

situation. Is it not remarkable, under these circumstances, that a vaunted grave convention, when the first Governor was to be elected by the sovereign people of the State, under the reform which had taken place notwithstanding Mr. Steele's unyielding opposition, that that candidate should be seriously proposed as a candidate for the highest office? We can only account for such a step from the difficulties which beset the whig convention. There were so many interests to conciliate, and the elements that composed the convention were so heterogeneous, repulsive and antagonistic, that any compromise was better than an open rupture. The whig party is constructed of such diversified materials, that it is difficult for them to coalesce. In the general melee of conflicting views and interests which operated in the whig convention, and in the effort to reconcile them, the great subject of Reform was suffered to sleep, and the views of the candidate that received the nomination, upon that important subject, were not ascertained. The matter is now with the people, who are not controlled by the causes which influenced the deliberations of that convention. We have no doubt they will decide right. We may take occasion, in a future paper, to comment upon some other of the votes and public acts of Mr. Steele.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, August 10, 1838.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
WILLIAM GRAYSON, Esquire,
of Queen Anne's County.
Election to be held on the first Wednesday in October.

For Senator,
JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq.

For the House of Delegates,
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,
CHARLES HAMMOND,
Dr. ALLEN THOMAS,
CHARLES D. WARFIELD.

'FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.
At an election held on Monday the 6th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

For Annapolis and Anne Arundel County
Henry Maynard, Somerville Pinkney,
William S. Green, John Johnson,
Alexander Randall, Charles Waters.

St. Mary's County—Joseph Harris.
Charles County—John G. Chapman.
Calvert County—Thomas H. Wilkinson.
Prince George's County—John C. Herbert.
Montgomery County—Richard I. Bowie.
Frederick County—William S. McPherson.
Washington County—Frisby Tilghman.
Albany County—B. S. Piggman.
Hallford County—Henry Dorman.
Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

William Ross, Lewis Medart,
John Tyler, Noah Phillips,
Richard Potts, C. S. Permarz,
Daniel Hughes, John I. Wilson,
George Balzell,

ANOTHER TORNADO AND LOSS OF LIVES.

Between six and seven o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a gust of wind, amounting in violence almost to a tornado, passed over this city. Its course was from the West by South to the East by North, and it appears to have been confined, so to speak, to a single and very small vein. The shipping in the stream at Fell's Point felt its effects very sensibly. Two schooners were on their way down the river were capsized, and it was only by cutting holes in the bottom of one of them that the crew, consisting of a man and two boys named Harris, were rescued from a horrible death. A boy about sixteen years of age, named John Bagg, an apprentice to a painter in this city, was killed by the falling of some lumber piled upon the deck of the schooner Wm. Washington, upon which he was a passenger for the Eastern Shore.

But by far the most serious loss, both of lives and property, occurred in the destruction of the new warehouse which Messrs. Orlricks & Lumsden and Messrs. Donnell were erecting at Donnell's wharf, Fell's Point. This large building was nearly completed, and when the storm came up, a number of German immigrants who had arrived only a day or two since from Bremen, and the crew of a brig lying at the wharf, ran into it for shelter. Melancholy, however, to relate, they had scarcely entered the doors, when the whole fabric gave way and in less than a minute the building was in ruins. Nine persons were buried in the ruins, two of whom were instantly killed, and seven were taken out badly but not dangerously wounded. They were all Germans, except one, who was a negro man. A person was in the third story of the building at the time it fell, and was thrown several hundred feet without sustaining material injury. The tornado, continuing its course, unroofed the Rail Road Bridge over Curtis' creek, the saw mill of the Canton Company, and the car house belonging to the Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail Road Company. Its course is marked by the destruction of trees, fences, and all other obstacles in its way.

Since the above was written, we learn that one of the sufferers was taken alive out of the ruins about one o'clock, having been under them about 20 hours. It is thought he may recover. [Ball. Chron.]

The excessive drought which this region has experienced for the last month, still continued up to the hour yesterday when our paper was

put to press. The corn crop is past recovery—rain would be of service to some of it, but could not improve it so as to become even half an average crop; much of it will be an entire failure. Our farmers are fearful that there will not be enough raised to fatten their hogs. The pasture for stock is burnt up—our fields are quite yellow in appearance—the potatoe crop will be very light—and garden vegetables are very scarce.—Westminster Carrollonian.

The drought has become quite alarming—the grass is drying up, the corn crop withering, and vegetables of every kind completely at a stand. The wheat and rye crops are fine and have been secured in good order, but our late cheering prospects of full crops are very much changed. We learn that the grasshoppers are unusually numerous, and are committing serious depredations upon the larch and elm. We had a cooling shower yesterday afternoon sufficient to lay the dust, but not to moisten the ground any depth.—Newark (N. J.) Eagle.

DROUGHT.
The continued dry weather in this section of the State is seriously injuring the corn, potato and vegetable crops. Corn is now suffering for the want of moisture, and unless copious rains fall soon, farmers will hardly be able to harvest potatoes for seed. In Stark county, the Repository says, "from the unusual drought which has prevailed, fears are entertained that corn, buckwheat and potatoe crop will be light." [Cleveland Herald.]

CORN CROP.
The corn crop in this county, it is thought, will be an almost total failure from the long drought which has prevailed. Gardens have been burnt up by the heat, and a great scarcity of all kinds of vegetables and pasture prevails. We are happy, however, to learn from a farmer of experience and intelligence from Charles county, that there is a prospect of a large corn crop as has ever been made in the lower counties of this State, and that rains have been there quite abundant.—Fred. Herald.

TENNESSEE CROPS.
The East Nashville Whig says, "We learn from a correspondent at Bolivar, Tennessee, that the corn crops in the Southern counties of the district, which a few weeks ago looked so promising, have been almost ruined by the present drought. The sufferings of the farmers in that section of the country by heat and dry weather is intolerable."

The Memphis Enquirer reports the cotton crop of North Mississippi as unfavorable beyond precedent. The same paper says that the Mississippi river is at its lowest stage.

From the Democratic Herald.
That there is an annual deficit in our treasury none will deny. Now, if the whigs were disposed to take care of the public purse, would not some mode have been devised to decrease the public expenditure; or if that could not be done would they not have taken care that it should not be increased. It only required that their extravagance should be stationary to keep it from increasing; and we say, with hesitation, that a very little care would have decreased it. Let us look for an instant at the following table, taken from the report of the treasurer, on the 13th February last:

WESTERN SHORE TREASURY,
Annapolis, 13th February, 1838.

The Honorable,
GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to your orders of the 29th and 30th of January last, that the treasurer report to the House the whole cost of each session of the Legislature for the last ten years, and designate the amount paid for printing each year, and particularly the cost of the electoral college in 1836, to choose state senators, and also the cost of the extra session of the Legislature, held in November 1836.

I have prepared and submitted the accompanying exhibit, showing the facts called for as accurately as may be.

And have the honour to be,
most respectfully,
your obedient servant,
GEO. MACKUHN.

Treas. W. S. M.

In the year ending.	Account of this Legislature.	Amount paid for public printing.
1st Dec. 1829	43,305 35	8,065 72
1829	44,869 66	8,133 78
1830	37,263 40	5,489 03
1831	33,70 69	4,915 05
1832	48,847 12	8,957 76
1833	51,171 09	9,795 03
1834	49,585 97	7,473 39
1835	52,800 66	12,067 37
1836	80,112 20	19,096 65
1837	67,392 91	15,903 70
Total,	850,957 23	209,897 57

N. B. The account of "the Legislature" includes the payments made in each year on account of the Journals of Account, the same made payable by resolutions to its members, officers and attendants, their postage, the cost of the newspapers with which they are furnished, and the cost of the public printing done by its orders and during its session.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy from the original on file in the archives of the House of Delegates of Maryland. Given

under my hand at the city of Annapolis, this 6th day of August, 1838.

GEORGE G. BREWER,

Clerk house delegates of Md.

In 1830, under the whigs, the session of the legislature cost \$37,263, and printing \$5,339. In 1831, when the democrats were in power the cost of the session of the legislature was only \$23,579, and the printing for the same was only \$4,915, being a reduction of the lowest cost under the whigs. In 1837, under the whigs, the session of the legislature cost \$67,832, and the printing of the same session \$15,903, the session costing double and the printing four times what was paid in 1831. In 1838 the cost has been upwards of \$71,000, being an increase over last year of about \$4,000.

It will be perceived, from this statement, that the whig party have been constantly increasing their expenditures, although they know there is an annual deficit. They have gone on recklessly squandering the public money, although they know that the state is poor and ought to husband all her resources with economy. They have every year promised to do better; but it experience prove what those promises are worth. They have excepted with impunity heretofore and gathering confidence, they have each year gone farther and farther in their extravagance. If a people let their public servants waste their money, there is nothing else about which to complain. That is the beginning and the fertile source of every corruption in government. It has been so in Maryland under the rule of the whigs, and judging by the past, we have no other mode of reform left to us but to turn them out and put in those who will do better.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.
TORONTO, Aug. 6, 1838.

SIXTEEN PERSONS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Previous to the departure of the boat on Saturday from Niagara, I had barely time to inform you that sixteen of the state prisoners had been that morning sentenced to death; four are Americans and twelve subjects of the Queen.

On Friday several pleaded guilty, and William Yorks was tried and acquitted. On Saturday Wm. S. Wilson was tried and acquitted.

A bill of indictment for high treason having been found at the close of the week, against J. C. Reamer, of whom I have before spoken, he could not be tried forthwith, consequently the court determined to adjourn over for the coming two days, and to postpone the further trials until Reamer's case could be brought on. They therefore gave notice that the prisoners who had been tried should be brought up for sentence, together with those who pleaded guilty.

About one o'clock, the jury, which been out with the case of Wilson, returned with a verdict of not guilty. The Court then directed the sheriff to bring in those sixteen prisoners who were to be sentenced. The sheriff expressed some doubts of the propriety of bringing in so large a number at once. The judge very properly remonstrated, that there was no danger; that if the civil force was not sufficient, a detachment of the military were at hand. About half past one o'clock, the prisoners came in, attended by a military guard, and were seated in the jury box.

I was favoured with a very eligible seat, being close both to the bench and the prisoners. I was surprised to find so many of the prisoners very young men—some of them were boys—and two of three looked more deserving of the ordinary chastisement of a parent, than the heavy penalty about to be adjudged them. Two or three were handsome, and with few exceptions, nothing unfavourable could be drawn from their appearance. They were all well dressed—Miller in a black suit. He had been, you will recollect, a Law student at Maysville, Chautauque county, and would probably have defended himself, had not his counsel offered, at the outset, a plea of insanity.

After the eric had made a proclamation for all persons to keep silence while his lordship, the queen's justice pronounced the sentence of death." Mr. Justice Jones called over the names of four American citizens, who had been tried under the act of the 1st session of the provincial parliament. The first was Lucius Wilson Miller. After a brief recapitulation of the evidence, he asked whether he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced on him. After pausing a few moments, he spoke, in a fine melodious voice, in substance as follows:

"My Lord: Your lordship has asked whether I have anything to offer, why sentence of death should not be pronounced against me. I shall, with permission of your lordship, offer a few remarks, but however with a belief that I shall be able, by any thing that I might say, to turn aside the impending fate that awaits me.

"In reference to the statute under which I have been tried, I am under the full conviction that it is unconstitutional, and in this opinion I believe I am sustained by some of the legal gentlemen now present. I am under the opinion that no statute affecting the life of an individual, whether a subject or not, can be considered the law of the land until it shall have received the sanction of the sovereign. I know, my lord, that under this act others have suffered and I have no reason to suppose that my pleading its unconstitutionality will be any bar to the awful fate which is about to fall from the lips of your lordship.

"I am, indeed, asked, why sentence of death shall not now be passed upon me. If I had done a deed worthy of death, I would say, let it come; but I declare to your lordship, that according to the dictates of my own judgment, I deserve neither death nor bonds.

"I have not been guilty of the death of any one. I have taken from no one that which was not my own. I cannot not into your country to destroy its form of government. I came not

upon its borders with arms in my hands. Young and inexperienced as I am, I was led into the error, for which I now stand convicted, by the advice of others. Had truth and justice prevailed, I should not now be called to stand before your lordships in peril of my life.

"I say I stand convicted—but on what evidence has my conviction been obtained? Upon that of the injured Doan, who has become an evidence for the crown to save his own life.—True, there has been some other evidence against me, from persons who I believe intended to speak the truth, but they were in error. No doubt they were led astray from the necessary confusion of the moment.

"When I became sensible of my error—and I found that it was better for me to return to my home—I was told that the lines could not be passed, and that if I forsook my party, death would be my portion. Thus situated, what way was there for my escape?

"I appeal, my lord, to the lancers, whether I did not use my best exertions to stay the hand of the assassin. I appeal to every individual who was present at the attack upon the lancers, to say whether I did not do every thing in my power to prevent the death of any one, or the loss of property.

"I am here, before your lordship, convicted as a felon; but appealing to my own conscience I avow to your lordship and to this whole court, that I cannot consider myself guilty of a felonious act—yet if it is my fate to suffer death, I must bow to the mandate which decrees it."

The judge asked the other three the usual question, and nothing being said, he proceeded to pronounce the sentence, prefacing it with some pertinent remarks particularly addressing himself to Miller.

The judge then ordered Lucius Wilson Miller, George Cowley, Norman Mallory, and Wm. Reynolds, to be taken to the jail from whence they came and that on Saturday, the 25th day of August, they be taken to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until they are dead.

Mr. S. J. General Draper then moved the Court that sentence be passed upon the following persons, convicted of high treason:—Samuel Chandler, Benjamin Wait, James Gamble, John Grant, Murdoch McFaddon, John James McNulty, George Buck, David Taylor, James Wagoner, Garrett Van Camp, John Vernon, and Alexander McLeod.

The judge urged upon them all the importance of preparation for another world, and then pronounced the following sentence, (after calling each by name):—"That you and each of you, be taken to the jail from whence you came, and that on the 25th day of the present month of August, you and each of you be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead; that your bodies are to be quartered; and may God have mercy on your souls."

To the last expression, there were several who responded "Amen." One of the bailiffs, a stout fellow, who stood close to me, leaning on his staff, burst into a flood of tears, and I assure you this soon became contagious.

It was a scene I pray I may never be called again to look upon—sixteen fellow beings whom an earthly judge had limited to a life of three weeks; and these men in the prime of life, many of them with the bloom of youth coursing in their veins—their average age, I think, is not more than twenty-five.

From the New York Daily Express.
As a chronicle of the passing events of the day, perhaps the following facts as almost unprecedented in locomotion, may not be unacceptable.

A gentleman arrived here in the Royal William, steamer, left Trieste on the 15th June, and after passing through Italy, Switzerland, France and England, and visiting four of the European capitals, and spending twelve complete days at the different places mentioned above, on his route until his arrival at Liverpool, the port of embarkation, reached New York on the 21st July, making 39 days in all, from which deducting 12 days of detention at these places:

Venice,	1
Milan,	1
Lausanne,	1
Paris,	2
Bologna,	1
London,	3
Liverpool,	1
—	—
Leaving 27 days actual travelling.	12 days.

GRASSHOPPERS.

The attention of the public was excited on Thursday last, at about the hour of noon, by the disappearance of the grasshoppers (supposed to be) which have been so abundant during the present season. Immense myriads of them, apparently from the size of a bee down, were to be seen floating in the beams of the sun, their wings glittering like spangles, and extending as far as the eye could reach in height and extent, wherever the sunbeams would render them visible, and around which they appeared to play. The birds seemed to hover about them, and there would seem to come down as low as the house tops. This may be quite a familiar occurrence to naturalists, but we have never before known it to attract so much observation. [Fred. Herald.]

NO JOY FOR MR. LOVEJOY.

It has been stated that Mr. Lovejoy, of Georgia, one of the passengers saved in the late catastrophe of the Palaski, was also on board of the Home and the Wm. Gibbons, three of the most appalling situations of danger ever recorded. It is now stated that while the canal packet was proceeding from Buffalo to Rochester, and

when the packetport, by some untoward accident the boat upset. It was an early hour in the morning, and the passengers were all on the shelves, and all thrown off into the water, where they lay pell-mell. The only means for making their escape was by breaking the upper side windows, and drawing up the passengers one by one. This was done, and all escaped personal injury. One of the passengers was Mr. Lovejoy.

Those persons who are compelled to travel by water would do well to examine the way-bill in future, in order to see if Mr. Lovejoy's name is on it.

A gang of female robbers, numbering eight or ten, were broken up on Monday last, in New York. This gang and their receivers had, for some time past, been in the habit of committing depredations on the public, it is thought to the extent of \$200 a week.

DEATH OF COL. GRAYSON.

The New York Star contains a particular account of the circumstances attending the suicide of Colonel F. W. Grayson, who, it will be recollected, put an end to his existence some time since, at Bean's Station, in Kentucky. It is from the pen of Col. Todd, his associate commissioner.

"Mr. Grayson arrived at Bean's Station on the 8th of July from Knoxville, appeared very restless and impatient. Came down to dinner, but ate nothing; requested a cup of tea to be sent to his room. In the evening he came down and appeared composed. He retired to rest at the usual hour. The next morning the boy went into his room with a towel and water to wash with. He directed the servant to clean his boots, which was done, and when the boy took them up, he told him he had no further use for him. The boy immediately left the room, and in eight or ten minutes afterwards the report of a pistol was heard, though it was thought by the inmates of the house below to have been a gun fired off out of doors. The hour for breakfast arrived, the girl carried it to his room. She found him dead. A phial of laudanum about half full was found on the table. It is supposed that he drank too little of it, which, with the excitement, &c., failed to accomplish his object. The boy said he found him lying on the top of the bed clothes, and looked out of his eyes as if he was very sleepy. There were two beds in the room, and it is thought that he was sitting on the one which he occupied, with his body inclined towards where he shot himself; the other was directly opposite, and he was found half way under it. No blood was found on the bedding, though a piece of the skull bone was found lying there! The brain was thrown about the room, though very little blood. The pistol must have been placed a little below the right temple, as all the upper part of that side of his head was blown entirely off. The following lines were addressed to the landlord, and left on the table in such a position that the eye would discover them immediately on entering the room:

Mr. Grayson—I pray you pardon the frightful scene I have made in your house. You will, ere long, learn that I have not been wholly an unworthy man.

I have to request you to write to Colonel James Love, formerly a resident of Bartonsville, Ky., who, I think, is there at this time, though intending to remove with his family in the fall, for Texas, informing him of what has happened here, and of my wish that he would be good enough to come to this point and take charge of my baggage, examine and do with it what he will see is proper. In the meanwhile, I hope the best care will be taken of it.

You will find money in my pocket book to defray all my necessary expenses.

I beseech you again to pardon the trouble I give you.

The following is a copy that he left for his friends:

"To my friends—I go to my grave for the quiet the world can never afford me.

"The friend that pursued me for a long time previous to 1830, and then let me rest, (twas when I went to Texas,) has started on me again with redoubled fury. To save myself from the horrors of a mad house, I go into my grave. Farewell! To you and the few kindred of my particular affections, I yield the last pulsations of my heart. P. W. G.

I have no doubt that the following lines are the last he ever wrote. They were written with a pencil on about a page and a half of blank paper contained in his will, folded up with the above letter and some other papers, and endorsed "important papers, &c." I copied them myself from the will, although the letter was dated "Galveston Island, 10th June, 1838," yet as a pencil was found lying on the table, and it appeared as if it had lately been employed, I am pretty certain they are the last lines he ever wrote, and contain the last troubled ideas of the closing scene. I give them to you "verbatim," underscored, &c. as he left them.

"It is necessary to my poor shattered name for me now to confess, that at least ten years of my life I have been a partially deranged man.

I have always kept this a profound secret, from an indescribable horror I have ever felt at the idea of divulging it. A useful skepticism was at the bottom of all. The period of my suffering in this way was from 1829 to 1830. In this mood, so disqualifying and adverse to mental exertion of any kind, I actually wrote a sort of Essay upon the Influence of Law, &c. Went to — and published it off hand, without examining

roof, or correcting it in any way. I was indeed for excitement alone, with a view and hope of bringing my mind back to something like sanity again, by a strong, desperate effort at mental energy.

The printer, *stilly morn*, made more blunders in the type than I had myself made in the manuscript, and worst of all put my name in the title page against my expression—awful exposure of my weakness, which I have ever hoped however, was confined to a few persons only, who might by accident have picked up the strangely contrived, ill written, crazy production, which contains a god many thoughts that I approve even yet.

This I write in my last hours of existence, I sincerely think as a sane or living man. Whether I shall be in Hell or my grave, I know not; I am in the hands of a malignant fate, and the worst that can befall me will, I am sure—

P. W. G.

The last trap to catch my soul and send it to a very Hell of Torture, was the good feeling of my friends, urging me and prevailing on me, to be a candidate for the Presidency of Texas!! O God!!

In reviewing all the facts connected with his distressing and lamentable occurrence, I think we may safely say he has fallen a victim to his own morbid feelings, produced by the slang and calumny of those opposed to him in Texas for the Presidency. His ardent friends pressed this thing upon him contrary to his own convictions, and he has alien a sacrifice."

It seems to be agreed that June and July of this year were the hottest months, taken together, within the memory of the generation; and July is said to have been the hottest of the two, reckoning by the same thermometer. The aggregate number of degrees (the daily average in the two months was about 85°) in July is 214 more than the whole number added together, of June.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Charles county, Md., on the 9th inst., Hexay BRAWNER, Esq. in the 45th year of his age. Mr. BRAWNER, at the time of his death, was Register of Wills; and he had several times served the county in the Legislature of the State. He was a most excellent man, and a worthy citizen, and universally beloved. His death will be a great loss to his family, his friends, and the county in which he lived. In all the various relations of life, he acted so as to secure respect and esteem, and the deserved popularity he gained was a proof of his merits.

—on Friday night last, at the residence of Mr. James Miller, near this city, WILLIAM KELLY, Esq.

WEST LOMBARD STREET.

THE DUTIES OF MRS. DE BUIFFS' SEMINARY will be resumed the first Monday in September. This Institution possesses its usual advantages; an extra number of talented Teachers and the unremitting attention of the Principal to encourage the efforts of the studious and to stimulate and improve the inattentive or indolent. The School offers double the advantages for a perfect and familiar acquaintance with the French Language; in the English education are comprehended the elementary principles, and the highest branches of science taught in female schools, thus enabling the pupil to enter after the years of infancy, and complete her education under the same influences. The location of the School has every advantage, being healthful and airy, with spacious apartments, well warmed in winter. Terms for English Education vary in accordance with the different classes, from \$5, 8, 10, 15 per quarter.

Instruction in French 5 times a week, \$5. Ditto every day \$7. Preparatory class every day \$3.

Latin, Italian, Spanish \$5.

Music on the Piano by the best Teachers, varying in the terms according to the length of time given in the lesson \$10, 15, 25.—Vocal Music, Guitar, or Harp \$20. Dancing \$15 per quarter.

Board and English Education, including the higher branches \$300 per annum.—Washing, &c. extra.

Day Boarders \$60 per annum. August 16.

The Princess Ann Herald, Eastern Whig and Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American, Baltimore.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

WHAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of the late Reese Williams, of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM HUGHES,
GEORGE ELLICOTT,
Executors of Reese Williams.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower and Jegan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

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Instruction in French 5 times a week, \$5. Ditto every day \$7. Preparatory class every day \$3.

Latin, Italian, Spanish \$5.

Music on the Piano by the best Teachers, varying in the terms according to the length of time given in the lesson \$10, 15, 25.—Vocal Music, Guitar, or Harp \$20. Dancing \$15 per quarter.

Board and English Education, including the higher branches \$300 per annum.—Washing, &c. extra.

Day Boarders \$60 per annum. August 16.

The Princess Ann Herald, Eastern Whig and Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American, Baltimore.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

WHAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of the late Reese Williams, of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM HUGHES,
GEORGE ELLICOTT,
Executors of Reese Williams.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower and Jegan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.