EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.---Nº. 43. EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1832. WHOLE Nº. 199.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Advertisements are inserted three times for One Dollar; and continued weekly for twenty-five cents per square.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the 22d Congress

[Public No. 45.]

AN ACT authoring the Secretary of the Treasury to permit a wharf to be built near the site of the light house, on Stratford point, in the State of Connecticut.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to permit a wharf to be built near the site of the light house, on Stratford point, in the State of Connecticut, and to grant the use of such land belonging to the United States as may be required for that purpose: *Provided*, The use of such wharf shall continue only so long as, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it does not interfere with the interests of the United States.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 31, 1832.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public No 46]

AN ACT to create the office of Surveyor of Public Lands for the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a surveyor for the Territory of Arkansas shall be appointed, who shall have the same authority, and perform the same duties respecting the public lands and private land claims in the Territory of Arkansas as are now vested in, and required of, the surveyor of the lands of the United States in Missouri and Illinois.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the surveyor for Missouri and Illinois to deliver to the surveyor for the Territory of Arkansas, all the maps, papers, records, and documents relating to the public lands and private land claims in Arkansas, which may be in office; and in every case where it shall be impracticable to make a separation of such maps, papers, records, and documents, without injury, it shall be his duty to cause copies thereof, certified by him, to be furnished by the surveyor of Arkansas, which copies shall be of the same validity as the originals.

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor of Arkansas, to be appointed in pursuance of this act, shall establish his office at such place as the President of the United States may deem most expedient for the public service and that he shall be allowed an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and that he be authorized to employ one skilful draughtsman and two clerks, whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, June 15, 1832.

AN ACT granting to the Territory of Arkansas, one thousand acres of land, for the erection of a court-house and Jail at Little Rock

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the Territory of Arkansas, a quantity of land not exceeding one thousand acres, contiguous to, and adjoining the town of Little Rock, for the erection of a court house and jail in said town which lands shall be selected by the Governor of the Territory by legal sub-divisions, and disposed of in such manner as the Legislature may by law direct: and the proceeds of the lands so disposed of, shall be applied towards building a court-house and jail in said town of Little Rock; and the surplus, if any, may be applied to such other objects as the Legislature of said Territory may deem proper.

Approved, June 15, 1832.

[Public No. 48.]

AN ACT for the re-appropriation of certain unexpended balances of former appropriations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, being unexpended balances of former appropriations, be and they are hereby, re-appropriated to the original objects of their appropriations, specifically, namely:

For the expense of visits of Indian deputations to the seat of Government, three hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty two cents.

For expenses incurred by the marshal of Michigan Territory, in prosecuting Winnebago prisoners, one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Florida Indians, according to the act of twenty-sixth May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and ninety five dollars.

For carrying into effect the Creek treaty, according to the appropriation to that effect in the act of twenty second May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and the re-appropriation of the balance thereof, by the act of March second, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and ten cents.

For compensation to Cherokee emigrants from Georgia, according to the act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, ten thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty cents.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Pattawatomies, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, eight hundred and sixty five dollars and ninety-two cents.

For compensation for improvements abandoned by the Cherokees of Arkansas, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, seven thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-three cents.

For provisions in the Quapaws, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.

For aiding certain Creeks in their removal, by act of ninth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, six hundred and four dollars and three cents.

For extinguishment of the title of the Delaware Indians to their reservation in Ohio, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand four hundred and eighty seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated for contingent expenses of the Topographical Bureau by the act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, be, and the same is hereby, transferred and appropriated to the contingent expenses of the office of the Chief Engineer for the same year.

That the following sum be, and the same is hereby appropriated:

For defraying the expenses of the Wyandott Delegation to the City of Washington in January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, four hundred dollars, and for defraying the expenses of the Cherokee Delegation, west of the Mississippi, now in the City of Washington, seven hundred and seventy two dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of paying the Militia of the State of Illinois called into the service of the United States by competent authority, and for paying the expenses incurred in defending the frontier from a recent invasion by several bands of hostile Indians, and including the pay of the militia legally called out for the same purpose from the neighboring States and Territories, three hundred thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid under the authority of the Secretary of War, agreeably to the second section of an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, for the relief of such friendly Indians as may seek protection within the Indian agencies on the north western frontier.

Approved, June 15. 1832.

[Public No. 49.]

AN ACT to authorize the President to raise mounted volunteers for the *defence of the Frontiers*.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to raise, either by the acceptance of volunteers, or enlistment for one year, unless sooner discharged, six hundred mounted Rangers, to be armed, equipt, mounted, and organized in such manner, and to be under such regulations and restrictions as the nature of the service may, in his opinion, make necessary.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the said companies of Rangers shall consist of one Captain, one first, one second and one third Lieutenant; five Sergeants, five Corporals, and one hundred privates; the whole to form a battalion, and be commanded by a Major.

Sec 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said non commissioned officers and privates shall arm and equip themselves, unless otherwise ordered by the President, and provide their own horses, and shall be allowed each one dollar per day as a full compensation for their services and the use of their arms and horses. The commissioned officers shall receive the same pay and emoluments as officers of the same grade in the army of the United States, and the officers shall be allowed forage for their horses, and be entitled to the same rations as those of the same grade in the army of the United States, respectively.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non commissioned officers, and privates, raised pursuant to this act, shall be entitled to the like compensation, in case of disability by wounds or otherwise, incurred in the service, as has heretofore been allowed to officers, non commissioned officers, and privates in the military establishment of the United States: and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and such regulations as have been or shall be established according to law for the government of the army of the United States, as far as the same may be applicable to the said Rangers within the intent and meaning of this act, for the protection and defence of the North Western frontier of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint all the officers proper to be appointed under this act: which appointments may be made during the recess of the Senate, but shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent, and that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect.

Approved, June 15, 1832.

[Public No. 49.]

AN ACT to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, who, either by virtue of a French or Spanish grant, recognized by the laws of the United States, or under a claim confirmed by the commissioners appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons claiming lands in the State of Louisiana, or by virtue of any title derived from the United States, owns a tract of land bordering on any river, creek, bayou, or water course, in the said territory, and not exceeding in depth forty arpens, French measure; shall be entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser of any vacant tract of land adjacent to, and back of his own tract, not exceeding forty arpens, French measure, in depth, nor in quantity of land, that which is contained in his own tract; at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are, or may be, provided by law for the other public lands in the said State. And the Surveyor General for the state of Louisiana, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, to cause to be surveyed the tracts claimed by virtue of this section; and, in all cases where, by reason of bends in the river, lake, creek, bayou, or water course, bordering on the tract, and of adjacent claims of a similar nature, each claimant cannot obtain a tract equal in quantity to the adjacent tract already owned by him, to divide the vacant land applicable to that object between the several claimants, in such manner as to him will appear most equitable: *Provided however*. That the right of pre emption granted by this section, shall not extend so far in depth as to include land fit for cultivation, bordering on another river, creek, bayou, or water course. And every person entitled to the benefit of this section, shall within three years after the date of this act, deliver to the register of the proper land office, a notice, in writing, stating the situation and extent of the tract of land he wishes to purchase; and shall also make the payment and payments, for the same at the time and times which are or may be prescribed by law for the disposal of the other public lands in the said State, the time of his delivering the notice aforesaid being considered as the date of the purchase. *Provided also*, That all notices of claims shall be entered, and the money paid thereon, at least three weeks before such period as may be designated by the President of the United States, for the public sale of the land in the township in which such claims may be situated, and all claims not so entered shall be liable to be sold as other public lands. Whenever it shall be neccessary to re survey the public lands, in order to enable persons entitled to avail themselves of the provisions of this act the expenses of such re survey shall be paid by the person or persons, who shall enter the lands so re surveyed under this act, at the time he or they shall pay the price of such lands to the Receiver of Public Money. And if any such person shall fail to deliver such notice within the said period of three years or to make such payment or payments at the time above mentioned, his right of pre emption shall cease, and become void; and the land may, thereafter be purchased by any other person, in the same manner, and on the same terms, as are, or may be provided by law for the sale of other public lands in the said State.

Approved, June 15, 1832.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The following article, which we copy from one of our latest Liverpool papers, gives a picture of the condition of a very numerous class of persons in England, which it will be well for those to contemplate who desire to see the United States a manufacturing country, and rendered so by the hot-bed system of high protective duties. We recommend the selection to the perusal of our readers.

We trust that the dreadful scourge which is now passing over Europe, and of which we have already felt something, though far less than neighboring nations, will have at least one good effect, namely, that of drawing the attention of the upper and middle class, to the wretched and miserable condition of the too large a portion of those by whom they are surrounded. It has long been evident to the moralist and politician, that those classes could be no longer neglected without imminent peril to society, but the progress of that strange and mysterious disease, which seeks every where in the first place for its victims in the midst of vice, misery and poverty, but which in many cases has afterwards spread to the wealthy and respectable classes living amongst them, must have brought this truth home to the minds and feelings of all. The rich may rely on it, that there is no effectual method of preserving themselves from this scourge, except that of averting it from the poorer classes of society. Individual precautions may doubtless do much, so far as those who adopt them are concerned, but the safety of the great mass of society must depend on the well-being of the lowest class. No man, however wealthy and prudent, can live in the midst of a filthy, dissolute and wretched population with impunity. He will always be liable to many great and serious evils, and in the present circumstances of the country, he will run the risk of paying by the sacrifice of his life, for his neglect of his fellow creatures.

We have been induced to make these observations by the perusal of a deeply interesting and very able pamphlet on "The Moral and Physical Condition of the Working Classes employed in the Cotton Manufactures of Manchester," by Dr. James Phillips Kay, of that town.

The facts disclosed in this work (which has the merit of being founded on actual and recent investigation,) will astonish those who are not already aware of the extremely superficial nature of that civilization, the glitter of which we look on with so much pride and exultation. Those of the more wealthy classes who have ever been in the habit of observing beyond their own case, must be aware that the greatest refinement, comfort, and elegance may exist in the upper and middle ranks, at the same time that the lower classes are steeped to the very lips in filth, wretchedness and degradation. It is by the perusal of such works as that of Dr. Kay, that the real extent of this evil, which must be fully known and fearlessly examined, if it is ever to be remedied, can be ascertained. Who could have believed, except on the evidence of indisputable facts, that the mode of life described in the following passage, was the ordinary state of existence of the great mass of the population of one of the wealthiest and most flourishing towns of England:—

"The population employed in the cotton factories rises at five o'clock in the morning, works in the mill from six to eight o'clock, and returns home for half an hour or forty minutes to breakfast. This meal generally consists of tea or coffee, with a little bread. Oatmeal porridge is sometimes, but of late rarely, used—and chiefly by the men; but the stimulus of tea is preferred, and especially by the women. The tea is almost always of a bad, and sometimes of a deleterious, quality; the infusion is weak, and little or no milk is added. The operatives return to the mills and workshops until twelve o'clock, when an hour is allowed for dinner. Amongst those who obtain the lower rates of wages, this meal generally consists of boiled potatoes — The mess of potatoes is put into one large dish, melted lard and butter is poured upon them, and a few pieces of fried fat bacon are sometimes mingled with them, and but seldom a little meat. Those who obtain better wages, or families whose aggregate income is larger, add a greater proportion of animal food to this meal, at least three times in the week; but the quantity consumed by the laboring population is not great. The family sits round the table, and each rapidly appropriates his portion on a plate, or they all plunge their spoons into the dish, and with an animal eagerness satisfy the cravings of their appetite. At the expiration of an hour, they are all again employed in workshops or mills, where they continue until seven o'clock, or a later hour, when they generally again indulge in the use of tea, often mingled with spirits, accompanied by a little bread. Oatmeal or potatoes are, however, taken by some a second time in the evening. The comparatively innutritious qualities of these articles of diet are most evident. We are, however, by no means prepared to say that an individual living in a healthy atmosphere, and engaged in active employment in the open air, would not be able to continue protracted and severe labor, without any suffering, whilst nourished by this food. We should rather be disposed, on the contrary, to affirm, that any ill effects must necessarily be so much diminished, that, from the influence of habit, and the benefits derived from the constant inhalation of an uncontaminated atmosphere, during healthy exercise in agricultural pursuits, few if any evil results would ensue. But the population nourished on this aliment is crowded into one dense mass, in cottages separated by narrow, unpaved, and almost pestilential streets; in an atmosphere loaded with the smoke and exhalations of a large manufacturing city. The operatives are congregated in rooms and workshops during 12 hours in the day, in an enervating, heated atmosphere, which is frequently loaded with dust or filaments of cotton, or impure from constant respiration or from other causes. They are engaged in an employment which absorbs their attention and unremittingly employs their physical energies. They are drudges who watch the movements and assist the operations of a mighty material force, which toils with an energy ever unconscious of fatigue. The persevering labor of the operative must rival the mathematical precision, the incessant motion, and the exhaustless power of the machine. Hence, besides the negative results—the total abstraction of every moral and intellectual stimulus—the absence of variety—banishment from the grateful air and the cheering influences of light, the physical energies are exhausted by incessant toil and imperfect nutrition. Having been subjected to the prolonged labor of an animal—his physical energy wasted—his mind in supine inaction—the artizan has neither moral dignity nor intellectual nor organic strength to resist the seductions of his appetite. His wife and children too frequently subjected to the same process, are unable to cheer his moments of leisure. Domestic economy is neglected, domestic comforts are unknown. A meal of the coarest food is prepared with needless haste, and devoured with equal precipitation. Home has no other recession to offer than that of shelter—few pleasures are there—it chiefly presents to him a scene of physical exhaustion, from which he is glad to escape. Himself impotent of all the distinguishing aims of his species, he sinks into sensual sloth, or revels in more degrading licentiousness. *His house is ill furnished*, uncleanly, often ill ventilated, perhaps damp; his food, from forethought and domestic economy, is meagre and innutrious; he is debilitated and hypochrondrical, and falls the victim of dissipation."

The causes by which this state of things has been produced are manifold, but we may mention in addition to those so well described by Dr. Kay, and as perhaps the most important of all, the great and unnatural stimulus given by war, commercial monopoly, and a paper currency to production, and of course to the classes employed in producing. The return to peace prices, and less than peace profits which has followed foreign competition, and the necessary, but most painful change in the currency, has pressed with dreadful severity on the working classes, whose labor is their all, and who, when they cannot obtain good wages, must accept bad ones, or starve. Hence their present degradation, which can only be effectually removed, as Dr. Kay has most justly suggested, by the opening of fresh markets, and the removal of those monopolies which press upon all classes heavily, but with accumulated weight on those least able to bear the pressure. On this subject Dr. Kay observes:

"Under a restrictive system, the demand for the results of labor is limited, not by the wants of the whole world, but of the market from which commodities are received in exchange. Even then, as civilization multiplies the desires, and stimulates the industry and ingenuity of man, the quantity of products permitted to be bartered for our manufactures has a constant tendency to increase. Unfortunately, however, the restrictions which fetter commerce are so numerous, and the monopolies which exclude free trade from the latest portions of the earth are so extensive, as to render the progressive increase in the demand for the results of our labor and capital slow. Population, nevertheless, increases the supply of labor in at least as great a ratio as the demand existing under a restrictive system. Every invention, therefore, which diminishes the quantity of labor necessary to produce the objects of barter, lessens its price, and excludes, for an indefinite period, a great part of the population from employment. By this system the profits of capital are increased, though not in the same ratio as the wages of labor are for a time diminished. But were the restrictions abolished, each new invention would not only enable man to purchase a larger portion of foreign products, but would, by these means, powerfully stimulate the genius and industry of other nations, whose demand for our manufactures would increase in a ratio at least equal to their accumulation — In other words, improvements in machinery diminishes the cost of production; but if the demand for manufactures be limited by arbitrary enactments, the increased employment which would also be their natural and inevitable result, is prevented, until commerce is able, in some other way, to compensate for the evils of injudicious legislation. We have capital and labor— but to obtain the greatest amount of commercial advantages, we must also have an unlimited power of exchange.— We believe, therefore, that chiefly to this cause must be attributed the combined misery of severe labor and want entailed on that wretched but extensive class, the hand loom weavers of the cotton trade.

"Were unlimited exchange permitted to commerce, the existence of redundant labor would be an evil of brief duration, rarely experienced. The unpopular, but alas, too necessary proposals of emigration would no longer be agitated. The ingenuity and industry of the people would draw from the whole world a tribute more than adequate to supply the ever increasing demands of a civilized population."

"We have no doubt that these are the real and only effectual methods of relieving the physical distress of the working classes; the cures for their moral maladies, that is, for their ignorance and improvidence, are pointed out with equal judgment in the following passages:

"Ere the moral and physical condition of the operative can be much elevated, a general system of education must be introduced, not confined to the mere elementary rudiments of knowledge. He should be instructed in the nature of his domestic and social relations, of his political position in society, and of the moral and religious duties appropriate to it. His education should comprise such branches of general knowledge as might prove sources of rational amusement, and a familiar exposition of such portions of the exact sciences, as are connected with his occupation.

"Much good would result from a more general and cordial association of the higher and lower orders. In Liverpool a charitable society exists denominated the "Provident," whose members include a great number of the most influential inhabitants. The town is sub-divided into numerous districts, the inspection and care of each of which is committed to one or more members of the association. They visit the people in their houses—sympathize with their distresses, and minister to the wants of the necessitous; but above all, they acquire, by their charity, the right of inquiring into their arrangements—of instructing them in their domestic economy—of recommending sobriety, cleanliness, forethought, and method."

EXECUTION OF MINA.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer we learn that Mina was hung on Thursday, pursuant to his sentence, at twenty minutes before 12 o'clock. The execution took place two miles from Doylestown, on the poor house ground. It is computed at least ten thousand persons were present; and we are pleased to state that there were not more than 100 females in the vast concourse. The culprit was taken from the prison at half past nine o'clock in the morning, and rode to the place of execution in an open dearborn, in company with the Sheriff and a Catholic Priest of this city. The Civil authorities of the village preceded the dearborn, and immediately after it about twenty persons, assistants and friends of the Sheriff, among the latter the gentleman to whom we are indebted for this statement. After these, several troops of horse and several companies of infantry from the surrounding neighbourhood followed.

Our informant visited Mina, in prison, at a late hour on Wednesday evening, as well on Thursday morning. On both occasions, the culprit conversed lightly and freely on various subjects, and exhibited no symptoms of penitence, until the clock struck nine, (the hour fixed for his departure from prison) when he raised his hands to heaven and exclaimed, "*Oh, my God! the hour is arrived!*" From that time until the moment of his execution, he appeared thoroughly given to reflections concerning his dreadful fate, and held constant communion with the priest. He knelt on the scaffold, beneath the gallows, and prayed with apparent sincerity for several minutes. He protested to the last that he was innocent of the crime for which he was about to suffer and immediately before his exit into eternity he made a short speech in Spanish, which was translated by the clergyman. The substance of it was as follows:

"Americans! you see before you an innocent victim—I have not to my knowledge wronged any person; If I have, however, I sincerely hope they all will forgive me, as I forgive all those who have ever wronged me. *You thirst for my blood!* You think I am a coward—I will show you that I will die like a man—Innocent Mina! Poor Mina is innocent!"

We regret to say that his death struggle was protracted for upwards of ten minutes, there not being a sufficient length of rope allowed for the fall to break his neck immediately. The poor wretch struggled convulsively for a long time, and endeavored apparently in every possible way to put an end to his mortal agony. There appeared not to be the slightest sympathy entertained in any bosom for the sufferer, and so strong was the excitement against Mrs. Chapman, that had she appeared upon the ground, it was the opinion of many that she would immediately have been put to death.

The conduct of the sheriff throughout was such as to have produced general satisfaction. He performed all the unpleasant duties of hangman, &c. with his own hands.

On Tuesday night last, we understand that Mina attempted to commit suicide. Having found a rusty nail in one portion of his cell, he ground it to a sharp point on the stones, and penetrated one of the veins in his left arm, by which a great quantity of blood was emitted.— After having been detected in this attempt and the wound bound up, he swallowed a large quantity of broken glass, but without the desired effect. On being questioned with regard to these attempts, he said that his object was not to commit suicide, but to weaken himself by blood-letting, in order that his death by violence might be rendered easier.

Throughout the revolting ceremony not the slightest disturbance took place among the spectators, and an involuntary shudder passed the bosoms of all as the murderer was precipitated into eternity.

The Life of Mina, written by himself, was published in Philadelphia, by Mr. Robert Desilver. It occupies a pamphlet of forty-seven pages. The translator states that he has strictly complied with the request of Mina; has left the subject matter unaltered; and hence, in order to effect this, he has not even made a free translation, but has adhered as closely to the manner of the original as possible.

The confession states that Mina was borne in the island of Cuba, at the city of Trinidad, and was the legitimate son of a Brigadier of Infantry, and that both his parents yet survive in Cuba. The entire history is evidently a tissue of falsehoods, and embraces an account of many incredible adventures.—The first meeting between Mina and Mrs. Chapman, is stated to have taken place on board of a steamboat on her way from Trenton to Philadelphia. Mina was at that time in company with a friend whom he calls Felipe. He states that immediately after Mrs. Chapman arrived on board, she approached him and his friend, and inquired if they were not Frenchmen. A conversation immediately ensued, and the acquaintance commenced. Mrs. Chapman gave her name as Miss Wilson, and said she was unmarried. She recommended them to a boarding house of a friend of hers, whither they all three proceeded on their arrival at Philadelphia. Mina made the hostess and Miss Wilson many presents of jewels, &c. and on discovering his wealth, she attempted to get him to gamble.

Through solicitation he purchased a gold watch and musical snuff-box from her, for ten dollars.—Shortly after this Mina was seized as a robber, the snuff-box being the article stolen, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment; and thus, as he expresses it, "Miss Wilson and her friend effected their object of robbing me, and afterwards throwing me into misery." After a confinement of 14 months, he was pardoned by the governor.— On his release from prison, he immediately proceeded to the house of the supposed Miss Wilson. He then discovered that Elizabeth Rinald had kept the house when he was there before, and that Miss Wilson was no other than Mrs. Lucretia Chapman. He ascertained, further, that she then resided at Andalusia, in Bucks county, and he immediately proceeded there on foot. At half past six in the evening he arrived at the house of Mr. Chapman, knocked at the door and was admitted. Mrs. Chapman, on seeing him manifested great confusion. She contrived, however, to meet him alone after supper, when she protested she had left the city in great grief, immediately after his unjust arrest. She besought him to suppress all particulars of the transaction—told him he might reside there, and would be always well provided for. She enjoined upon him the necessity of fabricating some fable with regard to his history and appearance, and she would make her husband believe it. A story was accordingly contrived, and Mina represented to be the son of the governor of California, and the victim of various misfortunes. One falsehood induced another, until his whole history was a complete mystery, even to himself. He asserts that all the fable of his wealth, rank, &c., originated with Mrs. Chapman, for at that time he could not speak a word of English.

After a residence of two months at Andalusia, which was protracted by various excuses devised by Mrs. Chapman, Mina received a letter from a friend at Cuba, reproaching him for not having answered his various epistles. His friend wrote for a pound of arsenic, for the purpose of stuffing animals. He accordingly purchased some arsenic in Philadelphia, to send to Cuba. This he left at Andalusia for a few days. A short time after, Mr. Chapman was taken sick, and subsequently died. Immediately on this event, Mrs. Chapman took Mina into an apartment, and having closed the door, she begged him to reflect she was an unfortunate widow, while he as a wealthy heir, &c. and finally urged him to marry her. He refused, reproached her with her cunning, and coarsely abused her. She persisted, wept, coaxed & persuaded him, for three days in succession, when he resolved to marry her, and afterwards to abandon her. It is further stated in the life, that Mrs. Chapman confessed to Mina having murdered her former husband.

She is said to have purchased a vial of arsenic from a doctor in the vicinity, for which she gave one hundred dollars. She obtained a promise of secrecy on the part of the physician, as to his having sold it. She also obtained directions to give three drops per day, but she had increased the dose to ten. The physician told her that it might be administered in beer, and she accordingly gave it to her husband mingled in that beverage.

The above brief sketch can afford the reader but a faint idea of the horrors and absurdities of this confession. The entire blame of the murder is thrown upon Mrs. Chapman, and a most extraordinary account given of that wretched woman throughout.—Few, however, who read the first part of the sketch, will place the slightest reliance in the last. This brief abstract does not furnish a notice of the tenth of the incidents mentioned; some of which are disgusting enough.

AUDUBON.—The annexed interesting notice of the result of the late expedition of this distinguished Naturalist to the Southern and Florida coast is furnished by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier, who has enjoyed the opportunity of examining the fruits of Mr. A's labours since his recent return to Charleston.

Mr. Audubon left Charleston on the 18th of April last, in the Revenue Cutter Marion. The use of this vessel had been generously allowed him by our Government. In addition to this, every facility was afforded him by the Collector of our port, and the skill, vigilance and untiring zeal of Captain Day and his Officers, are spoken of by Mr. A. with unqualified approbation. Possessing the above facilities, he has been enabled to visit at least one hundred and fifty of the Keys along the Southern Coast of Florida, and has brought to our city a collection of specimens of Natural History, which was with difficulty conveyed through our city in five cart loads.

This collection consists of Plants, Seeds, Shells, Coral, Amphibious Animals, and the skins of Quadrupeds and Birds. In looking over his beautiful drawings of Plants, and the Roots and Shrubs he has brought with him in boxes, we are struck with the idea that much remains to be done in our newly acquired Territory in the Department of Botany, as none of the Plants he has brought are described in Elliott, and many of them appear to be altogether new. Of shells, he has brought about 6 barrels, and in the department of Ornithology, to which he has devoted so many years of his life, and traversed almost every portion of our widely extended country, he has been unusually successful. He has brought the skins of upwards of five hundred and fifty Birds, principally of the largest species. Of these, many are rare Birds in this part of our country—and seven species at least are new, & have never been described or noticed by any American Ornithologist. Of these, one is a Heron, (Ardea) snow white, crested, but without a train, in weight and size more than double that of our large White Heron, (Ardea Alba) and is the largest and most beautiful Heron that has yet been discovered. Strange, that after our country has been so carefully searched by those distinguished Ornithologists, Wilson, Ord, Bonaparte, Peale and Nuttall, it should remain for Audubon to discover, in the very heart of our country, the largest Eagle in the world, (Falco Washingtonii) and now also the largest Heron. Of this beautiful Bird, he has not only brought

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