Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, June 13, 1833.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

In future Mass will be celebrated in St. Mary's Church at six o'clock A. M. on Thursdays, and at half past eight on Sundays. A Sermon will be delivered at half after ten in the morning, and Divine Service at four in the evening.

The Voters in the Third Election District of Anne-Arundel county, friendly to the Administration of the General Government, are invited to meet at the Stone House (formerly Rockhold's) in said district, on SATURDAY the 22d June, instant, for the purpose of nominating three Delegates to meet the Convention which is proposed to be held at Mrs. Robinson's Boarding House, Annapolis, on the 20th July next, to nominate a Candidate to represent the District in the next Congress.

The friends of the Administration in the other Districts of the county, and the several Wards in the city of Baltimore, attached to the District, who were not represented in the Convention held at Waterloo, are also respectfully requested to hold meetings to attend said Convention.

A young lad named FRAMPTON, about 15 years of age, the son of a poor and industrious widow of this place, while engaged in catching Crabs on Tuesday afternoon last in a batteau, unfortunately fell overboard and was drowned. By this melancholy event, the widow and two infant children, have been deprived of their principal means of support.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH.

In a late number of The North American Review, we have the following account of what a teacher of youth should be—the character he should maintain—and the estimation in which he should be held. All who sustain the character will be respected; none who fail or would act otherwise ought to be entrusted with the education of American youth: "To every instructor of youth, a sphere is opened for the exertion of the noblest virtues and talents. It is a mere mischievous and absurd idea, but one that has prevailed, if it do not still prevail, that such a man is not required to possess great talents, *that he may be a dull and plodding man; that he may be dull in his moral sensibility; that he need not be a religious man*, and yet may well discharge the duties of his station. But if Heaven has given to any man talents, or enthusiasm, or virtue, or piety, let him know that *it is all wanted here*, and that he can scarcely choose a nobler field for its action. Let a man enter the field therefore, not to go through a dull round of prescribed duty; *let him throw himself into the sphere of action with his whole mind and heart;* with every wakeful energy of thought, and kindling fervour of feeling to think and to act, to devise and to do all that his powers permit for the minds that are committed to him; *to develope and exhaust his whole soul in this work: to labour for and with his pupils, to win their affections, to quicken in them the love of knowledge, to inspire, with every noble impulse, the breast of ingenuous youth;* to raise up sound scholars for literature, and devoted pastors for the church, and patriotic citizens for the country, and glorious men for the world; let him do this, and none shall have brighter signatures upon the record of honoured and well-spent lives: Let him do this, and whether he sit in the chair of a University, or in the humblest village school; whether as a Stewart and a Cousin, or as an Oberlin and Pezztelozzi, he may fill the land with grateful witnesses of his worth, and cause a generation unborn to rise up and call him blessed."

Such men are wanted, and only such men are fit to be engaged in the education of our youth—men of unblemished character, of exemplary conduct; men who are more intent upon the work, than upon the wages, and who at all times and under all circumstances, will shun those occupations and places in which it is forbidden to the youth to be seen. "To the friends of education," it is added, "as well as to the actual labourers in its cause, let us say, in fine, press onwards. The spread of knowledge has given birth to civil liberty: the increase and improvement of knowledge must give it stability and security. The fortunes of the civilized world are now embarked in the cause—the great deeps are breaking up, and the ark which is to ride out the coming storm must have skill engaged in its construction, and wisdom to preside at its helm. The warfare of opinion is already begun, and for its safe direction, knowledge must take the leading staff. In *this* war not the mighty captain but the schoolmaster is to marshal the hosts to battle. It is he who is to train the minds that are to engage in this contest: It is he that is to train up orators and legislators, statesmen and rulers; and he too is to form the body politic of the world. Would the free spirits of the world look to the defence and hope of their cause? It is no dubious question where they must look. Their outposts are free schools, their citadels are Universities; their munitions are books, and the mighty engine that is to hurl destruction upon the legions of darkness, is the *free press.*" A.

WISDOM.

Every body seems to think themselves judges of wisdom, and who are and who are not wise; and as may reasonably be expected very many indeed judge erroneously when they undertake to decide who are, and who are not wise men. The late Robert Hall has undertaken to tell us, and no one has told us more correctly, what constitutes wisdom.—"Every other quality," he says, "besides, is subordinate and inferior to wisdom, in the same sense as the mason who lays the bricks and stone is inferior to the architect who drew the plan and superintends the work.—The former executes only what the latter contrives and directs. Now it is the prerogative of wisdom to preside over every inferior principle, to regulate the exercise of every power, and limit the indulgence of every appetite, as shall best conduce to one great end. It being the province of wisdom to preside, it sits as umpire on every difficulty, and so gives the final direction and control to all the powers of our nature. Hence it is entitled to be considered as the top, and summit of perfection. It belongs to wisdom to determine when to act, and when to cease; when to reveal, and when to conceal a matter; when to speak, and when to keep silence; when to give, and when to receive; in short, to regulate the measure of all things, as well as to determine the end and provide the means of obtaining the end, pursued in every deliberate course of action. Every particular faculty or skill besides, needs to derive direction from this; they are all quite incapable of directing themselves. The art of navigation for instance, will teach us to steer a ship across the ocean, but it will never teach us on what occasion it is proper to take a voyage. The art of war will instruct us how to marshal an army, or to fight a battle to the greatest advantage, but you must learn from a higher school when it is fitting, just and proper to wage war or to make peace. The art of the husbandman is to sow and bring to maturity the precious fruits of the earth; it belongs to another skill to regulate their consumption by a regard to our health, fortune and other circumstances. In short there is no faculty we can exert, no species of skill we can apply, but requires a superintending hand: but looks up as it were to some higher principle, as a maid to her mistress for direction—and this universal superintendant is Wisdom." Such is the definition given by this distinguished orator of wisdom—and if so, then indeed are not many wise. A. B.

On Wednesday the 5th instant, the corner stone of *Nyack College* was laid in New York, by the clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term 1833.

Monday, June 10th.—This being the day fixed by law for the meeting of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of Maryland, the following Judges attended:

Hon. John Buchanan, Chief Judge.
Hon. William Bond Martin, } Judges.
Hon. John Stephen, }
Hon. Thomas B. Dorsey, }

In No. 59, Daniel Chambers et al. vs. Prudence G. Chalmers et al. Mayer, for the Appellees, moved for a rehearing, or a modification of the decree.

No. 67. Skipwith H. Coale et al. vs. Hannah K. Chase. In this case Mayer, for the Appellants, moved the court to modify its decree, for the purpose of remanding the cause to the Court of Chancery for further proceedings.

No. 118. Revaud Kearney vs. Peter Gough and wife. The court overruled the motion for a rule on the Appellants to give security for costs.

Tuesday, June 11th.—Present as yesterday, and the Hon. Stevenson Archer, Judge.

On application, John M. S. Causin, Esquire, of Prince-George's county, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 2. Henry V. Hill's Lessee vs. Joseph B. Hill et al. The argument of this case was commenced by Magruder for the Appellant.

No. 17. Peter Emerson vs. Chesley and Hance, on behalf of Chesley. This case was argued by Boyle for the Appellant, and Magruder for the Appellees.

On application, Wm. J. Cole, Esquire, of Baltimore, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

Wednesday June 12th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of No. 2. Hill's Lessee vs. Hill et al. was argued by Taney, (Atty. Genl. U. S.) for the Appellees, and A. C. Magruder, for the Appellant.

No. 33 Valentine Birely et al. vs. John, and Joseph Staley et al. The argument of this case was commenced by Duckett for the Appellants.

From the Easton Gazette.

COURT OF APPEALS.
For the Eastern Shore.

Monday June 3d. The Court of Appeals met—present Martin, Stephen, Archer and Dorsey, Judges.

George Vickers, Esq. of Kent county, and Richard C. Hollyday and Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esqrs. of Talbot county, were severally admitted as attornies.

The case of Tilghman and others, vs. Baynard's administratrix was argued by Harrison for the Appellants and Carmichael for the Appellee—judgment affirmed.

The argument in Stewart's Lessee vs. Jones, was commenced by Martin for the Appellant, and Wilson and Handy for Appellee.

Tuesday June 4. Court met present as yesterday with the addition of Buchanan, chief judge.

Nicholas L. Goldsborough and William T. Goldsborough, Esqrs. of Dorchester county, and James B. Ricaud Esq. of Kent, were admitted as attornies.

The argument in Stewart's Lessee vs. Jones, was concluded by Bayly for the Appellant—*not decided.*

The case of Harr, Ex'r. of Wingate vs. Bell, adm'r. of Wingate, an appeal from Dorchester county Orphans' Court, was argued by Bayly for Appellant—*not decided.*

The case of Gale vs. Lankford was argued by Bayly for the Appellant and by Wilson and Handy for the Appellee. The Court still open to receive decisions from Western Shore.

REFORM CONVENTION.

The members elected from the city of Baltimore, to meet in the Reform Convention proposed to be held in the city of Annapolis on the second Tuesday of this month, having received communications from the different parts of the State, suggesting that the time fixed upon would be exceedingly inconvenient for the delegates from the counties to leave their homes, or to remain long enough to deliberate upon the important subjects which are expected to be presented to the consideration of the convention, and having assembled for the purpose of taking such steps as the occasion called for, Gen Wm. H. Marriott was called to the chair, and Cornelius McLean appointed secretary.

When on motion of Mr. Winchester it was Resolved, That as it will conduce, greatly to the accomplishment of the important objects of reform, to fix upon a period for the assembling of the convention, likely to insure a general attendance of its members, and that from the information received by this meeting it is believed that such an attendance will not be had on the second Tuesday of this month, it is therefore proposed that the meeting of the convention be postponed until Tuesday the twenty-seventh of August next, then to assemble at the City of Annapolis, and that in the mean time the friends of reform without regard to party, and upon broad and liberal principles, be requested to elect delegates in all the counties and districts in which such appointment has not been already made.

The members elect from the City of Baltimore, while taking upon themselves to make this proposition, hope and trust, that their fellow members will see nothing more than their anxious desire to accomplish the common objects of the purpose of the state, as well as of themselves, and believe that the duty of making the above proposition was cast upon those now present by the central position of Baltimore.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the papers of the state.

WM. H. MARRIOTT, Chairman.
CORNELIUS McLEAN, Secretary.

The President of the United States left this city on Saturday morning in the Steamboat Kentucky, belonging to the *People's Line.* This preference is easily accounted for by the influence of the name alone, but a little incident occurred at the time of the departure of the boats, which shows that even during the present animated opposition between the two lines, all other feelings were made to yield to the desire of showing respect to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The position of the boats, as lying at the wharf, is such that the Charles Carroll, belonging to the Union Line, has the advantage in starting; but Capt. Chayton, her commander, with the urbanity and prompt sense of propriety which characterize him, on this occasion waved his privilege, and permitted the Kentucky to take the precedence. This act, and the manner in which it was performed, excited warm feelings of approbation among the crowd of spectators who were assembled on the wharf to witness the departure of the President.—*Balt. Gazette.*

We were in error on Saturday in stating that the President visited the Theatre on Friday evening. It was reported early in the afternoon that he would be present, the managers having prepared a box for his reception. We since learn that the cause of his not attending was owing to fatigue, of which the managers were apprised in the course of the evening—having first secured the benefit of an "over-flowing house."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE INDIANS.

The Editor of the Baltimore Republican has been obligingly favoured with a copy of the following parting address of the President of the United States, delivered yesterday morning; to which the Prophet made a reply, a copy of which follows the address.

BLACK HAWK and his party were introduced to the President, who addressed them as follows:

MY CHILDREN,—When I saw you in Washington, I told you that you had behaved very badly, in raising the tomahawk against the white people, and killing men, women and children upon the frontier. Your conduct last year compelled me to send my warriors against you, and your people were defeated, with great loss, and your men surrendered, to be kept until I should be satisfied, that you would not try to do any more injury. I told you I would inquire whether your people wished you should return, and whether, if you did return, there would be any danger to the frontier. Gen. Clark, and Gen. Atkinson, whom you know, have informed me that Sheckak, your principal Chief, and the rest of your people, are anxious you should return, and Keokah has asked me to send you back. Your Chiefs have pledged themselves for your good conduct, and I have given directions, that you should be taken to your own country.

Maj. Garland, who is with you, will conduct you through some of our towns. You will see the strength of the white people. You will see, that our young men are as numerous, as the leaves in the woods. What can you do against us? You may kill a few women and children, but such a force would be soon sent against you, as would destroy your whole tribe. Let the red men hunt and take care of their families, but I hope they will not again raise their hands against their white brethren. We do not wish to injure you. We desire your prosperity and improvement. But if you again plunge your knives into the breasts of our people, I shall send a force, which will severely punish you for all your cruelties.

When you go back, listen to the Councils of Keokuk and the other friendly Chiefs. Bury the tomahawk, and live in peace with the frontiers. And I pray the Great Spirit to give you a smooth path and free you to return.

To this the Prophet and the others answered.

MY FATHER,—My ears are open to your words. I am glad to hear them. I am glad to go back to my people. I want to see my family. I did not behave well last summer. I ought not to have taken up the tomahawk. But my people have suffered a great deal. When I get back, I will remember your words. I won't go to war again. I will live in peace. I shall hold you by the hand.

The editor of the New York Gazette makes the following remarks upon the publication of the details of Avery's trial:

'We hope no man of family will suffer this trial, as reported, to go into his house. The exposition, so demoralizing, is shocking to every pure mind. We read a small part of the evidence, and sickened as we were, threw it aside in disgust.'

METHODIST COLLEGES.

It has been stated already, that the Methodist Episcopal Church had made arrangements to take under their special direction Dickerson College, of Carlisle, Pa.; and we learn from what we esteem good authority, that the same religious denomination are devising means to resuscitate the college in Meadville, Crawford county.

The Methodists have a flourishing college in Ohio, another (we believe) in some other western state, Carlisle College in Pennsylvania, the college in Middletown, Conn. one in Virginia, and that at Meadville will be one of consequence also. There may be other collegiate institutions in this country under the patronage of that church. We have pleasure in noticing this attention to the arts and sciences, chastening zeal with knowledge, and preparing men to *teach;* and we are sure that the public generally will regard these efforts of the numerous and highly respectable society of Methodists to diffuse knowledge, as an advantage to the nation, as well as to the particular sect in which they originate.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

The New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church holds its session this year in this city. It numbers about one hundred and twenty ministers, who will assemble this day at the Methodist Church in Bennett street. Bishop Hedding will preside. It is stated in the Globe that the Rev. Mr. Avery is ordered to be in attendance on the Conference. His conduct in relation to the supposed murder of Miss Cornell, will probably be investigated according to the rules of his own church.—*Boston Courier.*

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

A gentleman just arrived from Bangor (Me.) has given us the particulars of a case of recent occurrence there, which is said to have excited considerable sensation. An unlicensed grog dealer, named Treadwell, keeping a shop at what is called the Point, with the assistance of an understrapper, named Woodward, undertook, on Tuesday last, to furnish an Irishman with *as much wine as he could drink for twenty-five cents.* The Irishman drank a pint of stuff which was drawn for him as 'port wine,' and walked off. In about half an hour he returned and drank two pints more. The result was death. Woodward was apprehended, on complaint of the Coroner, who held an inquest over the body. On Friday last he was examined, and required to recognise in the sum of $550, for his appearance at the next (June) term of the S. J. Court for trial on the charge of *manslaughter.*—*Boston Journal.*

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

A lady was safely delivered of a fine girl (on board the Wm. Penn steamboat) last evening, soon after leaving the Rail Road Car. This is the first serious accident since this road has been in operation.—*Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

A melancholy occurrence, involving the destruction of a steamboat by fire, and the loss of a number of valuable lives, is related in the New Orleans Courier of the 25th ult. The destruction of lives was occasioned, it appears, by the explosion of a parcel of gunpowder, stored in the hold of the boat:

LOSS OF THE STEAMER LIONESS.

The steamer Lioness, Capt. Cockerelle, on her passage from this place to Natchitoches, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 19th inst. Several lives were lost, among whom was the Hon. Josiah S. Johnson, U. S. Senator from this State, Hon. E. D. White, a Representative in Congress, was badly wounded. The following is the account of the sad disaster, which was furnished to the editor of the Bulletin, by the clerk, who arrived here this morning in the steamer Huron.

The steamboat Lioness, Wm. L. Cockerelle, master, on her passage from New Orleans to Natchitoches, took fire when about 40 miles above Alexandria on Red River, and was entirely consumed. The lives of 15 or 16 individuals were lost, and as many others were more or less wounded. It occurred about 5 o'clock on the morning of May 19, when but few had left their births, which accounts in part for so many deaths.

The names of the unfortunate sufferers are as follows:

Passengers—dead—Hon. Josiah S. Johnson, of Louisianna; B. Q. Riggs, Esq. of Alexandria; Michael Boyce, Esq. do; Mr. Michael Clifford, New Orleans. Mr. H. Hertz, Texas, Mr. ——— Irwin, a deck passenger, Mr. ——— ———, do.

Crew—dead—John Coley, (mate,) Louisville; John Clark, (steward) late from England; Samuel Landis, sailor; Wm. N. S. Cant, do. James Fulsome, do. one sailor, unknown; Mary Anderson, (chambermaid;) Alexander ———, (2nd cook)—and a servant unknown, belonging to a passenger.

Wounded—Hon. Edward D. White, of Louisiana, (badly;) Henry Boyce, Esq. of Alexandria; Mr. Dunbar, do. (badly;) J. H. Graham, New Orleans; Josiah Johnson, son of the Hon. J. S. Johnson; Michael Colt, Natchitoches; J. V. Bossier, do; E. Rapel, do.

Crew—Mr. Isaac Wright, (pilot,) slight; Mr. John Roberts, (engineer;) John Gilman, sailor; and 2 other sailors and 1 fireman, names not known.

All others on board escaped without injury, much of the baggage and some money belonging to passengers was lost.

How the fire originated is not known; it is supposed however to have been communicated either by sparks from the furnace being drawn down the hatch, which was open to put out a lot of way freight, or through the hole for the fly wheel of the engine, or else from a spark of the candle used by the mate and men in the hold getting up freight which being lodged in a crate of straw, or oil, or other material, kindled so rapidly as to defy the exertions to extinguish it, and in attempting which, they lost their lives, not one of them getting out to give the alarm, or afterwards to account for the misfortune.

The boat and cargo went down near the middle of the river, and are entirely lost.

Much credit is due to the inhabitants on the spot, and at Plaisaince for their prompt assistance in saving those who were struggling for life in the current, for their kindness and hospitality to the wounded, and for their liberality and friendship to all the strangers thrown destitute amongst them, and to the crew of the lost boat.

T. W. TWICHELL, Clerk.

New Orleans, on board S. B. Huron May 8.

☞P. S. The melancholy disaster was occurred from gunpowder, which blew the boat from the fire in the hold.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On the 25th ultimo a melancholy and distressing accident occurred at Hopkinsville. Several little boys were playing together at gunsmith's when two of them took hold of a gun without knowing that it was loaded. The son of Dr. Glass had it by the breech, when the son of Mr. Finley held it by the muzzle presented to the forehead of young Finley. In this position it went off and about one third of the skull was carried away, leaving the remaining part as completely empty and clean, says our correspondent, as if it had been washed. The scene was most heart-rending. Mr. Finley the father of the unfortunate boy was near at hand, and entering the shop found his son dead, and his brains scattered on the room and the gunsmith's back, who narrowly escaped being also killed.—*Louisville Journal.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce of the 6th.

ACQUITTAL OF THE REV. E. K. AVERY.

Our Reporter arrived from Newport early yesterday morning. At twelve o'clock on Sunday noon, the jury returned into court after an absence of sixteen hours. In a few moments the prisoner was brought in. He walked with a firm step and took his seat at the Counsel table with his usual collected air of manner.

The Court were detained some minutes owing to the absence of Mr. Randolph, who was at that time in church. During this period of painful suspense, a silence almost death-like pervaded the whole court house, which was crowded to excess.

Mr. Randolph having appeared, the prisoner was directed to look upon the jury, and the foreman, on the question being put, 'How say you; do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?' responded, 'Not guilty.'

The cheek and brow of Mr. Avery became instantly and violently suffused. He leaned his head on his right hand, raised his spectacles and wept. His hand was clasped firmly by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, who accompanied him into Court, and sat close by his side during this awful crisis.

There was not the least exhibition of feeling on the part of the spectators. They retired in order and quietude.

Mr. Avery was conducted out of Court on board a schooner which had been prepared for his reception and in which he embarked for Bristol.

The trial of James F. S. McGowan for the murder of John Brown, at the Arsenal at Augusta in March last, which occupied the Circuit Court of the U. S. for this District for three days terminated on Thursday evening last. The jury returned into Court with a verdict of *Guilty;* and recommended him to the mercy of the Executive. We understand that a motion for a new trial will be preferred—but have not yet learned the grounds of the motion.—*Savannah Georgian.*

CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

An extract from our Correspondent of the Maysville Eagle dated the 6th of June, gives the following information.

The Cholera.—Up to Friday morning last, at the time our Extra of last week was published, there had been nineteen deaths. Since that time to-morrow, an interval of a week, there have been but eleven deaths. The diminution in the number of deaths we fear is caused more by a want of subjects to act upon, than an abatement of the disease. Within the last twenty four hours there have been four deaths, all coloured persons. The attacks have not been so violent as they were at first, and generally, when well attended to, now yield to the remedies applied. The city is literally depopulated, not perhaps more than one person in ten remaining in the place. Persons occasionally begin to return, but we would advise all who can conveniently remain away, to stay for some weeks yet. An immediate rush back might produce all the horrors of the two first days.

WHEELING, Va. June 8

Cholera—Friday evening.—It will be perceived by the Report of the Board of Health of this afternoon inserted below, that the cholera has nearly disappeared. We hope that in a few days our country friends will venture to visit the town without fear of contracting the disease.

Office of the Board of Health, Friday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Board of Health have this day the satisfaction of congratulating their fellow citizens upon the almost entire disappearance of the Cholera, and the present favourable condition of the public health. Within the last 24 hours there have occurred but 2 decided cases of the Epidemic—one of them a child of 6 years of age, [already convalescent,]—the other a feeble old woman, [doubtful.] Reports from all the Physicians in town, have this day been made to the Board, all giving the same encouragement to hope that the disease is about to terminate.

REDICK McKEE, Sec. pro. tem.

☞The River is 6 feet above low water mark. There have been 21 steamboat arrivals, and 22 departures since our last.

LEXINGTON, Ky. June 4.

Cholera.—To prevent exaggerated rumors, and to do our duty as a public journalist, we issue a second edition of our this week's paper.

The Cholera has been doing sad work among us within two days. All the cases and deaths up to this hour, of which we can obtain certain information, we record—

1. Mrs Duvall, taken sick Sunday evening, and died on Monday morning.
2. Antony, a free coloured man, attacked on Sunday evening, and died that night.
3. Mr George Boswell, taken sick on Monday, and died in the night.
4. A negro man of Col. Comb's taken sick on Monday, and died in the evening.
5. Mr. Barnett Rucker, day-watchman, taken sick last night, and died this morning.
6. Mr. Cooke, an aged and infirm man, near the old steam-mill, taken at 11 o'clock last night, and died about three o'clock this morning.
7. Henson Brown, gun-smith, a coloured man, on the hill, taken yesterday, and died this morning.

[Spirit of Washington.

[Ten cases, most of which are expected to terminate fatally, are also added.]

The Steamboat Sandusky, on her passage from New York to Albany, took fire, but it was extinguished in about an hour.

The Steamboat Forrester was destroyed by fire on the 28 ult. on her way up to Nashville. No lives were lost.

TRIAL OF CLOUGH.

To the Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette.

MOUNT HOLLY, June 6, *Thursday, 5 o'clock, A. M.*

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to inform you, that the testimony, in the case of Clough, was brought to a close, last evening about 5 o'clock. The court having set from 8 in the morning, with a recess of about two hours only, at noon adjourned as soon as the evidence closed, for the purpose of allowing counsel on both sides an opportunity of arranging their notes, preparatory to the grappling of words and arguments, that takes place to day. The crowd, yesterday, was greater than it had ever been before; so great indeed that when the court adjourned, the Chief Justice and the four Judges were obliged to escape by climbing over their desks. More than two hundred ladies were present. Indeed this trial has strikingly exhibited the *clannish* feelings of the sex, and the absorbing feeling they entertain for any thing in which their interest or prerogatives are at stake, for they have encountered pressure, inconvenience and difficulty, and as their numbers increased, have routed the men from their strong holds, invading even the sanctity of the bench itself.

The popular feelings, which has been growing more violent against the prisoner from day to day, now rages with intense fury against him; and I am inclined to believe that if by any miracle he were to be acquitted, his life would be no longer safe. But a verdict of not guilty is out of anticipation of every one—indeed it is one of the improbable things no one can expect. It was Clough's particular desire that his trial should come on this court, as he and his counsel were well satisfied that he would be looked upon with universal execration, if the story of his life and crimes became familliar to the public as would certainly have been the case had the trial been delayed for another term. As it now is, his bad character has been concealed until it fell from the lips of the witnesses. Should the Jury be able to render a verdict to day, which I cannot think will be the case, it will be exactly two months from the perpetration of the deed, to his conviction.—But the pleading of counsel will occupy the court until night, if it should close even then. So great is the public anxiety to witness the contest between the distinguished men concerned, that at this very moment, a quarter before 6, in the morning, one half the court house is filled with patient listeners, and the crowd pressing for admission will very soon choke up the remaining space. The Court meets this morning at eight o'clock, so you may form a faint idea of the absorbing interest felt by all parties to be present.

The counsel for Clough have been truly indefatigable. They have spared no labour or ingenuity to shield him from the operation of adverse testimony, and none has been admitted but such as the strictest legal scrutiny allowed. Indeed I should not be surprised if the degrading testimony wrung by the prosecution from his own witnesses, were made use of as proof positive of his aberration of mind—Truly, if was 'aberration,' it displayed a turpitude, considering the relation he professed to hold towards his amiable and virtuous victim, so deep as must destroy all sympathy and feeling for his fate, in the mind of every judicious person. The evidence has shown throughout, that Clough regarded only the gratification of his own desires, in the progress of his inflexible and pertinacious admiration of their object. How, just a discrimination