

COMET OF 1759.

We give below, (verbatim, et literatim) some extracts from the MARYLAND GAZETTE of May 3, 1759—and May 17, 1759, in relation to the appearance of a Comet at that time.

From the Maryland Gazette of May 3, 1759. ANNAPOLIS, May 3. Sunday Evening last, from about 10 o'clock to Twelve, and on Monday Evening from about 10 o'clock to 12, (Tuesday Evening being a Holiday) a Comet appeared a Comet, which was first seen in the same direction that appeared in 1532, 1680, 1702, and whose Return was expected for the year 1759. A Gentleman who has been in the East Indies, says it is coming Northward.

From the same of May 17, 1759. ANNAPOLIS, May 17. The following Observations, relating to the COMET, were made to us by a Gentleman in the Country, who had no Celestial Globe, nor any kind of Instrument, except a Sextant, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of the present Month, in the following manner.

- 1st. The apparent Motion in the Heavens was slow, South Westward.
2d. The apparent Motion swift, South Westward.
3d. The apparent Motion increases, and is yet slow Westward.
4th. The Comet now appears in the Evening, to the Southward, in Virgo.
5th. The apparent Motion in the Heavens is North Westward.
6th. The apparent Motion continues North Westward.
7th. The Comet now appears in Virgo about 5 1/2 deg. Declination about 7 deg. South.
8th. From the above, I draw the following Conclusions:
1st. That this Comet moves in a Curve Line; for it had moved in a straight Line, it must have continued its Course to the Southward, and would soon have been below the South Part of our Horizon. I therefore think it moves in an Orbit.
2dly. That this Comet had not past its Perihelion the 4th Day of April; but that it arrived there between the 16th and 29th of April; for, if it had past its Perihelion on the 15th of March, as was imagined, it would have its Orbit must have been in Consequence of its Eastward, according to the Order of the Signs; and it would have continued its Course Southwardly, and soon have had too much South Declination to have been seen here.
3dly. The Course of this Comet in its Orbit, is Antecedent, or Westward, contrary to the Order of the Signs, and that it came to its Perihelion, between the Orbit of the Earth, and that of Mars, and was going off to the Northward of the Equinox, viz. with North Declination.

CHARLES TOWNS (North Carolina) April 7, 1759. A remarkable Comet appeared to be the same that has been so much talked of, and has been followed throughout the last Year, and by some in 1757, has made its Appearance, and been observed by many People, in all Parts of the Province within these 10 Days. Its Tail is very long and slender, and of a very bright white Colour.

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He is a small man, genteelly dressed, sandy complexion, was visaged, from 30 to 40 years of age, and a foreigner. After he was secured a ladder was procured and the room of the Insurance office searched, when a number of keys and a great variety of instruments for house breaking, with dark lantern, lucifer matches, &c. &c. were discovered. He had penetrated the partition separating the Bank from the Insurance office about the depth of a brick when discovered, and was at work directly opposite the vault. He appears to be an expert hand at his business, and is probably an old offender. He had opened the door of the Insurance office with one of his keys, and secured it on the inside. It is supposed that he has accomplices, and we learn that a man was yesterday arrested on suspicion of being connected with him.

We understand that the division wall is so secure, that he could not have pushed his operations successfully much farther, and we also learn that this Bank continues the system so judiciously established by the late office, that of having its watchmen constantly on duty from the close of its daily business until its commencement in the morning, Sunday not excepted.

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ceeded in effecting their object, by violence, and commenced demolishing the moveables and fixtures in the house, and a scene of personal violence and outrage immediately followed. Tripp and his comrades secured one of the men, bound and afterwards beat him in a cruel and shocking manner. The invaders left the house at about 12 o'clock. They were followed to the street where a double barreled gun loaded with a bullet and buckshot was discharged at them when at the distance of about ten rods from the house, and a man named Henry Mariner was wounded. He was immediately conveyed in a wagon to his boarding house in the town, and on examination it was found that the ball had entered his body at the right side immediately below the ribs, and passed through and lodged near the surface of the skin on the left side. The wound is pronounced to be mortal. The sufferer was alive last evening, but in great agony. Mariner is a native of New Jersey, about 26 years of age, and by trade a carpenter. He came here for the purpose of procuring a voyage, and it is said had not taken an active part in the affray.

Tripp has been secured, and is now confined in jail to undergo an examination. Six or seven females of abandoned character were in the house of Tripp at the time of the affray. We understand that measures have been taken to suppress any further attempt at outrage by those concerned in this affair. The origin of the disturbance is undoubtedly to be attributed to the intemperance use of liquor, and the facilities which are now furnished in the suburbs of our village for obtaining ardent spirits.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. List of Members Elected to the Twenty-Fourth Congress. As the Senate is now full, with the exception of one member from Mississippi, and the House with the exception of two members from Mississippi and one from New York, we have thought a complete list might be acceptable to our readers, for the sake of comparison and reference. Those in italics are Anti-Van Buren; the others were elected by the party friendly to the present Administration and opposed to the Whig party. It is possible that some few of them, especially in the Western States, may take sides against the Van Buren party. Our object is not to make out a case, but to state facts, according to the evidence before us.

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It is to be borne in mind that Michigan is already a State, wanting the single act of admission into the Union, and that the Legislature is already elected which will choose her Senators to Congress. That Legislature is thoroughly Van Buren. Of course the Michigan Senators will be of the same politics. Adding these to the list, the account will stand—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Count. Lists members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MAINE. F. O. J. Smith, George Evans, Moses Mason, Leonard Jarvis, Gorham Parks, Joseph Hall, Jeremiah Bailey, John Fairfield. NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Samuel Cushman, Bonning M. Bean, Franklin Pierce, Joseph Weeks, Robert Burns. MASSACHUSETTS. Abbott Lawrence, Stephen C. Phillips, Caleb Cushing, Levi Lincoln, George Grennell, George N. Briggs, William B. Calhoun, William Jackson, John Reed, John Quincy Adams, Samuel Hoar, Nathaniel B. Borden. CONNECTICUT. Isaac Touhy, Samuel Ingham, Eliah Halsey, Zalmon Wildman, Andrew T. Johnson, Anselmo Phelps.

RECAPITULATION. Anti-Van Buren, 25. Van Buren, 19. Doubtful, 3. Vacancy, 1. Total, 48.

REMARKABLE CASE OF SUPPOSED FORGERY. Yesterday morning a son of Wm. Nunn, the Piano Forte Manufacturer in Broadway, was accosted by a gentleman and rather pious looking man, 'Can you,' said the stranger with a smile 'make a note for me, my little fellow to Mr. Rankin, No. 8 Cedar street?' 'I suppose I can,' said young Nunn. 'I'll give you a shilling if you will,' continued the stranger, 'and when you return, I'll be here to get it.'

The boy took the note and footed off to Mr. Rankin who is a well known golly abolitionist. Mr. Rankin opened the note—the water appeared fresh—and read the following:— My dear Sir, You will particularly oblige me to send me \$1,000 or \$1,200 till tomorrow. I want it at this moment.

New York, 29th Oct. 1833. P. R. I have just received a letter of thrilling interest on the great case, which I wish to show you this afternoon if you are at leisure.

Mr. Rankin, nothing loath to bear a letter of thrilling interest, still found no interest in the other regard, and rather felt suspicious of the whole letter, signature and all. He read and looked—read and looked at the note. 'My boy,' said Mr. Rankin mildly (The abolitionists are very mild to talk with.) 'who gave you this note?' 'A gentleman in Broadway' was the reply. 'A gentleman in Broadway—that is a very odd way for brother Arthur to ask a loan. I must see further in to it.'

'He said he would meet me again at the corner of Liberty street.' 'He did! very well' said Mr. Rankin, and he immediately sat down and wrote a reply in these words:— Dear Sir, I am very busily engaged now, but I will see you in about an hour. Yours, &c.

Messrs. Arthur Tappan & Co. This note Mr. Rankin signed and delivered to the boy. The boy now took it and went off—and immediately at his heels Mr. Rankin and a friend followed him to see the result. On young Nunn reading the 'trusting place' near the Clinton Lunch (where the steaks are ever good, and the roast birds ever prime, and the chowder ever warm, &c. &c.) the stranger came up to the boy. 'My little man have you got a red horse?' 'Yes I have replied the boy handing him the note. He took the note and gave him a shilling.

On witnessing this Mr. Rankin and his friend were unceremoniously stepped up to the stranger and told there must be something wrong in the matter. 'Nothing wrong,' said he 'all right!' 'Oh no, all is not right—and you must go to the Police Office with us.' Here the stranger remonstrated, but Mr. Rankin, still abolitionist towards the colored race, now found white subject that he was determined to put into him. Accordingly the stranger had to go. On entering the Police Office, Justice Hopson looked up. Here the stranger became very obsequious. 'My name is Nathaniel Freeman,' said he, 'I am a gentleman—I am well known in this city—the boy is taken in the person; I am, a member of Dr. Spring's Church. I am not the person.'

Judge Hopson invited the whole party into the room. A fresh examination took place. When the judge gave his evidence, Mr. Nathaniel Freeman, the gentleman began to joke the little fellow and perplex or confuse his ideas. On observing this, Merritt the police officer suggested the separation of the parties during the examination. Merritt, with great address, led the boy aside, and asked him all the particulars about his receiving the letter. 'Was the letter sealed when you received it, boy?' 'No Sir,' said young Nunn, 'he took a wafer out of my pocket, and put it into the letter in my presence.' 'Very well,' said Merritt. Merritt went directly to Freeman, and insisted on search being made. Freeman had no objections—Merritt searched, and lo! and behold! he found a parcel of papers exactly the counterparts of that used in Rankin's note. In addition to this fact, another precious one was found in his pocket, also signed with the name of A. Tappan and Company, an exact fac simile of the which Mr. Rankin had received: please to lend me about \$1,000 or \$1,200 till tomorrow. Yours, &c.

This note however had no 'thrilling' interest, but these facts coming out, the justice immediately made out a commitment, and he was accordingly committed. On the back of this, bail for \$1,000 was given and was set at liberty until the next court of Sessions. Mr. Nathaniel Freeman, the gentleman, and member of Dr. Spring's Church, was formerly attached to the Journal of Commerce.—N. Y. Herald.

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OUR RELATION WITH FRANCE. We are assured that the packet ship France, which arrived on Tuesday from Havre, brought dispatches for the Federal Government, which were immediately forwarded to Washington with the greatest expedition.—N. Y. Courier.

From the Williamsport Democrat. The Canal performs a service, which since the year 1817, has become daily more important. It increases daily, and exceeds even the present means of transportation, but to use will soon be multiplied. Whilst the farmers are sending their wheat and other produce to this market, the large millers of the country have turned their attention to the canal as the most advantageous method of sending their flour to the markets below. The facilities and cheapness of transportation from this place, and the competition among dealers here, render Williamsport the principal Wheat and produce market in this section of country, a character which she will always be enabled to maintain.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of Monday. ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MERCHANTS' BANK. About 12 o'clock on Saturday night last, one of the watchmen of the Bank, heard a noise in the building, which at first supposed to proceed from the scratching of a dog which he thought might have been inadvertently let in the bank. He went to the door leading to the Rooms of the Exchange from Second street, when the noise became more distinct, and he was convinced that some person was within the building. As the door leading to the Rotunda were all fastened, the watchman went to Pugh's Hotel and awoke the Porter, who admitted him to the Rotunda and accompanied him to the door of the Maryland Insurance Office. This office adjoins the Merchants' Bank, and is separated from it by a brick partition. They found the door of this office fastened, but distinctly heard a person moving within—soon after which one of the windows, fronting on Gay street, was opened and the person leaped for the street. Hastening to the front of the building, they found the robber, who, in making the leap from the window had fallen into the area below, to the basement, and injured his leg so much as to prevent escape. He was immediately seized and conveyed to the watch house, where he gave his name William Freeman.

He is a small man, genteelly dressed, sandy complexion, was visaged, from 30 to 40 years of age, and a foreigner. After he was secured a ladder was procured and the room of the Insurance office searched, when a number of keys and a great variety of instruments for house breaking, with dark lantern, lucifer matches, &c. &c. were discovered. He had penetrated the partition separating the Bank from the Insurance office about the depth of a brick when discovered, and was at work directly opposite the vault. He appears to be an expert hand at his business, and is probably an old offender. He had opened the door of the Insurance office with one of his keys, and secured it on the inside. It is supposed that he has accomplices, and we learn that a man was yesterday arrested on suspicion of being connected with him.

We understand that the division wall is so secure, that he could not have pushed his operations successfully much farther, and we also learn that this Bank continues the system so judiciously established by the late office, that of having its watchmen constantly on duty from the close of its daily business until its commencement in the morning, Sunday not excepted.

BELAIR TRIALS. We learn that the case between the Trustees and Directors of the Bank of Maryland and Thomas Ellicott, was brought to a close on Saturday, after a trial which has lasted ever since the 22d August. The jury retired a little before 10 o'clock, A. M. and returned a verdict before noon against Thomas Ellicott, for the whole amount claimed, with interest, amounting to upwards of \$22,000.

IMPORTANT DECISION. The New Castle Gazette says that the well known Attachment Cases, of John Randel, against the Garretts of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company, were decided in the Court of Errors and Appeals, at Dover, on Friday week. The Chancellor delivered the opinion of a majority of the Judges, and the decision establishes the right of Mr. Randel to attach the tolls in the hands of all Captains of vessels entering the Canal.

From the New Bedford Mercury of Monday. RIOT. A serious riot took place on Saturday night two or three miles west of this village, at a house occupied by a Mr. Tripp, on the road leading to Smith's Mills. The particulars as far as we have been able to ascertain them, are as follows. A gang of sailors and others, who have recently arrived here from New York for the purpose of obtaining whaling voyages, to the number of about fifteen or twenty, went to the house of Tripp at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, at which a number of persons were already assembled, and demanded admittance, which was refused them. They however suc-

ceeded in effecting their object, by violence, and commenced demolishing the moveables and fixtures in the house, and a scene of personal violence and outrage immediately followed. Tripp and his comrades secured one of the men, bound and afterwards beat him in a cruel and shocking manner. The invaders left the house at about 12 o'clock. They were followed to the street where a double barreled gun loaded with a bullet and buckshot was discharged at them when at the distance of about ten rods from the house, and a man named Henry Mariner was wounded. He was immediately conveyed in a wagon to his boarding house in the town, and on examination it was found that the ball had entered his body at the right side immediately below the ribs, and passed through and lodged near the surface of the skin on the left side. The wound is pronounced to be mortal. The sufferer was alive last evening, but in great agony. Mariner is a native of New Jersey, about 26 years of age, and by trade a carpenter. He came here for the purpose of procuring a voyage, and it is said had not taken an active part in the affray.

Tripp has been secured, and is now confined in jail to undergo an examination. Six or seven females of abandoned character were in the house of Tripp at the time of the affray. We understand that measures have been taken to suppress any further attempt at outrage by those concerned in this affair. The origin of the disturbance is undoubtedly to be attributed to the intemperance use of liquor, and the facilities which are now furnished in the suburbs of our village for obtaining ardent spirits.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. List of Members Elected to the Twenty-Fourth Congress. As the Senate is now full, with the exception of one member from Mississippi, and the House with the exception of two members from Mississippi and one from New York, we have thought a complete list might be acceptable to our readers, for the sake of comparison and reference. Those in italics are Anti-Van Buren; the others were elected by the party friendly to the present Administration and opposed to the Whig party. It is possible that some few of them, especially in the Western States, may take sides against the Van Buren party. Our object is not to make out a case, but to state facts, according to the evidence before us.

SENATE. NORTH CAROLINA. W. P. Mangum, Bedford Brown. SOUTH CAROLINA. Wm. C. Preston, John C. Calhoun. GEORGIA. Alfred Cuthbert, John P. K. Wright. KENTUCKY. Henry Holston, John J. Crittenden. TENNESSEE. Felix Grundy, Hugh L. White. OHIO. Thomas Ewing, Thomas Morris. LOUISIANA. A. Porter, Charles Gayarre. INDIANA. Wm. Hendricks, John Tipton. MISSISSIPPI. John Black, One vacancy. ILLINOIS. Elias K. Kane, John M. Robinson. ALABAMA. Wm. R. King, Gabriel Moore. MISSOURI. Lewis F. Lind, Thomas H. Benton.

It is to be borne in mind that Michigan is already a State, wanting the single act of admission into the Union, and that the Legislature is already elected which will choose her Senators to Congress. That Legislature is thoroughly Van Buren. Of course the Michigan Senators will be of the same politics. Adding these to the list, the account will stand—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Count. Lists members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

From the same of May 24, 1759. CAMBRIDGE, May 2. The Comet which appeared in the Beginning of April, passed its descending Node, and continued its Route southward, as we expected. It was then coming almost directly towards the Earth, and by its near Approach, its apparent Motion was very much accelerated; and thus in a short Time it ran so far to the Southward, as not to rise above our Horizon. I saw it on the 19th, pretty far to the South, and low, being near the Middle of Aquarius, with about 13 Degrees South Lat. The two next Mornings very cloudy, and on the 22d, I could not find it. While it was invisible in those northern Latitudes, it passed through the southern Constellations, to above 50 Degrees South Lat. according to my Computation; and all this Time was to be seen in the southern Countries, where it must have appeared larger than it had done to us. It was nearest the Earth on the 25th, and pursuing its Course, after it had passed by the Earth, it again rose above our Horizon; and on the 29th in the Evening, at Half an Hour after 8, it was very plain, being near the Meridian, and about 15 Degrees high. It was not