Gosp was a literal (not literary) man, and so he called to his daughter Propriety, who having but one eye, was likewise called Justice,—that is by some that were classical—'Priety,' says he, 'gin Cato my goose.' Priety, like a good girl took the broad flat-iron off the shelf, and telling Cato to be as careful as everlastin not to get it wet,' she wrapped it in a paper, and away went the web footed mortal to deliver his charge to Susanna. 'My gracious!' said Susanna, 'if that are nigger ha'nt got me an iron goose to stew!' But nevertheless as her business was to stew the goose and ask no questions, at it she went, and pretty soon the tailor's treasure was simmering among onions, and carrots, and cabbages, and turnips, and spices,—all as nice as need to be.

After breakfast, aunt Nabby had gone abroad to ask in the neighbours, and when she came home, she went of course directly to the kitchen to see how the goose came on. 'Is it tender Susanna?' said she; Susanna smiled so sweetly, that the old house clock in the corner next the cupboard, stopped and held up its hands —'Oh ma'am,' replied Susan: 'it is so tender that I guess 'twont be no more use after being biled.' 'And fat?'—'Oh, bless you, as broad across the back' My aunt's mouth watered so that she was forced to look at Susanna, to correct the agreeable impression.

Well noon came, and the neighbours began to drop in. First came the parson, who being a man of vast punctuality, took out his watch as soon as he came in, and for the purpose of seeing how it 'chimed,' as he said, with the old clock, walked into the kitchen, bade Miss Susanna 'good day,' hoped she continued well in body, and snuffed up the sweet savors of the preparing sacrifice with expanded nostrils.—Next to the minister came the squire; he opened the front door and seeing no one but me; 'Pollijah,' he said, 'when 'ill that are goose be done? 'cause I'm everlastin busy sot'lin that hay-mow case, and I'd like to know.' 'Ready now, squire,' answered the parson, opening the kitchen door, 'and I guess its an uncommon fine goose too, so walk in and lets have a little chat.' The squire entered, and he and the minister had a considerable spell of conversation about that hay-mow case—the case was this—Abijah Beggs got leave to carry his hay 'cross Widow Stokes's field to the road; well, this hay-mow had dropped off the poles, and Widow Stokes claimed it as a waif and stray. 'Now' says the squire, 'I conceit the chief pint in the case is this here—has widow Stokes a right to the hay? Now this 'll depend, ye see, 'pon 'tother point to wit, videlicit,—does the hay belong to 'Bijah? Now the widow says she, every man in this country's free, and therefore every man in this country's a king, just as far as [illegible] now the king, all alive! [illegible] ys,—and so says Widow Stokes [illegible] 's mine. But, says Bijah—and by jinks, it's [illegible] ment; but says he, tho'every man in a[illegible] of liberty's a free man, yet that dosen't p[illegible] that every woman is; and per contra, we [illegible] that women don't vote, and of course an't [illegible] so, says he, the Widow Stokes an't a king, s[illegible] says he, the hay an't hers. But's a puzzling case, an't it?' Well now,' [illegible] the minister, 'it strikes me that hay an't [illegible] 'Wull,' said the squire, 'that's a pint I nev[illegible] of.' Just then in came the Deacon, a[illegible] after him the Sexton, and so on, till pretty m[illegible] all the aristocratic democracy of the village [illegible] assembled. And then in bustled aunt Nab[illegible] wful fine, I tell you; and then Susanna and [illegible] began to bring in dinner, and while they wer[illegible] doing that, the company all took a stiff glass of grog by way of appetite, and then stroked down their faces and looked at the table; and there was a pig roast and stuffed, and a line of veal, and two old hens and an everlastin sight of all kinds of sarce,' and pies, and puddins, and doughnuts, and cider, and currant wine—and above all at the head of the table, the dish in which lay the hero of the day 'that are goose' smothered in onions, and utterly hid beneath the load of carrots and cabbages. The seat next the goose was assigned to the minister; and all sat down.

The Squire flourished his fork and pounced upon the pig; the Deacon he tackled to at the veal; while the Sexton went seriously to work to exhume a piece of baked pork from amid an avalanche of beans. The minister with a spoon gently stirred away a few carrots and onions, in hopes of thus coming at the goose. 'It smells remarkable fine,' said he aunt Nabby. 'It's particular fat and tender,' she replied,' 'I picked it myself from a whole heap,' And still the minister poked till at last his spoon grated upon a hard surface. 'A skewer, I guess,' he said, and plunging his fork into the onion mass he struggled to raise the iron handle with which he had joined issue. 'Bless me,' cried aunt Nabby, 'what's that are?' 'I should judge,' said the Squire, 'that that are was an old goose.' 'Gracious me!' exclaimed the Deacon.—Still the Minister struggled,—and still the goose resisted,—aunt Nabby grew nervous—and the more the minister struggled the more the goose would'nt come. I saw my aunt's eye dilating—her hand moved ugly, and then —pounced just when the minister thought he had conquered the enemy, my aun't claw drove through the onions and dragging forth the tailor's goose held it at arms length before the company; the Squire had just raised the pig upon his fork, when seeing my aunt's discovery, he dropped it, and the dish was knocked all to smash;—the Sexton had drawn his beans to the edge of the table—another pull as he saw the goose, and over it went. My aunt dropped the cause of all this evil, and there went another plate. The company dined elsewhere, and next Sunday the minister declined preaching, on account of a 'domestic misfortin.'

My aunt Nabby died soon after, and the Sexton buried her, observing as he did so, that she departed, the poor crittur, in consequence of an iron goose and broken crockery.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, May 14, 1835.

MARYLAND TEMPERANCE AGENT.

The *Rev. Thomas J. Dorsey*, Agent of the Maryland State Temperance Society, will visit this county in the discharge of his official duties in the ensuing week. Meetings will be held, and Addresses delivered at the times and places designated below. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

On Wednesday Evening, May 13th, Annapolis.
— Thursday Morning, May 14th, Hope Chapel.
— Thursday Afternoon, " " Mount Zion.
— Friday Morning, " 15th, Herring Creek Church.
— Friday Afternoon, " " Friendship.
— Saturday Morning, " 16th, Pig Point.
— Sunday Morning, " 17th, Mount Tabor.
— Sunday Afternoon, " " Annapolis.
— Monday Morning, " 18th, Broadneck.
— Monday Afternoon, " " Brick Church, Head of Severn.

The meetings will be held at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and at half-past 3 in the afternoon of each day.

ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

The friends of the Administration of the General Government in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, will soon be called upon to select two candidates to represent them in the next Congress. It is therefore proposed to hold a Convention of Delegates at Waterloo Tavern, A. A. county, on *Saturday the 30th day of May, at 11 o'clock*, to nominate two suitable and proper persons as Candidates to represent this new double district. Its friends in Anne-Arundel county when they shall meet to appoint their delegates to the National and State Conventions, are therefore requested to select five other Delegates to attend the proposed District Convention. The friends of the Administration in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, will hold their meetings at such time as may best suit their convenience, provided their Delegates are chosen in time to meet the Delegates from this county at Waterloo on the 30th of May. All true friends of the cause will cheerfully unite in forwarding the objects of this Convention.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

April 30, 1835.

The [illegible] Republican will publish this notice until the day of meeting.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

The Jackson Republican Voters of the first Election District of Anne Arundel County, are requested to attend a meeting at Davidsonville, on *SATURDAY EVENING* next, at three o'clock.

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the meeting of the Voters in the 3d Election District, friendly to the present Administration of the General Government, advertised to be held at Waters' on Saturday last, has been deferred until *Saturday next, the 16th inst.* when the meeting will be held at the place of voting in said district.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Jackson Republicans in these Election Districts in A. A. County which have not appointed Delegates to the District Convention to be held at Waterloo on the 30th instant, are requested to meet in their respective Districts on *Saturday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock*, for that purpose. Delegates have already been appointed in the city of Annapolis, and some of the Districts in the county, and it is hoped that the other Districts will on the day above named follow their example. Our friends in the city of Baltimore will not fail to appoint their Delegates in due time to meet us on the day appointed. Every District in the County should have a full delegation in a Convention of so much interest to the Jackson Republicans of this new Congressional District.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

At a large and respectable meeting held at the Free School in the 2d Election District of A. A. county, on Monday the 11th inst. by adjournment, JOS. J. HOPKINS was called to the Chair, and *Richard W. Higgins* appointed Secretary. The nature of the meeting being explained, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the proposed National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 20th inst. to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That Thomas Snowden, Senr. and Richard W. Higgins, be appointed Delegates to represent this Election District in said Convention.

Resolved, That in the absence of either of the appointed Delegates the other is hereby empowered to fill the vacancy.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Republican.

JOS. J. HOPKINS, Chairman.

Rd. W. Higgins, Sec'y.

William Adams, who was tried at the present term of the District Court in Baltimore, and convicted of the murder of Capt. Tilden, was sentenced on Saturday last by Judge Glenn. The time fixed for his execution *is Friday, the 29th instant.*

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of yesterday has the following paragraph. We find no confirmation of the rumor in the latest New-York papers:

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

When the 10 o'clock boat left N. York yesterday, we understand that there was a report that the Canadas were in open rebellion, and had sent home some of the officers appointed by the King.

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

The extremity to which the unhappy quarrel between these two authorities seems to be hastening, gives interest to every thing that can throw any light on the nature and merits of the controversy.

The annexed letter, which we received yesterday from the seat of Government of Ohio, gives the latest information of the state of affairs between the belligerents.

Columbus, May 7, 1835.

Gentlemen:—The Governor and his suite, Commissioners, Chain-carriers, &c. arrived in this city last evening, being unable to finish the running of the line, in consequence, as they state, of the superior force of Michigan—The Governor intends to convene the Legislature about the first Monday in June, for the purpose of asking an appropriation to defray the necessary expenses of such a force as he may deem necessary to accomplish the intention of the Legislature, in the act of last session, providing for the resurvey of the boundary line, and the extending of jurisdiction over the territory in dispute. I think that the appropriation will be made, though it will meet with considerable opposition. Yours &c.

MR. MILLS' EIGHTH ASCENSION.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Visitor.

As held forth in my advertisement, I commenced the inflating my Balloon, which is of a new construction and of unusual magnitude, at an early hour, in consequence of having to generate a vast quantity of gas. The appearance of the heavens at the time, promised a delightful trip—but at about half-past two o'clock a dark cloud made its appearance in the N. W. portending a disastrous time. I however continued the process of inflation, until the gust came howling along in full force; I then suspended the inflation for about half an hour—during which the company sought shelter from the peltings of the storm. Determined not to disappoint my friends, I again resumed my labour, and at about half-past four o'clock, all things being ready, Miss Phillips was conducted into the arena amidst the shouts of the multitude. She betrayed not the least alarm, but with flushed cheeks, and a cheerful smile, took her seat in the car. I soon followed, and after floating a few minutes near the spectators, found that I had *too great* an ascensive power, and, consequently had to discharge gas, having only fifteen bags of ballast with me. The Balloon was then cut loose and slowly arose amidst the shouts of my friends, my fair companion all the while waving her handkerchief to those beneath.

The direction of the balloon was at first in a N. N. W. course, her average height above the earth being about half a mile.

Soon after leaving Fair Mount, I had the pleasure of hailing some persons at a country seat, and understood them to say that I was about two miles and a half from the city.—The heavens now began to clear up, and the view of the city was truly beautiful. The noise of even the horses hoofs on the road was distinctly heard, and the shouts of the people were deafening. At 15 minutes after five o'clock I spoke to some men at work in a field near the Harford road, which I kept still in view, and understood them to say that I was seven miles from Baltimore, and over the farm of Mr. Peter Simpson, on the old Harford turnpike. I afterwards hailed many persons along the country over which I passed; did not understand distinctly what they said, being at times out of hearing distance. At 20 minutes after 5, passed over the farm of Mr. Benjamin Harts, fourteen miles from the city. Shortly after reached that of Dr. Moore, but could not learn the distance on account of the confusion of voices that were shouting at the time.

At 12 minutes before 6, I passed over the farm of Mr. Stansbury, 19 miles from the city. At this time I hove in sight of Long Green Academy, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Morrison, 22 miles from Baltimore. It was a little on my left. I hailed some persons, who told me that I was "moving along very handsomely." They requested me to come down and take some refreshments, which polite invitation I declined, on account of my very *elevated* condition, not that I am proud. I soon after passed over the farm of Col. John Street, beyond Deer Creek, but could not learn the distance.

What made this trip more pleasant than usual, was not being at any one time more than a mile above the earth. The appearance of the balloon, in many instances frightened the horses and cattle on the roads and in the fields. Miss Phillips during the time was perfectly calm and *highly* delighted; busying herself in throwing out feathers to ascertain when the balloon arose or fell; she always reported the result of her observations to me.

At about 12 minutes after 6 o'clock, I began to think of descending; and after several efforts to obtain a good hold for my grapples, I at length effected a safe landing at about 20 minutes after 6 on the farm of Mr. Allen Miller, Peach-bottom township, York county, PA. *forty-five* miles from Baltimore.

I am much indebted to Mr. Miller for his kindness. After refreshing ourselves and securing the balloon, we started on our return to this city, travelling all night. Miss Phillips was much delighted with her novel trip, and displayed more intrepidity than usually falls to the lot of her sex.

I made no observations during this voyage, on account of my nearness to the earth.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES MILLS.

THE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

We have obtained from Mr. Keeler some further particulars of the melancholy explosion on board the steamboat Advocate. The accident occurred, as we stated yesterday, at 4 P. M. the day before, while the boat was discharging freight at Coeymans dock. That part of the boiler next the Cabins exploded, and forced both its contents and whatever intervened, through the Cabins.

Mr. Walter Butler, Merchant, of Kinderhook, (brother of B. F. Butler, Esq.) and John L. Bronk, of Coxsackie, were both knocked down by bricks which struck them in the face. Both of these gentlemen were badly scalded.

The wife of Mr. Smith, who was moving from Fort Plain to Kinderhook, and four children, were badly scalded. One of the children died yesterday. An infant, wrapped up in its mother's arms, escaped without injury. Mr. Smith was himself at the bow of the boat, and escaped without injury.

A Grocer, residing in Beaver-street, whose name we could not learn, was badly scalded.

The Cabin Boy (Frederick Perry) was dreadfully scalded, and died in ten hours. Though thus mortally injured, he walked about some time and said he felt no pain, and was unconscious of his fate.

Miss Olive Lewis, of this city, was badly, but it is thought not dangerously scalded.

Miss Stoats, Miss Bennet and Mr. Caldwell of Hudson, were slightly scalded.

Mr. Elias Ford, of Albany, was slightly scalded.

Two young men on their way to the Columbiaville Manual Labour School, were injured, but not severely.

The son of Mr. Brehnell, mentioned yesterday, was but slightly hurt.

The sufferers were all removed to the house of Dr. Vrendenburgh, and Mr. Stevens, a few rods from the boat, where medical relief and all the attentions which humanity could suggest, were promptly administered.

It is singular that no person was injured except those in the cabins. The crew were passing and repassing the boiler, but received no injury. Mr. Keeler was standing in the rear of the cabin, and although enveloped in steam, its heat was spent before it reached him.

The boat was blowing off steam when the accident happened. It was supposed, however, that the boiler was not supplied with water.

Albany Adv.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

An infant lost in the woods.

On the 16th day of April about three o'clock in the afternoon, an infant boy, but 20 months old, son of Zebina Pratt of Shutesbury, strayed from his father's house. The little child wandered on, unconscious where it was going, and not clad for any exposure, it at last was more than a mile and a half from home. When the child was missed a search was made for him; but night came on: and it was a very cold night. On the morning of the 17th about eight o'clock when the body of the child was found, it had already perished with cold.

Northampton (Mass.) Rep.

SHOCKING MURDER.

We learn from a friend who came passenger by the Rail Road on Monday, that Capt. Silas Summerell, of Southampton county, a most respectable and worthy man, was shot down in cold blood on Saturday last, by a man named Ritter, who was apprehended on the spot. We regret to say that Capt. S. died in a few minutes after he fell, and that he has left a wife and several children to mourn the over-whelming calamity that has fallen so unexpectedly upon them.—*Norfolk Herald.*

New Orleans dates are received up to April 23. The following unfortunate accident occurred on April 21st.

DEPLORABLE EVENT.

On Sunday last, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., opposite Donaldsonville, two valuable citizens, heads of families, and two children, became the victims of a most deplorable accident. The Poursine family were crossing the river in a large pirogue, returning from Church, when they were met by the steamer Belfast, coming down the river. Most imprudently the people in the pirogue attempted to cross ahead of the steamer, and notwithstanding all the efforts which were made on board to stop her head way, came in contact with the pirogue, and ran over it. N. Casimir Poursine, and his brother William, together with a child three years old, and young Mr. V. Landry, sunk before any assistance could be rendered to them. Mrs. Poursine, far advanced in the family way, was saved, owing to her silk gown, which most happily supported her on the waves long enough to afford time for assistance. The four negroes who rowed the pirogue, more lucky than their masters, succeeded in saving their lives by clinging to the mast of the pirogue.

ATROCIOUS.

A fish pond about five miles from Providence was poisoned by some Vandal a few days since, and the lives of several persons who had eaten of the fish greatly endangered, many of them being taken alarmingly ill after partaking of them. The cause of this diabolical act was the circumstance of the owner's having prohibited fishing in the pond, as he had taken great pains to store it with trout, and was of course desirous of preserving them, as he had perfect right to do. Agrarianism is taking alarming strides in this country, when a man and his family must be poisoned for daring to preserve his own undoubted property. It is a 'monopoly' we suppose for an individual to raise fish upon his own land and at his own expense. The water is 'free as air,' and ergo, in the language of modern levellers, it is the right of all good democrats to catch fishes in it, or poison the aristocrats who happen to own it.

N. Y. Courier

FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We announced on Saturday, that the packet ship U. States was telegraphed at New York 1 o'clock on Thursday. She sailed from Liverpool on the 11th of April, and brought London papers of the 10th and Liverpool of the 11th both inclusive.

The accounts from France are not so late as before received.

The new cabinet had not been formed on the 10th and it was doubtful what arrangements would be made. Earl Grey had an interview with the King on the 9th of nearly two hours after which it is said he had a personal communication with Lord Melbourne, who therefore proceeded to receive his Majesty's commands.

The address which we noticed on Friday, having been presented to Sir Robert Peel, earnestly imploring the Baronet to remain at the head of the Government, having been read to him by the chairman of the deputation, Sir Robert in a tone of deep feeling, replied in the following words:

'Gentlemen—The best return which I can make for the very gratifying and encouraging assurances of approbation and confidence which are contained in this address, will be a frank declaration of the principles on which I have acted in having hitherto persevered, under circumstances of unusual embarrassment in the attempt to conduct through parliament the measures recommended to its consideration by the crown.

'When I was unexpectedly summoned from abroad in December last to assist his Majesty in the formation of a new ministry, I did not feel myself justified in withholding from the King my humble services; and the same motives which induced me to obey his Majesty's command in the first instance, satisfied me that it was equally incumbent upon me to make every effort in strict accordance with the spirit and letter of the constitution, to overcome the many difficulties that were inseparable from the arduous undertaking.

'I well know that no administration can hope to conduct the affairs of this country, in which the good will and confidence of the representatives of the people are, after mature consideration withheld; but although the proceedings at the commencement of the session were not very encouraging; still I was in hopes that the proposal of measures founded upon the principle of maintaining and improving the efficient institutions of the country, would procure for the government that degree of support from the House of Commons, which might enable them to bring those measures under full and dispassionate consideration.

'In submitting to occasional disappointments and defeats, I have acted on the sincere belief that in the present state of political parties, the present position of some great public questions, I was not justified in abandoning the task which I had undertaken, and compelling another change of administration, without some clear and manifest necessity. I have acted also under an impression that the House of Commons was influenced in some degree by similar considerations, so long as it did not attempt, by a specific resolution, to mark its want of confidence in the government, or to enforce any great principle at direct variance with the declared sentiments of the government.

'Under any circumstances I never can look back with other feelings than those of the greatest satisfaction, upon the discharge of a public trust, which has procured for me the proof of testimony of esteem and confidence which you have this day placed in my hands. I can say with truth, that the only rewards I seek for the labours and sacrifices which public life imposes are the approbation of a gracious Sovereign, and that judgment, which will ultimately be formed upon the motives and actions of public men when the events that are now passing shall be viewed from a greater distance, and through a medium unobscured by the passions and interests which at the period of their occurrence they naturally excite.'

Earl Grey was sent for at an early hour on the 9th, by the King, either to form a new administration or to recommend to his Majesty some other person capable, in his opinion, of executing that important trust.

The Tories were pouring in torrents of addresses, urging the King to reinstate the Peel ministry. The Times, which had supported the late administration in a very decided tone, says 'Sir R. Peel's Government, we are aware, in the precise form in which it lately stood, cannot be reanimated, now or ever; the loss nevertheless, of the chieftain of that cabinet, is altogether irreparable.'

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 8.

DISSOLUTION OF THE MINISTRY.

A long pause ensued, during which the Earl of Shaftsbury left the House, and then returned and had a communication with the Duke of Wellington and other members of the Government—At length.

The Duke of Wellington rose and said, My Lords, circumstances having induced his Majesty's Government to consider it their duty to tender the resignation of their offices—hear!—they have tendered them, and have therefore to announce to your Lordships, that they continue to hold them only until their successors shall be appointed. They will do this that the necessary business of the country may not be impeded—hear! should have announced this before, but that it was desirable, if the mutiny Bill should be brought up from the other House of Parliament, that it should be read a first time. Hear. I therefore waited to see whether it was brought up, that I might move the first reading of the bill. We shall continue, while we hold our offices, to carry forward such matters as the necessity of the public business may require—hear!

Lord Brougham said there could be no objection to that course but notwithstanding the announcement of the noble Duke had just made, he should bring on his motion on Thursday next, as, so far as that was concerned, it was quite immaterial who might be in office.

A resolution of the House of Commons had declared the election of Mr. O'Dwyer, for Drogheda, to be void.

Mr. James Pattison (one of the representatives of the City of London) has been elected Governor of the Bank of England and Mr. Timothy Curtis, Deputy Governor.

The Governor General in the Canadas.—Lord Amherst is gazetted as Governor-in-Chief of the Canadas, and will discharge the additional trust of Commissioner for the adjustment of the political differences of the provinces. Mr. Elliott, of the Colonial Department, succeeds his Lordship as Secretary. In regard to Lord Amherst's appointment, the following proceedings occurred in the House of Commons on the 6th:—

Mr. Roebuck rose to put a question to the Right Hon. Baronet on the subject of the intended mediation. It had been promised when the question was brought forward by him, that a person should be sent out on the part of our Government as mediator between this country and Canada, whose character should be altogether free from all bias, affection, or partiality. Since then the appointment had been made in his opinion, not consistent with that pledge. Lord Amherst had been named as mediator. Now, the Right Hon. Baronet did not, perhaps, know that this Nobleman was connected by marriage (being brother-in-law) with Mr. Hale, who was the principal of a party in the colony, against which many of the complaints of the colonists were level.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer confessed he had never before heard of this connection; remote as it was, he could not for a moment anticipate it would with the Canadians produce a prejudice in the minds of a liberal population, against a nobleman of so much talent, and who had filled so high a situation as the Governor-General of India—(hear, hear.) He appreciated highly the character of the people of Canada, and believed they would be above any such groundless and unworthy prejudice.

Mr. Roebuck said he entertained no such prejudice himself. He was, however, apprehensive the appointment of a relative of Mr. Hale might be productive of a considerable sensation of discontent in the present state of the colony.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer tho't it impossible, in any such slight connection as that alluded to could influence the conduct of the Canadians in this dispute. He entertained too high a respect for them ever to conceive it possible they should harbor suspicions of the impartiality of the Noble Lord appointed on that very delicate and important mission—(loud cheers.)

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Pinkney, Richard W. Gill, Esq. of Baltimore city, to Miss Ann E. Duale, of the city of Annapolis.

OBITUARY.

Died, at St. Augustine, on the 10th ult. in the 41st year, Captain John Schmuck, of the 4th Regiment of the U. S. Artillery. This event had been looked for by his brother officers and most of his friends for many years. But it seemed as if his iron constitution and invincible spirit defied alike the wounds of the enemy and effects of disease.

Having entered the army when a boy, his profession became his idol. He delighted in arms and perished in battle. Attached to Capt. (now Maj.) Townsend's company, his was the post of peril in most of our Northern campaigns. On the 7th Oct. 1812, when but 18 years old, he volunteered with 15 men, and was the first to board the two British Brigs Detroit and Caledonia, lying at anchor, under the guns of the fort at Erie, and succeeded in cutting them out, for which undertaking he received a severe sabre wound on the head. Subsequently he was in the battles of Queenstown, Fort George and Stony Creek.

On the 6th of July, 1814, on the plains of Chippewa, he commanded a gun and eleven men, of these ten were killed or wounded. Twenty days after, at Bridge-water, he had charge of a gun and ten men; of this number none escaped. Lieut. Schmuck then attempted to mount his horse, but in the very act, while his foot was in the stirrup, a musket ball passed through the body of his horse, and entered his thigh. The wound was considered so hopeless, that the surgeon at first refused to extract the ball. The present surgeon general passing by, cut it out from the back bone where it lodged, after which he lay in an almost lifeless condition for two days. On the 3d morning he revived, and sent word to Gen. Scott, who was badly wounded, that he *believed he should* live. The General immediately ordered every attention to be randered, and from that moment he began to recover, too rapidly indeed, for the wound some years after broke out and never healed. The irritation superinduced a pulmonary affection, which hastened his earthly career. For the last three years of his life he suffered excruciating pain, but bore it with the greatest fortitude. He was never heard to complain. No murmur escaped him—not even in the agonies of his latter days. But he died as he had lived, a hero, one who had bled for his country, and devoted his life in her service.

During the last session of the Legislature of Maryland, it unanimously voted him a sword for his gallant service in the late war, and it so happened that the resolution was passed on the 4th day of March, exactly 21 years after Lieut. Schmuck was struck down by a shell from his howitzer, which destroyed eight of the enemy.

The intelligence reached here a few days, and a few days before the subject of this notice breathed his last. A smile played upon his countenance for a moment, when the information was imparted to him.—[illegible] how would his friends have been relieved, and his heart of its last pang, had he been also told that government would provide for his widow and orphan child—for he knew that, as his life had been sacrificed for his country, that country would at least clothe and protect his desolated family.