against them; and against needless alarm. It was reported that an emigrant had been seized with cholera at the second lock; but it proved to be a case of delirium tremens. The sudden death of a woman on board one of the boats, was also ascribed—without cause, to cholera.

A passenger who arrived in this city on Thursday, and who left Montreal on Tuesday evening, states that there had been then 15 cases of cholera there, and 7 deaths.—Yellow flags, it was also stated, were exhibited in various parts of the city, as tokening the existence of the disease. The letter of our correspondent is of the 12th, as is also the Montreal Gazette.

We learn, by a young man from Whitehall, that a steam boat arrived at that place, from Montreal yesterday, with 150 emigrant passengers; that two died on the passage, of the cholera; that two cases, supposed to be the cholera, had taken place on board a boat laden with lumber near Fort Edwards; and that five or six boats, full of emigrants, were on their way down the canal.

From our Correspondent, Messrs Gates & Co. dated, MONTREAL, June 12, 1832.

Our Medical Board have published to-day that no cholera exists here except the cholera of the country; but whatever it is, a number have been attacked and died in six and twelve hours; and we can have no doubt that the same disease is here that has been in Europe.

We do not feel very comfortable under the alarm of cholera, dull state of business, &c. &c.

From the Albany Evening Journal Extra, Friday, 9 A. M.

CHOLERA AT QUÉBEC, MONTREAL, SORREL, ST. JOHN'S AND LA-PRAIRIE!

Our worst apprehensions in relation to this dreadful disease, are painfully realised. Its ravages at Quebec are most appalling. We this morning saw Mr. Cone, of Charleston, S. C., who left Quebec on Tuesday, and is one day in advance of the mail. He permitted us, a few minutes before the North America left, to see a copy of the Quebec Gazette of the 11th inst. from which we make a hasty extract.

From the Quebec Gazette of June 11. THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

We announced the existence of the CHOLERA at Grande Isle on Friday. It is now in this city. Its effects in an American climate are likely to be more severe than in Europe.

It becomes the duty of all to be vigilant in repelling the ravages of this common destroyer. Cleanliness, temperance, regularity of habits, moderate eating and exercise, and exemption from all excess, are the best preventives.

The greatest number of deaths are from Champlain street. Three or four deaths have occurred in the Upper town. Deaths have been caused in from 5 to 6 hours!

Four o'clock, P. M. The Board of Health have just made a report, from which the following is an extract: Board of Health, Quebec, June 11th, 1832.

It becomes the painful duty of the Board of Health to announce the existence of the Asiatic Cholera in our city and neighbourhood. This decision is founded, after mature deliberation, upon the unanimous opinion of the medical gentlemen of the city.

Thirty-four deaths have occurred within the last forty-eight hours. The editor of the Gazette gives the following cases, as having been reported: At the Emigrants' Hospital.—39 cases—26 deaths—2 convalescent.

At Private Dwellings.—20 cases—15 deaths.

On board the steam-boat in which Mr. Cone, our informant, started for Montreal, one death occurred before she left the wharf; four persons were attacked soon after they got under way; one person died and was thrown overboard, before reaching Sorrel, where the authorities of Montreal stopped the boat, and where cases had already broken out.

In addition to the foregoing, a gentleman direct from Montreal, who arrived the morning informs us that there had been 15 cases and 7 deaths at that place; and that the disease had broken out at St. John's and La Prairie.

The Cholera at Quebec is not confined to emigrants, but attacks citizens and strangers indiscriminately.

It is, perhaps, our duty to inform the citizens of New-York, that three gentlemen who left Quebec on Thursday, in the boat with cholera patients, left in the North America this morning.

From the Quebec Mercury of Saturday. CHOLERA.

It is our painful duty to apprise the public that this disorder has actually appeared in this city. Since yesterday morning, eight cases have occurred which by eleven of the faculty are declared to have all the symptoms of Spasmodic Cholera. There deaths had occurred previous to noon of this day, and there were two others whose lives were despaired of. This disease first appeared in a boarding house in Champlain street, kept by a person named Roach. The patients are emigrants, and are said to be some of those who were landed on Thursday evening from the steam boat Voyageur. One Canadian had been working on board a ship, and a woman is said to have been attacked with it at Cape Blanc. Every precaution which the circumstance calls for, has been taken by the board of health, and a Cholera Hospital will be immediately established in the lower town, authority having been given to engage a suitable building in an airy situation, for the purpose. Much alarm prevails, particularly amongst the lower classes, and the greatest activity is displayed by the medical gentlemen, who with their usual humanity render the most prompt assistance.

Three o'clock.—We just heard from undoubted authority, that fifteen cases of cholera have appeared since yesterday morning, and that seven have terminated fatally.

From the Montreal Gazette June 12. The city has been thrown into some anxiety, in consequence of the reported appearance of the Asiatic Cholera among us—an anxiety which has been heightened by similar rumours of its existence in Quebec. Some cases of cholera have certainly occurred, but the medical practitioners of this city have not yet decided upon attributing to the cases they have visited, any other character than that of common cholera, usually met with every summer. No official statement has yet appeared from the Board of Health, who probably do not find any necessity for publishing bulletins. We cannot reprobate, in too strong language, the conduct of those, who have been industriously circulating reports of the existence of several cases of Asiatic Cholera, which, on enquiry, turned out to be totally different complaints.

An old lady, subject, for the last ten or twelve years to the usual cholera attacks of this country, who died yesterday, has been thus enumerated as a case of Asiatic Cholera. Another person, who was attacked with epilepsy, was similarly reported. A third person, a stranger, who fell ill after having laboured in the open air for three or four hours, without a hat, then drank cold water, and afterwards went to work in an ice house, was also mentioned as another. We earnestly beg of our friends and readers, to suspend their opinion upon the many contradictory rumours now afloat, until something positive can be obtained from the Board of Health, and not to allow themselves to be unnecessarily alarmed.

June 20, Tuesday, 2 o'clock, P. M. 274 Deaths in same period 149

From Tuesday, 2 o'clock, P. M. to Wednesday, 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. new cases reported, 165

Deaths in same period. 83

CORPORATION OF ALBANY.

Extraordinary Meeting.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held at the City Hall on the 14th inst., at the call of the Recorder, in the absence of the Mayor, for the purpose of adopting measures to arrest the progress of the Cholera in this country.

A letter was read, addressed to the Mayor of this city, by the Mayor of the city of Troy, requesting the co-operation of the corporation in such precautionary measures as might be deemed best calculated to prevent the introduction of the cholera from Quebec and Montreal.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, information has been received by this Board, that the Asiatic Cholera, or a pestilential or infectious disease exist in Quebec and Montreal, and it appearing to this Board proper to take prudent measures to prevent the spreading thereof, by the communication with the European emigrants and others arriving here; therefore, pursuant to the powers vested in this Board by the statute relating to "Regulations for the preservation of the public health in certain ports and places in this state."

Resolved, That a quarantine be and is hereby declared on all boats and craft coming to this city by the canal, and all canal boats from the North on the Hudson river, and that no boat be permitted to approach nearer than one mile from the north bounds of the city, under the penalties provided by law, until an examination be had by the health officer, and his certificate obtained that in his opinion there is no danger from any infectious or pestilential disease from the said boat, her crew or passengers.

Resolved, That the board of health declare any quarantine authorised by the laws of this state, which they may deem necessary and prudent, to prevent the spreading of any infectious or pestilential disease; and that said board have full power to enter into arrangements for that purpose, in conjunction with the city of Troy, or any other cities, villages and towns in this state; and that this board will provide for any expense which may be incurred attending the same.

Resolved, That the mayor, or in his absence, the recorder be authorised to employ persons to be stationed on the different roads and inlets to this city from the north, and to prevent the ingress of all wagons and carriages coming into this city with passengers, until the same undergo an examination by some physician appointed by this board for that purpose; and also to stop, detain and examine all persons coming from any place infected, or believed to be infected, with any pestilential disease; and that this board will pay all expenses attending the enforcing of the above resolution.

Resolved, That the city superintendents furnish, without delay, to the board of health the number of the lots, the owners of the same, and where located, which have stagnant water lodged on the same, in order that the board of health may take the necessary measures for filling the same.

Resolved, That the chairman of the board of health be requested to communicate with the Governor of this state, and suggest the propriety of an executive proclamation.

Adjourned till to-morrow (this) evening, at 7 o'clock.

CORPORATION OF ALBANY.

Extraordinary Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the common council was held at the City Hall last evening, at 7 o'clock.

The Recorder stated that in pursuance of the directions of the Board of Health, he proceeded yesterday, in company with Alderman Seymour, to Troy, and succeeded in procuring the co-operation of the authorities of that city, in the precautionary measures adopted by the Corporation of Albany and the Board of Health.

On motion of Mr. B. P. STAATS, resolved, that the chamberlain be authorised to receive proposals for the removal of the filth and garbage from the streets at least three times each week, during the warm season.

The Recorder submitted a report of the proceedings of the Board of Health. [See the proceedings in another column.]

The superintendent of the S. D. submitted a report, in pursuance of an order of the corporation, of a number of lots in different parts of the 4th ward as nuisances, and a law passed for their abatement.

Mr. B. P. STAATS, deputy health officer, reported that 5 boats had arrived this day from the north, having 25 passengers on board, all of whom were in perfect health and cleanliness. Twenty were from Ireland by way of Quebec, which they passed previous to the 9th inst.

On motion of the Recorder, resolved, that the members of each ward be a committee for their respective wards, to examine all houses, out-houses, streets and lanes within such limits, and to employ as many persons as they may think proper, for the removal of nuisances and the cleansing and filling of the streets.

On motion of Mr. HASTINGS the foregoing resolution was directed to be appended to the circular to be issued by the Board of Health, and distributed for the information of the citizens to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. B. P. STAATS, resolved, that the superintendent cause Green-st., between Beaver and Hudson-streets, to be repaired.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

BOARD OF HEALTH, ALBANY.

Friday afternoon, 7 o'clock.

In consequence of the numerous reports, calculated to mislead and alarm the public mind, in relation to the existence, or probable introduction of the Asiatic Cholera, the Board of Health deem it proper to state that they have taken every precaution to prevent the introduction of the disease, by interdicting, as far as possible, all communication with places supposed to be infected, and that they have no information of any case of Cholera this side of St. John's. The board are happy to state also, that the city is entirely free from contagious disease of any kind, and unusually healthy.

By order of the Board. JOHN. TOWNSEND, Mayor,

It was reported last evening upon the authority of letters and other information from Troy, that the captain of the line packet boats was seized with the cholera in that city yesterday. We receive the report of course with allowances. A friend in Edinburgh has communicated to

the Montreal Gazette, the following as a good recipe against an attack of the cholera morbus.

One bottle best brandy, with a quart of a lb. of stick Turkey rhubarb, placed over a slow fire for ten hours in a close vessel. Strain the contents through a piece of fine muslin to obtain the entire strength from the rhubarb. To this add 120 drops of laudanum, and the same quantity of the spirits of lavender. This will make about a dozen of doses, of a wine glass full each, and a dose to be given on the first attack of vomiting, and should it be severe and not stop in half an hour after the first dose, the second to be given.

We mentioned on Saturday that several emigrants jumped ashore from a canal boat, at the second lock, on Thursday night, and walked into the city. It appears that two of them obtained employment on the rail road, about 7 miles from this city, and one of them died on Saturday, after an illness of a few hours. Directions were immediately given by the Police Magistrate and Deputy Health Officer, to whom this information was communicated, to burn all the clothing of the deceased, and measures taken to prevent communication with the remaining individual, though at that time apparently in perfect health.

The case will be fully investigated by the health officers and physicians; and the result promptly communicated to the public.

Information having been received by the Board of Health, this evening, that a body of emigrants on foot, were on their way from Waterford to this city, the Mayor, Recorder, Sheriff, and a competent body of citizens proceeded immediately on the route said to be taken, with the view of intercepting and preventing them from approaching the city. The sheriff returned with the information that no persons of the description mentioned were travelling on the road between here and West Troy, and that from enquiries made at the gate, it was ascertained that none had passed. Two boats had arrived at West Troy with emigrants, but they were well and cleanly in their appearance, and showed no disposition to leave the boats. The report, of course, produced much excitement throughout the city, and several companies of volunteers rallied, and, we believe, kept guard upon the route all night, to prevent the approach of emigrants.

The Troy Budget of yesterday, noon, gives an extract of a letter from Montreal, dated the 14th inst. which states that there were 90 new cases of the cholera at that place, and 54 deaths, besides those at the hospital.

Office of the Troy Budget, Sunday, June 17—12, M.

We have the satisfaction of being enabled to inform our citizens and our readers, that the authorities of the towns and villages north of us, betwixt this and the Lake, have taken the most prompt and efficient measures to prevent the introduction of persons or effects calculated to endanger the health of our inhabitants.

At Whitehall, no foreigners are permitted to land. The steamboat which arrived there yesterday morning, had a large number of emigrants on board, but the captain was forbidden, under a heavy penalty, to set one of them upon the shore. An armed guard was stationed to prevent the landing of any of them back to the other side of the Lake.

Measures equally efficient and salutary have been taken at Burlington and Plattsburgh.

Several boats having on board a number of emigrants have been stopped a mile above our city and ordered to perform quarantine. No case of sickness exists among them. The city authorities have made provision for the temporary support and accommodation in suitable dwellings, for such of them as are necessitous, without admitting them in the city.

We cannot but be gratified in giving the assurance that our city continues as healthy as it was ever known to be at this season.

EXECUTION OF MINA.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer we learn that Mina was hung on Thursday, pursuant to his sentence, at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock. The execution took place two miles from Doylestown, on the poor house ground. It is computed that ten thousand persons were present; and we are pleased to state that there were not more than one hundred females in the vast concourse.

The culprit was taken from the prison at half past nine o'clock in the morning, and rode to the place of execution in an open drabone, in company with the Sheriff and a Catholic Priest of this city. The civil authorities of the village preceded the drabone, and immediately after it about twenty persons, assistants and friends of the sheriff; among the latter the gentleman to whom we are indebted for this statement. After these several troops of horse and several companies of infantry from the surrounding neighbourhood followed.

Our informant visited Mina, in prison, at a late hour on Wednesday evening, as well as on Thursday morning. On both occasions, the culprit conversed lightly and freely on various subjects, and exhibited no symptoms of penitence, until the clock struck nine, (the hour fixed for his departure from prison) when he raised his hands to heaven, and exclaimed, "Oh, my God, the hour is arrived!" From that time until the moment of his execution, he appeared thoroughly given to reflection, concerning his dreadful fate, and held constant communion with the priest—He knelt on the scaffold, beneath the gallows, and prayed with apparent sincerity for several minutes. He protested to the last that he was innocent of the crime for which he was about to suffer, and immediately before his exit into eternity he made a short speech

in Spanish, which was translated by the clergyman. The substance of it was as follows: "Americans! you see before you an innocent victim—I have not, to my knowledge, wronged any person; if I have, however, I sincerely hope they all will forgive me; as I forgive all those who have ever wronged me.—You thirst for my blood! You think I am a coward—I will show you that I will die like a man—Innocent Mina!—Poor Mina is innocent!"

We regret to say that his death struggle was protracted for upwards of ten minutes, there not being a sufficient length of rope allowed for the fall to break his neck immediately. The poor wretch struggled convulsively for a long time, and endeavoured apparently in every possible way, to put an end to his mortal agony. There appeared not to be the slightest sympathy entertained in any bosom for the sufferer, and so strong was the excitement against Mrs. Chapman, that had she appeared upon the ground, it was the opinion of many that she would immediately have been put to death.

The conduct of the sheriff throughout was such as to have produced general satisfaction. He performed all the unpleasant duties of hangman, &c. with his own hands.

On Tuesday night last, we understand that Mina attempted to commit suicide. Having found a rusty nail in one portion of his cell, he ground it to a sharp point on the stones, and penetrated one of the veins in his left arm, by which a great quantity of blood was emitted. After having been detected in this attempt and the wound bound up, he swallowed a large quantity of broken glass, but without the desired effect. On being questioned with regard to these attempts, he said that his object was not to commit suicide, but to weaken himself by blood-letting, in order that his death by violence might be rendered easier.

Throughout the revolting ceremony, not the slightest disturbance took place among the spectators, and an involuntary shudder passed through the bosoms of all, as the murderer was precipitated into eternity.

The Life of Mina, written by himself, was published in Philadelphia, by Robert Deilver. It occupies a pamphlet of forty-seven pages. The translator states, that he has strictly complied with the request of Mina, has left the subject matter unaltered; and hence, in order to effect this, he has not even made a free translation, but has adhered as closely to the manner of the original as possible.

The confession states that Mina was born in the Island of Cuba, at the city of Trinidad, and was the legitimate son of a Brigadier of Infantry, and that both his parents yet survive in Cuba. The entire history is evidently a tissue of falsehoods, and embraces an account of many incredible adventures. The first meeting between Mina and Mrs. Chapman, is stated to have taken place on board of a steamboat on her way from Trenton to Philadelphia. Mina was at that time in company with a friend whom he calls Felipe. He states that immediately after Mrs. Chapman arrived on board, she approached him and his friend, and inquired if they were not Frenchmen. A conversation immediately ensued, and the acquaintance commenced. Mrs. Chapman gave her name as Miss Wilson, and said she was unmarried. She recommended them to a boarding house of a friend of hers, whither they all three proceeded on their arrival at Philadelphia. Mina made the hostess and Miss Wilson many presents of jewels, &c. and on discovering his wealth, she attempted to get him to gamble.

Through solicitation he purchased a gold watch and musical snuff-box from her, for ten dollars. Shortly after this Mina was seized as a robber, the snuff-box being the article stolen, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment; and thus, as he expresses it, "Miss Wilson and her friend effected their object of robbing me, and afterwards throwing me into misery." After a confinement of fourteen months, he was pardoned by the Governor. On his release from prison, he immediately proceeded to the house of the supposed Miss Wilson. He then discovered that Elizabeth Rinald had kept the house when he was there before, and that Miss Wilson was no other than Mrs. Lucretia Chapman. He ascertained further, that she then resided at Andalusia, in Bucks county, and he immediately proceeded there on foot. At half past six in the evening, he arrived at the house of Mr. Chapman, knocked at the door and was admitted. Mrs. Chapman, on seeing him, manifested great confusion. She contrived, however, to meet him alone after supper, when she protested that she had left the city in great grief, immediately after his unjust arrest. She besought him to suppress all particulars of the transaction—told him he might reside there, and promised to be always well provided for. She entreated upon him the necessity of fabricating some tale with regard to his history and appearance, and she would make her husband believe it. A story was accordingly contrived, and Mina represented to be the son of the Governor of California, and the victim of various misfortunes. One falsehood induced another, until his whole history was a complete mystery, even to himself. He asserts that all the fabric of his wealth, &c. originated with Mrs. Chapman, for at that time he could not speak a word of English.

After a residence of two months at Andalusia, which was protracted by various excuses devised by Mrs. Chapman, Mina received a letter from his friend at Cuba, reproaching him for not having answered his various epistles. His friend wrote for a pound of arsenic, for the purpose of stuffing animals. He accordingly purchased some arsenic in Philadelphia, to send to Cuba. This he left at Andalusia for a few days. A short time after, Mr. Chapman was taken sick, and subsequently died. Immediately on this event,