Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, September 19, 1833.

MR. GREEN

You are authorised to announce SPRIGG HARWOOD, Esquire, as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

Third District—	Charles S. Sewell.
Fourth do.	Benjamin C. Howard.
Fifth do.	Isaac McKim.
Sixth do.	Roderick Dorsey.
Seventh do.	Francis Thomas.
Eighth do.	John T. Stoddert.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Anne-Arundel County.

John S. Sellman, Wesley Linthicum,
Thomas Snowden, Jr. Charles D. Warfield.

Queen-Anne's County.

Lemuel Roberts, Thomas Wright, 3d.
Samuel R. Oldson, Robert Larmore.

Cecil County.

William Knight, Levi H. Evans,
John S. Maffit. Lewis Thomas.

Harford County.

Henry H. Johns, James Nelson,
Samuel Sutton, Alexander Norris.

Frederick County.

David Schley, Joseph M. Palmer,
Abdiel Unkefer, John Sifford.

Washington County.

Fred. Humrickhouse, John O. Wharton,
John H. Mann, John D. Grove.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Convention of Delegates from the several Temperance Societies in Anne-Arundel county will meet in the Hall of the House of Delegates to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The officers of the State, County, and District Societies, the Clergy and Physicians of the county, are invited to attend as members.

At 7 o'clock P. M. there will be a Temperance meeting held at the same place, on which occasion an Address will be delivered.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

September 19th, 1833.

At a meeting of the Broad Neck Temperance Society held on Sunday last, [illegible] WILLIAM HAMMOND presided, and [illegible] G. Waters, was appointed Secretary pro tem. The object of the meeting was stated by the president, accompanied by some appropriate remarks, setting forth the utility and the obligation of all uniting in aid of the Temperance cause; after which the constitution was read, and an additional number of members obtained. The society then proceeded to the election of Delegates to represent them in the convention to be held in Annapolis on the 20th inst. when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected, viz:

Philip Pettibone,
Tobias Bourke,
James W. Bourke,
Thomas H. Tayman,
William W. Seeders,

A meeting of the Managers of the Temperance Society was held at St. James' Church, on the 10th September, 1833, when Messrs. *John G. Rogers, Thomas J. Hall and Samuel Carr,* were duly appointed Delegates to meet the Temperance Convention, to be held in Annapolis, on the 20th instant.

RINALDO PINDELL, *Sec'ry,*
Tem. Society, West River.

At a meeting of the Brotherton Temperance Society, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to represent this Society in the Convention of the Friends of Temperance, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the 20th instant

William H. Baldwin, Henry W. Woodward, John M. Jones, Dr. John H. Brown, and *Charles Hammond.*

Robert S. D. Jones, Thomas J. Lawrence, John Wood, Lewis Finges, and *John Childs,* Esq'rs. have been appointed Delegates from the Friendship Temperance Society, (at Friendship, A. A. county,) to the Temperance Convention to be held in Annapolis, on the 20th instant.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Sept. 5.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Mr. Durant, the Æronaut, we understand, intends to rise his immense Ærostat from Federal Hill Garden during the present month. The spot is admirably adapted for such an experiment, and we understand Mr. Stanley, the proprietor, will forthwith put it in order for the occasion, and erect seats in amphitheatre form, to accommodate from 4 to 6,000 spectators.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer of 3d inst.

STATE PRISONERS ESCAPED.

Four convicts escaped from the Penitentiary at Frankfort, on Sunday night, named and aged as follows, viz George Thornton alias John Dunbar, aged 28; James Stokes, aged 27; Benj. P. Fox, aged 26; Smith Maythe, aged 22. Thornton is a highway robber, and has been convicted three times; Stokes has been sentenced to the Penitentiary three or four times, Fox twice, and Maythe four times, his different sentences amounting in the aggregate to 54 years confinement in the Penitentiary. The heads of all four were shaved to the skin. Mr. Scott the keeper of the Penitentiary remarks in his bill 'I can only say to the public that I am sorry such men have gotten out upon them!' A reward of $400, is offered for their apprehension, or $100 for each separately, as will be seen by advertisement.

TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

A French philosopher has determined, from a general and extensive review of the various experimental data respecting the temperatures observed at different places on the earth's surface, that the greatest degree of cold ever observed in our globe, with a thermometer suspended in the air, is 58 deg. below the zero of Fahrenheit. The temperature of the ocean never rises above 86 deg.—*Transcript.*

Mrs. Eliza Prince, a widow, 58 years of age, residing in Carter's alley, committed suicide yesterday, by taking laudanum. She has left two children. No cause is assigned for this rash act.—*Philad. Gaz.*

COST OF ADVERTISING IN ENGLISH PAPERS.

Mr. Garrison in a letter from London states that he published in the London Times a notice making less than three squares, for which he paid about *thirty dollars,* that being the regular charge. More than ten times as much as is customary to charge here. This arises from the heavy tax on news-papers in England.

Bell's London Weekly Messenger, August 4th, thinks that Don Pedro, after having established his daughter on the throne of Portugal, will return to Brazil, with his fleet, in order to regain the imperial crown. As Don Pedro is something of a Quixotte, this may happen; but no throne can endure on our continent.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Press.

A STEAM BOAT ON A NEW PLAN.

Mr. Burden, of this city, already favourably known to the public as a most ingenious mechanic, and the author of an important invention, whereby he has secured a fortune to himself, and conferred a great benefit upon the country—we mean his patent wrought spike machine—has undertaken no less a task than that of effecting an entire overturn in the construction of steamboats, and steam navigation. He is now constructing a steamboat, on a plan peculiarly his own, to run twenty-five miles the hour, and to make a trip from Albany to New York and back by day-light.

It is not, however, speed only, which is to constitute the chief excellence of Mr. Burden's boat; both in regard to materials, weight, cheapness of construction, and the power necessary to propel it, it is designed to effect a saving of 50 per cent. over the most approved models now in use.

The plan is this: Mr. Burden has constructed two trunks, which for the want of a better similitude we shall compare to two huge sea serpents. They are constructed of staves, except instead of hoops on the outside, they are drawn together from the inside by iron rods, having a head at one end and screws cut at the other. These at regular intervals pass from the outside of the trunk through each stave and through a stout iron in the centre, and are there drawn up and secured fast by a nut. The staves are of pine timber, 4 inches thick, and from 30 to 80 feet in length. These 2 trunks are to be placed side by side, 16 feet apart, at the centre, and suitably and efficiently connected together by tranverse timbers, upon which the deck is to be laid and the machinery placed. It is designed to propel the boat with one wheel only, which is to be placed between the trunks at the centre. The buckets will be 16 feet long, and the diameter of the wheel considerably greater than in common boats. The engine will be horizontal, like that of the Novelty; and is designed ordinarily to exert a 75 horse power, but is so constructed that greater may be had if necessary. Mr. B however, does not calculate that more will be required.

The trunks were constructed at Meritt's Mills, below the city, and were launched or rather rolled into the Hudson yesterday. We had the pleasure of seeing one deposited in the watery element. The other was launched before we arrived. It is designed immediately to frame them together, and lay the deck. This done the machinery will be applied, and the invention tested by actual experiment. It is proper, however, to say that an experiment has already been made with a boat of smaller dimensions, and trunks eighty feet long; the success of which in the opinion of Mr. B. justifies the present undertaking, and is the basis of his entire confidence in its success.

Mr. Burden has undertaken a great enterprise—if he succeeds he will have his reward, but experiment alone can determine that point. His boat, three hundred feet in length, with an average width of about forty feet, will look more like a floating, perhaps we should say, flying island, than any thing that has yet been witnessed in the line of water craft.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—A floating palace came into our harbour yesterday, bearing the imposing title of 'Geo. Washington,' built at Huron, Ohio, under the direction of her commander, Capt. A. Walker, and owned by the Huron Steamboat Company. She is 186 feet in length, with breadth of hull 30 feet, guards not included—hold 12 feet, and of 606 tonnage—decks flush, and the promenade deck splendidly arranged. She has on deck six state rooms of two and three births each, admirably arranged for families, through the avenues to an elegantly constructed staircase, and decends to the ladies' cabin, composed of 28 births, supporting the deck by finely turned columns, and furnished in a style more rich and with better taste than any boat we ever saw on the Hudson. Thence to the grand cabin, or rather grand saloon, done off in the same manner, and from which you communicate with the deck, larboard or starboard, by winding staircases—her height to the first deck being 10 feet, and from first to second the same.

She has two low pressure horizontal engines of 100 horse power each, built by Warden & Benny, Pittsburg, and is ship rigged, with tops and standing top gallant yards. Furnished by Staats of this city, and fitted out by Murray & Co. Cost $75,000. In her steerage or forward cabin are 40 births well furnished, a bar, a steward and table, and three different prices of passage are named—cabin, steerage and deck. Whole number of births 166.—*Journal.*

BARBAROUS OUTRAGE.

About six years ago, a poor man by the name of Little, becoming indebted to his Landlord in the sum of ten or twelve dollars for rent, was unable to pay, and the Landlord consented to wait, provided his daughter who was then just over twenty-one, would become responsible. She therefore signed an obligation with her father, and has since then been getting a decent living and aiding in supporting her infirm parents and a blind sister by folding sheets for bookbinders. The Landlord a short time since, put the account into the hands of a hanger on in the purlieus of our courts for collection. He dunned in form and was told that poverty had laid a heavy hand on the family, and time must be granted. That account was in consequence left with a Lawyer and sued, judgment obtained and execution issued. The father was first arrested, and imprisoned, but finding that he was unable to pay a farthing, he was released and the daughter dragged from her family and friends, and locked up on Monday last, under the same roof with felons and vagabonds. So barbarous an outrage could not be kept long concealed—even the officer whose duty it became to execute the process upon the helpless girl, was so moved by her situation that he offered to pay one half of the amount, provided she could pay the remainder. But she had it not in her power, and there was no alternative but to be incarcerated. She remained in jail two days, and yesterday, owing to the humane interposition of some book-binders in her behalf, she obtained her liberty on payment of the costs and Lawyers fees.

We have hardly told half the story. The officer who carried her to the jail assures us his heart has not been so touched by any circumstance which has come within his observation or knowledge for many years. It is due to the keeper of the jail to state that he rendered every facility within his means to make the situation of the distressed girl comfortable. Her character is believed to be without a stain and beyond reproach, save that of poverty. The law of July, 1831, exempting females from incarceration, does not apply to her case, as the debt was of previous obligation.

It is only necessary to add, that this flagrant and inhuman outrage was committed in the enlightened and benevolent city of Boston. Shame! Shame!—*Transcript.*

From the Boston Post.

The case of Whipple, at Lowell, has produced great excitement. A committee appointed by the citizens of that place to investigate the facts, visited this city yesterday, and from the knowledge they have obtained, appear to be satisfied that Whipple set fire to his own store. He visited Boston the day previous to the fire, and took lodgings at Mr. Wilde's. In the afternoon he hired a horse and wagon under pretence of going to Wilmington, to purchase shoes, but did not return until the next morning, when he said he lost his way and was kept out all night. The horse and wagon were seen in Lowell that night, and it is supposed were taken there by Whipple for the purpose of carrying away the goods of which he alleged his store was robbed. The Insurance upon his stock was $7000—he had reduced his goods to the value, as is estimated, of about $5000, from which he took the most valuable portion, and then fired his store, with the intention of recovering the whole amount of insurance. When he found that strong suspicion had been excited against him, he resolved upon committing suicide, and effected it by plunging into the Canal near his house. On the morning of his decease, he rose as usual, dressed himself with care and left his chamber in an apparently unconcerned manner. The water was only four feet deep where he was found, and he had not been in it more than fifteen minutes, but all efforts to resuscitate him proved unavailing. His coat was folded carefully, and laid by the side of his hat upon the bank of the Canal. His house was searched, but no goods were found in it, nor has any thing yet transpired to lead to the discovery of the missing property.

The St. Louis (Missouri) Times has received from a correspondent who witnessed it, the following account of Black Hawk's reception by his Indian friends, on his return from his Atlantic Tour:

BLACK HAWK'S RECEPTION.

There is perhaps no subject more deeply interesting, or more touchingly sublime, than the meeting of long absent friends. There are a thousand conceptions crowding upon the mind at the moment—the scenes of other days, when all was calm and sunshine—the anxious hopes and fears for each other's welfare—and, finally, the pleasing delight of meeting once more together.

We have witnessed many such meetings—we have seen the parent and child, after a long separation, greet each other on their meeting—and we have seen the faithful and affectionate spouse receive the partner of her bosom, and welcome him home, in smiles and tears, in joy and anguish:—But, we have never yet witnessed any meeting of friends more fraught with melancholy intellect than that of *Black Hawk* and the *Sacs and Foxes.*

On his arrival at Rock Island, the Ex-Chief had his tent pitched on the bank of the Mississippi near the agency,—and on the next morning *Ke-o-kuck* and the other Chiefs, with a large party of their young men arrived, for the purpose of receiving him. They encamped immediately in front of Black Hawk's tent on the opposite bank of the river. Preparations were soon made on both sides for the meeting. A number of canoes were lashed together to convey the Braves and Warriors to the other shore, a Flag was hoisted and the sound of the muffled drum was heard, which was a signal for their departure. Ke-o-kuck and the chiefs moved slowly in front,—and, on reaching the shore, formed their young men into a kind of hollow square. Ke-o-kuck then made a short address to his people. He said:

"The Great Spirit had been kind to them—He had listened to their petitions—He had granted their requests—and they ought all to be thankful. They had petitioned their *great father* to release Black Hawk and the other prisoners, and he has now sent them home to enjoy their liberty. The Great Spirit has changed the heart of the old Chief—gave him a good one, and sent him back to his friends. Let the past be buried deep in the earth.—Whilst his heart was wrong he had done many very bad things, but, he hoped, now, after having travelled through many of the *big towns,* where he had been before him, he could see the folly of his past conduct, and would know how to govern himself in future."

Ke-o-kuck then advanced, with folded arms, sedately, to the tent of Black Hawk, shook hands with him, and took a seat to his right. The other chiefs followed, shook hands, and took seats in the tent; after which, the line moved slowly forward, and each took the Hawk by the hand. Not a word was spoken until all had presented themselves. Ke-o-kuck then broke silence, and each commenced congratulating the other.

There were many among them who had lost friends and relations during the late war, and when they called to mind that this Old Warrior had led them on to the battle field, on which they had perished, it harrowed up their souls, and created within them feelings of painful remembrance. The tear of sorrow was seen to steal down their cheeks, and the throbbings of the heart, plainly evinced the painful feelings of the mind. Here were those who had lost affectionate relations and kind friends—who had heard related the painful story of their death—and before them sat the Chief who had led them onward to the gory scene. For their departed friends the tear of sorrow gushed from their eye-lids, the palpitating heart throbbed with melancholy sympathy; but not a word of censure, or a whisper of reproach was cast upon the old Chief: For he too, had cause to lament both the loss of friends and the *loss of power.*

Time was when he stood high in the councils of the nation—where he could call around him his Braves and Warriors, among whom he was chief, and, at his nod, lead them onward "to the tented field and battle gore." But now, how different his situation! How changed his circumstances! Thrown from the lofty summit of his greatness, without rank, and without power! placed under obligations to those chiefs (whom he could never recognise as *equals*) *even for his liberty!* and then, the reflection that so many of his brave warriors who had fought by his side had fell in battle,—and whose bones now lie bleached on the rugged earth *without a mound,* and with nought but the canopy of Heaven for a covering, must, and did, produce within him, feelings of the deepest mortification and humiliation. "TESTOR.

Rock Island, Aug. 1833.

From the New Jersey Advocate.

LE BLANC'S CONFESSION.

I was born at Chateau Salin, (Meurthe,) in the N. E. department of France, on the 20th March, 1802, of reputable parents who are still living. My means of education was not as limited as many others of similar circumstances, but I never was fond of study, nor could my parents prevail on me to employ the advantages which were offered me. My delight and sole aim was mischief, and the principal part of my time was occupied in playing truant and teazing our neighbours. My father frequently corrected me for my faults, but they were as soon forgotten, and I returned to my follies again. In his admonitions, my father has frequently and vividly portrayed to me my end, and many a time have his admonitory lessons recurred to my mind since I have arrived to the years of maturity.

Nothing of serious consequence occurred to me in my youth, although I was continually engaged in broils, as I was very passionate, and would on every convenient occasion give an insult, but never take one. In the autumn of 1826, I found that my situation was disagreeable to myself and friends, I was determined to leave my native place. I accordingly started for Germany, and after rambling about several weeks, I came to the house of Mrs. Smicht, a widow woman, residing at Bistroff, (Moselle,) on the borders of Germany. I engaged to work for her, and for several months we agreed very well. She was kind and affectionate to me, as well as her three daughters, Christene, Mariette and Marie. After I had lived with the family upwards of a year, I paid particular attention to the youngest daughter Marie. She received my addresses kindly, and after much solicitation she consented to be mine. The consent of her mother could not be obtained, for she said that she was afraid we never could live happily together, as I was passionate and ill-tempered, and Marie was quite the contrary. I endeavoured for a long time to gain her mother's consent by the most implicit obedience to her commands, and the most humiliating conduct towards the family. A certificate of my good conduct from my old friends in France was demanded, but this, through several excuses on my part was never obtained, for I well knew I could not get it. I was determined to make Marie my wife, and as her pure soul was wrapped in me and she the favourite of the family, I changed my course of life and became a different person—I commanded instead of obeying, and my passion carried me so far as to chastise and greatly abuse the whole family, from the mother to Marie herself! My passion and rage became unbounded—having been pent up for such an unusual length of time, and burst forth with tenfold vigour. I had a friend by the name of Bouse, living a neighbour, who probably instigated me to commit these rash acts, and I now believe his object was to supplant me in the affections of Marie. This course of life continued until about the first of March of the present year, when after lingering about the neighbourhood for a long time, I found that I could not obtain my wishes without bloodshed, (for Marie, would never disobey her mother, and I had forfeited the confidence of the remainder of the family,) I was determined to go to America. I stole an interview with Marie and told her my determination, which was to go to New York, and thence to some place near there to get into business. That when I was properly settled I would write to her, and she pledged herself to follow me.—The last interview we had was at Morhange, where we were pledged to each other. I there said to her, that something within told me we should never meet again in this world, but she endeavoured to quiet my fears, and we faithfully promised before God never to marry another so long as either was living. I left them, to the great joy of this worthy family and the whole neighbourhood, with the exception of Marie, and started for my native place where I remained but sufficient time to obtain the certificate of my birth, and from thence to Paris, where I remained three days.—I then went to Havre, where I found a vessel which was to sail next day for New York. Having but little more money than to pay my passage and purchase sea stores, I felt very unpleasant at leaving my native country, and in company with entire strangers. The good council of my aged and worthy parents would frequently recur to my mind during the voyage; and as often would I regret the pranks I had played upon the youth of my own age during the services in the church, on going or returning from there. But for ten years I had neglected to bend the knee to my Maker, which I sullenly was obliged to do whilst under my parents roof. I contemned all his pious instructions, and laughed at his bigotry, as I termed it, as soon as he was out of sight. But as I bound for the new world, these thoughts were soon forgotten.

I arrived at New York on the 28th of April, and there found some persons who directed me to the house of Mr. Feusier, who keeps a French boarding house in Fulton street. I now found myself far from my home, among strangers, and not one dollar in my pocket. I felt miserable. I thought of my native home, and how happy I could have been there. I thought of Mrs. Smicht's—of Marie—how I had abused this excellent family, and compared my present situation with what it would have been had I behaved myself properly. These thoughts continually employed my mind, and prevented my going out much from the house. The third day after I had been there, Mr. Sayre came into Mr. Feusier's house, and inquired for some one to go into the country and work on a farm, as I learnt from Mr. Feusier. I told him that I would go; and it was agreed that I should go on trial for two weeks, when we were to make a bargain for a year. This agreement was made through Mr. Feusier. I told Mr. Feusier that I could not pay him the whole of his bill, but paid him six shillings, and then intended to let him have a pair of boots as security. The next morning I left his house without leaving the boots, as I wanted them, and intended to send him the money as soon as I could earn it.

I had not lived with Mr. Sayre more than a week before I saw that I was considered more as a menial servant than a common hired man. As soon as my work was done for the day, I had something to do about the house, such as feed the hogs, take care of the horses, cut wood and bring it in, carry water and the like, and was under the servitude of the servants around the house. I was further convinced of this when my lodgings was changed for one of very inferior quality. I plainly saw that as I was a stranger and a foreigner, unacquainted with the customs and manners of the country, I should be made a miserable beast of burthen if I suffered it, whom no pay would be returned but my food. From these considerations engendered the first idea of murder and plunder. I had intended to be in possession of sufficient money to either send to my betrothed Marie, or go for her. I saw that Mr. Sayre paid out and received considerable, and believing from the treatment I should never be able to earn enough by my labour, these murderous thoughts often came into my mind. I then began to pray to God to prevent me from committing so great a sin. Every time I thought of it I began to pray, but I found that God had left me: I had not confessed for ten years.

These ideas were continually recurring to me whilst I was at my daily labour, and the treatment determined me. I had formed no plans, but I waited several days for the daughter Mary to return, that I might render her also, as she had a gold watch which I wanted. Finding that she did not return, and that daily I became the more degraded in my own eyes, after their hired man had gone away, on Saturday afternoon I asked Mr. Sayre for five dollars, as I wanted a hat and some other articles. He gave me a five franc piece. This I considered an insult, for I had worked hard for him, and was willing to do the same justice for a year to come. I made my preparations by cleaning the stable properly, and feeding the gray mare much better than I did the horse. I then went to bed and got some cider and segars at a grocery store, and then went to a tavern, at which I had been once before, and took a glass of brandy and a segar; this was done to pass away time until the people had gone to bed.

I went home a little after ten o'clock, and remained around the barn some time, and then went into the kitchen, where I found Mr. Sayre shaving. I pretended to be frightened, and told him by words and signs, that something was wrong at the stable. I ran out and stood inside the stable door for some time with a spade in my hands, waiting for him to come. At length I saw him coming with a handle in his hand, and as he came into the stable I struck him down with the back of the spade, on the left side of the head, which killed him without a struggle. I gave him another blow on the forehead to make sure work of it, and then dug a hole in the heap of manure, dragged him into it, and covered him over. As soon as he fell, I threw the candle on a plank near by, to prevent any light shining out and exposing me. I then went into the kitchen and decoyed Mrs. Sayre out in the same way. She came out in a hurry, but without any light; and as soon as she got past the shed, I struck her with the same weapon with which I had killed her husband. It being dark, the blow glanced—she screamed; I gave her another, but with like effect; she screamed again and again, clinging hold of me and begging for her life; and it was not until I gave her several blows, that I brought her to the ground. I got tired of striking her with the spade, and then I kicked her on the head with my heavy shod boots. She died a horrible death, and I see her every time I close my eyes to sleep. When I found she was dead, I covered her up in the same heap of manure, and rolled the plaster over the blood which had run from her head whilst I was murdering her. I then went into the kitchen with a club in my hand, took a light, went softly up stairs to the garret, where Phebe, the coloured woman, was sleeping, and with one single blow, she passed into an eternal sleep. The blood spouted into my face and on my hands and hands; she did not stir after I first struck. I then took the chisels which I had given the carpenter put into the corn stalks, and opened all the drawers and trunks in the house. My object was only money. The silver money found in the belt around me belonged to Mr. S., as also the change the sheriff took from my pocket, except a few shillings left from the five franc piece which Mr. Sayre gave me.

I would not take the paper money, as I did not know the value of it, and I was afraid that it would lead to my detection; nor would I take the silver spoons, &c. for the same reason. Whilst I was plundering the house, I thought of my Marie. I found a large quantity of jewelry, &c. which I thought would become her person; as also several articles belonging to females, therefore put them into my bundles for her. I well recollect the waiter passing with the meat in it who had been killing, for it frightened me much, and I went to the window to see if they would stop; but as they did not, I continued my search after money, and such other articles as I could easily carry. Hearing a noise in the garret, I went up and cut a slit in Phebe's ear; but I found that she was dead, and that a cat had disturbed me. After I had put up my two bundles in the upper entry, I took off my own clothes and put on a suit of Mr. S's. which fitted me very well. After putting my clothes under my bed, I went to the kitchen, took the glass lantern, went to the stable, and set it within the door. I put the saddle and bridle on the gray mare which Mr. Sayre generally rode; took one bundle before me, and the other fastened over my shoulder, and rode out of the lane. The beast there did not go very well, and turned around with me once or twice, so that it loosened the bundle which was over my shoulder, spilled several things out, and finally I lost the whole of it after I was fairly started: this was about the breaking of day. I made the beast go pretty fast, and take her own course, as I believed she knew the way to New York.

When I went through a part of the first village I came to, she wanted to stop at a large white house, and troubled me here also; and here I lost some valuable things which I intended for Marie. After it had got towards daylight I turned her out of the road and got off with the largest bundle. I here did not know what to do with her, and whilst I was standing myself by the side of the road, I made up my mind to cut the poor animal's throat. Before I arose, however, she turned away from me, crossed to the other side, and went back in the direction from whence she came. It was my intention to go immediately to New York, and there take passage the first opportunity for my native country, with my booty, and fulfil my vows to Marie; for I did not believe the murders would be found out until Monday, when I should be secure; but I was unexpectedly overtaken when I thought no one but myself knew of my crimes. This is a full and frank confession of my many sins, for which I pray forgiveness, and for the truth which I call upon that God to witness, before whom I hope to see salvation. The sentence is just, and I am ready to die.

Morris county Gaol, Aug. 29, 1833.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NATURAL PRODUCTION.

We have now, in our office, (where our citizens and farmers are requested to call and see it,) a most singular species of corn. The history of this rare freak of nature is substantially as follows. About three years ago, a Mr. Carrico, living in Gallatin County, Kentucky, planted some of the common Indian corn in the neighbourhood of a swampy piece of land which was grown over with a thick growing grass resembling *sedge* grass. In the fall of the year, when he was gathering his corn, he was surprised to find that ears of corn were growing and ripening upon the grass, and that on the blades of the grass separate grains were growing. Struck by the singularity of the circumstance he carefully preserved the grains and planted them in the next spring. The rea[illegible] producing a growth pa[illegible] both of the grass and t[illegible] to both forming a third [illegible]ous to stock farmers. [illegible] office present most re[illegible] The *tassel* does not be[illegible] the *corn tassel,* but it i[illegible] of coarse grass—the b[illegible] slender, resembling m[illegible] than of corn. Upon t[illegible] blades separate grains [illegible] husk presenting the ap[illegible]burs, are found, and [illegible] stalks more perfect ea[illegible] The stalks themselves [illegible] and not unlike the wil[illegible] only stronger and mor[illegible]lieve that this grain is [illegible] under the sun, and un[illegible] promises to be useful.

INFORMATI[illegible] OF A MOST SINGU[illegible] ORDINARY CI[illegible]

It was sometime in [illegible]ber, in the year of ou[illegible] young female persona[illegible]earance, who spoke [illegible] came to the residence [illegible]rior of Pennsylvania, [illegible] north westerly directi[illegible]delphia) and brought [illegible] apparently about six m[illegible]tioned, dark eyes and [illegible]ion, and had an umbili[illegible] soon afterwards perfec[illegible] left, together with a [illegible]dren's clothing, a sma[illegible]lar bank note, and a [illegible] which she wrote the [illegible]band, the child's fathe[illegible]ly of Mr. N. under th[illegible] A——n, to see her [illegible] said was passing that [illegible] returning again to re[illegible] night. Thus she disa[illegible] seen there from that d[illegible]cumstances, however [illegible] were ascertained short[illegible] it is rendered almost [illegible] from, and again return[illegible]

By the blessings [illegible] however, and the spec[illegible] whose protection the [illegible] God has placed this i[illegible]ciously preserved and [illegible] the vicissitudes of th[illegible] education, and a me[illegible]rived to the age of m[illegible]table citizen of this s[illegible] family a wife and chil[illegible] and prosperity—of w[illegible] (whatever condition th[illegible] no wise be ashamed.

This being a matte[illegible]tion with the inquirer[illegible]sirous long since, to a[illegible] facts in relation to his [illegible]ly come to the conclu[illegible]od, of most earnestly [illegible] on all or any of such, [illegible] may come, who shoul[illegible] quainted with these [illegible] circumstances, to give [illegible] same, or render it pos[illegible] knowledge of such fa[illegible] a disclosure of his an[illegible]

The reasonable des[illegible]ry must be obvious to [illegible] feeling mind, who wil[illegible]self into the situation [illegible] and residence are her[illegible] avoid surprize with th[illegible]

Any information or [illegible]dressed to Samuel In[illegible]ton Pennsylvania De[illegible] be thankfully receive[illegible]ed. Publishers of [illegible] throughout the Unic[illegible] Philadelphia will cont[illegible] by giving the above o[illegible] a passing notice in th[illegible] Sept. 1833.

From the E[illegible]

TRIAL O[illegible]

The trial of the u[illegible] length terminated i[illegible] prisoner, after occup[illegible] six days of severe a[illegible] The case nearly rese[illegible] its most prominent fe[illegible]mory of our oldest ci[illegible] tried which has excit[illegible]ing an interest.

It will be remem[illegible] charged with murderi[illegible]tion. The evidence [illegible]stantial, but the facts [illegible]gether with Getter's [illegible] such as to be altogeth[illegible] innocence of the pris[illegible] was conducted in a m[illegible] the collecting and ar[illegible]mony, the conducting [illegible] and the able manner, [illegible]versations, apparentl[illegible]portant in themselve[illegible] resistably upon the q[illegible] guilt. For the procu[illegible] case, the public are [illegible] to that indefatigable [illegible]cob Weygandt, Esqu[illegible] prosecuted every ne[illegible] qual industry, zeal, a[illegible]soner was defended [illegible] great legal skill and [illegible]ter and Evan Rees, [illegible] the whole of this pco[illegible]tlemen never flagged [illegible] which could go to w[illegible] the part of the prose[illegible] inaccuracy on the pa[illegible] the slightest discrepa[illegible] before the court and [illegible] allowed to escape th[illegible]secution may have to [illegible]men may rest satisfie[illegible]ness of having disch[illegible]