

and met but twice, and both times in presence of her husband. Towards the close of 1832 Bancal returned from Geneva, and went to Montpellier to take out a doctor's diploma. In going and returning he called on Madame Prioland, and it was in one of these interviews, he states, that she proposed to him the project of putting themselves to death—a proposal which at first he looked upon as mere badinage, but which soon took an irresistible possession of his mind. Resolutions were finally made to accomplish this object, and they parted in the end of February. They met again on the 4th of March at Poitiers, and 22d of March was the day fixed for the execution of their project. On the 17th of March they arrived in Paris, and went to lodge at an hotel as man and wife. On the evening fixed for the accomplishment of their horrible plan, Madame Prioland ordered a foot bath to be brought into her chamber, and at 11 o'clock, every thing being ready, the horrid tragedy began. Bancal states that she then asked him to put an end to her life; upon which he tied her twice in her legs. She lost a great deal of blood, and would have fallen from the chair had he not supported her. After some time his strength failed, and she fell upon the floor, but he subsequently succeeded in placing her upon the bed, and they lay there side by side. The hours wore away, she still lived. He asked her if she wished to live; she said "No." He then asked her if she wished him to use the bistouri; but she said she objected to the iron entering her heart. She had chosen bleeding as the means to be used to deprive her of life, because she said she wished to see herself dying. After some further delay, he, with her own consent, gave her some acetate of morphia which he had provided, and she then took a dose thereof—they both suffered nausea and vertigo in consequence of taking the morphia, but its effects were not sufficiently powerful, and the bistouri was at length resorted to. He stabbed her once without effect; but on his inflicting a second and deeper wound she pressed his hand, and never moved after wards. He then stabbed himself three times, but the wounds did not prove fatal. A friend of Bancal's named Cassemocane, next morning received a letter which had been written by the former, who, in anticipation of death, had requested that he would see Madame Prioland and himself buried in the same coffin.—When Cassemocane went to the room, and had the doors forced open, Bancal and his victim were stretched on the bed, the latter quite dead, and the former still living, though a stream of blood was issuing from a large wound in his left breast. Bancal having recovered from his wound, was on Saturday last brought to trial for the murder of Madame Prioland. Great interest was excited in the court, which was crowded to excess by ladies anxious to hear the result of this romantic affair. After a long investigation, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Bancal is described as being a young man, small in stature, with black hair and eyes, and of a pale countenance, expressive of deep settled melancholy.

**CHANCERY.**  
4th Sept'r. 1835.

Alpheus W. Marriott,

Thomas Hammond and Philip Hammond,  
vs.  
The object of the bill of complaint in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of about four hundred acres of land, situate in Baltimore county, heretofore mortgaged to Thomas Hammond of Frederick county, by Philip Hammond of Baltimore county.

The bill states, that Philip Hammond of Baltimore county, became justly indebted by bond dated the 14th day of December 1832, to Thomas Hammond of Frederick county, in the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven dollars, with legal interest—that the said Philip Hammond, in order to the better securing the payment of the principal sum of money in the said bond specified, with the lawful interest, in and by a certain deed of mortgage bearing date the day and year aforesaid, did grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, enfeoff, and convey unto the said Thomas Hammond all the following described tracts of land in Baltimore county, consisting of part of the Reserve on Gibson and Rauler's Rairring, including the whole of the said Philip's land in Baltimore county—that on the thirteenth day of January 1834, the said Thomas Hammond made a bona fide assignment of said bond to Alpheus W. Marriott the complainant in this case—that said sum of thirteen hundred and seventy-seven dollars, and interest, secured by said mortgage, is now justly due and owing to the said Marriott, and that the said Philip Hammond hath hitherto neglected and refused to pay the said sum of money, and interest. The bill also states, that the said Philip Hammond resides beyond the limits of the State of Maryland. It is thereupon ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive weeks, before the 10th day of October next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by solicitor, on or before the fourth day of February next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree shall not be passed as prayed.

True copy—Test,  
RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

Sept. 10.

**A BY-LAW.**

Compensating the City Commissioner. BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority aforesaid, That the acting City Commissioner shall be entitled to receive for his services, for the year 1835, at the rate of 150 dollars per year.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.  
Sept. 10.

**NOTICE.**

The Commissioners for Anne Arundel County will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on TUESDAY the 27th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.  
By order,  
R. J. COWMAN, CLK.

**Maryland Gazette.**  
ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, September 24, 1835.

**ST. MARY'S CHURCH.**  
There will be preaching at this Church on Sunday next at half past ten. Vespers in the evening.

**BARBACUE.**  
There will be a Barbecue near the Fork Bridge, in the 2d Election District, A. A. county, on Friday the 2d October, to which the Candidates for Congress, the Candidates for the Legislature, and the Public of all parties, are invited.  
Sept. 24.

**JAMES MURRAY, Esq.** will be supported as a Delegate to the General Assembly by **MANY VOTERS.**

We are authorized to announce SPRIGG HARWOOD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Legislature.

**FOR CONGRESS.**  
Fourth District—Anne Arundel County and Cities of Annapolis and Baltimore.

**Van Buren.**  
ISAAC MCKIM,  
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.  
**Anti Van Buren.**  
JAMES P. HEATH,  
CHARLES R. STEWART.  
**Independent.**  
JOHN C. WEEMS,  
Genl. GEORGE H. STEUART.

**DELEGATES TO ASSEMBLY.**  
ANNAPOLIS.  
**Anti Van Buren.**  
NICHOLAS BREWER,  
THOMAS DUCKETT.  
**Van Buren.**  
GRAFTON B. DUVALL,  
EDWARD HAMMOND,  
WESLEY LINTHICUM,  
Dr. ROBERT FRANKLIN.

**Anti Van Buren.**  
LEONARD IGLEHART,  
CHARLES S. RIDGELY,  
Dr. HOOD,  
JOHN MERCER.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Voters of the City of Annapolis, friendly to the election of Isaac McKim, and Benjamin C. Howard, for Congress, held at the Assembly Room on Thursday evening last, RICHARD J. CRABB, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and John Nicholas Watkins Secretary.

On motion, the following resolutions were proposed, and adopted without a dissent—  
**Resolved,** That this meeting heartily concur in opinion with the friends of the Administration lately convened in the 5th Election District of Anne Arundel county, as to the necessity of organizing the party in favour of Martin Van Buren as President, and Richard M. Johnson as Vice President of the United States.

**Resolved,** That Henry H. Harwood, Charles T. Flusser, Thomas Franklin, John H. T. Magruder, and Louis G. Gassaway, be a Committee of Correspondence for the city of Annapolis, to correspond with the like committees of the city of Baltimore and Anne Arundel county, or wherever it may promote the views of the party.

**Resolved,** That Wm. Bryan, Wm. Murdock, John T. Barber, Wm. Dawes, Jonathan Hutton, Philip C. Clayton, John Pinkney, L. Coulter, Jas. Sands, Abijah Tyler, Wash. Elliott, Jas. Richardson, Samuel Richardson, John Mace, Edward P. Bowers, Thomas J. Parker, Alexander Duvall, John Nicholas Watkins, Nicholas I. Green, Robert B. Belt, Noah Porter, Wm. Harwood, Jas. H. Iglehart, and John Sullivan, be a Committee of Vigilance for the city of Annapolis.

**Resolved,** That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Republican.

RICHARD J. CRABB, Chairman.  
JOHN NICHOLAS WATKINS, Sec'y.

**DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.**

We learn from a friend that a party of young men, belonging to Stoneham in this State, went on a shooting excursion last Friday, and after having had their game cooked at a public house, it was proposed to amuse themselves with a sham fight. They accordingly commenced discharging their guns loaded with powder only, when one of the company, Mr. James Wilson, exclaimed that he was shot. His companions supposing him in jest, laughed at him, until on going to him, it was found that a ramrod, discharged from the gun of a Mr. Clough, who stood very near him, had struck him in the right side and passed entirely through his body; coming out at the left. At six o'clock, Friday evening, Mr. Wilson was living, but the physicians in attendance had no hope of his recovery. This melancholy result of carelessness should be a warning to avoid ever pointing a loaded gun towards another person. No true sportsman will ever be guilty of such folly.—*Boston Advocate.*

**Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.**  
CONCORD, N. H. Sept. 12, 1835.

**CAPITAL TRIAL—CONVICTION OF A BRAHAM PRESCOTT.**

It may, perhaps, interest the people from New Hampshire, particularly from this neighbourhood, located in Boston, to learn through the Atlas, that Abraham Prescott (under an indictment since September, 1833, for the murder of

Mrs. Sally Cochran, at Pembroke, on Sunday, the 23d day of June, 1833,) was this day declared by the Jury Guilty of the charge, and in all probability will suffer the punishment by law affixed to the crime, and it is the only offence which by the laws of New Hampshire is punishable with death. The prisoner was indicted in September, 1833, and trial postponed to the ensuing February.—At that time, by reason of the inclement season, the difficulty in conveying aged witnesses to the town from the lower part of the State, and the non-attendance of gentlemen of the faculty attached to the Insane Hospitals of Charlestown, Pepperell and Worcester, the Court postponed the trial until September, 1834, and at that time, as you may be aware, a verdict of **CRIMAZ** was returned; after a full and fair trial of four days' duration; but from the fact that the jury were located at a public house, and through the remissness of the Deputy Sheriffs were not sufficiently removed from the conversation of the multitude, the verdict was set aside, and a new trial granted, which has just been concluded, commencing on Tuesday last. It was had last September in the North Meeting House; this term in the County Court House, except the arguments of counsel, and the charge, which were delivered in the Baptist Church.

This is one of the very few capital trials ever had in this State; and at both times they were drawn crowded assemblages of people. Messrs. Ichabod Bartlett and Charles H. Peaslee, Esqs., counsel for the prisoner; the solicitor, John Whipple, Esq., and the Hon. George Sullivan for the State.

As this case, here and elsewhere, has created great interest; as it has drawn out a larger amount of facts touching insanity than almost any other on the judicial records of N. England, the books being with untiring industry searched for mono-mania, madness, morbid delusion, and insanity, I may not perhaps be thought to exceed the bounds of a letter, in stating that the prisoner then about 18 years old, living with Mr. Chauncey Cochran, in the adjoining town of Pembroke, arose early on Monday morning, the 6th of Jan. 1833, and with an axe proceeded to the sleeping room of Mr. Cochran, and inflicted, in the dark, several severe blows upon Mr. C. and his wife, nearly killing him and severely wounding his wife. He alarmed the mother of Mr. C. and stated that he believed he had done some injury; said that he arose in his sleep and did the deed; affected sorrow therefor, &c. &c. These facts were published at the time, and passed off as a remarkable case of 'somnambulism.' Prescott continued to live in the family, and on Sunday, June 23d, with a stake, in a retired part of a field, not a great distance from the house, smote down and killed Mrs. Cochran, young and beautiful, the mother of two children, the pride of her husband, a loved member of a rural neighbourhood in quiet New England. He proceeded to the house, and Mr. Cochran who was engaged reading Avery's trial, and for that reason had declined going into the field, and never ascertained the least suspicion of any kind against Prescott, hearing a moaning sound proceed from the back building, went and found P. seated upon the sill in the shed door, who said he killed Sally in the brook field—that he had the tool-ache, sat down upon a stump; something came over him, and when he had recovered found he had killed Mrs. C. Deceased had expressed a wish, it is said, to step into an adjacent field and pick strawberries. Prisoner (Mrs. C. being engaged in the kitchen) went to Mr. C. and informed him to that effect; but he being engaged as above stated, declined, and Prescott, against whom neither C. nor wife suspected, accompanied her; and as is supposed, offered her violence in a retired part of the field. No house was in sight—it was a retired place, and yet a female might have gone as far as she did without shadowing her own character, or been thought wanting in perception, not sooner to have suspected the prisoner's motive. The body was dragged three or four rods by the head, into some bushes, and there found about 10 o'clock, by the astonished and weeping neighbours.

Messrs. Wyman, of the Insane Hospital Charlestown, Mr. Cutter, of Pepperell, and a gentleman connected with the Worcester Hospital, were present and examined at much length. The prisoner has been ably defended. The argument of the counsel and charge, occupied the Court from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 7 P. M.

**GOOD AND TRUE.**

A distinguished gentleman of Maine told us an anecdote a few days since, which is not only good in itself, but literally true, in our opinion, in its application to a great portion of our modern agitators. Gen. F. of that state, is a famous Abolitionist, and is so active in his labours in that behalf, that the negroes of that region look upon him as little less than a demigod. Upon a late occasion, he had made a thundering speech at an Abolition Convencicle, and Messieurs, the "Gentlemen of Colour," got up a jollification, in order to do him due honour for the effort. A prominent member of the assemblage was called upon for a toast; and desirous of conveying the idea by the sentiment he should give, that the General, though he was a white man, was nevertheless full of sympathy for the negroes, he rose and gave the following: "Massa General F.—though he hab a white skin, he got a black heart."—*N. Y. Cour.*

**LETTER FROM DR. HUMPHREY.**

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from President Humphrey, of Amherst College, to a gentleman in this town, from which we are permitted to make the following extract. It cannot fail to be read with interest. Dr. H. gives it as his opinion, that whatever difficulty there may seem to be in regard to the adjustment of the American Indemnity treaty, the

French have no serious notion of breaking lance with us about it; and that a war with the United States would distress the manufacturing population of France exceedingly, and put every thing even the throne, in jeopardy.—*Salem Landmark.*

**Paris, June 24th, 1835.**  
REVEREND AND DEAR SIR.—I have now been a week in this great and polished and wretched city, and have seen some of the most interesting places and things—such as the Statuary and Gallery of Paintings in the Louvre—the Garden of Plants—the Parc La Chaise—the King's Library—the Foundling Hospital—the Palace of the Luxembourg—Notre Dame—the Garden of the Tuileries, &c. &c.

My expectations were high, but I must say, that upon the whole, they are more than realized. The vast extent of the public buildings in Paris, and the richness and variety of its curiosities, both of nature and art, fill me with astonishment. The paintings, for example, in the Louvre; think of a gallery fifteen hundred feet in length, and the walls completely covered on both sides to the height of twenty feet, with the finest pieces of first masters. I spent two or three hours there the other day, and came out completely bewildered with the multitude and gorgeous splendor of the pictures. I intend to go once more, hope to bring away with me a more distinct impression of what I see.

When my American friends here ask me to admire Paris, my answer is, that I see more to admire and abhor than ever before in my lifetime. Such vast libraries and galleries of fine arts, open, free of expense, to citizens and strangers—such advantages for study and so cheap—such collections of curiosities in every department of natural history, and of ancient coins and medals and statues from all parts of the world—such palaces—such gardens—such churches—these are the things which excite not only your admiration but your astonishment.

But then, on the other hand, such wide spread infidelity—such popish idolatry—such an awful profanation of the Sabbath—such naked statues and paintings in all the most public places of resort—such abominable prints in a thousand shop windows—such an utter disregard, by thousands and tens of thousands, of all the most tender and sacred ties of human society—these are the things that make you shudder and weep and despair.

Those who have known Paris for many years, however, assure me, that the state of things is better than it was, or rather that it is not so bad. There is more gospel light and some piety. The protestant churches are increasing in numbers and gaining strength.—There are six or seven places in the city, where the truth is preached; in some of them, with much earnestness and power. The number of those who mourn over the frightful desolations of the place is increasing. We know that this great and wicked nation will be converted; but when will it be? When can it be! With men it is impossible, but with God all things are possible.

You know the main object of my taking this long tour; and I am sure you will rejoice with me in many thanksgivings to God for his goodness and mercy.—The voyage was twenty-five days course of medicine; but I presume it was none too long or thorough. I have been gaining in health ever since, and am now better than I have been at any time within the last three or four years. I cannot but hope, that by the month of October, when I expect to be again at my post, I shall be able to assume my labours with renewed strength and energy. My design was, to see the Alps and Geneva, and I do not entirely abandon the hope yet; but as I can find no one here, who is going to Switzerland soon enough for me, I think it most probable that I shall make my way from this to Brussels, and thence by Antwerp back to England, about which, if we live to meet again, I shall have a great deal to say.

**FOREIGN.**

**LATER FROM EUROPE.**  
By the packet ship Havre, Capt. Depcyester, the Journal of Commerce has received Havre papers to the evening of August 15th, and Paris to the evening of the 14th, containing London dates to the evening of the 13th.

Sentence was pronounced by the Court of Peers on the Lyonsese insurgents, Aug. 13th. The bill relative to the Assizes passed the Chamber of Deputies on the 14th by a vote of 212 to 72. We do not find that the bill imposing restrictions upon the press, had been definitely acted upon.

**London, August 12.**—One of the reasons on which the present attack on the Press of France is justified is the support of the great body of the citizens. That is a distinct proof, however, that the agitating and Republican Press has no hold of the people, and may therefore with safety be despised. If it be universally condemned, and measures of rigour against it universally called for, it can neither be much read nor much admired. We have in fact heard, that the circulation of the Republican Journals are very small, and is continually declining. But for the continual prosecutions to which they have been subjected, they would have been wholly forgotten by this time. If they had not changed their politics or abated their violence, it is clear, from the present general attachment to repose, they would have found no readers. The malice of the Government has in fact made them of importance and kept them alive. As long as they were continually exposed to its attacks, they were made to appear its equals in the eyes of half the nation.

Condemned, despised, almost unpurchased and almost unread, as the Republican Journals now are, they are like a drunken man fallen helpless on the earth, whom nobody will help to set again upon his legs; and while they are in this condition the Government fall upon them,

beat them, manacle them, and swear that they shall never get up any more. If the Government wished to enlist the active sympathies of the French in favour of the Republican press, and wished to place itself completely in the wrong, it could not do better than to manacle and beat those who are already weak and dying. To attack the fallen is cowardly, and to manacle side with the oppressed. The English and Republican press, though now so generally received, will soon be forgotten in the memory of injury arising from the general sympathy which when indignation has gathered, on some occasion, to a head against the Government, and will be forcibly liberated, and will again be the ally blow at the Orleans dynasty. We wish to see the Government of Louis Phillip, but we do not wish to see its present proceedings, as cowardly, oppressive and impolitic, and as calculated to effect nothing so certain as its own ruin.—*London Courier.*

**Paris, Aug. 13.**—Marshall Solignac has come to Paris at the express desire of the King. This circumstance, added to the frequency of the audiences he has had of His Majesty since his return, has given rise to the rumor that he is about to enter the Ministry, and the Marshal Maison will resume his Command at Strasbourg.

Though the first division of the Legion Foreigners did not sail from Algiers till the 1st inst. its arrival at Majorca has been already announced at Barcelona.

The Government has decided to send a reinforcement of cavalry to Algeria. Orders have been dispatched to several regiments for each of them to furnish a detachment of 20 men.

**Address of the Americans in Paris to the King.**  
The following is the Address presented to the King by the numerous deputation from the Americans in Paris, on Sunday last.

"SIR.—The undersigned citizens of the United States, participating in the common joy which is felt at the providential escape of your Majesty from the murderous attempt lately made upon your life, beg leave to offer to your Majesty, and to the royal family, as well as to the French nation, their sincere congratulations. In doing this, they cannot withhold the expression of their abhorrence of the deep depravity in which that attempt originated, nor of the cordial sympathy with the friends and relatives of those who unhappily fell victims to it. They beg leave, at the same time, to express their earnest wishes for the happy prolongation of your Majesty's life, and for the continued and lasting prosperity of the French nation."

His Majesty replied in the terms: "Gentlemen, I am much gratified by the congratulations of the Americans now residing in Paris. I wish, gentlemen, I could express to satisfaction how highly I appreciate your sentiments on the late horrid attempt; but you understand the feelings of my heart better than I can express them to you. Gentlemen, I admire your country, and I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the many acts of kindness extended to me when the stormy vicissitudes of my younger days drove me to seek an asylum in America; and I wish you may individually convey to your fellow citizens the feelings which I receive you, and the assurances of grateful recollection of the hospitality I enjoyed among you during my residence in the United States, as well as the expression of sincere and hearty good wishes for the well and prosperity of your nation."

This reply, not less gratifying to the body whom it was addressed than honourable to generous recollections of the royal scepter, delivered by his majesty with a tone of kindness and feeling, which was felt by every individual present. The deputation then left.

**JUDGMENT OF THE PEERS.**

**In the case of the Prisoners Implicated in the disturbances of April, 1834.**  
The court of Peers assembled on the 13th pronounced sentence on the Lyonsese prisoners implicated in the insurrection of April, 1834. Seven of the prisoners have been condemned to transportation for life; 2 to 20 years imprisonment, and the remainder to various terms of imprisonment, such as one, three, five, seven, ten, and fifteen years. Nine of the prisoners have been acquitted.

The whole of the accused parties taken to the Lyons divisions have thus been disposed of, with the exception, however, of the 2000, with regard to whom the procurator general presented a requisitory, on which the court retired to deliberate. Immediately after the judgment had been pronounced, the chief reporter of the court proceeded to the prison of the Luxembourg, and signified their sentences to the prisoners detained there. He then went to the prison of Ste. Pelagie, and executed the same office with regard to nineteen prisoners who were not in court during the latter part of proceedings.

**RIOT AT BERLIN.**—Serious riots occurred in the Prussian capital on the 3d August, and were repeated on the 15th.

The riots do not appear to have been connected with political questions.

**SPAIN.**

**BORDEAUX, Aug. 11.**—It is confidently expected that, in consequence of the mission of English Consul, Don Carlos has given orders all his battalions not to violate the treaty with Lord Elliot, but to exercise the greatest humanity towards the prisoners. Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated July 29.—On 24th there was a violent disturbance at Alcala, the populace shouting—The Constitution for Down with the Monument of Ferdinand! According to information obtained from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the King was negotiating with our Government for the extradition of Isabella II as legitimate Queen of Spain. If Don Carlos loses this support, upon what can he rely? While his Holiness the Pope is at Don Carlos's Providence, the Infante Don

Alfonso has openly joined him, and thus lost the crown of Spain. He has had the extreme of this seen in a revolution. Those the twelve, occasional one, added current per an indignant will be how they report them number the several dead.

**By the Jo paper.** Collected notified House, ed, a the Hand Disco Hall on to the less it gas, w the be of of m The as a day p Lyon The Jo Am, and, hand, no. "The Tow poli inter The of the next (ture 233: 2300 inter 000, al du the lons pen glas war muty, ing the on adm T Fair sist on own

**RUSSIA.**  
A serious conspiracy against the emperor is said to have been discovered; the design was to assassinate him on the grand review at Kulich. The conspirators are said to be Frenchmen, Poles, and Italians—and 58 in number. In consequence of this discovery, severe precautionary measures had been taken particularly against persons travelling toward Kalisch, & generally through the empire.

**TURKEY.**  
On 15th of July the garrison of Sentari surprised the fortress into the hands of the insurgents, ordered by the chief leader of the rebels, under the name of Ali, to be put to the sword, after having put to death every Albanian who had entered the fortress. If some Pacha was thrown into a dungeon, and his hair abandoned to the brutality of an uneducated soldiery. Repeated attempts were made by the Turkish Valis to march to his relief, but the insurgent troops met with at Mehid Bogaz obliged him to give up the undertaking.

The Albanians under Hassan Pacha refused to assist their countrymen. The intelligence created great alarm in Constantinople, where the most anxious measures were in progress to suppress the rebellion. The army of the Sultan, however, of 18,000 men, so defeated, and so badly commanded, that scarcely a man was left.

**RIOT AT BERLIN.**  
Serious riots occurred in the Prussian capital on the 3d August, and were repeated on the 15th. The annual account of the disturbance on the 31st is copied from the Illustrations Gazette.  
The troops arrived and showed a disposition to act with violence. The dragons and lancers made a charge upon the people, who retired into the wood called the Tiergarten, where the cavalry indignantly followed them cutting down all who could reach. The sight of inconsiderate women and children thrown down and wounded, irritated the populace, who assailed the army with showers of stones gathered from the road, but the contest became very obstinate. The crowd, passing through the Brandenburg gate in the town, took up a station in the Avenue of Linden Trees, tearing by the benches and fences round the trees, and by the fragments into weapons breaking the lances and spears, and committing other excesses. The cavalry and infantry remaining to charge, and a great many persons were wounded, some say as many as 400; besides several killed. Several officers are reported to have been taken by their horses and massacred by the people in their way. Several gentlemen are also said to have lost their lives. The crowd having forced its way further into the town, continued breaking the lances and spears, tearing by the benches and fences round the trees, and by the fragments into weapons breaking the lances and spears, and committing other excesses. The cavalry and infantry remaining to charge, and a great many persons were wounded, some say as many as 400; besides several killed. Several officers are reported to have been taken by their horses and massacred by the people in their way. Several gentlemen are also said to have lost their lives. The crowd having forced its way further into the town, continued breaking the lances and spears, tearing by the benches and fences round the trees, and by the fragments into weapons breaking the lances and spears, and committing other excesses. The cavalry and infantry remaining to charge, and a great many persons were wounded, some say as many as 400; besides several killed. 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