JOHN ADAMS.

FROM MR. DAVIES' EULOGY.

What I have to relate is not fiction, but fact; verified by record, and confirmed by the mouth of one of the most distinguished individuals in question. Let me point to you two persons, of nearly the same age. Behold them walking together on that mount, early one morning in the year 1774. The old Superior Court was then holden in this place, for the last time, that justice was administered in this province in the royal name.—They were not enemies: they were neither Mowatt nor his officers. They are friends—connexions—in the habit of addressing each other by their christian names. They are earnestly debating between themselves the awful question agitating the country. They have taken different sides of the controversy pending. One is the principal law officer of the English crown. The other has been just chosen a delegate to the continental Congress at Philadelphia. An earnest and animated dialogue ensues in relation to the approaching crisis. The King's attorney general argues, expostulates, and remonstrates. He summons and arrays, all the dark and shadowy terrors that the superstition of the Highlands crowded in the fearful warning of Lochiel, before the fatal battle of Cullodon.

"Beware;" said 'Jonathan Sewall,' beware of the power of Great Britain!—she is determined on her system. She is invincible. It is irresistable. It will certainly be destructive to yourself, and *all*, that shall persevere in opposition to her designs!"

Listen to the answer of JOHN ADAMS. "I know," said he, "that Great Britain is determined on her system; and that very determination *determines* me on mine! You know, "he went on to say," that I have been constant, uniform—in opposition to all her measures. The die is now cast! I have passed the Rubicon! *Live or die, swim or sink, survive or perish* with my country, is my unalterable determination!"—Here it ended. There they parted;—but not without aching thoughts. "We must part, "said Mr. Adams! "and with a bleeding heart, I fear to say, forever! But depend upon it, that this farewell is the sharpest thorn, on which I ever sat my foot!"

Let me transfer the scene to England, whither Sewall fled as a refugee, and resided sometime after the war in exile. Permit me to carry you from this consecrated ground to the capital of that kingdom, and forward, so far as to say, that they never met again till 1788. The storm of the revolution was then over.—The sky had cleared away; and the sun shone out in splendour upon the new formation of the federal republic. Adams was then in London, and renewed their old acquaintance, as a friend, laying down the style, in which he represented at St. James' the sovereignty of the United States of America.

The French papers contain a shocking account of cruelties exercised on a young woman named Lasalle, on suspicion of being a witch. We regret to say that we have to record a precisely similar instance of ignorance, stupid credulity, and superstition in this kingdom. Peter Arnold Ichoulet, a miller at Moha, and his three sons, appeared on Monday last before the Court of Assizes at Liege; they were accused of having treated in the most barbarous manner a woman named Rignelle, who having gone to their house to carry home some work, was accused of being a witch, who had brought upon them various misfortunes. They declared that she had three accomplices, whom they ordered her to name, as well as to confess her own guilt. As she persisted in her innocence, they laid her on a wood fire, and burnt her in a most shocking manner; the details are too horrible to be dwelt upon. Not being able to extract any confession from her, they at length threw her out of the house. She crawled to her own home, mutilated as she was, and afterwards assisted by her daughter, contrived to reach the house of the Burgomaster, to whom she related the facts. She did not long survive the cruelties inflicted upon her, but yet beyond the time fixed to qualify the crime as murder, so that the prisoners could only be indicted for inflicting dangerous wounds. Some of the witnesses are children who were at play, near the spot, who not only declared that they had heard the cries of a woman proceeding from the house, but had seen one of the accused come into the yard for a faggot, and another take a chain from a cart, agreeing with the statement made by the poor woman, who said the father had fetched a chain with which he threatened to scourge her in the chimney.—*Brussels paper.*

The Montreal Spectator of the 8th ult. relates, that, on the previous day, a poor female, a good looking woman, with fine hair flowing over her shoulders, was liberated from the jail, destitute of any apparel, except a pair of old pantaloons. The mob attacked her, and she sought refuge at the guard house, whence, however, she was soon expelled. On the 9th she was seen wandering on the banks of the river. The Montreal writer observes—"Thus is a female, guilty perhaps of no crime but *poverty*, driven forth from a jail, the name of which alone is a stigma, to certain misery or certain crime;" and he calls upon the ladies of the place to establish an annual fund for the purpose of clothing and otherwise protecting such of their sex as happen to be immured in the dreadful prison.

We have mentioned this harrowing case, chiefly with a view to revive here public attention to the condition of the wretched females who are put into our receptacles for criminals. There are no objects more entitled to the compassion and benevolent notice of the ladies who have leisure and other means for such exercise of charity. The peculiar devotion of Mrs. Fry and her generous associates, in England, has been made a topic of debate or ridicule; but it is excellent in its design and tendency; it has rescued many an unfortunate being from the depths of misery or depravity—and it ought to be imitated, wherever it can be without the sacrifice of domestic duties or general propriety, or material inconvenience.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Continental Money.—The following is an extract of a letter, in our posession. written forty-five years ago, by a merchant of a neighboring town, to his brother.

"*Boston, April* 19, 1781.—I arrived here yesterday—found the roads very dry and good. Things have risen on account of the war with the Dutch; and the exchange between silver and paper has risen in consequence of large quantities of paper coming from Philadelphia.—Flour is from £100 to 118. ($333 to 393) per barrel. New Rum is $50 per gallon. Tell Sally (a sister in the store) to sell tea at $150 per pound, and the West India Rum at $140 per gallon.—It will be difficult I suppose, to get hard cash. I shall not enquire for it for several days, as I understand the delirium begins to subside."

It appears from another part of the letter, that when the paper price of flour in Boston, was from 333 to 393 dollars per barrel, the specie price of wheat in this vicinity was only six shillings per bushel. In those days, wheat flour was transported from this part of the country to Boston.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, have issued Part 2d of the 1st vol. of their memoirs. It contains, says the National Gazette, some interesting papers, and deserves to be viewed with favour as the prosecution of a very laudable design. The first pages consist of series of papers relative to the Valedictory Address of President Washington; in which it is abundantly, conclusively, proved that he was the real author of that composition—a fact which, to the eyes of some persons, had been involved in doubt, by the discovery of an amended copy in the handwriting of General Hamilton

Among these papers is a long letter from John Jay. It sustains entirely the general conviction that the farewell address was Washington's own composition. Proof equally decisive, adds the National Gazette, is supplied in a letter from D. C. Claypole, who, as editor of the American Daily Advertiser—the paper in which the address first appeared—received the autograph from Washington, which he still retains and thus describes:

"The manuscript copy consists of 32 pages of quarto letter paper, sewed together as a book, and with many alterations; as, in some places whole paragraphs are erased, and others substituted; in others many lines struck out; in others sentences and words erased, and others interlined in their stead. The tenth, eleventh, and sixteenth pages are almost entirely expunged, saving only a few lines; and one half of the 31st page is also effaced. A critical examination will show that the whole, from the first to the last, with all its numerous corrections, was the work of the same hand; and I can confidently affirm that no other pen ever touched the manuscipt now in my possession, than that of the great and good man whose signature it bears."

The Heart.—M. Larrey, that well known French Surgeon, lately presented to the Academy of Medicine in Paris, the heart of a man who, in a fit of derangement produced by grief, stabbed himself with a watchmaker's file. After having penetrated several inches, the instrument broke off level with the skin. The unhappy being was conveyed to an hospital, where it was determined that no operation could be attempted. He survived for twenty-one days, in but little pain, and without feeling any difficulty in changing his position. On opening the body, it was seen with surprise that the file had not only pierced the pericardium, and one of the coats of the heart, but that, entering that organ at three inches from the point, it had passed obliquely, from the left to the right, & from the lower to the higher part; crossing the left cavity, the middle membrane, and the right cavity!

Virginia.—It is said that the Hon. P. P. Barbour has yielded to the solicitations of the freeholders of the Orange district to become a candidate for Congress at the next election. The district is represented by Mr. Taylor, who will not be a candidate. Regarding Judge B's election as certain, we feel some desire to know to which party he will attach himself—whether that of the administration, in which his brother holds so distinguished a place—or that of its opposers, in which he must encounter him. He will be a powerful man with either.

[*Winchester Republican.*

Ship building in Salem.—Probably the first large vessel built in the United States, was constructed in Salem. In 1640 the Rev. Hugh Peters succeeded, says the Salem Observer, in getting up an association, to build a ship of 300 tons, Mr. Richard Hollingsworth was the architect. While this vessel was on the stocks, we are informed by the historian that a rope, by which the workmen were drawing up some of the materials was broken, which occasioned the death of one of them, by the name of Baker. The Court at its next session, which was in March, took this accident into consideration and fined the head carpenter, Hollingsworth, TEN pounds for the benefit of Baker's family.

Chronic Rheumatism.—We are not ready to add to the number of the remedies which have been prescribed for this painful disease, without a certainty that such addition will be valuable in practice. This certainty which we are convinced will attend the remedy, it is the object of this article to bring before the profession. It is a mixture of equal parts of the balsam of sulphur and spirit of turpentine. Six drops of this mixture may be given morning and evening, and the dose increased two drops a day until it produces stranguary, when the dose should be diminished a little, and continued until the disease is removed. We have been recently informed of the good effects of this mixture in a great number of instances, and one very remarkable case has fallen within our notice, in which the disease in its worst form vanished before it in a few weeks, although the patient had been long using, without advantage, the usual and other most powerful remedies for his troublesome and painful malady.

[*Bost. Med. Int.*

A singular case.—There is now living in the town of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, a woman by the name of Lucy Allen, who went to bed at the age of 16, slightly indisposed, and has remained in it to the present time, being a period of 32 years. Her friends, at first, were apprehensive of the approach of a fever, & sent for a physician. But as it proved, she had nothing more than a cold. The doctor gave her a little medicine, and advised her to keep her bed that day. She did so; and moreover, declared she would never rise from it again. One or two of the succeeding days, however she was prevailed on to sit up for a short time; but never afterwards. She appears highly offended if the thing is even proposed.—Notwithstanding this, she enjoys good health, and the exercise of mental faculties. Whenever she wishes her bed made she transfers herself to another standing near, without assistance. Who else can say they have lain a-bed 32 years without rising.—*Nantucket Enq.*

The Mussulmans have five stated periods of prayer: morning dawn, when they say two prayers; noon, when they say four prayers; three o'clock, when they also say four prayers; twilight, when they say three prayers; half past eight, when they say four prayers. In performing the absolutions before prayer, they begin with the hands, which they wash three times; then the mouth three times; throwing out the water; the nose three times, the face and eyes three times; then they draw a line from the eye brows to the ears, which they wash; then pass their wet hands behind their neck, and over the head; then they wash their arms 3 times; last of all their feet. They are then purified, as their religion enjoins, to address their Maker.

The Philadelphia National Gazette states, on authority to be fully relied on, that it is not true that the Count de Survilliers (Joseph Bounaparte) has asked for permission to reside at or to visit Brussels. He is entirely contented with his residence in this country, which he continues to consider to be the most happy in the world; an opinion, which, it may be remembered, he expressed in his letter of thanks to the inhabitants of New Jersey, who exerted themselves to extinguish the fire of his house about six years ago. He speaks, still, in the same terms of attachment to his friends and neighbors, and of contentment with his situation; and is far from desiring to quit a country where in eleven years he has never met with a painful or unpleasant occurrence.

BRUTAL—MOST BRUTAL.

A pitched battle took place a few days since between an Englishman and an Irishman, from the vicinity of the Navy Yard, for a purse of $100. The field of action was fort Green, where a large assemblage was collected, although it was intended that a select company of the fancy only should be present. The battle was sharply contested, and both the pugilists were dreadfully swollen about the face, and were carried off the ground blind. Victory declared for the Englishman, and we are told his opponent has since died of his wounds.—*N. Y. Adv.*

Sale of a wife and two children—Not ten thousand miles from the village of Oswego, N. Y. on the 17th inst. by virtue of a special contract between the parties, one man, sold, bargained, and conveyed to another, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-five dollars, good and lawful money, of the state of New-York, *his wife and two children*; and we are informed that the guarantee has taken actual possession of the property!

The Marrietta Pioneer says the Susquehanna has risen but 6 or 7 inches from the continued, though light rains which have fallen since the 22d ult.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

SPAIN.—A letter from Madrid, dated about the 1st of August, mentions that a conspiracy had been detected there of the Don Carlos party, the design of which was to compel the king to abdicate.—By the activity of the Superintendent of the Police, it was broken up before it had time to ripen. He went immediately to the king, who was at the Baths, disclosed to him the plot, and told him that nothing would save the country, but a change of ministry, a general amnesty, & a convention of the Cortes as it was in the time of Philip V. It was said that the king, who is a good deal influenced by this minister, actually prepared and signed the papers, and that they were to have been published in the Court Gazette the next day, but the superintendent had no sooner returned to Madrid, and was taking the necessary measures, when he was followed by a courier ordering him to stop the publication. The clergy in the meantime had offered ninety millions of rials to buy off the amnesty, and it is probable that the king's coffers were too low to allow him to refuse the offer.—The affair was not definitely settled at the date of the letter, and it was still thought that some changes would take place; but it was impossible to predict what they would be. The Portuguese constitution alarmed the government exceedingly, and had already occasioned some trouble in some parts of the kingdom, particularly at Saragossa. At Madrid it remained perfectly tranquil. The French papers which contain information from Madrid several days later than this letter, announce that the Duke d'Infantado had resigned his station at the head of the cabinet. What change in measures this event was likely to produce we are not informed.

SUMMARY.

Dr. Pattison, the professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland, will not be able to return to the United States this season, his state of health being such as will not permit him to do so.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland on Thursday the 23d inst.

Letters from Carthagena, dated 14th August, received in N. York, state that Gen Bolivar had arrived at Bogota.—Fourteen hundred troops had arrived at Carthagena from Panama.

One hundred and forty-five persons have been put in nomination for Congress from New Jersey, out of which six only are to be selected.

A Company is about to be formed at Cincinnatti, Ohio, for the establishment of a Cotton Manufactory, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Its success is declared to be certain, and believed to be of great importance to that "section of country."

It is said one of the Greek frigates is about to sail from New York—that many young men are ready to go to Greece—and that two hundred persons have applied for the office of Captain's Clerk.

A young man named Daniel Rash was sentenced on the 29th August to be hung in Surry county (N. C.) for the murder of his uncle. He had previously eloped with his aunt, who was the mother of twelve children, and who instigated him to the crime.

The trial of Desha, has been again postponed on the ground that some of the material witnesses were not in attendance, and that the prisoner was unable to attend at the bar.

There is a dispute between the Boston and Providence papers, whether Cape Cod belongs to Rhode Island or Rhode Island to Cape Cod.

Mr. Reynolds has been lecturing at Hagerstown, Md. on the subject of a Polar Expedition; and the Torch Light informs us that "a very liberal subscription was raised," and that the ladies contributed liberally.

1123 hands are employed in the Factories at Patterson, N. J. but are to be increased—weekly pay $4650—yearly, 241,700. Consumption of flax annually of Linen Duck 460,000 lbs. seven eighths imported. Yards Linen Duck annually made 406,560.

Apple brandy is distilled at the south from the apples in preference to the cider The distillers purchase the apple, grind them, ferment the pomace, unpressed, and then distil the whole mass.

Mr. Louisau, of New-Orleans, professes to have discovered a radical cure for *drunkenness.* Several certificates of the efficacy of his remedy are given.

A preacher crossing a ferry in one of the western states, was much shocked at the profane language of one of the ferrymen, a youth of 17 or 18. After some time, he inquired of the lad where he was brought up? "Sir?" said the boy—"where were you brought up?" replied preacher. "Why no where, Sir, I came down on a raft."

Curious Marriage.—A Mr. *Drinkwater*, of *Liquorpond* street, was last week married to Miss *Porter* of *Brewer* street. The offspring of this union ought to be something like *small beer.*

Near Fayetteville, N. C. on the 14th ult. Mr. Malcom McLean aged 21, to Miss Ann Tailor Snow, aged 11 !!!

At Middletown, Conn. 21st ult. Mr. William Andrus, aged 19, of S. Carolina, to Miss Catherine Mills, aged 14.

THE BEAR WITHOUT A BRIDLE.

Among the early settlers of Worcester county, in this state, was a German, by the name of Fourpecks, or Forepeck. The wild tenants of the forest had not yet given place to man. And Forepeck being employed on a certain time, with some others in the manufacturing of maple sugar, saw a large bear coming among them, and without waiting to count the cost, threw himself upon his back. Bruin unaccustomed to this mode of salutation began to make off as well as his legs would permit—but perhaps thinking to the man in the play, if that was the way his new acquaintances *backed* his friends "the devil take such backing!" he could not help turning round, every now and then, to bite the legs of his daring rider. Nevertheless, the hardy German kept his seat in spite of the smart, and streams of blood which were trickling merrily down his legs, till one of the company coming up, knocked the weary bear on the head with an axe, and despatched him. The Dutchman was justly proud of his exploit but when the excitement which supported him through his perilous ride was over, he exclaimed—"Der tyfil! I'll never reit a baar again mitaus a bridle!"

[*Berk. American.*

A sad mistake.—A rattlesnake was about a fortnight since, discovered in the canal, in Warwasink, by an emigrant from the land of St. Patrick, who supposing it to be an eel, without any ceremony grappled it, exclaiming, "An ale, an ale by the powers!" Some by-standers soon undeceived him, when it was found that he had been bitten three times by the poisonous reptile. By a timely application, however, the poison was extracted.

Fatal accident.—As three men were digging down the hill on which the remains of fort Putnam, at Lechmere point are situated, at about 11 o'clock, on Tuesday forenoon, the bank gave way and a large mass of stones and gravel crushed one of them by the name of Haynes, instantly to death. This is the second accident of the kind which has happened there this season.

Unfortunate blunder.—The Bedford Pa. Gazette, of the 15th publishes the following postscript to a letter from a young man in Lewisburg to his father in Bedford:

"The Hon. Henry Clay *died* here on Wednesday, at a public dinner given him by the inhabitants of the town."

The printer omitted the '*n*' in *dined* and thus murdered Mr. Clay *at table.*

Compiler.

The Corn Laws of England.—The repeal of those laws is essential to the relief of the manufacturing interests of Britain: and from a conversation we have held with a gentleman who stands high in the Provincial Government of Canada, we have reason to believe they will be repealed. His opinion is founded on recent private correspondence.—*Alb. Ob.*

Commodore Porter.—The Baltimore American acknowledges the receipt of letters from Vera Cruz, which state that the Commander of the Mexican Navy (Com. PORTER,) is proceeding harmoniously in organizing the Naval Forces of the country. By a Treaty between the Republics of Mexico & Colombia (antecedent or to the Treaty of Panama, to which they were parties,) it appears to have been arranged that he is to be Commander of the Navies of both countries when combined: so that he may be at sea with a large force, even before the Congress among the four Republics, agreed to at the Assembly of Nations at Panama, goes into effect.

Parties.—The following is in the Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds:

"Through life, I have observed there is no superfluous civility that brings more dissatisfaction to its donor than a party: those that *are not* invited, become his enemies, while those that *are*, receive the intended compliment only as their due, and depart ridiculing the inadequacy of his effects. [Too true.]

It is even worse with those who are concerned in a political party. They make substantial enemies, who never forgive, get them, and acquire friends—who will always forget to remember them. [True as the Gospel.]—*R. I. Journal.*

An apparatus has been invented at London, which is calculated to reduce fluids from the state of steam, or the highest degree of boiling heat, to the temperature of spring water. The process may be performed with any required rapidity; or in other words, any number of gallons may be cooled or heated per minute, by the employment of equal quantities of cooling or heating fluid.—The discovery is considered peculiarly important to steam machinery, to brewing, distilling, sugar baking, and to various other arts.

Port-au-Prince, at the last advices, was reported to be sickly. The British and French Vice Consuls both died there, the former on the 26th August and the latter on the 1st ult.

We are gratified to learn, from the Norfolk Beacon of Thursday week, that the town is returning to its wonted good health. No new cases of malignant fever had occurred within the preceding 3 days, and those who have been labouring under the disease were on the recovery.

THE CHRONICLE,

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

Cambridge, SATURDAY, Oct. 14, 1826.

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LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

The following is a correct list of members of the next legislature of the state; the senate as chosen by the college of electors in September, and the house of delegates as elected by the people on Monday, last week.

Those marked thus (°) were members of the last Legislature. It will be seen that only 2 out of 15 members of the last senate, are members of the present senate; and 28 out of the 80 members of the last house of delegates are members of the ensuing house—about 37 are COLTS—that is, members of the legislature for the first time.—*Md. Rep.*

SENATORS.

Western Shore—Charles S. Sewell, °Reverdy Johnson, °James Thomas, William H. Marriott, John Nelson, Daniel Sprigg, Benjamin S. Forrest, Upton S. Heath, J. C. Herbert, Esquires.

Eastern Shore—J. T. Reese, Irving Spence, William Whitely, Littleton P. Dennis, Edward Lloyd, Kinsey Harrison.

DELEGATES.

St. Mary's County—°John T. Hawkins, °John L. Millard, °Stephen H. Gough, Richard Thomas, Esquires.

Kent County—Mr. Wilmer, Mr. Mann, Mr. Campbell, °James Boon, Esq.

Anne-Arundel County—Charles R. Stewart, Wilson J. Compton, Rob't. W. Kent, °Abner Linthicum, Esquires.

Calvert County—°Mordecia Smith, °John J. Brook, —— Somervell, —— Bourne, Esquires.

Charles County—°John G. Chapman, °Thomas Rogerson, John Hughes, Philip King, Esquires,

Baltimore County—°James H. M'Culloh, °James Turner, James M. Buchanan, Abraham H. Price, Esquires.

Talbot County—Thomas P. Bennett, Stephen Reyner, °Robert Banning, Spry Denny, Esquires.

Somerset County—William Done, Littleton J. Dennis, Henry Gibbons, Littleton D. Teackle, Esquires.

Dorchester County—John R. Pitt, B. I. Goldsborough, Martin L. Wright, Samuel L. Rauleigh, Esquires.

Cecil County—°John W. Thomas, —— Thompson, °Joseph Harlan, —— Moffit, Esquires.

Prince George's County—°William D. Beall, °Edmund B. Duvall, Richard Peach, Benjamin L. Gantt, Esquires.

City of Annapolis—°Joseph J. Speed, Richard J. Crabb, Esquires.

Queen Ann's County—William R. Stevens, James Winchester, °Richard Ridgaway, Charles R. Nicholson, Esquires.

Worcester County—L. R. Smith, J. P. Slemaker, G. Bishop, L. Hitch, Esqrs.

Frederick County—°John C. Cockey, °Samuel Barnes, °Thomas Sappington, °William P. Farquehar, Esquires.

Harford County—Thomas Hope, Alexander Norris, Samuel Sutton, °James Montgomery, Esquires.

Caroline County—William M. Hardcastle, °Robert S Keene, °Thos. Saulsbury, John Brown, Esquires.

City of Baltimore—°John S. Tyson, John Stricker, Esquires.

Washington County—Thos. B. Hall, Robert M. Titball, Jonathan Newcomer, William H. Fitzhugh. Esquires.

Montgomery County—°Edw. Hughes, John P. C. Peter, Willey Janes, °John W. Lansdale, Esquires.

Allegany County—William Ridgely, Jacob Hoblitzell, William Shaw; °Robt. Armstrong, Esquires.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, RETURNS.

1st District—Clement Dorsey.
2d do John C. Weems.
3d do Geo. C. Washington.
4th do Michael C. Sprigg.
5th do Peter Little, John Barney.
6th do Levin Gale.
7th do John L. Kerr.
8th do Ephraim K. Wilson.

LEGISLATURE.

RETURNS CONTINUED.

Queen Anns—Robert Stephens, 624—Charles R. Nicholson, 543; James Winchester, 400; Richard Ridgaway, 369; John G. Ruth, 341; Thomas Wright, (3d) 318; John Browne, 304; Vincent Benton 293; Samuel R. Oldson 195; Henry R. Pratt, 194; Thomas Reed, Jr. 184; Peter Foster, 149; Wm. Glenn, 39.

Primary Schools carried by a large majority.

Somerset—William Done, 836: Littleton J. Dennis, 805; Henry J. S. Gibbons,

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