and four, came to the place appointed for his trial. Four or five days were employed in examining witnesses, and never was a clearer case of murder proved than on that occasion. Notwithstanding, the court, (Justice Brown dissenting,) admitted Wilson to bail, and positively refused that the prosecuting attorney for the State should introduce the law, to show that it was not a bailable case, or even to hear an argument from him, and the counsel associated with him to prosecute Wilson for the murder.

At the time appointed for the session of the circuit Court, Wilson appeared agreeably to his recognizance. A motion was made by Wilson's counsel for a change of venue, founded on the affidavits of Wilson and two other men. One stated in his affidavit "that nine tenths of the people of Pulaski had made up and expressed their opinions, and that, herefore, it would be unsafe for Wilson to be tried in Pulaski," the other, "that from the repeated occurrences of similar acts within the last four or five years, in this county, the people were disposed to act rigidly, and that it would be unsafe for Wilson to be tried in Pulaski." The court, thereupon, removed Wilson to Saline county, and ordered the Sheriff to take Wilson into custody, and deliver him over to the Sheriff of Saline county.

The Sheriff of Pulaski never confined Wilson one minute, but permitted him to go where he pleased, without a guard, or any restraint imposed on him whatever. On his way to Saline he entertained him freely at his own house, and the next day delivered him over to the Sheriff of Saline county, who conducted the prisoner to the debtors room in the jail, and gave him the key, so that he and every body else had free egress and ingress at all times. Wilson invited every body to call upon him, as he wished to see his friends, and his room was crowded with visitors who called to drink grog and laugh and talk with him. But this theatre was not large enough for his purpose. He visited the dram shops where he freely treated every one that would partake with him, and went fishing and hunting with others at pleasure, and entirely without restraint. *He* also ate at the same table with the Judge while on trial.

When the court met at Saline, Wilson was put on his trial. Several days were occupied in examining the witnessess in the case. After the examination was closed while Col. Taylor was engaged in a very able, lucid, and argumentive speech on the part of the prosecution; some man collected a parcel of the rabble, and came within a few yards of the court house door, and bawled in a loud voice: "part them—part them!" Every body supposed there was an affray, and ran to the door and window to see; and behold there was nothing more than a man and the rabble he had collected around him, for the purpose of annoying Col. Taylor while speaking. A few minutes after the same person brought a horse near the court house door, and commenced crying the horse as though he was for sale; and continued for ten or fifteen minutes to ride before the court house door, crying the horse in a loud and boisterous voice. The Judge sat a silent listner to the indignity thus offered the court and counsel, by this man, without interposing his authority.

To show the depravity of the times and the people after the verdict had been delivered by the jury, and the court informed Wilson that he was discharged, there was a rush towards him: some by the arm, and there was a great and loud rejoicing and exultation, directly in the presence of the court; and Wilson told the sheriff to take the jury to a grocery that he might treat them, and invited every body that chose to go. The house was soon filled to overflowing, and it is much to be regretted that some men who have held a good standing in society, followed the crowd to the grocery, and partook of Wilson's treat.—the rejoicing was kept up until near supper time; but to cap the climax, soon after supper was over, a majority of the jury, together with many others, which had been occupied for many days by the friend and relation of the murdered Anthony and commenced a scene of the most ridiculous dancing, (as it is believed,) in triumph for Wilson, and as a triumph over the feelings of the relation of the departed Anthony. The scene did not close here. The party retired to a dram shop, and continued their rejoicing until about half after 10 o'clock. They then collected a parcel of horns trumpets, &c. and marched though the streets, blowing them till near day, when one of the company rode his horse into the porch adjoining the room which was occupied by the relation of the decesed.

These are some of the facts that took place during the progress of the trial, and after its close. The whole has been conducted more like a farce than any thing else, and it is a disgrace to the country in which this fatal, this horrible massacre has happened, that there should be in it men so lost to every sense of virtue, of feeling, and of humanity, to sanction and to give countenance, to this bloody deed. Wilson's hand is now stained with the blood of a worthy and unoffending man. The seal of disapprobation must forever rest upon him, in the estimation of the honest, well meaning part of the community, Humanity shudders at the bloody deed and ages cannot wipe away the stain which he has brought upon his country. Arkansas, heretofore, the mock of other States, on account of the frequent assassinations which have marked her character has now to be branded with the stain of this horrible, this murderous deed: rendered still more odious, from the circumstance, that a jury of twelve men, should have rendered a verdict of acquittal contrary to law and evidence.

DREADFUL STEAMAOAT ACCIDENT!!!

Upwards of one hundred and eighty lives supposed to be lost!

THE STEAM PACKET PULASKI.

Our readers will bear in mind that we have noticed for a day or two past, the failure of the steamer Pulaski to reach here at the regular time. Such an unuseal detention naturally excited the greatest fears for her safety, in our community; and we deeply regret to say, that our accounts from Norfolk, this morning, have more than terrified our worst apprehensions that could have been entertained—the *Pulaski* having burst one of her boilers, killing several persons, and sunk within one hour, carrying with her, it is feared, all the survivors but twenty one, who started for the shore in a boat—five of whom perished before they reached the shore.

The steamboat Kentucky which arrived here this morning, from Norfolk, brought slips from the Norfolk Beacon and Herald, containing this appalling intelligence. From these: it appears that the Steam packet Pulaski, Capt. Dubois left Charleston on Thursday evening last with about 200 passengers bound to Baltimore, and was lost on Friday night last about 40 miles to the southward of Wilmington, N. C. during a heavy gale in which her boiler exploded. Eight persons were killed by the explosion.—Previous to the sinking of the steamer, a boat with 21 persons left her, and in approaching the shore five of them were drowned. It is stated that the mate, (supposed to be Hibbberd formerly of Norfolk) was the only person of the entire crew who was saved. Two ladies who were in the boat, got ashore safe.

Two Judges from S. Garolina, (one of whon was Colcock,) were on board, as also wers Messrs. Wilde Lamar, of Georgia, with their families.

The Norfolk Herald slip states that the information brought by the passengers from Wilmington, was derived from the mate and 15 passengers who had reached Wilmington, being the only persons saved out of 200 on board!

The Charleston Mercury contains the following list of passengers who sailed from Savannah.

Mrs. Nightingale and servant, Mrs. Frazer and child, Mrs. Wilkins and child, Mrs. Mackey, child and servant, Mrs. Wagner, child and servant, Miss A. Parkman, Miss C. Parkman, Miss T. Parkman, Mrs. Hutchinson, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Lamar, Miss R. Lamar Miss M. Lamar. Miss R. J. Lamar, Miss E Lamar, Miss C. Lamar, Mrs Dudham, Mrs. Cumming and servant, Mrs. Stewart and servant, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Taylor Mrs. Philips, Oriole Mrs. Williamson, Gen. Hamilton, Gen. Heath, Col. Hudson, Col. Dudham,, Lieut, Mansfield, U. S. A. Rev. E. Crofts, Dr. Cumming, Dr. Ash, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Wilkins, Messrs J. Godard, J. Nathans, J. H. Elliott, T. A. Clark, J. Asken, McAllister, S. B. Parkman, G. B. Lamar, C. Lamar, W. Lamar, T. Lamar, R. Hutchinson, R. Brower, S. Livermore, B. W. Fosdick, H. Elridge, C. Ward, G. Huntington, J. H. Cooper, H. B. Nicols, L. Bird, A. Lovejoy, W. Eoster, J. L. Wart,, W. A. Stewart, H. Hamilton, S. Miller, W. C. N. Swift R. W. Pooler, R. W. Pooler, jr. A. Burns, N. H. Carter, King, and Travers.

DREADFUL STEAM-BOAT DISASTER.

The sympathies of our readers, so often, of late, arroused by accounts of team boat disasters, will find new occasion for excitement in the following distressing narrative:

From the Buffalo Commercial of June 16

The steamboat North America, just in, by the passengers of which we learn the particulars of a most heart rending calamity—the destruction of the new and elegant steamboat WASHINGTON by FIRE! off Silver Creek, about 3 o'clock this morning, with the estimated loss of FIFTY LIVES!!

The Washington passed the North American while the latter lay at Erie, in the early part of the night, and was not again seen by those on board the North America until when within about three miles of this city, a bright glare of light was discovered by the helmsman, in the direction of Silver Creek, and the North America was instantly put about for the scene of apprehended disaster.

On nearing the spot, about 6 o'clock the burning hull of the large vessel was found drifting over the waters, 3 or 4 miles from shore with not a living human being on board. The lake was literally covered with hats, bonnets, trunks baggage, and blackened fragments of the wreck.

The intense anxieties of the witnesses of this fearful scene, for the fate of the passengers on the unfortunate Washington, was partially relieved by the discovery of several small boats near the shore, in which the survivors of the disaster had been rescued from destruction.

The alarm had been given at Silver ver Creek, as soon as the flames were perceived from the shore and all the boats that could be found were sent to the rescue of the sufferers. There were only three skiffs, besides the yawl of the Washington, which could be thus saved.

The North America took on board about 40 of those saved, many of whom, including all the ladies, remained on shore. There were six dead bodies picked up on the spot,—those of four children and two women. One man died of injuries soon after reaching the shore and one child was dead in its mother's arms when she was taken out of the water.

After picking up all the floating baggage which could be seen the hull which was still able to float the engine, was towed into Silver Creek, where it sank into 6 or 8 feet water, The North America remained at Silver Creek, employed in this melancholly business, 6, or 7 hours, and every thing was done by Capt Edmonds and his crew for the relief of the sufferers. Their prompt & efficient services are entitled to all praise.

The ill-fated Washington was built at Ashtabula, last winter, and had made but one trip previous to her destruction. the fire caught near the boilers and had made such progress when discovered as to defy all attempts to extinguish it.—The boat was immediately put about and headed for shore, but in a few moments the wheel ropes were burnt off, and she was sendered an unmanageable wreck. Had iron rods been sustituted, as melancholly experience has taught on the Mississippi, this appalling loss of life might have been averted!

We hear that the surviving passengers of the Washington unite in stating that no blame was attributable to Capt. Brown, the commander.

We hope and expect that the reported loss of life, as stated above may prove exagerated. We have heard since commencing this article, the loss variously estimated at from 20 to 60. Many of the survivors were badly burnt before they left the boat

We have no statement as to the probable amount of pecuniary damage sustained by this distressing event. The passengers must have suffered heavliy.—One merchant from Illinois lost $6,000 in money.

Below is a list of those known to have been saved, and of the missing as far as could be obtained;

M D Gosford; Clayton, N Y
Clinton Strait, Marshall, Mo
David Gibson, Nundee Gennessee
John M Durgel, Florida
Ira Holmes, Leicester, N Y
Timothy Edwards, Peru, O
Maj Meach, Carlton N Y.
Giles B. Hadley, Dewit
Simeon Nichols, Pennfield.
Wm. Nelson, Sumerston.
S. O. Hoolbrook, Sparta
Davin Birdsley, Catharines, N Y
H Dorgee, Providence.
Tyler Simpson, Wocester co. Mass
N B Moore, Peenbroke, N Y.
Henry Hart, Calhoun Co. Mich.
J W Thurbur, Lenawee co.
John Wiler, Huron Co O
Simeon Tyler, Cenanga co. N Y.
John F Shultz, Clinton co
Israel M Patty, Cayuga co.
William H Rice.
N Neely, Boone co. Il.
George C Hill, Utica, N Y.
Ira H. Bennett, Lagrange co. Ind.

LOST AND MISSING.

Capt. Clemans, Dudley, Mass.
Conrad Shurtz, Clinton co. N Y
Mm. Shurtz, wife and 3 children, N Y.
W Shed St. Lawrence co.
Mr. Baker,, family of six, only one saved
A Scotchman, rame not recollected, lost 3 children, mother and sister.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Buffalo Journal of Saturday evening, from which we gather some additional particulars.

The steamboat North America Capt Edmunds, came to the relief of the Washington. This boat was within some eight or ten mile of this city, but seeing the light the captain very promptly put back and was the means of saving many lives. Several of the passengers were picked up almost exhausted; among whom was a woman with two children in her arms, at least a mile and a half from the wreck—the children were unfortunately dead, however.

The master of the boat and all the officers were among the survivors. The porter the barber, one whelsman, and two firemen of the crew, are known to be lost.

We select for publication the following names that were saved.

Martin Strait, Marshal, Mich
John M Duryee, Florida Mich
Benj Merrick, Carlton, N Y
Elias M Dibble, Chili. do
H Duryee, Providence, do
Isaac H Bennett, Lagrange Co, Ind

The above are all the particulars that we have as yet been able to glean. A vote of thanks to Capt Edmonds, for his prompt exertions, we understand was properly passed—but we have not yet been able to lay our hands on a copy.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 30, 1838.

The Orphans' court of this county, will sit on Monday the 9th of July

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

WHIG NOMINATION
FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
Hon. John N. Steele
OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Election to take place first Wednesday in October.

☞ We are pleased to understand that William A. Stewart, of this county, one of the passengers on board of the ill fated Pulaski when her boilers collapsed, reached the shore in safety. Nothing as yet has been heard of Dr James E Stewart and lady, or Col Hodson, whom we fear met with a watery grave.

Mr. Benjamin Stewart, formerly of this town, but recently of Baltimore, was murdered in that city on Thursday evening week last, in a most shocking manner.—The deceased was shot and stabbed, and afterwards cut to peices by a hatchet, no doubt to disfigure him in such a manner as not to be recognized by his acquaintances. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion of the foul and heinous crime, among whom are his son, WILLIAM STEWART, and a woman of bad character, who bears the name of Ann Egleston, but whose right name is well known to the policemen of Baltimore. It seems that this unfortunate man was decoyed to the suburbs of the city by this woman (who we learn has turned states evidence,) for the purpose of accomplishing the hellish design of those by whom he was murdered.

The person arrested are now in prison, to await their trial, which commences we understand on Tuesday next, the proceedings of which we will give hereafter.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 27th inst. says a true bill was foundyesterday by the grand Jury, against WILLIAM STEWART, who has been committed to prison on the charge of being concerned in the murder of his father Benjamin Stewart.

The Whig papers throughout the State so far as we have seen, acquiesce in the nomination of JOHN N. STEELE, for Governor.—Md. Rep.

WETSERN EDITORS.—A poor fellow, who conducts a country paper in the west, has got into a "bad box," and thus bids farewell to his readers:

"The Sheriff is waiting for us in the next room, so we have no opportunity to be pathetic. Major Nabem says we are wanted and must go. Delinquent subscribers, you have much to answer for. Heaven may forgive you, but I never can. D. I. O.

From the Baltimore American.

SHOCKING MURDER.

A most inhuman murder was committed on Thursday night last, near Fairmount, on the body of a man about forty five years of age. It appears that some persons living in the neighborhood heard the report of a pistol about ten o'clock, and immediately afterwards the cry of murder, but made no inquiry until the next morning when they discovered the body of a man lying in a field, shot in the abdomen and covered with deep gashes inflicted by a large hatchet, which was found lying at a short distance from the body. Several deep cuts with this instrument were made on his face, one of which appeared to have penetrated to the brain, and two or three upon his arms and other parts of his body. The hatchet is a new one, and we learn that it has been identified as having been purchased recently at a hardware store in this city. The name of the individual murdered is not known. We annex the following additional particulars from the Transcript of yesterday;

The murdered man was seen in the neighborhood during the afternoon in company with two others, whose names were also unknown The three called at the house of Mr. Hughes, where they remained some time, and inquired for a widow Adquith, or Atkinson. About nine o'clock the victim called alone at the house of Mr. Davis and inquired for the same name. Shortly after he left the house a pistol shot was heard, followed by the cry of murder. The people who heard the cry were afraid to venture to the spot, and made no inquiry into the cause of the disturbance until this morning, when the body was found.

The murdered man was decently attired, he had on a black cloth coat, plaid summer pantaloons, satin vest, a clean white cotton shirt, under shirt, and new shoes. His hat was not found.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Since the above was in type, some further particulars have been obtained. The name of the murdered man is BENJAMIN STEWART & his place of residence is Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. From a note found in his pocket it would appear he had business in the section of the city near which he was subsequently murdered.

Early yesterday morning, Police officer *Hachinson* of the First Ward, arrested two men and a woman on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, and yesterday evening it was reported that one of them had been identified as the purchaser of the hatchet found near the body. It would seem that Mr. Stewart had first been shot, then stabbed; and after he was stretched lifeless on the ground, that the blows had been inflicted with the hatchet. The deceased was recognized yesterday afternoon by his brother, who is said to be one of the City Constables. It is supposed that the murder was committed for the sake of the money which the deceased may have had about him.

SAVE THE COUNTRY!

Will Mr. Van Buren, and his friends in Congress, deign to pause and consider the following opinions, (which we published yesterday,) recently expressed in relation to our country and its policy, by the British Chancellor of the exchequer, and by those to whom we were indebted? *They* surely are good judges of our character and conduct, and cannot be suspected of partiality. *They* also, are unbiased witnesses of the *cause* of our monetary and financial disasters.—And to *what*, to *whom*, do they attribute it? Can Mr. Van Buren hold himself longer bound to follow in the footsteps of General Jackson, whose policy has thus plainly led to our present misfortunes?—Does he not perceive that the easy remedy consists in simply avowing the same, or as much confidence, in *his countrymen and in their banks*, as the *British Ministers and people* entertain in them?—And that such a declaration by the *proper authority would immediately* restore the business and concerns of this nation to a sound and healthful condition? Or will he continue to close his eyes and understanding, to the plainest dictates of conscience and duty? But should he remain insensible and obdurate, will Congress adjourn without removing the *sole obstacle* to immediate resumption, and a restoration of confidence, by a simple declaration that the government will receive the notes of all the *resuming banks*, in payment of all public dues.—We think they cannot.—Philad. U. S. Gaz.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of his speech on the Budget, and in reference to some remarks of Mr. Hult, in substance, that the policy of General Jackson had set afloat the gold and silver of the world, and embarrassed all commercial nations by it, said:—

He did not deny the effect of the proceedings of president Jackson, but he was bound to pay a tribute, which he thought justly due, to the American people and merchants. On a former occasion he had said they were the depositories of the public credit and character of their country. If America had not made every possible effort to discharge its debt towards England, it would have lost caste among the nations of the earth and endangered its elements of greatness. In saying that the efforts of America had been great, and that the character of American merchants had been supported and strengthened by the efforts they had made, he was saying no more than would be re-echoed by parliament and the country.

Sir. J. Reid congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the justice he had done the Americans. He (Sir J. R. Reid) could take upon himself to say that they had raised money at so high a rate as from 10, 20 to 30 per cent., for the purpose of paying their debts.

THE GENIUS OF DEATH.

BY CROLEY.

What is death? 'Tis to be free!
No more to love, or hope, or fear,
To join the great equality;
All alike are humbled there!
The mighty grave
Wraps lord and slave;
Nor pride nor poverty dares come
Within that refuge house, the tomb!

Spirit with a drooping wing,
And the ever weeping eye,
Thou of all earth's kings art king!
Empires at thy footstool lie!
Beneath thee strewed
Their multitude
Sink, like waves upon the shore;
Storm shall never rouse them more!

What's the grandeur of the earth
To the grandeur round thy throne?
Riches, glory, beauty, birth,
To thy kingdom all have gone.
Before thee stand
The wond'rous band;
Bards, heroes, sages, side by side,
Who darkened nations when they died!

Earth hath hosts; but thou canst show
Many a million for her one;
Through thy gates the mortal flow
Has her countless years rolled on;
Back from the tomb
No step has come;
There fix'd, till the last thunder's sound
Shall bid thy prisoners be unbound!

Prince Talbyrand, died on the 17th May. The greatest attention and personal respect was shone to him by Louis Philip, and his family. The Courier Francais says:—"He quitted life with a calmnes that could not have been exceeded by the purest conscience. In death he went out of the world like a true courtier, by using flattering words to his King, and like a true diplomast, by negotiating with the Pope, with whom, as a consecrated bishop, a married priest, and excommunicated Catholic, he had many accounts to settle."—Md. Rep.

DEATH OF AN ACTRESS.—Great excitement prevailed in New York on Saturday last, in consequence of the death of Miss Missouri, a young lady of sixteen, who has been under the pupillage of Mr. Hamblin, and who lately made a most successful debut at the National Theatre. The verdict of the jury who examined the body was that she came to her death by inflamation of the brain, caused by great mental excitement, induced jointly by the violent conduct of her mother and the publication of an abusive article in one of the papers o that city.—Del. Gaz. f

"We shall not enforce the Cherokee treaty at present," says the administration.—"We shall," says the people of Georgia.

The editor of the Shippingsburg Herald has returned from his third tour, having gained ed ten pounds each trip, besides a goodly number of subscribers, a large supply of vegetables, whiskey, cider, apple jack, one live hog, &c. The Herald will now be published regularly as long as his "naval stores" last. We regret our limits will not permit us to give his *graphic* description of his reception among his country cousins. The tours were performed on foot, and he was treated so kindly that he kept eating from the time he commenced until he returned, having his pockets stuffed at every place he stopped, with "cold wittals." Several places he was taken for a single man, and offers of marriage made him, "on account of his goods looks." In short he lived like a lord, and his trips never cost him one cent. Every body said he was "such a nice young man."—*Balt. Sun.*

MESSRS. EDITORS—*We* beg leave to recommend to the whigs of Dorchester county, our late Senator, William T, Goldsborough as a suitable person to represent this county in the next Senate of Maryland. Mr. G. sustained himself with much ability as a member of the late *Senate*. The election of the Senate by an electorial college having been objected to as a very obnoxious feature in the old Contution, Mr. G. with the other members of the late Senate, legislated himself out of office, in order to give immediate effect to the new Constitution, and by so doing, has evidenced a perfect willingnes to submit his claims to office to the direct decision of his fellow citizens. Should the Convention to whom the selection of a candidate will be submitted, decide in favor of Mr, Goldsborough, we have no doubt his nomination will be approved of by a large majority of the citizens of his native county.

MANY VOTERS.

Wood for Sale.

THE subscriber will contract for the delivery of from 6 to 800 cords of good red and white oak Wood, at his landing 2 miles above Cambridge, where a vessel can lie within 250 yards of the shore; he will deliver it at the waters edge,—commencing from the 10th of next month. Vessel owners might do well to give him a call.

N. B—Persons whose accounts have been standing for some time, will please call and liquidate the same.

F S CORKRAN.

Cambridge, 6th mo 30th: