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. XVIII. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1835. No. 45.

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BY
Alexander Graham,

TERMS.

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.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

The subscriber will offer at public vendue on Wednesday the 25th of November ensuing, if fair, and if not, the next fair day thereafter, on the farm of Mrs. Mary M. Thorndike, in the Upper District of Caroline county, a

Valuable Personal Estate,

consisting of a number of fine

Horses and Mules, one Genet and Young Jack,
CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS,

a variety of Valuable Farming Utensils, and

Household Goods.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving their bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—and all sums of ten dollars and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, and attendance given by

ABRAHAM JUMP, Agent
for M. M. Thorndike.

oct 31 4w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphans' Court, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 12th day of November next, at the late residence of Captain Stuart Redman, late of Talbot county, dec'd. all the Personal Estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted,) consisting of



HORSES, MULES, CATTTLE, SHEEP and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-Blades, one Gig & Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wheat sceded in the ground & the lease of the farm for the next year, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JOHN REDMAN, Adm'r.
of Stuart Redman, dec'd.

Oct. 31 ts (W)

Vendue.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence in Ferry Neck; four miles below the Oak, on Wednesday the eleventh day of November next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, all his stock of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,
FARMING UTENSILS,
Household & Kitchen Furniture,

&c. Also two superior six spring GIGS, and one Scow, burthen ten cords of wood, nearly new; together with many other articles unnecessary to enumerate. The stock includes some valuable.

YOUNG HORSES,

well broken, and warranted equal to any in the county. The terms of sale will be cash for all bills under ten dollars, & for all sums over that amount, well secured notes at six months will be received, bearing interest from date.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

SAMUEL T. WATTS.

Oct. 31

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, &c. &c.



The subscribers having associated themselves in the

DRUG BUSINESS,



and taken the stand recently occupied by Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by Moore & Kellie, have just returned from Baltimore with an entire new assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c.—and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.

EDWARD SPEDDEN.
JAMES DAWSON.

N. B. Doctor S. or D. will at all times cheerfully prescribe for, and give directions to any persons calling on them at their Drug Store, free of charge.

E. S. & J. D.

Easton, Oct. 31st. 1835.

Teacher Wanted.

A school teacher is wanted for district No. 70, in Sussex county, State of Del. He must sustain good moral character, & be well qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic and English Grammar.

This district embraces the town of Seaford, which is a healthy place. A single man could readily obtain board, or a man with family a house.

D. CONWELL,
JAS. DARBLY,
School Committee.

oct 31 3tq

TO THE PUBLIC.

Influenced by a sense of duty to myself, as well as a regard for the opinion of my friends and the world; I am induced, in consequence of a recent decision had against me, in Talbot County Court, to undertake to lay before the public, a plain, distinct, and detailed statement, of all the money transaction, between my late Father and myself, from the year of eighteen hundred and seventeen, to the year of eighteen hundred and twenty seven inclusive.

On the 24th day of July in the last named year, all our accounts were closed, and my late father, Thomas Coward, passed his note or bill obligatory to me, for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and sixty three dollars and fifty three cents.

It is to the authenticity of this obligation that exception has been taken, & it now becomes my duty to sustain that obligation by all the testimony and circumstances in my possession

This note or bill obligatory was founded entirely on the following account current between us—to wit:

Captain Thomas Coward, Sen.
To Thomas Coward, Jr. Dr.

1817			
April 17th,	To cash lent you	$1500	00
	Interest for 10 yrs. 3mo. 7d.	923	25
May 17th	To cash lent you	520	00
	Interest for 10yrs. 2mo. 7d	317	81
1821			
Sept. 21st	To cash lent you	300	00
	Interest 5yrs. 10mo. 3d.	105	15
1822			
Aug. 29th	Paid Dr. John Singleton per your order	30	00
	Interest 4yrs. 10mo. 25d	8	84
1823			
Dec. 5th.	A piece of Irish linen $15 75 Bought by *Mrs.* Coward to make you shirts 1 yard cambric linen furnished by Mrs. Coward at $3 per yard	15	75
		3	00
1827			
March 2nd	Clothing for your negro Lidia, while at my house for sale	2	73
April 2nd	Cash to negro Henry Moore $5 agreeably to your request on the delivery of your horse	5	00
May	Paid Mr. Haslem the Farrier $12 for curing your Horse of the distemper	12	00
	Keeping your horse 2mo. at $10 per mo.	20	00
Errors and omissions excepted		$3.763	53

Having given above an exact transcript of the account as made out by myself presented to my late father, and which he never objected to, but always admitted to be correct, and having also given the circumstances under which it was presented, and the conversations which took place between us at the time, I shall now proceed to make such remarks as I deem necessary in relation to the several items charged therein.

The first item charged in the account is the sum of $1500 00 cents, lent my father on the 17th day of April 1817, and for which he gave me his bill obligatory, bearing interest from the day of date. This sum I had received from Philadelphia after the sale, Mr. Craig called upon me and, he thought, that I ought to give him part of the profits of the Schooner. I asked him what he thought so? he observed, that if he had not *persuaded* me I would not have bought the Schooner, and for his *persuasion he set up a claim for one half of the profits of the vessel.* Two years after or thereabouts, a summons was issued against me to appear to the complaint of the said John Craig, but it was not served on me, for on the 11th day of February 1826 I cleared at the Custom House of Baltimore for the West Indies as will appear by reference to their books, sailed on the twelfth. and on the 13th *the day after I departed,* the summons came out as appears from the date thereof, Craig obtained a decree against me by default, in consequence of my absence The matter lay dormant nearly three years before I was even apprized of it—and the first intimation I had, either of summons or decree, was from John Gunn, Esq. I immediately repaired to the Clerk's office in company with my Attorney; there we saw the decree, but the summons could not be found—However after making REPEATED *searches,* several weeks after, it came to light, and as I was not allowed to have the matter investigated before a Court of Justice, I was induced by a sense of duty to my family as well as to my just creditors, to resort to the only course that could enable me to avoid the payment of a claim so unfounded, so iniquitous and so unjust. The course here alluded to, the public can have no difficulty in ascertaining. Having experienced a sad reverse of fortune, I appealed to the law, & in due time appeared before the commissioners of insolvent debtors—the result is a matter of record and therefore it is unnecessary for me to say more on that point. The course was a painful one—though certainly under the peculiar circumstances of the case not only justifiable, but essential to save my just creditors from a participation with a claim which had not a shadow of truth, justice, or law to sustain it.

In compliance with the requisites of the Act of Assembly, I was constrained to render a correct list of my creditors, this I did, amounting to the sum of $3545 76, as soon as I got my hearing, which was in May, 1830, in the same month of that year, with the aid of friends, Jas. Corner and Hall Harrison, Esqs. I paid on the 11th day May, 1830, $266 93 as pr. receipts, and on the 18th November, same year, $570 as per receipt, making a sum of $3237 93, and $305 at different periods in small sums.

The foregoing sums forms an aggregate nearly equal to the whole amount of my list of creditors; and these payments manifestly show, I believe, that have been either my wish or not be produced by any individual.

Having thus appealed to an intelligent community, through the medium of the press, I have now only to request, that every individual, who may read this, my communication, will give it, his unbiassed and impartial attention, and then say, whether I am guilty of the charges exhibited against me or not—my own conscience acquits me, and I cannot but feel assured, that every candid and unprejudiced reader, will also acquit me.

THOMAS COWARD.

October 31, 1835. (W)

Before stated, it is necessary for me, to subjoin a few remarks in relation to, and explanatory of, the several items charged in that account, and not only to produce to the public such original vouchers as have been preserved, but to give as a material part of this statement true copies of those vouchers the originals of which together with other important papers are left at the Office of the *Easton Gazette* to an examination of which any and every individual is invited that may think proper to satisfy himself.

In relation to the first item charged in the account alluded to, I have only to say, that on the 17th day of April in the year 1817, the same year that the decree in Chancery was given against him, my Father applied to me, in the city of Baltimore for the sum of $1500 which I then loaned him in the store and in the presence of William Penniman, Esq. since deceased, for this sum he gave me his acknowledgment, which was duly attested by Mr. Penniman, and of course given up to him at the time we settled our accounts.

The second item was a further loan of $520 made to my father on the 17th May in the same year of 1817 for this sum he gave me as he did before, his acknowledgment, which last was also given up to him at the time of our settlement.

The third item was also a loan of $300. this sum he obtained on the 21st day of September in the year 1821, by virtue of a check on the Marine Bank of Baltimore, drawn by me in his favour, the receipt of this sum he acknowledged, which receipt was returned to him with the two acknowledgments previously given and at the same time.

I have however obtained from Jacob Bier, Esq. the Cashier (now President) of that institution, the following evidence, which I now submit to the public, as a proper voucher, for the last named item.

Marine Bank of Baltimore 26th Oct. 1833.

On the 21st September 1821, Thomas Coward's account was charged with his check on this Bank, in favor of Thomas Coward, for three hundred dollars.

JACOB BIER, Cashier.

The fourth item in the account is the sum of $30 paid to Dr. John Singleton, as per my Father's order, the order presented to me by Dr. John Singleton is in the proper hand of my Father, and in the following words to wit.

Sir.—Pay the bearer hereof Mr. John Singleton the sum of thirty dollars—and place the same to account of

your ob't. serv't.
THOMAS COWARD.

Capt. Thomas Coward.
Aug. 29th, 1822.

The order I retained, but gave up to my Father at the time of the settlement referred to, Dr. Singleton's receipt to me, for the money I then paid him.

I beg leave to call the attention of the public particularly to this order, it is material in a two fold point of view; first it is material, to prove that the order itself was given by him, and duly presented to me, and secondly, it furnishes, the strongest and most conclusive evidence of the *existance* of an *account current between us.*

This point then of the existance of an account current, so important in itself, being established beyond the possibility of a doubt, by an order to a third person in the proper hand writing of my Father, more than three years after the commencement of the account in question, it certainly cannot be necessary for me, to add a single other remark on this subject

The fifth item is a piece of Irish linen, and one yard of Cambric linen, this piece of linen was made up into shirts for my father, & ruffled with the Cambric linen, this fact can be proved by Miss Sarah McGinniss (now of Baltimore) who then resided in my family; the purchase is established by Mr. Bans' bill and receipt dated 5th Dec. 1823.

The sixth article is for clothing furnished his negro girl Lidia, who was sent to Baltimore in 1827 and there offered for sale by me.

The seventh item is the sum of $5 paid negro *Henry* Moore on the 2nd of April 1827 by my Father's request—this negro man lived with my Father, as is well known and recollected by several gentlemen, still, residing in this neighborhood—consequently he kept an account against him. In that account Harry is charged with the sum of five dollars in the following words, to wit—"To cash $5 of Capt. Thomas Coward, Junior" this is the express language of the charge in his book account with Harry, which like all the rest of the charges, is in his own proper hand writing—This is certainly the best kind of evidence I can offer to the public to sustain the fact of my having paid money for him at different periods.

The eighth item is the sum of $12, paid Mr. Haslem for curing his Stallion, as appears by the following certificate.

This will certify, that in May 1827 I attended a bay stallion for Capt. Thomas Coward, Jr. for which Medical attendance he paid me $12.

JOHN HASLEM.

Nov. 15, 1828.

The ninth and last item, in the account is the sum of $20 charged by myself for keeping the stallion above alluded to, two months—This was the usual charge in the City—I have then only to remark that my Father allowed it without any hesitation at the time of our settlement.

It will be perceived by every intelligent and impartial reader, that the several items stated in the foregoing account, together with the interest charged, constitute the exact amount of my Father's obligation to me. The several loans therein specified show clearly and conclusively, that the bill obligatory in question, was founded entirely on a valuable consideration. The obliger had received value as the note purports.

In the months of April and May in the year of 1817 and in September 1821 as I have already shown—he obtained from me the sum of $2,320, which sums were no doubt procured to aid him in the payment of heavy claims awarded against him in the year 1817 by a decree of the high court of Chancery.—The points in controversy between the complainants and my Father were referred to the Court of Chancery to John Edmondson and James Goldsborough, Esqs. who finally decided the case against the defendant (my late father) who was then compelled to pay the respondent [illegible] dollars and costs of suit.

The decision is now, as it has long since been, a matter of record and therefore cannot be controverted The following is truly copied from the award of those gentlemen as can be seen by referring to the record "We do thereupon award and adjudge and determine by these presents, that there is on this first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventeen due and owing from the said Thomas Coward to the creditors and representatives of Amasa Robinson in the said proceedings named, the sum of three thousand six hundred and twenty five dollars and fourteen cents current money of Maryland

This decision establishes incontrovertably, the fact of my Father's actually needing money and that too in the year of 1817, when he borrowed from me the first and second items mentioned in the account, which make the aggregate of $2020, it is most probable that for the same purpose, he obtained from me, the further sum of $300 in the year of 1821—and I will here add, that if he had applied to me, for the whole sum mentioned in the award, he should have had it.

But it may be doubted perhaps, by some, that I had the ability to loan the sum of $2,320, either to my father or any other person—to prove this ability I need only refer the reader to the following certificate of Jacob Bier, Esq. now President of the Marine Bank of Baltimore, which I have but recently obtained from him.

Baltimore, Oct. 2nd. 1835.

Captain Thomas Coward (now of Talbot county) having requested me to certify what was the statement of his account with the Marine Bank of Baltimore from the 12th March 1817 to the close of his account at Bank which was the 11th June 1825. In compliance I do hereby state that by the books of the Bank it appears that Captain Coward deposited in said Bank between the before mentioned periods and the first date inclusive—the sum of Fifty two thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and seventy three cents which latter date viz. 11th June 1825 his account was closed at Bank.

JACOB BIER, President.

After reading the certificate of Mr. Bier, I flatter myself no person, nay not even the most incredulous, will deny that I possessed the means to have assisted my Father, if he had required it, to a much greater extent than appears by the account between us—Nor can I suppose that any intelligent person, after examining the account, sustained as it is throughout by the most cogent evidence, will doubt its existence at the time it purports to have originated—neither can I believe that any unprejudiced mind will resist the conviction that the amount of the account in question, was fairly and honestly due me from my late Father, and that he did, on a final settlement between us, pass to me his note or bill obligatory.

Having given to the public the account as it existed between my late Father and myself, with such plain remarks as I have thought proper to make in relation to the vouchers produced, I now beg leave to introduce to their notice another subject, of less moment, though of sufficient importance to require some explanation from me.

Some years ago, I think it was in the year 1823, some time in December, I purchased a new Schooner of Wm. Harrison, Esq. which, when fitted for sea; cost me upwards of $10,000 John Craig of Baltimore, at whose wharf the vessel lay, *persuaded* me to buy the Schooner of Mr. Harrison—observing to me, that if he had the money—as he knew I had—that he would not hesitate a moment to purchase her—Before the vessel was completed, I had several offers for her—and finally sold her to Messrs. Myer & Brantz, for a Commercial House in

A SPORTING ADVENTURE IN INDIA.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Clark, of the 26th Native Infantry, Bombay.]

In June, 1833, I set out from Cutch to join my regiment then lying at Deesa. On the night of the 22d my tent was pitched about 20 miles from a village called Ghousnard, on the banks of the river Burnasse. I travelled with a double set of servants, camels, &c. & by keeping one set constantly in advance I had nothing to do but to ride from tent to tent, every thing being prepared for my reception. Devotedly fond of field sports, I had pursued them with the utmost avidity since my first arrival in India. I had enjoyed peculiar facilities for so doing, from having been almost constantly on detachment. The country I was now travelling through abounded in game, particularly hog and black buck, and I anticipated, with the delight a sportsman alone can feel, the havock I should make amongst them.

Early on the morning of the 23d, I traversed the distance from where I had slept to my tent near Ghousnard, on a Hurkara camel, and having partaken of a capital breakfast, I eagerly interrogated my shikaree as to what prospect of sport. He told me there was a plenty of hog.' I gave immediately directions to get out the horses, and was soon mounted on a favorite Arab that had been at the death of as many hogs as any horse in India, my chaluck sewar riding my second horse with a spare spear, a syce leading a third, and another with my rifle; these with 14 coolies or beaters, completed the party. It was an undulating country, and interspersed over it were numerous small covers of tamarisk, &c. At this time of year there were no signs of cultivation. We had beat a considerable quantity of ground without success, moving only a few pigs that were too small to ride after, and my patience and good humor were rapidly evaporating, when my shikaree pointed out the pug or track of a large boar; it appeared quite fresh, and I determined to follow it We proceeded for above a mile every moment in the hope of rousing him; when, turning the angle of a small cover, we suddenly came upon a dead bullock; about 20 yards to the right of this was another; and not a 100 in advance was the hog we were pugging The coolies collected round it, and I heard them repeating the word 'Lions! lions!'

Enraged at being baffled of my expected sport, and my blood up, I dismounted, and my shikaree showed me the lions' track. We could make out distinctly that there were six; and as it is their habit to return at night and devour their prey, I made no doubt they were still in the immediate neighborhood. I seized my rifle, and, after considerable remonstrance, and with some difficulty, I persuaded my coolies to follow them up, and taking the lead, we traced them into a tamarisk nullah or ravine running at right angles and into the bed of the river. The tamarisk resembles the cypress, and is about the height of a man's head, forming a very thick cover, extending over four or fives acres. After a short pause we entered, not knowing but that the next step might throw us into the lion's jaws. We however beat through without any adventure, and then we discovered they had stolen away, five taking down the bed of the river, the other, which by the track appeared a very large one, had doubled back into cover, broke higher, & made up the bed of the Burnasse. This last I determined upon following We soon tracked it into a small jungle on the edge of the river. I had just entered when I heard a shout, and running round a bush that intercepted my view, I saw an enormous lioness making off with tremendious bounds; I fired and missed her I shouted to my sewar to keep her in sight. He put his horse to speed, and in a short time returned and told me she had taken refuge in a large yellow break. He guided me to the spot, and I got within 30 yards; she was crouched, glaring on us as we approached. I raised my rifle and fired—she uttered a tremendous roar, and rushed out. I had wounded her in the shoulder, for as she crossed the bed of the river she went on three legs. My sewar again followed, but she turned on and pursued him, roaring terribly. He, however, found no difficulty in getting away; and she retreated and took her stand under a single tree, much resembling our thorn, but larger, and called here a baubul tree.

There she stood in full view, appearing almost as large as a bullock, with her tongue out, lashing her sides with her tail, and roaring most appallingly. I now sent back all my followers, and taking my rifle, steadily approached till within thirty yards, when I gave her my fire—I struck her, I believed, in the belly. When she received my shot, she lowered her head and rushed towards me as if mortally wounded; but suddenly, when within 10 paces, turned off, and again made down the bed of the river for a short distance, then crossed to the opposite bank, and entered a large jungle.

The natives crowded round me and assured me she had received her death blow. I was greatly elated—thought her a cowardly skulking beast, and imagined I had nothing to do but take possession of my prize. I quickly reloaded, and though the sun was at its meridian and the heat intense, I still pursued on foot.—We now entered the jungle into which we had marked her; it was so thick I could hardly see a yard before me. I walked for some time without success; at length one of the coolies exclaimed, 'Sahib, Sahib! hush, hush, do you not hear any thing?' There was a dead silence for a moment, and then I distinctly heard the panting of some hugh beast near me. I looked earnestly in the direction, but still I could not see any thing. By this time all the coolies had decamped, leaving me alone with my shikaree—'There, Sahib; there, in that bush.' I now caught sight of her sitting up like a dog, with her tongue out, and glaring on us. I raised my rifle, but my hand shook so from the excitement and extreme heat and exertion, that I felt certain I should miss. I lowered it, and turning to my shikaree, told him he must shoot her. He was a capital shot; I have seen him break a bottle at a hundred yards distance with a ball. 'No, no, Sahib, me not shoot—me afraid me not hit him.' I threatened to shoot him if he hesitated, putting the rifle into his hands, and in order to give him confidence I advanced forward a little to his left. He fired and missed threw down the rifle, and fled. The moment the enraged beast heard the report she rushed out. For a second I paused—then turned and ran for life. It was a heavy sand, and, I had on spurs and gaiters; I could not have ran far before I heard her roaring tremendiously, close behind. I cast a look back—she was within a few yards. I attempted to dodge: my courage died away, my legs failed me. She sprang and dashed me to the earth.—The first blow must have been certain death, but her leg being broken she could not strike She seized me by the lower part of the back, shaking me as a cat would a mouse, lacerating and tearing me dreadfully; then threw me to the ground on my face. She now caught me by the left arm, mumbling and biting it; the agony was so intense that I threw up my right arm and caught her by the ear. She quitted her hold and seized my wrist. I inwardly prayed for death to relieve me. Apparently exhausted, she now crouched at full length, one leg resting on my right thigh, the other a little between my legs; her tongue out, panting like a tired hound, glaring on me full in the face. I had some indistinct feeling at the time that my eye might awe her; and thus, with my head a little raised (for she had thrown me on a bank.) we lay looking at each other.

My native servant, a sewar, who had been in my service 10 years, had now approached to with 13 paces of me; I heard him exclaim, 'O God! O God! Sahib, what shall I do; the horse will not approach nearer!' 'Turn it loose and assist me;' but he came not I dared not move my head or turn my eye. 'Great God! Chard Cawn! you will not let your master die this dog's death, and not help him?'—but still he came not. I reproached him with every term I could call to mind, but could only hear in reply his exclamations of horror and fear. At length, when sight began to fail and death appeared to be inevitable, the monster sprang from me—ran about 20 paces—and fell dead.

The whole party now crowded round, they placed me in a cummerbund, and bore me to the nearest village. I was almost naked—my cloths were torn to ribans. I fainted two or three times before I arrived there. They washed my wounds with warm water, bound them with linen rags, put me on a bed, and carried me to my tent. Cuard Cawn went off express on one of my camels, to a brother officer, Lieut. Green, who was on a march with a detachment for Deesa; he travelled 40 miles before he found him. Green quitted his detachment, and was with me by seven that evening; to his unremitting kindness and care, of which I can never show myself sufficiently grateful, I am indebted for my life. I was a hundred miles from medical assistance; it was three days before my wounds were dressed, the rags being merely moistened to prevent them from sticking. During that time he constantly rode by my bed, which was borne by natives, never quitting me night or day. It was the middle of the fourth day before I arrived in camp; and seven weeks before I quitted my bed. I have the skull of my formidable opponent—the trophy of my hard-earned victory.

United Service Journal.

TALES OF THE CAMP.—The early part of their evening was generally spent in stories and tales; and, in conclusion, by way of a lullaby, some long-winded fellow commenced one of those everlasting ditties in which soldiers and sailors delight—so much, they use the same tune, and the subject (if one may judge by the tenor of the first ninety-eight verses,) was battle, murder or sudden death; but I never yet survived, until the catastrophe, although I have often, to attain that end, stretched my waking capacities to the utmost. I have sometimes heard a fresh arrival from England endeavor to astonish their unpolished ears with 'the white blossomed sloe,' or some such refined melody, but it was invariably coughed down as instantaneously as if it had been the solo voice of a conservative amidst a select meeting of radicals. The wit and the humor of the rascals were amusing beyond any thing, and to see them next morning drawn up as mute as mice, and as still as lamp posts, it was a regular puzzler to discover on which *post* the light had shone during the bye gone night, knowing, as we did, that there were at least a hundred original pages for Joe Miller, encased within the head pieces then before us.

Their stories, too, were quite unique: one (an Englishman) began by detailing the unfortunate termination of his last matrimonial speculation. He had got a pass one day to go from Thornchffe to Falkstone, and on the way he fell in with one of the finest young women as ever he seed! my eye as we say in Spain, if she was not a *wapper*, with a pair of cheeks like cherries, and shanks as clean as his ramrod, she was bounding over the downs like a young colt, and faith, if she would not have been with her heels clean over my head if I had'n't caught her up and demanded a parley, O, Jem, man, but she was a nice creature! and all at once got so fond of me too, that there was no use waiting; and so we settled it all that same night, and the next morning we were regularly spliced, and I carries her home to a hut which corporal Smith and I hired behind the barracks, for eighteen pence a week.

Well! I'll be blessed if I was'nt as happy as a shilling a day & my wife could make me for two whole days; but the next morning, just before parade, while Nancy was toasting a piece of tommy for our breakfast, who should darken our door but the carcase of a great sea marine, who began blinking his goggle eyes like an owl in a gooseberry bush, as if he did'n't see nothing outside them; when all at once Nancy turned, and, my eye, what a squall she set up as she threw the toast in the fire, and upset my tinful of crowdy, while she twisted her arms round his neck like a vice, and began kissing him at no rate, he all the time blubbering, like a bottle-nose in a shoal, about flesh of his flesh, and bones of his bones, and all the like o'that.—Well! says I to myself, says I, this is very queer any how, and then I eyes the chap a bit; and then, says I to him (for I began to feel somehow at seeing my wife kissed all round before my face without saying by your leave,) and says I to him, (rather angrily,) look ye, Mr. Marine, if you dont take your ugly mouth farther off from my wife, I'll just punch it with

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