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As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE SEAS OF THE DAY

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door.

That object has been accomplished; we have given to books, wigs, and we have flown to the utmost part of our vast continent, carrying society to the seclusion, occupation, to the literary information to all.

We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the "Arto" library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a frequent scavenger to the wish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day.

We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at securing to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same.

But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a large sheet of the size of the largest newspaper of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books of the most interesting, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper.

By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most scrupulous shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain:

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week, concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfillment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

Editors through Great Britain, and Canada, will contribute to the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of DEEDS OF MANUMISSION, BILLS OF SALE, BONDS, LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c. Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

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FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1837.

NO. 21.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public
Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR VOL. IV. OF

THE CULTIVATOR,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING
200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO
THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND
THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. One volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as five ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may be said to be benefited by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to orders, at 50 cts. the volume, or \$2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for \$5.

Subscriptions to the above work received by
A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Set.

AN application to the Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James S. Tongue, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors, passed at the winter session 1835, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain, and the said James S. Tongue having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the date of his application, and the said James S. Tongue having taken the oath by him prescribed for the delivering up his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Robert Welch of the county, who has given bond as such, a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said James S. Tongue be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause if any they have, why the said James S. Tongue should not have the benefit of Green said act of Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.
A. A. County Court.
Sm.
May 25.

SANITARY COUNTY COURT,
March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, CLK.
JO. HARRIS, CLK.
of St. Mary's County Court.

F. M. JARBOE

HAS removed his Magistrate's Office near the Market House and only a few steps below the Post Office, where his friends and others will find him ever ready to attend to their business with fidelity and dispatch.

N. B. INSOLVENT PAPERS prepared at the shortest notice and on moderate terms.
March 23.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Conventions of the Province Maryland.
Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775,
and 1776.
Just received and for Sale by
D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.
Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.
Dec. 29.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a coloured cover, the first number OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK, ENTITLED,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
Edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON, Philadelphia.
To whom all ORIGINAL Communications will be addressed.

THE announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the satisfaction of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as eagles soar, above the ken of man, nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the general topics, but we will fill our columns with judicious, terse, and all displaying the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "near to the million." In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable work—an epitome of life's enjoyments—literary and moral, preserving variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and satirical—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns each, containing more than ten times as much matter as any other monthly publication. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST PERIODICAL EVER ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for publishing, the advantage of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.
June 29.

A BY-LAW

relating to Dogs in the City of Annapolis.
[Passed July 16, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That from and after the twentieth day of July instant, it shall not be lawful for any dog to go at large within the limits of this city, or its precincts, without a collar, which shall be written and inscribed the name of the owner, and that any dog or dogs so going at large, the owner of owners thereof shall pay a fine of one dollar for every male dog, and a fine of three dollars for every female dog, to be recovered as other fines are, the one half to the informer, the other to the use of the Corporation.

Sec 2. And be it further established and ordained, That if any dog or dogs shall be suffered to go at large a second time, the owner or owners thereof shall be again subjected to the fine in the manner pointed out in the preceding section, and in addition thereto it shall be the duty of the City Constables to kill such dog or dogs, and for each and every dog killed in pursuance of this by-law, the constable killing the same shall be entitled to the sum of fifty cents.

Sec 3. And be it further established and ordained, That if any person or persons shall, under pretext of executing this ordinance, kill or in anywise injure any dog which may have on a collar, or be at the time on the owners premises, he shall be subject to a fine of twenty dollars, to be recovered in like manner as other fines and forfeitures, and to be paid to the informer.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

SAMUEL CARUSI, Washington City,
Agent for the celebrated Factory of Gilbert & Co. Boston, will attend to orders for Piano Fortes, and warrant them in all cases for not less than one year, and on very accommodating terms.

A Piano from said factory may be seen at Richard J. Crabb's, Esq.

S. C. will shortly receive a supply of German Pianos from several of the best houses there. Piano Fortes made to order. Orders for Piano Fortes or any other Musical Instruments, left with Robert Welch, Esq. will meet with prompt attention.
SAM'L CARUSI,
Pianist and Dealer in every article in the Music line.
June 22.

POETRY.

From the South Road Free Press.
THE QUAKER GIRLS.

There's many a lass with blooming cheek,
And many an eye that has learned to speak,
And many a beauty jewelled out,
And many a wit at ball and rout,
And many a head for such will whirl
But give me a beautiful Quaker girl.
There are those that please and those that charm,
There are those that boast of a lovely form,
Of pearly teeth or a pretty foot,
Or having sprung from an honour'd root,
Or of heads all deck'd with gems and curls,
But these are unlike the Quaker girls!
Have you ever gazed on a pretty face,
By nature deck'd with every grace,
That told of a soul all pure and bright,
Of a mind that glowed with virtuous light,
That spoke of a heart of nature true?
'Tis the Quaker girl exposed to view.
Have you ever felt of a lily hand,
That shrinking gave you a reprimand?
Have you ever chaff'd (we all know how),
And smiled at her simple "thou" and "thou,"
Or laughed, when she frankly told you "yes,"
'Tis the Quaker girl you know with the Quakeress:
There is kindness beaming in every eye,
And truth in every look and sigh;
There is honesty breathed in every vow,
And it sounds no worse for its "thee" and "thou,"
No boast if you will, of each lass you see
But the Quakeress is the one for me.
E. W. H. E.

WONDER.

Go gather from the lake
The snow that's falling there—
Go, from the river take
The rain drop, fresh and fair—
Go, stop the shooting star
That's dropping fast through space,
Go roll it from afar,
And bind it in its place.
Go, check the thunder's wrath,
Ere yet its force is done—
Go, watch the lightning's path,
Below the horizon.
Then bring me straight the man
Who takes but six per cent—
Go find him if you can,
Ere all his cash is lent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract of a letter from a student in Capt Partridge's seminary, dated,

Nowton, (Vt.) July 16, 1837.

Dear Sir—In accordance with my promise, I now give you a short description of our pedestrian tour to Mount Lafayette, one of the Franconia range. We left Norwich on Monday last, at 8 A. M., with the determination of reaching Haverhill, N. H., the same evening, distance 31 miles, which was accomplished at 6 A. M., this day we dined at Oxford, N. H., distance 20 miles from Norwich; at 7 A. M. next day (Tuesday) we left Haverhill for the village of Franconia, distance 30 miles, over the most uneven road (we were told) that could be found in all New Hampshire. This we accomplished at about 6 P. M., but all did not come in on foot—and in consequence rode, whenever an opportunity presented itself. We remained here all night, and next morning at 7 o'clock, we left the village for the "Notch House," as it is called, where the ascent of the mountain commences, distant 6 miles from Franconia; in this 6 miles the rise is over 1300 feet. We commenced the ascent of the mountain at 8 A. M., but before I proceed further, I must mention that just at the entrance to the path by which we ascend, is a great natural curiosity; it is a profile of the human face, on a projecting rock of a mountain, elevated about 3000 feet; it is visited by many, and is indeed a great curiosity—but to resume the ascent; we entered the path at 8 A. M., and reached the highest peak at about 11 30 A. M.; time of ascent 3 hours. This mountain is very difficult to ascend; the path is not yet trodden sufficient to make it easy of ascent, in consequence of which we met with an accident, which dampened most of our enterprise: when about two thirds of our way up, the barometer, which had been carried all the way by Capt. P., was discovered to have been broken. To have taken the height of the mountain was our principal object, but now all was lost. The change in Capt. P.'s enterprise was perceived immediately. We remained on the mountain about half an hour. The view of the country is most sublime from such an elevation; we could see many of the mountains of Maine. Our descent occupied an hour and a half. At 2 P. M., we took dinner at the "Notch House," and at 5 left for Franconia village. With the view of resting here until the next day. At this time our tour has been 50 miles, and we were pretty tired, I assure you. On Thursday, at 3 A. M., we left Franconia, and reached Newberry, Vt., distance 30 miles, at 7 P. M.; this was a hard day's travelling. The sun was very hot, and much of the road very sandy. We remained here until Friday morning, when we again started for Norwich, distance 32 miles, at half past 5 A. M.; road sandy and the day warm. At Oxford, distant 20 from Norwich, I gave out—I could not walk another step; when descending the mountain I caught my foot in a root, and sprained my knee. It swelled very much—I was offered a seat in different wagons several times, but would not accept them, being determined to walk—but when we arrived at Oxford, I resolved to walk no further—so with others, who had already rode considerably, I took a seat in the coach for Hanover, where we arrived at 5 P. M., making

the tour of 142 miles in the five days—123 of which I walked, and 50 of them with a sprained knee.

I hope that when you leave home, your arrangements will be such as to enable you to visit the White Mountains, and that you may pass through the village on the Connecticut river. I had heard much of the New England villages, but never had an idea that they were so beautiful; the public houses are kept as well as any can be kept, and chaises are most moderate; the travelling is very easy. The White Mountains can be reached from here in a day and a half, distant 75 miles. Mount Washington is one of this range, and is supposed to be the highest in the United States—it is 6234 feet in height. This is visited by a great many from all parts of our country. Capt. P., being intent on obtaining the height of Mount Lafayette, has concluded to return thither directly after our commencement.

JOHN RANDOLPH AND DOGS.

The eccentric John Randolph was much attached to dogs—hotwithstanding they are sometimes afflicted with hydrophobia. He was always opposed not only to killing them off, as is so strongly advocated by some of our contemporaries, but was even opposed to laying a tax on these sagacious quadrupeds. The following anecdote is preserved of this singular man: Mr. Randolph once met Mr. Monroe, a short time subsequent to the appointment of the latter to a high and responsible office, when the conversation turned upon the project of a heavy tax upon dogs, Mr. Randolph advocated the project, and was thus rebuked by his old friend—
"Colonel, I have ever found my dog faithful to me; why would you tax him? Tax man, Colonel—he is *perfidious!*" with an emphasis and significant stare.

The antipathy which some persons cherish toward dogs, is somewhat remarkable. They wish to have them all hanged without judge or jury. To such persons we would recommend the perusal of the following article, written a number of years since by Peter Pindar—Dr. Wolcott—

"I do not lore a cat—his disposition is mean and suspicious. A friendship of years is cancelled in a moment by an accidental tread on his tail or foot. He instantly spits, raises his rump, twirls his tail of malignity, and shuns you; turning back as he goes off, a staring vindictive face, full of horrid oaths and unforgiveness; for ever," says, "perdition catch you! I hate you! see you." But the dog is my delight; tread on his tail or foot, he expresses, for a moment, the unreasoningness of his feeling; but in a moment the complaint is ended. He runs around you; jumps up against you; seems to declare his sorrow for complaining; as it was not intentionally done, may, to make himself the aggressor, and begs by whining and licking, that master will think of it no more. Many a time when Ranger, wishing for a little sport, has run to the gun, smelt of it, then wringing his tail, and with his eyes full of the most expressive fire, leaping up against me, whining and begging, have I, against my inclination, indulged him with a scrapper through the woods or in the field; for many a time he has left a warm nest, among the snows of winter, to start pleasure for me.—
"Thus there is a moral obligation between a man and a dog."

A MONKEY DISTRIBUTING TYPES.

A printer, who served his time in London, (Ireland) tells a very good story of the mischievous genius of a monkey. The animal was the property of an apprentice boy, who having won him at a raffish match, brought him home, and tied him to his stand.
There Mr. Skipjack, who was an observing character, had a fine opportunity to learn the printer's trade; at least as far as it could be learned by merely watching the movements of others. How far he profited by it, will presently be seen. If he did not, in the end, make the most satisfactory progress, it was certainly not for the want of close observation on his part.
He watched the movements of his young master with the most profound attention. He observed how he set the types, and how he distributed them. But it was the latter which most especially struck his fancy. He saw the lad throwing the bits of metal about him into the various departments of the case, from a down to *Ampersand*; and his monkey fingers itched to be employed in a similar manner.
At last an opportunity was afforded him.—The apprentice and all hands having gone to dinner, the monkey was carelessly left in so long a string that he could easily leap upon the case, and have abundant room for his "free and easy" movements when there.

On the upper case, were a couple of galley's full of types ready set for the next paper. Upon these the monkey commenced his distribution. He was not at all careful about taking a single word at a time, or distributing the types agreeably to the alphabet. On the contrary he clawed them up by whole handfuls, and distributed them in the most preposterous manner; throwing them about him on all sides, without caring whether A went into B's box, B into C's, and C into D's; or in how great disorder the various letters became mingled together.

In a word, the monkey, with all his imitative ingenuity, was doing nothing better than making pi of the two galley's full of types. And this he accomplished in the most rapid and effectual manner. Afraid lest the printers should return from their dinner before he had accomplished his job, he threw about him with might and main, and had nearly finished his piece of journey-work, when the boy's master, who had first returned to the office, opened the door, and beheld the new printer at work.

So tickled was the man, in spite of the mischief the monkey was doing, that he burst into a roar of laughter, and called all hands to witness the ludicrous movements of their brother typo. They came just in time to see him throw the last handful of the two columns of types, which had taken a man a whole day's labour in setting.

The monkey, having completed his job, much to his own satisfaction, turned round and looked the printers in the face, grinning and chattering, as if to congratulate them on the accession of strength they had gained to their office.

But whatever the men might have thought of the industry of their new compeer, they were not altogether satisfied with the manner in which he did his work. It was therefore resolved, *nem. con.* that Skipjack should handle no more types in that office.

But the discredit he suffered in the office was of no little service to his reputation out of it: for the story of his distributing the two columns getting wind in London, he became a very profitable object for a new raffish match; and his owner, putting him up at forty chances of five shillings each, got ten pounds sterling for an animal that had rendered himself famous among the types.

CASE OF SUFFERING AT SEA.

The following case lately occurred to a boy of the name of Cope, belonging to his Majesty's ship *Revenge*, who was dined out of Malta harbor in a small boat, with an artilleryman, both in a state of drunkenness; the boy is now on board the *Caryfort*, Capt. Martin, at Constantinople. Cope went ashore at Malta on the 15th of April; towards midnight being with an old school-mate, Alexander Chambers, private of the royal artillery, he was about to return to his ship, and not at once finding a boatman, he, with the artilleryman, took a boat and, pushed off for the *Revenge*, Cope fell asleep; in the bottom of the boat. Chambers, who was also in liquor, pulled about for some time, lost one of the oars, and likewise fell asleep. Next morning they found they had drifted far outside the harbor's mouth. For two days they appear to have kept sight of the island, but with one oar were never able to get to shore. It came on to blow, and they lost sight of the island. Their sufferings from hunger, and afterwards from thirst, appear to have been dreadful; a few passing showers enabled Cope to catch a little fresh water in his truck, but the sea was so heavy that the truck caught almost as much salt as fresh water.

Days passed on, and no sail, no hope appeared—the agonies of thirst became more and more intolerable, and nothing was then left but despair. About the fifth day they seemed to have held a consultation on their prospects, and to have determined to await respectively the approach of death, in order that if their bodies should ever be found in the boat, it would exculpate them from the charge of desertion, and others from the suspicion of having murdered them. I questioned Cope (says the writer of the account) closely as to any fanciful thoughts having ever crossed his mind; he says that they had discoursed on the probability of one being left alive with the corpse of the other; Chambers declared that he could not eat him, and he promised not to eat Chambers should he survive.

Soon after they seem to have resolved to lie together, and to this end took the plug out of the boat, and, locked in each other's arms, and tied together, lay down to drown. The boat swamped, but would not sink. Cope raised himself up, and said that he had then fled to die, but as it seemed that God had willed otherwise, he put in the plug and baled the boat with his hat. The artilleryman said that he would not live any longer; his legs were swollen to the size of his thighs, his belly drawn up to nothing, his face inflamed, mouth foaming, speech nearly gone, and eye-sight dim; his conversation, when speaking of his troubles, was unintelligible, but he showed evident symptoms of insanity, and, on the 8th, he jumped overboard and was drowned. Cope appears to have thrown him a rope, which Chambers made an attempt to catch. On the following day, twenty-six hours after Chambers had drowned himself, a vessel hove in sight; he had scarce strength to hold his hat on a pole, but he was seen and picked up by an Ionian bark, bound to Constantinople, after having been from the night of the 15th April to the 24th, without a morsel of food or a drop of liquid, save salt water and his own urine, neither of which he could resist drink.
—Hampshire (England) Telegraph.

At Cincinnati, up to July 7, there had been but three days without rain in thirty-seven.