ther, Sir Charles Montgomery, on the shores of Cheshire.

That cottage and the land around it were the gift of the beings he preserved, and that happy man was Old Tom Smithers.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, August 7, 1834.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

EDWARD HAMMOND, of Elk Ridge, is a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next House of Delegates of this State.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To Miss ***** *****.

At beauty's shrine I oft repair,
And sacrifice my homage there;—
Before me I may, when I say
My heart is thine who is far away.
My heart O! God is ever true,
Tho' I rejected am by you—
Once I thought that I had found
And proved love true—my heart was bound
But now the change—my breast
Has nothing silicous would not rest
But [illegible] like [illegible] of your kind
[illegible] mind
[illegible] heart is free
[illegible] for thee,
[illegible] tho' I
Despair and weep, and for thee die.

LOGAN.

STANZAS

Like the young Spring buds sweet and bright,
And like the lark, and like the light,
And like the wind, and like the wave;
Even such is *Hope*—souls find a grave,
The lark gives flight unto the owl,
The light is quenched in darkness foul,
The winds are hush'd—waves betray,
And hopes fade faster than they.

And like the dew upon the thorn,
And like the blush of the break of morn,
And like a vessel long tossed well,
And like a song, and like a spell,
Even such is *Man*, the dew-drop's,
The morning's past—the vessel boils,
The song is sweet, but swiftly flies,
The spell is broke, and man he dies.

And like the azure skies of June,
And like the sun, and like the moon,
And like a oak, and like a shade,
And like a taper's burning fade,
Even such is *Life*, the cloud's sky rains,
The [illegible]—the gale [illegible]—
The [illegible] lost,
The taper's spent, and life is past.

The following gentlemen were, on Monday last, elected Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland for the ensuing year:

For Annapolis and Anne Arundel County.
Henry Maynadier, Richard Harwood, of Thos., Somerville Pinkney, Alexander Randall, William S. Green, Brice J. Worthington.

Joseph Harris, St. Mary's County.
Nicholas Stonestreet, Charles County.
Thomas H. Wilkinson, Calvert County.
Charles J. Kilgour Montgomery County.
William S. M'Pherson, Frederick County.
Freshy Pilgham, Washington County.
William McMahon, Allegany County.
Samuel Moale Baltimore County.
Henry Dorsey, Harford County.

Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town
William Ross, John Tyler, George Baltzell, Richard Potts, Daniel Hughes, Lewis Medtart, John Brien, Jonathan T. Wilson, and Noah Phillips.

Reverdy Johnson and John Glenn, Esqrs. have issued a pamphlet of considerable size, in reply to one published by Evan Poultney, relating to the affairs of the Bank of Maryland. We extract the latter part of the address of the former gentlemen

"The pamphlet is we hope satisfactorily disposed of. We have shewn that we were not the cause of the dreadful calamity of the Bank's failure, and we might stop here But we find ourselves impelled to go further We must show how and by whom the failure was produced. A great public fraud has been perpetrated. The widow and the orphan have been robbed of their support. Thousands are now suffering under the infliction. Duty to them, and duty to ourselves, demands that we should not be satisfied in merely discharging ourselves. We must point out to the sufferers the true cause of their troubles we proceed to do it—and we commence by declaring *what we earnestly solicit an opportunity of judicially proving, that the failure of the Bank was entirely owing to the appropriation of its funds by Mr Evan Poultney, Poultney, Ellicott & Co and Philip Poultney and Co* The reader has seen that we were not the partners of Mr. Evan Poultney. He will also see by the letter of Messrs. Thompson and Howard, No. 21, Appendix 36, that not a dollar of the funds of the Bank was used by us on account of the stock, although three dividends were declared after the agreement to transfer the stock to us was made, two of them after the transfer was actually made.

We proceed to made good our charge.

Prior to his getting possession of the Bank of Maryland in August, 1831, Mr. Evan Poultney, as is well known, had carried on an extensive business, as a private banker, in Market street. This he continued to do until about the 30th July, 1832. A few days before that period, the house of Poultney, Ellicott & Co *composed of his brother Samuel Poultney, and his brother in-law, William M Ellicott, and of such others as may and will hereafter be discovered*, is established—the deeds which were executed to trustees to secure the debts of this house are all dated in June and July, 1832, and are all recorded on the 28th of July, 1832. On the 30th of July, 1832, four days after, the house for the first time, open their account with the Bank of Maryland—*now mark the first step.* Evan Poultney's account, as private banker, with the Bank of Maryland, which had been *constantly over from the 31st of March, 1832, a very large amount*, was then over, $211,697

On that day he granted Poultney, Ellicott and Co. on their four notes in his favour, at various dates and without security a loan of $206,915

Being the gross amount of the notes; and they *on the same day pass that amount to the credit of E. Poultney, banker's account, by their check, in his favour.*

The effect of this step was of course *not to pay the Bank* Mr. Poultney's over draft, but simply to *transfer it to the account of the new house of Poultney, Ellicott & Co.* Could the reader be put fully in possession of that account, he would need no other explanation of the embarrassments of the Bank. It would swell this reply to too great an extent to give it here It will be sufficient to state that *from the day it was opened to the failure of the institution, hundreds of thousands of the funds of the Bank were constantly in their hands, either by over drafts or discounts.* In the short period of one year and eight months, which embraces the whole period of their account—it amounted to *fourteen millions, seven hundred and eighty two thousand, three hundred and sixty three dollars* [$14,782,363]—The discounts alone, including original and renewals, and other accommodations, being at least, $1,697,042 09.

But there are facts disclosed by this account which will strike the reader with amazement, and *entirely justify the severity of the card heretofore published by the undersigned.* The near connexion between the only ostensible members of this firm and Mr. Poultney has already been stated. One of his charges as it will be recollected is, that the Bank was constantly embarrassed to an alarming degree in consequence of the indiscreet speculation and other causes mentioned in his complaint—that continued and increasing efforts were necessary to support its credit,—that its full ruin would notwithstanding have been prevented, if the large sums of money in the hands of the agents could have been realized—that with these sums the Bank would have been even able to sustain itself without difficulty. And yet the reader will be astonished to learn that on the *28th February*, 1834, Mr. Poultney grants *to Poultney, Ellicott & Co.* a discount on their *own note at six months in his favour*, of $50,000

That on the *same day* he grants them another discount on their *own note in his favour*, at *twelve months*, of $50,000

That on the 7th March he grants them another discount on their own note *in his favour*, at *twelve months*, of $50,000

That on the same day they obtain a credit on *Evan Poultney's check, (with which they retired their notes for a similar amount belonging to the Bank,* AND NOT THEN DUE,) $200,000

And finally that on the 15th of March, 1834, he gives them a *cash credit on 100 shares of Bank of Maryland stock*, of $50,000

Amounting in the whole to an accommodation to that house, *within less than a month preceding the failure of the Bank*, of $400,000

We have but a word to add upon this disgusting subject. It must have been known to these parties that the bank was on the eve of bankruptcy. Now then was the time for plunder. The enormous debt of the house was to be *actually increased*, not to be *nominally reduced by fictitious credits.* So far as it could not be reduced, its payment was to be postponed, *that it might be discharged in a depreciated currency*, and for that purpose notes falling due were to be renewed at long dates: hence the transactions given the reader.—they speak for themselves in a language which cannot be misunderstood, and clearly illustrate the motives and conduct of the parties Well might Mr. Evan Poultney avoid all explanations about the account of this house Well might he say to Mr. Gill, '*Do not mix up my concerns with Poultney, Ellicott & Co.*' '*Do not identify me with them,*' and well might he make the 'APPEAL WITH DEEP SOLICITUDE' whenever the subject was renewed. (Mr Gill's letter, No. 4, Appendix 23.) Notwithstanding the fictitious credit of $200,000, and of $50,000 given them on the 7th and 15th of March—the admitted debt of the house to the Bank on the 24th of that month, the day of its failure, was $179,950, (Mr. Gill's letter, Appendix 20)—every dollar of which was carefully excluded from *the collaterals taken by the President of the Union Bank, and is now paying off at a profit of at least 50 per cent.* But we have not done—there was another firm almost equally the favourite of Mr. Poultney: it was Philip Poultney & Co. Who was the company the reader will be at no difficulty to discover. The facts about to be stated show that Mr. Poultney was a member of it. Mr Philip Poultney *is his brother*; a hardware store of no very extensive character, is the only visible business of the house. They for the first time open an account with the Bank of Maryland, on the 27th of November, 1833, and it commences by their obtaining a *discount on that day of* $50,103 19.

The account continued until the failure of the Bank, a period of less than four months, and in that time this house, though doing an ostensible business, requiring a capital of but a few thousand dollars, obtains discounts to the amount of $337,369 99, besides being credited with cash by drafts on Mr. Hyde of Philadelphia, to the amount of $57,600. The gross amount of the account was the enormous sum of $519,310 33—the account is now before us. This house also, like that of Poultney, Ellicott & Co. on the 15th of March, 1834, *only nine days before the Bank stopped payment*, and the day on which they transferred to it one hundred shares of its own stock, (Thompson and Howard's letter, Appendix 37,) *received on the stock a cash credit of* $50,000 Of the discounts to this house, upon which of course only legal interest was charged, the large amount of $846,847 58 were on policies of the General and United States Insurance Companies, then currently selling in the market, at from one to two per cent. a month. Can any one believe that accommodations to this extent, and of this character, could have been granted for any legitimate purposes; can he believe that they were called for by the wants of the ostensible business of the house. Can he in a word consider them, or those of Poultney, Ellicott & Co. in any other light, *than as a miserable contrivance of Mr. Poultney to appropriate to himself and his family the funds of the institution and the money of the depositers.* It is idle to ask if he then knew the situation of the institution. It could not have been unknown to him. He does not even pretend ignorance of it in his pamphlet

Yet it is from the aspersions of such a man that we are called upon to defend ourselves. We allege that Mr. Poultney was a member of the house of Philip Poultney & Co. Do not the facts just given demonstrate it? If *he* was not the company, *who* was? Where was his account kept during the same period? He had none in the Bank in his own name. Did he, or would he have kept an account in any other Bank? We ask also who can doubt, that Mr Poultney was one of the firm of Poultney, Ellicott & Co? The whole conduct of the parties shew it—the unheard of accommodation to the house can, in no other wise, be accounted for—*The last scenes of February and March demonstrate it.*

But we have from Mr. Poultney himself almost direct evidence of it. What does he say to Mr. Gill—'IT WAS HIS INTENTION WHEN HIS SON GREW UP THAT HE SHOULD GO INTO THAT FIRM.' (Mr. G's. letter, appendix 23.) To us he has often said the same thing and more. On the night of the 22d March, the last day the Bank was opened, he stated that Samuel Poultney & William M. Ellicott owned only two thirds interest in the house, and *that the other third was to be his (Evan Poultney) son's*, and that such was the understanding between himself and the other parties *when he gave up his private banking house to them* His son is a boy of *seven or eight years of age!!* We offer no further remark, because we know what will and must be the judgment of the reader.

But to return to ourselves. Whilst this was the conduct of Mr. Poultney and his immediate family, what profit ever accrued to us from our connexion with him or his Bank—Were the dividends upon the stock transferred to us, ever received? The reader has seen they were not. Did we ever obtain a credit, in cash or otherwise, on the stock? Let the letter of Messrs. Howard and Thompson answer.

We have seen that such credits were, to an immense amount, obtained by Mr. Poultney and his family But what other use did they make of the stock? The same letter tells us that on the 10th of March, 1834, *only twelve days before the Bank cease to do business*, AND WHEN ITS CONDITION MUST HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO THEM ALL, *his brothers, Samuel Poultney, and Philip Poultney, his brother in law, William M Ellicott, and other members of his family, actually took out of Bank*, AS DIVIDENDS, $5,526, (see letter of Howard and Thompson, appendix 37.) Is it necessary to ask how this dividend came to be declared at all? The situation of the Bank, and the receipt of the dividend sufficiently explain the reason—The unalleged were totally ignorant of it, until after the appearance of the pamphlet—and they are satisfied that it was equally unknown to every other director, *with the exception of Mr. William M. Ellicott* We are now about to close this defence—It has been forced from us by the conduct of Mr. Poultney and his friends—We would have borne in silence the injuries he has inflicted upon our mere pecuniary interest, and have covered with oblivion his many acts of violated confidence and betrayed friendship—But he was not satisfied—he has held us up to public contumely as objects of public reprobation. Our acts of kindness to him, he has used to blast us forever in the opinion of our fellow citizens. He slanders us in the imposing form of a solemn affirmation—he has circulated his slanders far and wide with unparellelled industry—he has sent them into the families of our acquaintance, our friends, and our relatives: we had no other course left us than the one we have adopted. We were compelled by duty to ourselves, our wives and children, to expose the enormities of his frauds, and to point the suffering creditors of the Bank, to the secret depositories of their funds. Having done this, we submit the whole subject with undoubting confidence. We are conscious of our innocence, and satisfied that we have established it.

REVERDY JOHNSON.
JOHN GLENN.

BALTIMORE, *August* 4, 1834."

J. N. REYNOLDS, ESQ.

We have seen several paragraphs in the journals of the day, announcing the return of this enterprising American traveller. He came home in the U. S. frigate Potomac, having been the last twenty months private secretary to Com. Downes. He has come back laden with the treasures which he has gathered during his extensive researches, in every clime, and over a large space of the earth's surface—from the equator to the icy regions of the south polar circle. Mr. Reynolds, in his enthusiasm for adventure, is destined to take a stand alongside his famous predecessor, Ledyard; and the passion for exploring new lands burns within him with the same unquenchable flame as though he had never wandered from the place of his birth.—It was this gentleman who proposed, during the administration of John Q Adams, an expedition to the south Pole, and among the islands of the Pacific Ocean: in favour of which noble project, he succeeded in concentrating so large a share of public opinion; and which, though nearly ready for sea, through a fastidious economy, or some other cause, was not carried into effect. This, however, did not damp his zeal; and, like Captain Ross, stimulated thereby to greater exertions, he succeeded in getting up an individual enterprize and we take no little pride that in this city he found merchants who entered into his feelings and views, and who came forward in aid of his undertaking.

In 1607, certain merchants in England fitted out the first vessel to discover a northwest passage; many others succeeded in after years, and all of them were projected and carried into effect by private individuals. In 1829 the first American vessel, having discovery for its object, was fitted out from this city by private individuals; and it is a matter of no little exultation, in which Mr. R. may justly feel a pride, that in all coming time, whatever may be the enterprize of his countrymen in foreign regions, he stands alone, and must forever be referred to as the pioneer. The vessel in which he sailed was the brig Annawan, Nathaniel B. Palmer, captain, the same, we believe, who now commands the Huntsville, one of the packets between this city and New Orleans. The objects contended to be embraced were sealing and discovery in the region about the Antarctic circle.

After touching at the Cape de Verd Islands, the coast of Patagonia and Staten Land, near Cape Horn, and examining, minutely and scientifically, the whole groupe of the South Shetland Islands, to an extent to which they had never before been examined, and thence, after continuing among fields and mountains of ice, he returned north to the coast of South America.—Here he entered the Indian territories south of the Republic of Chili, ascended large rivers, and travelled along the base of that lofty chain of mountains from whose volcanic craters have so often poured down over fields of eternal snow, within which their summits are covered, consuming streams of molten lava. Literally may this daring and enterprising traveller be said to have passed through their breadth escapes and moving accidents of flood and field'—from floating icebergs of the South Pole, to the scorching sands of the desert of Atacama, in Peru.

At Valparaiso, in the latter part of 1833, he joined the Potomac, and thus in the extensive cruise of that vessel along the coast of South America to the Galapagos Islands, he must have had an opportunity of examining and perfecting his knowledge of countries he had not previously visited. He has preserved a most invaluable record of his travels: the manuscripts of which, we may say, in anticipation of our readers, teem with the most graphic imaginary and description of any we have ever perused.

The scenes he witnessed are described by his nervous and elegant pen, with a force of delineation which derives great additional interest from the terrific sublimity, novelty, and incomparable beauty, of many of the objects which form the subjects of his sketches in the southern hemisphere. It is here only that man beheld a spectacle, which for wild enchantment, and grand and terrific images, is no where else to be found. It is here only are to be seen in all their glorious pomp, moving icebergs and islands of ice, that form the sublime pageantry of these seas, covering a dreary waste of waters that human eye seldom visits.

If it were for vain men that this world was made, would nature have thus with drawn her most imposing wonders into these remote and cheerless solitudes?—Why continue such inexhaustible worlds, and then interpose a curtain between them and human vision? Does it not teach us that where she is most prodigal of her skill, and where her efforts are most herculean, that man with his self sufficiency was not intended to participate in the drama? For why these crystal turrets and battlements that wander among the rocky reefs of these remote islands? Why those luminous colours, that reflect so brilliantly from their burnished surface, and the dazzling jets and wreaths of spray dash over these summits? For whom was it designed to witness these stupendous structures; to hear the deafening echoes, reverberated from the crashing precipices? Was it for the brute monsters of the deep? The groupes of whales that grope among them? Was it for the ferocious sea hons and walruses, that live in icy caves and crystal grottoes? or the penguins that build their rookeries in the ravines, or the screaming sea gull that wend their circling flight around these perilous cliffs?

It were impossible for us, in our narrow limits, to do justice to them. It was thought that the voyages of Parry and Ross had exhausted polar scenery; but we venture to affirm that all will acknowledge that such is not the case when the graphic sketches of Mr. R. shall come before the public, as we have no doubt in due time they will; and while Ross and Parry, and Franklin, have by their enterprizes, been shedding imperishable honour upon the British name, and while the former, on his recent return, is received by the freedom of cities, pealing of bells, royal favour, and munificent reward, we cannot restrain the warmth of our congratulations to Mr. R who has for so long a time been silently but devotedly careering on in a similar and no less glorious field of adventure; with a pure ove of chivalrous enterprise, industriously accumulating the riches of knowledge, which his courage alone could have placed within his reach.

We should like to see such a spirit, with such a selection as might be made from our gallant little navy, put in possession of ample means, to enter side by side with a British expedition. It would be a nobler contest, than to meet in deadly combat,—and we were not a little pleased to hear Mr. R. express his determination again to bring the subject before the Nat. Legislature; feeling, as he said, confident that he would now be able to present such a plain and practical view of our interests in the Pacific Ocean and South Seas as must secure the most favorable consideration of the liberal and enlightened. We know not how far the present time would be propitious. There are some things, however, which do not belong to party, and this is one. assured as we are, that the intelligence of the whole country would be in its favor.

N. Y. Star.

ANTHRACITE COAL GRATE.

Every improvement in the construction of stoves or grates calculated to bring anthracite into universal use, particularly as applicable to culinary purposes, is an object of interest. We have been gratified within a few days past, with a view of a new grate, which we be considered a decided improvement, and such we take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the subject.

The grate, which we have examined, differs in the principle of its operation from those in general use, by its draft.

Instead of being elevated in the customary manner, the grate is set in the hearth, on a level with its surface, and communicating with the ash hole below, from which, immediately under the arch, a single brick is removed for the admission of the air. Through this aperture alone a sufficient draft is acquired to keep the coal in a state of ignition. The cooking is done after the manner of the old fashioned wood fires, the boiling utensils being suspended over the fire in the usual way and the roasting either by suspending before it, or in the common tin kitchen, while the baking, &c. is done in a very light convenient tin oven, placed before the fire.

There is no dust arising from the coal, falling into the ash hole beneath; the grate is remarkably simple in its construction, and we are assured, can be put up at an expense that will place it within the reach of every one, the whole cost of a grate of sufficient dimensions to cook for a family of fifteen or twenty, not exceeding ten dollars.

This improvement originated in Boston. One of the grates has been up in the house of a gentleman of this city for several weeks and actual experience has realized the anticipations that had been formed of it. Several of our friends who have seen the operation of it, are about having them put up in their kitchens; and it will go hard with us but our Christmas turkey gets its roasting before one of them.

We think this grate must unquestionably have the tendency of bringing coal into universal use among housekeepers in all our towns and towns, and promote the demand for this great staple of our state to an incalculable extent

They will soon be for sale, we presume, by all our stove and grate makers; at present they can be had of Mr. Morris, corner of Walnut and Third street.—*U. S. Gazette.*

BOSTON, Aug. 4.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Yesterday afternoon was the time selected by Mr. Durant, to make his first ascension from this city, and a most charming afternoon it was. During the whole forenoon the amphitheatre erected for the occasion, on the west side of Charles st., and near the common, attracted many people to the spot to see what progress was making for the occasion. By 3 o'clock and afterwards, the whole common and all the avenues leading to it, presented a crowd of people of both sexes and all ages wending their way towards the scene of exhibition. By 4 o'clock the height beyond the Pond, and the intermediate space towards the amphitheatre, were thronged with people. On entering the amphitheatre, we found that it was completely filled with ladies and the Balloon was being inflated with gas. Mr. Durant was busily employed in transferring the gas from vessels to the balloon, and was assisted by his friends, who held it down by means of cords attached to a netting of twine which enclosed the ballon.

Soon after 4 o'clock, a small pilot balloon was let off, to indicate the course of the air which carried it in a northerly direction out of sight. At 4½ o'clock a balloon in shape of a hump backed whale, attached to a car was elevated like a kite over the amphitheatre, and for some time sported about to the amusement of the spectators. At 5 o'clock another small pilot balloon was let off, which went in the direction of the former. At half past 5 o'clock Mr. Durant entered the car attached to the balloon, but was in a few minutes by the derangement of a valve connected with the orifice below [illegible] ed the escape of a small portion of the gas and it was apprehended for a moment, by spectators, that it might prevent the ascension. Mr. Durant, however, understood the operation better, soon remedied the accident by leaving out a portion of the bags of sand designed as ballast.

Things being arranged again, the aeronaut again took his seat at 10 minutes before six o'clock, and cutting the cord that held the balloon, he rose gradually over the side of the amphitheatre and committed himself to the air. The bird blowing fresh to the southward, he was wafted rapidly along the common at a small elevation at first, but throwing out more of his ballast he rose majestically to a lofty height, moving slowly towards the north. As he rose from the amphitheatre, he waved his hat, bowing to the multitude in the common, and soon began to wave his flag which he held in his hand. After having up about 15 minutes, the balloon was observed to veer more towards the east, and the last seen of it from the common was at 25 minutes past 6: when it was apparently descending gradually in an E. N. E. direction from the common. It was hoped that he would be able to descend in the region of Marblehead, or pass over toward Cape Ann.

At 8 o'clock, it was announced that he had descended in the water, about 5 miles from Marblehead; but a stage driver from Salem reported at half past 8 that he was last seen

[illegible] Manchester Cape Ann. In the course [illegible] was proceeding after leaving sight of the common, he might probably have reached the extreme end of the Cape.

The ascension was a very magnificent one, and it is to be hoped that the scientific and philanthropic æronaut has descended in safety. In the course of the preparation, Mr. Durant appeared perfectly composed, and attended with the utmost minuteness to all the preparations. It was his intention to have carried a rabbit to descend in a parachute, but the accidental loss of gass by a derangement of the tube, and the violence of the wind at the moment, induced him to dispense with the additional apparatus connected with the parachute.

At a quarter past seven o'clock the Hancock steamer pursued the balloon several miles below Nahant, and left it apparently about 8 miles from Nahant, very near dipping the water, and 3 vessels not far from the balloon.

From the Boston Advocate.

At a little after seven o'clock the blue flag was hoisted at the Observatory, to signify that Mr. Durant had lighted in the water. The communication at the station is that he passed Nahant and descended in the ocean, 3 miles outside of Marblehead. He is provided with a life preserver, and will be able to sustain himself in the water some time. Boats from Nahant and Marblehead were off to give assistance, but great anxiety was felt for his safety.

At 10 o'clock the outer telegraph reported that the balloon took the water five miles below Marblehead. At nine o'clock, the Captain of the steamboat Hancock, from Nahant, reported to the Tremont House, that Mr. Durant descended in the water four miles east of Cape Ann, and that there was a number of vessels near to render assistance. The balloon touched several times and rose again. The Hancock made an attempt to go in pursuit, but found it fruitless, from the progress of the balloon. Its course was straight out at sea, no land intervening, and Mr. D's only chance of rescue was falling in with some vessel after sunset. We fear he is lost

Eleven o'clock.—No further intelligence, but there are numerous anxious enquiries at the Tremont.

From the Baltimore American of Tuesday.

Our accounts of yesterday left Mr. Durant, the aeronaut, in a very critical situation at sea, near Cape Ann. The Boston papers of yesterday's mail, furnish us with the sequel of his voyage. Having descended near the surface of the ocean, so as to allow his legs to drag through the water, and thus enable him to reach Cape Ann, he was driven along to that point, when, to use his own words—

"A heavy flaw of wind struck the balloon with such force as to throw it in a horizontal line with the car, which struck the ocean and filled with water. My car being of open wicker work, I judged by throwing out some ballast the water would run out and I should be enabled to rise clear, but it was drawn with such force that the water would not run out. This occurred at 6 h 37 m, and left me partly immersed in water. Judging it difficult and dangerous to continue as far as Cape Ann in that situation, and seeing a sloop to the leeward of me and within ¾ of a mile from the course I was making, I judged by accelerating its progress as much as possible, I would be able to intersect the line I was taking, and arrest the balloon; but instead of coming down with the sloop, the small boat was manned, and before they could intersect my course I was a mile beyond them.

A sheet which I carry to fold the balloon, and my flag, I had spread as much as possible across the car to retard my progress for a time but. This sank me to the waist in water, and materially increased the danger and difficulty of reaching the Cape. At this time a schooner at the eastward was bearing down and my car being so far in the water that she came up with me at 7 o'clock, I exchanged a few words with the captain, requested he would pass me close under my lee and throw a rope line, and told them it would not hold me, when they caught up a very stout line which I made fast to the car.—This line proved to be the halliards, and the schooner, on the wind, with the force of the wind on my balloon, and the line drawing from mast head, carried me up 300 feet, when I descended with such velocity as to be for the first time completely immerged in water.

A second time it was carried up in like manner—and when about 300 feet high a flaw of wind upturned the balloon so as to exhaust the gas in an instant. In falling, I was under water half a minute, though I had on a gum elastic life preserver, which Mr. Dorr, of the Roxburry factory, had the kindness to lend me. Yet I was so entangled with the cords that 30 seconds elapsed before I could extricate myself and come to the surface, where I was comfortably resting myself on the life preserver, when Captain Spaulding, of the schr. Miner, of Thomastown, came to me in the small boat and took me and the aeronaut on board.

CRIME AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

In May, 1833, the British brig Active arrived at Philadelphia, and brought, among other passengers, a young Englishman, named Newman, who disembarked without a cent of money in the world, and possessing nothing else but the clothes he stood in. A week after his arrival, he was seen in the market without shoes, stockings, hat or coat, and with only one sleeve to his shirt, and gnawing a bunch of radishes. Yet such was the activity of his disposition, and the faculties afforded him in the city of brotherly love for the display of his active nature that he soon furnished himself with clothes, money, jewels, &c; boarded in a hotel, and kept the best of company. He went on to Stamford, Conn.' where he stopped awhile, and figured some-

what large (some of eds) but means by his expen ply himse styled bu police off for $700 had forme spectable a young Philadel of an

Randolp sent it at the mos was so b ly detect Arnold. immedia was seen Rochell and pur dolph w and com pass the

A pla tington, ter arre mitted. tain Bed ted wit utmost

Transc there is whole t penetra su cept become ed; and is a pen ture.

His A determ feet fr mit th ture. vered