ses for Rent.
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Easton.

nent on the hill,

LEEDS KERR.

NT.
The House Garden
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HAMBLETON.

TO RENT.
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at the White Chim-
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Russel now lives on
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Easton Point, where

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OLDSBOROUGH.

ry, & Mrs. Harwoods
e also to be rented for

RENTED.
ext year, the Farm on
is now living as a ten-
only called the Tan-
is about 8 or 9 miles
he road to Centreville.
l to rent are requested
ake application to the
GOLDSBOROUGH,
for Dr. James Tilton.

E RENTED.
next year, the Farm in
Norris now lives.—It
situated on Choptank
three miles from the
near enough to Cam-
e it profitable to car-
For terms apply to
GOLDSBOROUGH.
has also two small farms
Houses & Lots to rent.

Reduced Price,
Inn Tavern,
ccupied by R. D. Ray,
nder of the present and
—Immediate possession

ES WILLSON, agent
for Mary J. Willson.
828. tf

TO RENT.
uing year the following
ington Street at present
on.
LSO,
d Dwelling, &c. on Wash-
t lately occupied by John
nd adjoining Dr. Ennalls
elling on Harrison Street
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rty will be rented at very
prices on application to
WM. H. GROOME.
1828. tf

RENT
ensuing year, on very ac-
ng terms, the House and
djoining Dr. Thomas H.
on Washington street at
John Bennett, Esquire—
fort and conveniences of
agreeable neighbourhood
or the last fifteen or eigh-
property has lately been
, and is well calculated for
oarders.—For term apply
uel Mackey, or to the Ed-
WM. MACKEY.

RENT
ING YEAR,—That neat &
nt Framed DWELLING-
with Garden & Stables &c.
n Goldsborough street, at
n the occupancy of Mr. WM.
To a good Tenant the terms
ply at this office, or to
WILLIAM BARNETT,
t. 25 1828—tf

ATE SALE.
ntending to discontinue far-
rate sale, to those who may
his farming utensils, stock of
ng Cattle, and Hogs, &c. &c.
e sold very low and on ac-
s.
SAMUEL BANNING.
oot Co.
28.

OR NEGROES.
IBER wishes to purchase ONE
likely young Slaves, from the
ars, for which he will pay the
s. Persons disposed to sell
him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in
can be found at all times.
J. B. WOOLFOLK.
eville Times will please publish
bid. J. B. W.

RINTING
on handsomely executed at this
THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XI. EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, 1828. NO. 42.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,—That pleasantly situated *White House* and premises adjoining the South-West corner of the Public Square, near the Court House, now occupied by Mrs. Stevens,

—*ALSO*—

The STORE ROOM & CELLAR in the brick House where Mrs. Parrott resides, nearly opposite the Bank. WM. CLARK.
Easton, Sept. 27th 1828.——3t eow

HIDES WANTED.

The Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for Dry and Green Hides. Persons having hides for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the subscriber.
Easton, March 15. WM. HUSSEY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or else where.

The Public's Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suit of Daniel Martin, and also by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued and directed as aforesaid, against said Ed. Auld, one at the suit of Mary McCausland, Admr'x. of Marcus McCausland, and one at the suit of James Armstrong, Jr. will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 8th of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: One Lot at Easton Point, containing ½ acre of Land more or less, one Lot at Easton Point containing ½ of an acre of land more or less which he purchased of John L. Kerr, Esq. with the improvements thereon; one other Lot, containing 1½ acres of land more or less, which he purchased of John Hopkins.—Also, a Lot on the Landing road, containing 1-8th of an acre of Land more or less.—Also, one Sloop called Edward Lloyd, together with the Row-boat, Oars, Cambose, Anchors, Cabin Furniture, Sails Masts Spars Rigging and Tackling, belonging to the same: Also, one bay Horse called Dick, one brown Horse called Comer, 2 Cows, 2 Looking Glasses, 2 Tables, 4 Beds and furniture, 1 Sideboard, 1 small Clock, 2 Bureaus, 1 Cupboard, 1 horse cart, 1 Dray, 1 Gig and Harness, and one Negro woman called Charlotte, aged about 18 years, all of which Goods and Chattels are subject to a Bill of Sale to Edward N. Hambleton and Thomas Henrix, and also subject to prior Executions. Taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid claims. Attendance by
Oct. 18 ts WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, against Charles Goldsborough, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, use of Wm. H. Tilghman, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court-House door in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—All that Tract, or part of a Tract of Land called Part of Mount Hope, containing the quantity of 177 acres of Land more or less:—Also, part of Hickory Ridge, near Easton, containing 190 acres of Land more or less. Taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Oct. 18. 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of twelve writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court & to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suits of John Leeds Kerr, Edward Jenkins, Francis D. McHenry, Benjamin Slocum, and the State of Maryland for the use of Levin Simpson, use of Wm. H. Tilghman Wm. Hubbard and Catharine Summerville, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton on Saturday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the the following property to wit:—One Lot at Easton Point, containing ½ acre of land more or less —one Lot at Easton Point containg ½ of an acre of Land more or less which he purchased of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. with the improvements thereon:—one other Lot containing 1 3-4 acres land more or less, which he purchased of John Hopkins.—Also one Lot on the Landing road, containing 1-8th of an acre of land more or less. Also on the same day, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. at the house of said Auld, the following Property to wit—One Sloop called Edward Lloyd, together with the Rowboat, Oars, Cambouse, Anchors and Cabin Furniture—Sails, Masts, Spars, Rigging and Tackling belonging to the same.—Also one bay Horse called Dick, one brown Horse called Comer, 2 Cows, 2 Looking Glasses, 2 Tables, 4 Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture—1 Sideboard, 1 small Clock, 2 Bureaus, 1 Cupboard, 1 Horse Cart, 1 Dray, 1 Gig and Harness, 1 negro woman called Charlotte, aged about 18 years, all which Goods and Chattels are subject to a Bill of Sale to Edward N. Hambleton and Thomas Henrix—Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of Venditioni Exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by
THOS: HENRIX, late Sheriff,
Oct. 18—ts of Talbot county.

THE LATE JUDGE PETERS.

We have been very much interested and gratified by the perusal of "A short notice of the life of the late Honorable RICHARD PETERS, in the form of an address delivered before the Blockley and Merion Agricultural Society, of which Judge PETERS was President, by Samuel Breck, Esq their Vice President. The portrait of the deceased, "as a Patriot, a Legislator, a Jurist, a Farmer, and a man in social life," is given in a tone of sincerity and kindness which must win the regard of every reader, for both the subject and the writer of the memoir. Five hundred copies have been printed by a resolution of the Society, with the consent of Mr. BRECK, for the use of the members and his friends. Those who have not been fortunate enough to procure a copy, will be pleased to see a few extracts from this valuable pamphlet.

To illustrate "the naked state of our magazines, and the mental anguish of our public functionaries, during the war of 1776." Mr. Breck gives an anecdote which he had noted down from Judge PETERS' narration on the 9th November, 1823.

"I was Commissioner of War, he said, in 1779. General Washington wrote to me that all his powder was wet, and that he was entirely without lead or balls; so that, should the enemy approach him, he must retreat. When I received this letter, I was going to a grand gala at the Spanish Ambassador's, who lived in Mr. Chew's fine House in South Third Street. The spacious gardens were superbly decorated with variegated lamps; the edifice itself was a blaze of light; the show was splendid; but my feelings were far from being in harmony with all this brilliancy. I met at this party my friend Robert Morris, who soon discovered the state of my mind.—"You are not yourself to night, Peters; what's the matter," asked Morris. Notwithstanding my unlimited confidence in that great patriot, it was some time before I could prevail upon myself to disclose the cause of my depression; but at length I ventured to give him a hint of my inability to answer the pressing calls of the Commander in-Chief. The army is without lead, and I know not where to get an ounce to supply it: the General must retreat for want of ammunition. "Well, let him retreat," replied the high-minded and liberal Morris, "but cheer up: there are in the Holker privateer, just arrived, ninety tons of lead, one half of which is mine, and at your service; the residue you can get by applying to Bleir McClanaghan, and Holker, both of whom are in the house with us."

"I accepted the offer from Mr. Morris," said Mr. Commissioner Peters, "with many thanks; & addressed myself immediately to the two gentlemen who owned the other half, for their consent to sell; but they had already trusted a large amount of clothing to the Continental Congress, and were unwilling to give that body any further credit. I informed Morris of their refusal: 'Tell them,' said he, 'that I will pay them for their share.' This settled the business—the lead was delivered; I set three or four hundred men to work, who manufactured it into cartridge bullets for Washington's army, to which it gave complete relief.

"The sequel of this anecdote shows, that the supply was entirely accidental. The Holkar privateer was at Martinico, preparing to return home, when her Captain, Matthew Lawler, who is still living, had this lead offered to him for ballast. Uncertain, however, whether the market would not be overstocked by arrivals from Europe, he at first rejected it; but, after some persuasion, received it on board."

The most interesting passage in the memoir is perhaps, that narrating the circumstances which led to the investment of Yorktown, and the capture of CORNWALLIS, which closed the war. Judge PETERS, it will be recollected, was a member of the Board of War; and his services at this time were, as Mr. BRECK remarked, peculiarly meritorious and useful. The reader will be surprised to learn that the change of operations, by which the intended attack on New York was abandoned for an expedition into Virginia, was suddenly adopted by Gen. Washington, and in some measure forced on him by the caprice of the French Admiral DE GRASSE. A striking instance is furnished of the readiness with which WASHINGTON could sacrifice his preconcerted schemes, and adopt his measures to the exigency of unforeseen occurrences. The account which follows is extracted from a letter of Judge Peters to General Harrison, dated January 12, 1818:

"To show the prostrate situation of our pecuniary concerns, I mention, that I had not in the chest of the office, without interfering with the daily demands for contingencies, a sufficient sum for my outfit and personal expenses. Not foreseeing any extra claims for casualties, I had not provided out of my own funds against them. At Trenton, on our way to camp, I lost a horse; I could have ordered one out of the Quartermaster's stables; but I avoided the example, knowing the low state of that department. I was obliged to borrow of Mr. Morris the money to replace my loss.

"On our arrival at head quarters, we had frequent conferrences with the General. I was soon confirmed in what I had before been convinced of, that our success, in the contemplated attack on New York, was far worse than doubtful; and that was the plan of the campaign, notwithstanding historical representations to the contrary. Among them I see recently published, "A project of Comte Rochambeau," announcing his having, a long time precedently, formed a deliberate plan for the fortunate achievement which closed our war. And yet I know that the change of the plan at first fixed on for the campaign, was sudden and accidental. All our conferences were predicted on measures solely relating to the intended attack on New York."

The change of the plan originated with Washington alone: but let Mr. Peters's own words be again used:—

"One morning, at the beat of reveille, Mr. Morris and myself, who occupied the same marquee, were roused by a messenger from Head Quarters, and desired forthwith to repair thither; we were surprised at the circumstance, every thing having been, the evening before, perfectly tranquil. We were more so on our meeting the General, who, the moment he saw me, with expressions of intemperate passion, (which I will not repeat,) handed to me a letter from the French Admiral, who commanded six or seven ships at Rhode Island:—'Here,' said the General, 'read this; you understand the French;'—then turning away, 'so do I now, better than ever.' Mr. Morris and myself stood silent, and not a little astonished.

"The letter informed the General that the writer had received by an express frigate, arrived from the fleet of Comte de Grasse, at sea, orders to join that fleet in the Chesspeake, as the Comte had changed his destination, on information that the Bay of New York was dangerous for his heavy ships; and if any thing could be done in the Southern quarters, co-operation was offered during the few weeks of his intended stay in these waters, to avoid the West India hurricane season. Secrecy was enjoined—and we went our way. On returning to breakfast, we found the General as composed as if nothing extraordinary had happened, and measures concocting for the emergency. I had often admired these conquests over himself.—That evening, or I think the next day, a letter arrived from the Marquis de Lafayette, from Virginia, announcing the arrival of the French fleet in the Chesapeake. I have seen it asserted that this was the first information, and an appearance of a pre-concerted plan was given to it at camp. This is another inaccurate historical fact.

"In the course of the day I was asked by the General, "Well, what can you do for us, 'under the present change of circumstances?" I answered, "please to inform me of the extent of your wants." Being, after some time, so informed, generally, I replied: "I can do every thing with money; nothing without it; but what can be transported from hence must be relied on." I looked impressively on Mr. Morris, who said, "I understand you; I must have time to consider and calculate."

"Mr. Morris shortly after told the General that he had no tangible effects; but if anticipations on the credit of his personal engagements would succeed, he could supply the means for transporting the Army from New Jersey to the Chesapeake.

'In a day or two,' continues Mr. Peters, "we left Camp, under injunctions of secrecy, (which we faithfully observed,) until the general developed his final objects and measures to Congress.

"On our arrival at Philadelphia I set to work most industriously, and masked the object for a time. By the zeal and extraordinary efforts of the staff departments, particularly that of ordnance and military stores, sixty pieces of battering cannon, and a greater number of field artillery, were completely provided and finished in three or four weeks, and, as any portion of the train was ready sent off on its way to the Southern enterprise. Not a single gun was mounted on my arrival at Philadelphia, nor a rammer, or a sponge, or other ATTIRAIL, nor any considerable quantity of fixed ammunition. No European magazine or arsenal could have done more in the time, and under like circumstances. General Knox, who arrived in twelve or fourteen days, had a great share of the merit of this effort. Mr. Morris supplied the MONEY or the CREDIT, and without derogation from the merit of the assistance rendered by State authorities, it may be truly said that the financial means furnished by him, were the main-springs of transportation and supplies for the glorious achievement, which effectually secured our independence. He issued his *notes* for, I think, $1,400,000. They passed freely, and at the value of specie, and were, in time all redeemed. The *Bank of North America* which he founded with money supplied from abroad, and by having the credit of his particular friends, and many other good friends to their country assisted him most eminently. We gave our securities to the amount of a great proportion of its capital stock. My bond was returned to me only a few days ago, amounting, as I think, to thirty thousand dollars. Who then, knowing these things, can doubt of his having been among the most prominent saviours of his country?'

Upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Mr. PETERS was appointed, by WASHINGTON, to the judicial station which he held until his death. During this period of 36 years, he was seldom detained from the bench by sickness and never by any other cause. His associate, during part of this time, was the celebrated Judge CHASE. When this gentleman was impeached by the House of Representatives, great pains were taken, observes Mr. BRECK, to include Mr PETERS. "Indeed, the House inserted his name at one time; but, on proper investigation, it was withdrawn, under a conviction that no cause of accusation existed:—On the contrary, when the examination took place, it was found that, his judicial course had uniformly been marked by prudence, decorum, and moderation."

REPTILES OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Mr. Flint in the Western Monthly Review for February, describes the various species of reptiles that infest the Western and South Western States.

Among the venomous serpents are the rattle snake, king snake, water asp, copper head, moccasin snake, hissing snake, and horn snake.—One variety of rattle snake is yellow, and is said to inhabit the same burrows with the praire dog. The copper head is a terrible serpent, and is deemed to inflict a more dangerous wound than the rattle snake. The hissing snake hisses like a goose. "We confined one," says Mr. F. "with a stick across his back, and it instantly bit itself and soon became swollen and died." The horn snake has a thorn in its tail resembling that on the leg of a dunghill cock.

Wherever the population becomes dense, the swine prey upon those terrible reptiles and they quickly disappear; their resorts are near the bases of rocky hills, and near vast swamps.—People are often bitten by them, and the person that is badly bitten swells and soon becomes blind. The bite is seldom fatal, Mr. F. says he has seen great numbers that have been bitten, but has never seen a fatal case. He describes, however, a most tragical occurrence, more horrible in the relation than the ancient fiction of Laccoon.

An emigrant family inadvertently fixed their cabin on the shelving declivity of a ledge that proved a den of rattle snakes. Warmed by the first fire on the hearth of the cabin, the terrible reptiles issued in numbers, & of course in rage, by night into the room where the whole family slept. As happens in those cases, some sleep on the floor, and some in beds. The reptiles spread in every part of the room, and mounted on every bed. Children were stung in the arms of their parents and in each other's. Imagination dares not dwell on the horrors of such a scene. Most of the family were bitten to death; and those who escaped, finding the whole cabin occupied by these horrid tenants, hissing and shaking their rattles, fled from the house by beating off the covering of the roof, & escaping in that direction.

THE CAMELION.—There are varieties of small Camelions. They are apparently harmless animals; though when we have caught them, they show every disposition to bite. They will change in half an hour to all the colors of the prism. Green seems to be their favorite color, and when on a green tree that is their general hue. While in this color, the upper part of their neck becomes a beautiful scarlet.

Their throat swells and they emit a sharp note, like that of one of the larger kinds of grasshoppers when singing.—We have placed them on a handkerchief, and they have gradually assumed all its colors. Placed on a black surface, they become brown; but they evidently suffer while under this color, as is manifested by uneasy movements, and by strong and quick palpitations, visible to the eye. They are three or four inches in length.

ALLIGATOR.—The Alligator is the most terrible animal of this class. Vast numbers are seen in the slow streams and the shallow lakes of Florida and Alabama; but they abound most on Red river, the Mississippi lakes and the bayous west of that river.—On these sleeping waters, the cry of a sucking pig on the bank will draw a shoal of them from their muddy retreats at the bottom. The largest alligator that we ever saw killed in those regions measured something more than sixteen feet from its snout to the extremity of its tail. They have at times, especially before stormy weather, a singular roar, or bellow—When moving about on their customary vocations in the water, they seem like old logs in motion. In fine weather, they doze in listlessness on the sand bars.

Such is their recklessness, that they allow the people on the passing steam boats to come within a few paces of them. The ascent of a steam boat on an alligator stream, at the proper season for them, is a continual discharge of rifles at them. A rifle ball will glance from their bodies, unless they are hit in a particular direction and place We witnessed the shots of a man, who killed them nine fires in ten.—They have large ivory teeth, which contain a cavity sufficiently large to hold a musket charge of powder, for which purpose they are commonly used by sportsmen. The animal, when slain, emits an intolerable smell of musk; and it is asserted that its head contains a quantity of that drug. They will sometimes chase children, & would overtake them, were it not for their inability to make lateral movements. Having few joints in their body, and very short legs, they cannot readily, turn from a straight forward direction. Consequently, they who understand their movements avoid them without difficulty, by turning off at right angles, and leaving the animal to move forward, under its impulse in that direction. They are chiefly formidable to pigs, calves, and domestic animals of that size. The skin of the Alligator is valuable for the tanners.

Extracts from late English Papers.

ANECDOTE OF THE KING.

On the death of the late organist to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, great interest was made by several professors of eminence to succeed to that honorable and lucrative situation. Old Horne, the music master, who taught the King, and other members of his august family, in their juvenile days, was at this time very low in his circumstances, arising from losses and other untoward events. The fact was mentioned to his Majesty by one of the Lords in waiting, who at the same time ventured to add that the existing vacancy would enable the poor old man to weather the storms of life, and pass the remainder of his days in competency and ease.—His Majesty expressed his astonishment, and could scarcely credit that his old tutor was still in existence, or that, if so, he had not applied to his former pupil, stating his embarrassment.—Modest merit is always dumb—Horne knew if he had made his case known, he should have been relieved; but he dared not intrude his sufferings on his gracious master's attention. The fact, however, of his situation being thus brought to his Majesty's notice, he ordered his carriage, and proceeded immediately to canvass the Canons and other Dignitaries in whose gift the appointment lay: they had made their promises, but—it must be so—the King's wishes were a law, and Horne was nominated to the vacancy. Wishing however to gratify the old man by himself announcing the joyful tidings, his Majesty commanded him to attend at the royal Lodge. The summons was unexpected, was distressing: "how could he appear before the Presence with a wardrobe not fit to visit a private friend? But," continued the gratified veteran, "it is not the coat, it is the man the King wants to see: I must go, I will go:" and he took a change of linen and proceeded immediately to Windsor Castle. On old Horne's arrival at the Lodge, he was received with kindness by the major-domo, and refreshments were placed before him, with an intimation that his attendance would be required in the course of the evening in the drawing room. That time arrived, and the old man, on entering, was overpowered by the condescending affability with which he was received. The king, surrounded by the brilliant circle of his private friends, rose from his seat, and taking poor Horne by the hand, led him to the pianno, requested him to give once more a specimen of that skill which had entranced his juvenile mind. This was too much—he sat down overpowered with contending emotions & the modest tear trickled from his aged eye. He forgot every thing, ran his fingers over the keys in the most abstracted manner, and was any thing but himself. A few affectionate words revived him—and, as if inspired by the sudden recollection of the days gone by, struck off a fantasia, which he performed with all the execution of his best days. The dignity of the Monarch sank for a moment to the familiarity of the friend, he pressed the old man's hand, told him of his good fortune, & bade him retire and compose himself. He remained at the lodge ten days, and was then inducted into the organ gallery. He is now between seventy and eighty, and performs his duty with all the enthusiasm of his early days—*John Bull.*

THE TAR AND THE WHALE.

The following curious anecdote, told me by the captain of a whale ship which was at Valparaiso, shows us of what unshaken fortitude the hardy sons of Neptune are possessed, and what indifference they evince under the greatest misfortunes.

"One morning," says he, "as we were cruizing about in search of whales, we espied a fine looking one, and at no great distance from us. We immediately manned four boats, and soon came up with this monster of the deep, which proved to be a whale of the sperm kind. We attacked him, and in return for the death wound, he stove one of the boats. In the confusion one poor fellow came within reach of the whale, who although in the agonies of death, made a shift to draw one of his legs into his mouth. Luckily for the sailor, the whale began to gasp which afforded him an opportunity to escape from the jaws of death. On being carried to the ship, it was found necessary to amputate the leg above the joint. Shortly after," continued the captain, "I asked him what were his feelings when he was in the whale's mouth—"Why," says he, "I thought he might *furnish us sixty barrels of pretty good oil.*"

AN ABOMINABLE SUPPER.

Thomas Harrison, an elderly, sallow complexion'd person—'One sadly out of suits with fortune," was charged on the oath of a Margaret Andrews, with having obtained & devoured "*a most abominable supper*" under false pretences—that is to say, by pretending to be "*a gentleman,*' when, in fact, he was "*no such thing.*"

Margaret Andrews, a bustling little waiter—or, more properly, a *waitress*—at one of the cook shops in the Old Bailey, deposed to the following facts: On Thursday night, about nine of the clock, this Mr. Harrison walked into her master's shop, seated himself in the best box, and called for the bill of fare—"just as though he was a gentleman;" and having looked over the bill of fare, he said, "bring me a plate of *cold pork* and *potatoes.*"—A very handsome plate of cold pork and potatoes,"—"fit for any gentleman," was forthwith placed before him, with mustard, bread, and all other of the usual concomitants thereunto appertaining, the whole of which, with the exception of a small modicum of the mustard, he despatched so quickly, that it was very evident he had given himself no extraordinary trouble in the mastication thereof. Then wiping his mouth, he called Margaret to him, and said, "My dear, have you any DUCK?"—"No, Sir," said Margaret.—"No duck!" said he; "what is the reason you have no duck?"—"Because duck is out of season, Sir," replied Margaret, "but we have some very nice roasted fowls."—"Aye, well,' 'said he," that will do; bring me half of one of those." The fiver-wing half of a fine fat fowl was laid before him, and in ten minutes thereafter not a bit of it was left—except the bones. "*Cheese,* my dear," was the next order, and cheese was handed to him; and having solaced himself with the cheese he asked for the newspapers, "just like a *gentleman,*" as Margaret said; but he sat poring over the newspapers so long, that they were obliged to ask him to pay and depart, as they wanted to shut up shop for the night.

Here the Magistrate, Mr. Alderman Ansley, abruptly cut short Margaret's narrative, by demanding—"And so, I suppose, he could not pay for what he had?"

"No, Sir," replied Margaret—"he confessed that he had not a single farthing in the world; and though we would'nt have minded giving him the pork and potatoes for nothing, the fowl was abominable—a most abominable supper for a man like him; and so we sent him to the watch house."

Mr. Alderman Ansley to the prisoner—"What do you mean by going and eating suppers at the expense of other people, in this way?"

'Your Worship,' replied the prisoner, 'I did it for very hunger. I had eaten nothing for many—'

"Hunger! nonsense!" said the Alderman; "a penny roll or two would have satisfied hunger quite as well as all this pork & fowl, & the rest of it. Have you any money to pay for it now?"

"Not a farthing, your Worship," replied the prisoner.

"Then you must be remanded til' to-morrow, and see what you can do by that time," said the Alderman; and he was remanded accordingly.

The following proceeding took place recently at the Rouen Court of Assize, France on the trial of a young woman for poisoning a child.

"The prisoner on hearing a part of the evidence, manifested considerable emotion, then fainted, and fell to the ground; when she had recovered, the President resumed the proceeding but was interrupted by a noise on the bench where the gensdarmes were sitting. It appears that a respectable old gentleman had wished to seat himself in one corner when a gensdarme, with great rudeness and brutality, took him by the arm, and desired him to withdraw. On the old gentleman's remonstrating, the gensdarme became more violent, turned him around forcibly, and exclaimed, "I arrest you." The president here interfered, and said, "Gensdarmes, take out that person."

One of the advocates then rose from the bar, and said, "This gentleman has committed no crime by sitting on the bench with the gensdarmes. I have the honor to know him. He was formerly an advocate in the Parliament of Paris; he is eighty years of age, and his gray hairs are entitled to reverence."

The President: He is not in the costume of his profession, and is in one of the reserved places; therefore, gensdarmes, turn him out.

The old gentleman then said, "I have one of your own cards authorising me to sit in one of the reserved places; I have been 56 years an advocate, & never yet failed in respect to the Bench"—Notwithstanding this appeal, the President insisted on his being turned out. On the old gentleman moving to obey the order, the entire Bar, with the exception of the prisoner's counsel, rose, and indignantly quitted the court. The prisoner's counsel observed aloud, "I would follow your example, Gentlemen, if my duty did not retain me here.

NO ADMITTANCE.—A poor Tailor being released from a troublesome world and a scolding wife, went to the gate of Paradise. Peter asked him if ever he had been in purgatory.—No, said the tailor, but I have been married.—Oh! says Peter, that is all the same.—The tailor had scarcely got in, before a fat turtle eating alderman came puffing and blowing—"Halloo!! you fellow," said he, open the door.—Not so fast, said Peter, have you been in purgatory? No, said the alderman, but what is that to the purpose? you let in that poor half-starved tailor, and he had no more been in purgatory than I.—But he has been married, said Peter. Married! exclaimed the alderman, why I have been married twice!!!—Then pray go back again, said Peter, Paradise is not the place for fools.

MISTAKES OF AMBIGUITY.

Ambiguity of speech sometimes leads to very sad mistakes. A militia captain received a billet from a lady, requesting "the pleasure of his company to tea," on a certain evening. Now a query arose how to understand the word company; and the captain being a man of real military views, very naturally came to the conclusion, that it meant neither more nor less than the *company* of militia which he had the honor to command—Accordingly what was the astonishment of his hostess and her friends to behold, not only the captain, but his whole company, from the highest subaltern to the most ragged private, armed and equipped in their usual style, punctual to the hour of invitation, dry as dust, & hungry as lions—Never was such consternation in the drawing-room before. The old ladies lifted up their hands and eyes in astonishment, the young ladies screamed as if they had seen a spider or a snake, the dandies exclaimed, "They'd ought to be shot! Its a bore! It's a positive bore!" The master of the house bit his lip with vexation, & the hostess, as in duty bound, went into the hysterics. In which situation we leave them to the sympathy & consideration of the reader.

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