was as weak as a child, but the disease was conquered. I had made many attempts to question my attendants, and they as often positively refused to talk with me. When they saw me really convalescent, my queries were satisfied. How had I been saved? Who had thought of the stranger, when every one was intent on his own safety and that of his property? Who but woman, weak, timid woman; who careless to the impulses of ambition, perils all when she can serve humanity!

My lovely neighbour had been awakened by her father a few minutes before, and hurried off to a place of safety. As soon as the inmates of the hotel were assembled, and she saw that one was missing, that I was not there, she beseeched the firemen, the landlord, the officers, her old father to save me. They declared with one voice, that the attempt was useless—madness. Hardly had her father left her to look after his trunks, when again she begged and implored the firemen, until moved by her tears and a full purse, two of the strongest and most resolute offered to go. But who was to show them the way? Before the question could well be asked, she rushed before them, while a scream was heard from every one near her. She led the way to the room she had so lately occupied, now almost as dark as night with smoke. The firemen recoiled till they saw her still press on. A shriek, blows from their axes, and the door flew in splinters. A fireman rushing in, bears my lifeless body on his shoulders, while at the same time his companion had to catch and bear off the heroic girl, who had sunk on the floor the moment she had seen my prostrate form. 'And where is my preserver?' I exclaimed, when I had heard the history. 'She is in the same hotel where you are at present,' said the physician; 'but with her delicate frame, her convalescence cannot be as rapid as yours.'

'The first use you may make of your strength I have made of my returning health, was to seek out to whom I owed every thing. Words are incident great to describe the feelings in too had I the [illegible] as it was, I found [illegible] time you will forbid [illegible] you a romantic love story [illegible] Suffice it to say, that with [illegible] makes my life run on [illegible] still am—a happy [illegible]'

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, December 18, 1834.

EXECUTIVE [illegible]

A meeting of the [illegible] will take place [illegible] the 24th instant.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.
to the Council.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 12, 1834.

An EXAMINATION of the several Classes in this institution will take place at the College, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 22d days of the present month. The hours of Examination will be from 9 o'clock A. M. till one o'clock; and from 3 till 5 P. M. The friends of the College, generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS, President.

Waldie's Circulating Library.

Subscribers in Annapolis, and vicinity, are notified, that the annual subscription will become due on the 1st of January next, when payment, *in advance*, will be expected.

Those who desire "The Companion" to the above work, will please leave their names with the Agent.

The price for both, to original subscribers to the Library, will be six dollars.

The undersigned, passengers on board of the Packet Sloop George Barber, on the passage from Annapolis to Baltimore, request Captain John Sands to accept their lively thanks for the seaman-like manner in which he managed his vessel during the severe gale of yesterday, and the skill and good judgment he displayed in carrying her into harbour, and for his attention to their comfort and safety, at the time of the greatest peril.

JOHN RIDGELY,	DAN'L. T. HOLM,
S. G. DONOHOE,	JOHN H. HALL.
H. BASSFORD,	ROBERT LECKIE,
MAT. WHITE,	WM. BASSFORD,
H. J. THOMPSON.	

The ladies desire to unite in this expression of thanks to Capt. Sands.

Patapsco River, Dec. 9, 1834.

Court of Appeals, December Term, 1834.

Thursday, Dec. 11th—Present Buchanan C. J. and Stephen & Chambers, Judges.

On application George W. Nabb, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

The argument of No. 14, Estep & Hall's Lessee vs. William Weems et al, was concluded by Brewer for the Appellants.

No. 15. Solomon G. Albert vs. Geo. Wilkinson. This case was argued by V. H. Dorsey for the Appellant, and Brewer for the Appellee.

No. 18. Michael Ranahan vs. Wm. O'Neale Jr. This case was argued by Brewer for the Appellant, and Magruder for the Appellee.

No. 47. Gott & Wilson vs. Ann Carr. The argument of this case was commenced by Pinkney for the Appellants.

Friday, Dec. 12th—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above case was concluded by Pinkney for the Appellants, and Randall for the Appellees.

On application, Thomas Karney and John E. Howard, Esqrs. of the city of Annapolis, were admitted as attorneys of this court.

No. 53. Patrick Dougherty vs. Bernard McColgan. The argument of this case was commenced by McMahon for the Appellant.

Saturday, Dec. 13th—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above case was concluded by McMahon for the Appellant, and Frick for the Appellee.

Monday, Dec. 15th—Present as on Saturday.

On motion of the Attorney General, the case of the State of Maryland vs. The Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, No. 143, was set for hearing on Tuesday the 30th of this month.

Nos 46. James C. Sellman, et al. vs. Robert Taylor, et al. the argument of this case was commenced by Kennedy for the Appellants.

Tuesday, Dec. 16th—Present as yesterday.

The above case was further argued by Gill and Mayer for the Appellees.

Wednesday, Dec. 17th—Present as yesterday, and *Dorsey* Judge.

The argument of the above case was concluded by Mayer for the Appellees, and Johnson for the Appellants.

We are pleased to learn, that Mrs. *Mary Barney* from this city, has been very successful in establishing her Female Seminary in Frederick, and that she is prepared to receive a limited number of young ladies as boarders. From the distinguished talents of this lady, we had good reason to presume that her efforts in Frederick would be crowned with success, but we were not prepared to have our expectations so soon realized.—*Chronicle.*

The [illegible] of Baltimore are now in the [illegible] of soliciting contributions on behalf of [illegible] Snow Hill. The [illegible] of distress is a just [illegible] *Lit. cum.*

TO THE [illegible] OF MARYLAND.

Fellow Citizens,—[illegible] Hill have [illegible] their unfortunate [illegible]

[illegible] recently applied [illegible] the 24th ult. a considerable [illegible] of the town, the greatest number of houses, its most [illegible] section, is now in ruins. Its public, its [illegible] offices, and twenty two, of its dwellings of merchandise, are in ruins.—Nearly [illegible] one hundred [illegible] of land, [illegible] business can now be heard within them, and few and [illegible] are the shops of its hundred artisans. Five [illegible] the houses in which but a few days since cheerful [illegible] smoked from hearth or those which heretofore [illegible] the town and its surrounding with the necessaries, the comforts and elegancies of life, heaps of ashes [illegible] the tide—[illegible] of the industry, the comfort, the prosperity, the domestic happiness, to be seen two weeks ago, we now gaze upon solitary chimnies and ruined walls. It has pleased Almighty God to visit us with the rod of his chastisement. The awful giant has consumed more than ninety houses, of which seventeen were dwelling houses, and has been extinguished forever in fifty-six chimnies.

Where are the men, women and children, who lately thronged the site of these ruins, and were then prosperous and happy? Some are sheltered, clothed and fed by charity. Some whose circumstances, two weeks since, were comfortable, must begin the labours of life afresh; younger persons mourn over blighted prospects, older ones, that the results of a life of toil, were consumed in one hour.

Not for ourselves, but for others, would we excite your sympathies, fellow citizens, we would not exaggerate, nor give a single colour to the picture, for the accuracy of which our community would not vouch. We cannot estimate our loss in dollars and cents; but in proportion to the whole value of property in the Village, that loss is enormous. We leave with you a statement of simple facts.

The residences, the food, the clothes of children and parents, of young and old, of males and females, the goods of merchants of large amounts in value; the libraries and offices of professional men; the shops, the tools, the working material of mechanics, are gone forever. Without the aid of our fellow citizens, Snow Hill must continue a heap of ruins, more painful to the eye of the beholder, than any similar sight in Maryland or perhaps in the United States.

We cannot conclude this paper without alluding in this public way, to a city of a sister State. In glowing terms, for our hearts indite them, we would thank Philadelphia for what she has done for us. The prompt and generous manner in which she has come to our relief, would alone entitle her to her very significant name.

By order of the Committee appointed by the people of Snow Hill to solicit and receive for, and distribute to the sufferers by the late fire at that place, donations which may be received from aboard.

JOHN S. MARTIN, Chairman.

IRVING SPENCE, Secretary.

Snow Hill, December 8, 1834.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

There was [illegible] and beautiful specimen of this coal [illegible] at the Internal Improvement Convention, soon as we may expect to find in common use in this city when the canal reaches Cumberland. We have heard a fact, in connection with this coal, which serves to illustrate the great advantages it possesses over the coal used at Wheeling.

A gentleman who resided for a number of years in Wheeling consumed every year *six hundred bushels of coal*, in keeping several large fires always burning during the cold weather—and found on removing to Cumberland that, although he kept the same number of fires, he only consumed a little over *three hundred bushels*. Should subsequent experiments go to demonstrate that one bushel of coal on this side of the Alleghany ridge, near Cumberland, is worth nearly two of that found on the Ohio river, the owners of the mines may reasonably expect to find a western as well as an east market for their coal so soon as the canal shall reach Pittsburg. Some short time since, being in Cumberland, we had an apportunity of judging the merits of this coal for grates, and found that it made a beautiful and pleasant fire, in every way equal if not superior to the anthracite.

The specimen in question was sent to James W. McCulloh, Esq. of this city, by Capt. Blair, and was taken from his mine, near Jennings' run, in Allegany county, a few miles above Cumberland.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

A great sensation was produced in Southwark last evening, in consequence of the death of two individuals under circumstances of the most melancholy character—a young man and woman, devotedly attached to each other, it would seem, but between whom a quarrel had lately taken place, which led to the fatal event we are about to relate. It is stated that the body of the female was found, late in the afternoon, in the room of a house in the neighbourhood of South and Fifth streets, perfectly lifeless, and with the throat cut from ear to ear. Within a few feet lay the young man, in the last agonies of death, and with his throat also cut in a similar manner. He died shortly after the arrival of the physician. A case knife was on the floor between them. Both parties were quite young.—*Phil. Inq.*

PARTRIGES.

The Patterson N. J. Gazette of the 3d inst. advertises for 500 of these birds, offering a liberal price to protect them from the rigours of the coming winter, and let them out in the spring.

A man residing in Traverses' Court, between Fifth and Sixth street, running from South to Shippen street, in a fit of jealousy, cut the throat of a girl named Mary Davis, yesterday afternoon, and then, with the same instrument, cut his own throat. They are both dead.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP UNITED STATES.

The U. S. frigate United States, Captain [illegible], arrived at New York, on Wednesday night, from Mediterranean, having sailed from Malta on the [illegible] October, and passed the rock of Gibraltar on the [illegible] for Malta, the Delaware 74, Captain [illegible] for Smyrna, South, all well. The John Adams left Malta on the 22d October. The Constellation sailed at Malta when the United States left.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander—H. E. Bellard, Esq.

Lieutenants—F. Buchanan, G. A. Magruder, S. O. Selridge, A. K. Long, & S. S. Lee.

Purser—J. N. Todd.

Surgeon—S. Rapelye.

Chaplain—C. S. Stewart.

Sailing Master—F. W. Moores.

Second Master—S. A. Hunt.

Officers of Marines—Capt. Mccomber and Lieutenant Young.

Assistant Surgeon—J. C. Spencer.

Schoolmaster—J. Davis.

Captain's Clerk—C. G. Mehorough.

Passed Midshipmen—Bigler, Contee, Cummings, Faerley, Hoop, Kennedy, Lynch, Magruder, M'Donald, M'Clure, Pitcher, Richardson, Schenck, Tilghman, and Williamson.

Purser's Clerk—J. J. Kendall.

Acting Boatswain—J. Massey.

Gunner—G. S. City.

Carpenter—P. Dee.

Sailmaker—J. Beggs.

Passengers—Lieutenants Ridgway, Woolsey and Lardner.

Passed Midshipman—Gillet and Midshipman Beverly.

From the New Bedford Mercury.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—We are indebted to an intelligent and highly respected correspondent for the following communication which, for the information it contains, will be of much interest to seamen:—

Mr. Lindsey,—I herewith send you a description of a simple mode to make a temporary compass without the aid of a magnet. It may not be generally known to my seafaring brethren, and might prove of great utility to some of them in situations where a compass could not be obtained, and where also, they are sometimes destroyed by lightning, which has happened to me twice in my experience. If it should be found worthy a place in your paper you are at liberty to insert. Yours, &c.

Fairhaven, Nov. 27, 1834.

Take a common sized sail-needle, break off the eye and about a quarter of an inch of point so as to present about the same surface at the opposite end, then take a common fire poker or an iron belt from half to one inch in diameter, and from two to three feet long, set it in a perpendicular position, then with a moderate sized hammer strike the upper end of the iron 10 or 12 smart taps in quick succession, then place the needle as quick as possible on the upper end of the iron also in an erect position, and give the needle several slight taps quickly, the lower end of the needle will become highly impregnated with north, and consequently the upper end will become equally so with a south polarity. Then balance the needle on a convex watch crystal or on any smooth convex surface, or suspend it in balance with a fine thread of hair, or float it on a piece of cork in a basin of water, and it will tend immediately North and South, allowing for the variation of course.

CONSCIENTIOUS MISER.

An old Dutchman, named *Shumm*, who lived in one of the wretched hovels that stand in the rear of Sheriff street, died on Friday last of asthma and a complication of other diseases. He was well known to be of a very obstinate and eccentric disposition; and, although he had been confined to his bed several weeks, he not only rejected all medical aid, but persisted to the last in his singular habit of sleeping in the whole of his wardrobe, which consisted chiefly of a pair of breeches, that at some remote era had been constructed of blue velvet, a sailor's jacket and a frieze over coat; which all exhibit accumulated proofs of the old man's attachment. On Wednesday he sent for Mr. M. Van Duerson, a respectable countryman of his residing in the neighbourhood, who had often given him charitable relief, and privately requested him to make his *Will*. To this gentleman's great surprise he bequeathed various sums of money, amounting altogether to $3,700, to children and grand children residing at Newark and Albany; and confidently informed him where this property was deposited. He then narrated to Mr. Van Duerson the following remarkable facts in his history.

He stated that about 20 years ago he was a porter to a mercantile house in Hamburg, and, having been long in its employ, was frequently entrusted with considerable sums of money for conveyance to other establishments. In an hour of evil influence he was induced to violate his trust, and to abscond to this country with a large sum. Having arrived, he invested the greater part of it in the purchase of two houses which adjoined each other, and which before he had effected an insurance on them, were burnt to the ground. Considering this a judgment of heaven upon dishonesty, he determined to devote the remainder of his life to a severe course of industry and parsimony, with the single object in view of making full restitution to the persons whom he had injured or to their descendants.

He adopted another name, and, with the means he had left, commenced business in this city as a tobacconist; and although his trade was a retail one, and he had again suffered a heavy loss from fire, he had succeeded five years since, in acquiring sufficient property to accomplish his just and elevated purpose. He then, accordingly sold his stock in trade, and was preparing to transmit the necessary amount to Hamburg, where the mercantile firm he had defrauded still continues, when he ascertained that it had a branch establishment, or agency counting-house at Philadelphia.

Thither he went, and paid the sum of $14,000 being equivalent to the original sum he had embezzled, with a [illegible] interest. The latter, however, was generously returned to him by a son of one of the partners, and this, together with some surplus money, he has bequeathed as above stated. For the last five years he has lived in the obscurity, and in severe accordance with his [illegible] of parsimony.

The executor, Mr. Van Duersen, found the above named sum of $3700, principally in doubloons.—*New York Courier.*

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, December 10, 1834.

The Senate proceeded to the special order of the day, being the election of the Standing Committees.

The Vice President announced that the several Chairmen would be first chosen, and the ballots being taken, the result was as follows:

For the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Clay was elected.

For the Committee on Finance, Mr. Webster was elected.

For the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Silsbee was elected.

For the Committee on Manufactures, Mr. Frelinghuysen was elected.

For the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. Brown was elected.

For the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. Benton was elected.

For the Committee on the Militia, Mr. Robinson was elected.

For the Committee on Naval Affairs, Mr. Southard was elected.

For the Committee on Private Land Claims, Mr. Black was elected.

For the Committee on Indian Affairs, Mr. White was elected.

For the Committee on Claims, Mr. Bell was elected.

For the Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. Clayton was elected.

For the Committee on Roads and Canals, Mr. Hendricks was elected.

For the Committee on Pensions, Mr. Tomlinson was elected.

For the Committee on the District of Columbia, Mr. Tyler was elected.

For the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Moore was elected.

For the Committee on the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Mr. Knight was elected.

For the Committee on Engrossed Bills, Mr. Shepley was elected.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the remaining members of the several committees, when it appeared that—

For the Committee on Foreign Relations, Messrs. King of Georgia, Mangum, Sprague, and Tallmadge, were elected.

For the Committee on Finance, Messrs. Wright, Tyler, Mangum, and Ewing, were elected.

For the Committee on Commerce, Messrs. King of Alabama, Sprague, Waggaman, and Wright, were elected.

For the Committee on Manufactures, Messrs. Knight, Morris, Prentiss, and Tyler, were elected.

For the Committee on Agriculture, Messrs. Kent, Robinson, Morris, and Swift, were elected.

For the Committee on Military Affairs, Messrs. Tipton, Clayton, King of Alabama, and Preston, were elected.

For the Committee on the Militia, Messrs. Hendricks, Waggaman, McKean, and Swift, were elected.

For the Committee on Naval Affairs, Messrs. Bibb, Robbins, Tallmadge, and Black, were elected.

For the Committee on Private Land Claims, Messrs. Naudain, Kane, Porter, and Shepley, were elected.

For the Committee on Indian Affairs, Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Tipton, Swift, and Smith, were elected.

For the Committee on Claims, Messrs. Naudain, Brown, Tipton, and Shepley, were elected.

For the Committee on the Judiciary, Messrs. Leigh, Preston, Smith, and Bell, were elected.

For the Committee on Roads and Canals, Messrs. Kent, Robbins, Robinson, and McKean, were elected.

For the Committee on Pensions, Messrs. Tallmadge, McKean, Prentiss, and Preston, were elected.

For the Committee on the District of Columbia, Messrs. Kent, Bibb, Tomlinson, and Southard, were elected.

For the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, Messrs. Smith, White, Leigh, and Frelinghuysen, were elected.

For the Committee on the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Messrs. Tomlinson and Morris, were elected.

For the Committee on Engrossed Bills, Messrs. Robinson and Morris were elected.

Mr. Clay gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the distribution of the sales of public lands for a limited time, among the several States.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 10, 1834.

Mr. White, of New York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill amendatory of the act in addition to the several acts for the organization of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The following resolutions, submitted yesterday, were considered and agreed to:

By Mr. Hubbard—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury, be directed to communicate to the House of Representatives, as soon as practicable, copies of the correspondence, not heretofore communicated, which has taken place between him and the President of the Bank of the United States on the subject of the Branch Drafts, and in relation to the claim made by the Bank for damages, and the course pursued by that institution on account of the protest of the bill drawn by the French Government by the Treasury Department.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency providing by law that in the survey of the coast of the United States, now in progress, the latitudes and longitudes of every Light-house be carefully ascertained and published; and that no new Light-house shall hereafter be erected, until a report is made in respect to its public benefit by the two Collectors and the Commander of the Navy Yard nearest the proposed site, in conformity with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual Report to the State of the Finances.

Mr. Burgess offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury Department be directed to send to this House, in a tabular form, the amount of money paid to the Marine Hospital Fund by all seamen in the mercantile service in the District of Providence, in the District of Newport, and in the District of Bristol, respectively, in the Rhode Island District, from the commencement of the United States, up to the time when the fund was by law placed at the disposal of the President. Also, the like amount, in like form, paid by said seamen after that time and before the commencement of the year 1828; and also the like amount, in like form, paid since that time, together with the several sums expended in each of said Districts, respectively, for the relief of sick and disabled seamen—showing the balance due to or from said fund, in each of said Districts, respectively, at the several times aforesaid, if any, and how the same may have been disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Binney,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for designating courts to serve in the courts of the United States in each State; according to the mode now practised in the highest courts of law in the respective States.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Kennan, was ordered to lie on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to this House any correspondence he may have received from the Commissioner appointed by the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, to receive the grant of the Cumberland Road within the limits of those States respectively; and to erect toll gates thereon, and to furnish an estimate of the amount of money which may be necessary to complete the repairs of the said road, agreeably to the requisitions of the laws of said States which have received the assent of Congress. Also, that he inform the House what is the condition of the masonry on the road, how many inches of metal have been put on that part of the road which has been located anew, under the act of Congress, and upon that part of it which lies between the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. And also what depth of metal is in his opinion necessary to make a permanent and substantial road upon the plan which has been adopted in its repair by the Department.

Mr. Clay, by consent, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House—

1st. What quantity of public land has been offered at public sale in the several States and Territories.

2d. What portion remains unsold and subject to private entry, in the States and Territories respectively, and how long the same have been so subject in each.

3d. What portion of the public land offered and not sold at auction, has since been sold at private sale.

4th. What quantity of public land has been sold, and for what sum, in each year, from the year 1832 inclusive.

5th. And the number of acres in each State and Territory; the number sold in each, and the amount received therefor.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Johnson asked the favour of the House [illegible]