

throws it upon those who gave me birth. But alas, it relieves me only in the smallest possible degree. They separated me from the man I adored, and enforced my marriage with another. Let me be just!

"The Count Craschi, whose bride I became was young, accomplished, and might have been kind, but that I treated him with loathing and scorn; and tongues were not wanting to tell him that it was all for the sake of Lauretta. We had lived together for something less than two years, Lauretta returned from travel. On my marriage with the Count he had gone abroad in order that he might find a void all opportunity of meeting me. But now he had returned, he encountered me in a public place, and saw that the light of a happy heart had left my eyes; and he saw, too, that the heart was breaking. And we met in private, and strong and bitter was the conflict; and the temptation was almost greater than we could bear. But we did bear it—and we overcame it—and we parted—but not forever. Before we separated, we swore an oath, that if I ever became free, we would wed each other, and that neither of us would ever marry, unless with one another; and we invoked heaven, and all the saints, to give ear unto our oath; and our hearts bore witness to it. And Lauretta again went away—none knew whither.

"About two months thereafter the plague broke out in the city, and the destruction was very great. Friend shunned friend; and the son fled from his subduer and perishing father. The streets were deserted, and all, kept within their own houses; save at the dead of night, when the pest carts went round to gather together the corpses of those who had died during the day. And the rumbling of the carts sounded diabolically through the empty streets; and the bells, that announced their coming, struck awe into the hearts of all, and despair into those of the dying. As they approached the door of each house, they sounded upon a bell three times and called out with a loud voice, 'bring out your dead.' And then those who had died brought them out, with their faces muffled, and their mouths stopped with medicated cloths, and the were carried away, and they were taken to pits without the city, prepared for their reception. The earth was then thrown in upon them, and all was done in haste, in silence, and in darkness. The time was very awful.

"In the wickedness of my heart, I wished that my husband might die, that I might be wedded to Lauretta Gonsale; but the plague fell upon the houses all around, where it was prayed for. Yes prayed for. I dared to breathe to heaven this prayer of hell. I prayed that the plague might strike upon my husband and that he might die.

"But time waned, and he was still untouched and I feared that the plague would pass away, and leave him whole.

"One night, as I lay by his side I was revolving these hopes and fears and wishes in my mind. I looked upon him as he lay in all the helplessness of repose. He slept so soundly and quietly, that his slumbers were even as the slumbers of death. 'Would, oh, would that it were!' I ejaculated; and then I added to myself, it is but one blow! I looked around. The night lamp shone upon a golden bodkin, with which I always braided my hair. It had been given me in earlier and happier days, by Lauretta, and whatever dress I wore, that bodkin still upheld my hair. It now lay upon the toilet, where I had placed it when I had undressed. 'It is but one blow,' repeated I to myself, or rather the evil one suggested it to me. I arose from the bed and seized the bodkin. I approached the Count—I knelt with one knee upon the bed, and buried the bodkin in his side up to the eye! He gave one groan and strove to rise; but the blood spouted forth like a fountain. He became weak—I struck again; he fell back, a few seconds and he was dead!

"Oh the horror that I felt at the moment when I beheld my victim dead before me! A gleam of pain passed over me at that instant. He would have been good to me, but I spurned him; I thrust back his proffered kindness with every mark of loathing and contempt; and now I had murdered him! I knelt and prayed for succor and support, but I recollected what my last prayer had been; and found it impossible to utter a word. I took up my rosary to repeat my usual prayers; but blood had spirted on the beads, and caused them to slide from my hand. 'Yes,' I exclaimed, 'yes, indeed his blood has risen between me and heaven!'

"To conceal what I had done was my next object. I hid, as well as I could, every thing that was stained with blood—covered the body with the clothes, and went out of the chamber at break of day, to spread a report that the Count had been taken with the plague and to seek for medicines. I well knew that none of our domestics would be so ready to face this danger, and when I declared my intention of watching by him myself, they yielded to me most willingly, and seemed to think that I did so as an atonement for the unkindness I had evinced towards him since our marriage.

"I announced that he grew worse; towards the second night I declared him to be dead. I would not permit any of my people, as I said, to incur the danger of infection. I washed the blood from the body, covered it completely with a shroud; and all this I did to the stark and bloody corpse of that man, from whose touch, while living, I recoiled as from the sting of an adder.

"Night came, and with it the pest carts, and their bells; and the cry of 'bring out your dead!' and the Count was carried out by his men, with stopped mouths and averted faces and he was placed among the dead—and I was free!

"Yes, free for detection did not reach me; no shadow of suspicion fell upon my name.

"Six months I was Lauretta's bride! But how different were my feelings from what they would have been had I been married to him in my years of innocence. Now, guilt—the guilt of blood—was upon my soul. His weight was as lead; his heat was as fire. When we had been sometime married, Lauretta could not but perceive the cloud that passed over me. He questioned me concern-

ing it in vain. He thought, I believe, that it was occasioned by the shock my young heart had received as Count Braschi's wife. He strove by every means in his power to comfort and cheer me. Alas! the wound was deep hidden from the leech's eye. How could he heal it; yet he often probed it to the quick.

"One day he asked me what had become of the golden bodkin he had given me in his first courtship! He said he had never seen it since we had been married, and smiling, added, he supposed I had given it to the Count. My agitation was so extreme, that he could not but observe it; he gently chid me for suffering my spirits to give way so much; and changed the conversation.

"About a week afterwards, I chanced to be suddenly called away, and left my executioner open. Lauretta, seeking some paper, or a pen, I know not which, found the bodkin, discoloured to the head with the indelible stain of human blood! A terrible suspicion flashed across his brain! He rushed to me; questioned me, and discovered all!

"I cannot dwell upon the agony of this period! After the first burst of indignation, his anger subsided into a deep—sorrowful strain of condemnation; more dreadful to me than all the violence of passion which had preceded it. He would not, he said, he could not betray me; but neither would he ever again take a foul and spotted murderess to his bosom and his bed. I need not say what my agonies of entreaty were. His determination was irrevocable. We parted never to meet again. He fell in his first battle, I am still here; but I feel I shall not be so long.

"You see, sir," said the painter, turning to me as I closed the last leaf of the manuscript, "you see, sir, she indeed loved a man worthy of her love—more than worthy of it. She had indeed, strong passions; but hatred was included in the number! That was the omission of which I spoke."—*Lon. Lit. Souvenir.*

#### ITEMS.

A clergyman having indulged himself too freely in filling up his glass too often, went one Sabbath into the pulpit, and, having given out a hymn to his congregation, sat down; the melody of the sacred song soon lulled him to sleep, and he continued for some time to play a treble bass symphony with his nose. At length one of the deacons ascended to the sacred desk, and told him the hymn was out. "Well," says he, "fill it up again."

**KILLED BY A JUDGE.**—A young man named William Rabun was killed at Greenville, Butler county, Ala., by Judge Henderson, about two weeks ago. Rabun and his brother were advancing on the Judge with drawn knives when, after giving them due warning, he fired a pistol and killed the young man on the spot. The affair was occasioned by a dispute about some land.

**THE CROPS.**—The North Carolina papers complain of a dreary prospect for the coming corn crops. The red lands in Virginia promise an abundant wheat yield. Not so the gray lands. Corn is very exceeding backward and generally unpromising.

Throughout the United States there will be a less fruitful season for wheat than last year. The bounty raised, however, will in all probability, be greater. The new Western States will pour forth an enormous surplus so much so, indeed, as to be ominous of the gradual supplanting of the grain culture in Western New York. *Portsmouth (Va.) Republican.*

**SEIZURES BY THE BRITISH.**—By the Hamburg papers of May 14, we learn that the British cruisers on the coast of Africa are still busy, and they do not confine their attentions wholly to American vessels. On the 10th of May, the Bremen ship Julia St. Edward was carried into the Weser, under the care of a Lieutenant in the English brig Persion on the pretext alleged by an English cruiser, that it was to be engaged in the slave trade. This affair has caused a great sensation at Hamburg. *Journal of Commerce.*

**SENTENCE OF BRADDEE.**—In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, the motion for the trial of Dr. John F. Braddee was over-ruled. The Court sentenced the prisoner to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary on the first count of the indictment. The bench having some doubt as to the power to sentence him on the other two counts, on which he was found guilty, having reserved them for mature consideration. *Pittsburg Advocate.*

**A PREMIUM.**—The Canadian Government offer a premium of 50 acres of land to each person 21 years of age and upwards, who will settle on it bordering on the Kennebeck river.

**BUSINESS.**—The number of steamboat arrivals at Cleveland, Ohio, during 1840 was 1020 and the aggregate amount of tonnage vessels and boats 477,960 tons. There were exported during the same period from the same place, into Canada, 896,550 bushels of wheat and 70,995 barrels of flour.

**SCHOOLS IN VERMONT.**—A Vermont paper informs us that the number of children in that State between the ages of four to twelve, is 106,000, and the number of District Schools 2300. The number of teachers employed is 5100. The school tax for the year is \$61,803 for each district; the same raised voluntarily by the towns and districts amounted to \$81,000. The aggregate expense for schools, including board for teachers, books, fuel, &c., is about \$292,730, or \$112 to each district.

**A CONVERT.**—It is said Governor Carlin of Illinois, was converted to the Mormon faith by a beautiful girl. One beautiful girl can make more proselytes to any faith than all the preachers combined.

"Where are my slaves?" asked a lady of her husband. "Here they are," said he, throwing his arms around her.

**ROMAN POTATO.**—H. D. Grove, in the Cultivator, gives the result of an experiment to test the relative productiveness of the Roman and Merino potato. The soil was in fine condition, being similar in quality for each variety, but the Romans received the most attention. The Merinos yielded at the rate of 550 bushels to the acre, and the Romans only 268 bushels. We have observed in nearly all accounts of the productiveness of the Romans statements of the rate of increase from the seed merely, and not the rate per acre.

**A REFORM.**—It is said that a new rule is about to be introduced into Congress, to the effect that no member who is absent when his name is called, shall be entitled to \$3 for that day. Good.

**THE CROPS IN CHESTER, DEL.**—The Village Record says:—We have consulted our agricultural friends, and looked upon their farms and they concur in the promise of luxuriant grass and grain crops should the season continue favorable. The clover fields are blooming and fragrant; they look rich and pleasing, and so do the farmers. From other sections of the country, the accounts are equally favorable, giving reason to believe this will be a year of national plenty.

**AN ODD CALCULATION.**—An English paper states that the owner of an ambulating menagerie lately calculated that if all the ferocious animals which are now confined in Europe were let loose in an immense forest, it would contain 225 lions, 289 tigers, 302 leopards, 270 panthers, 67 elephants, 10 rhinoceroses, 2,700 wolves, 78 rattlesnakes, 216 boa constrictors, 1,040 hyenas, 96 crocodiles.

**LEGAL DECISION.**—It has been settled in the Supreme Court of New Orleans, that goods deposited on storage in leased premises, are not subject to a landlord's lien for rent. Public policy, as well as common sense and justice, seem to sustain this decision.

When the case is on the trial list—Justice, ye Almighty Dollar, who can doubt the verdict of a judicious public? It would be down with justice, and up with dollars.

**RIOT AT DETROIT.**—The Buffalo Commercial of Thursday last says:—"We have a painful rumor of popular violence and destruction of property at Detroit, a day or two since, growing out of indignation at certain transgressions of the State Bank of Michigan. We hope the report is exaggerated, in the absence of papers or authentic information.

**SICKNESS IN FLORIDA.**—The last St Augustine News states that the military force in Florida are generally unhealthy—hundreds of the troops are on the sick list.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

**ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.**—A Great Political Agitation in England—Interesting and Important Parliamentary News—Defeat of the Ministry—Immediate Dissolution of Parliament—Unparalleled Stagnation in all kinds of Trade—Signing of the London Protocol—Non-Arrival of the President—General News, &c. &c.

The Great Western, Capt. Hoskin, with her usual promptness, arrived last evening in fourteen days from Bristol. She came up the bay a little after sunset, in fine style, keeping up a continual cannonade as she passed the Battery and wharves on the way to her berth in the East River.

Her day of sailing was the 27th ult., up to which day she brings Bristol papers, and London of the 26th being seven days later than the last previous advices.

The intelligence is of scarcely any interest or importance, with the exception of the Parliamentary news.

We regret to say that by this arrival we have nothing positive with regard to the safety of the steamer President. Large steamers have been spoken at sea by vessels bound to England and France; but little hope is entertained, however, among commercial men, that any one of these steamers could be the President.

A cabinet council was held at the foreign office on the 22d ult., attended by all the ministers.

**Parliamentary Affairs.**—Defeat of the Ministry.—Tuesday evening, May 18th, the debate on the Sugar duties was resumed, and on a division the members were on the motion (Committee of Ways and Means.) 281 Against it, 317

Majority against Ministers, 36. May 20th the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that on the 34th he would move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means for the purpose of moving the annual sugar duties.

May 21st.—Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons to rise to give notice of his intention to move, on the 27th ult., the following motion:—

"That her Majesty's ministers do not sufficiently possess the confidence of the House of Commons to enable them to carry through the House measures which they deem of essential importance to the public welfare; and that their continuance in office, under such circumstances, is at variance with the spirit of the constitution."

(This was received with long and shouts from the Opposition.)

Lord John Russell has signified his intention to bring forward the corn law question for debate on the 4th of June, and it is confidently asserted that on the 12th, at latest, there will be a division against the Ministry, immediately Parliament will be dissolved.

**Signing of the Protocol.**—The Times of May 25th says:—"We are informed, upon what we consider to be the best authority, that the London Conference has proceeded to sign the protocols respecting the East, which had received only the initials of the Plenipotentiaries. This is consummated, in an official form, the return of France into the European

Alliance and the end of the embarrassment which the treaty of the 15th of July had created. Although long foreseen, this step has not been considered without importance in the political circles."

**France.**—The French papers are barren of any news of importance. The works on the fortifications progress with increased activity.

The trial of Darnes and his accomplices commenced on the 24th ult.

From Spain there is nothing of interest. A Ministry has not yet been formed.

The general European news is totally devoid of interest.

#### POLITICAL.

**GREY FINANCIER IN TROUBLE.**—The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday says:—"The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States yesterday entered a suit in the District Court against the late President, Nicholas Biddle Esq. There is no mistake about this matter. The attorneys engaged are Wm. Rawle, Thomas J. Wharton, and Ferdinand W. Hubbell, Esquires. It is said that John Cadwallader, Esq., the regular Solicitor of the Bank, declined participating in the action.

**A DISCOVERY.**—The New York Express has announced the discovery that Thomas Jefferson was in favour of a United States Bank. It will not be long at this, before the whigs find out that Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren were it also in favor of it, and that Alexander Hamilton was a democrat and Benjamin Franklin an aristocrat. *Pennsylvanian.*

And that Martin Van Buren voted the Independent Treasury Bill, and Benjamin F. Butler did not approve of the Specie Circular. *Standard.*

**BANKS AND THE PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH-WEST.**—A few weeks ago the court was to sit in Helena, La., to grant judgments to the banks which had sued extensively; but the people met, closed the door of the court house, and refused to admit either judge or sheriff. The judge was about to hold the court in another building, but soon learned that the sheriff had resigned and no court could be held.

**THE FINANCIERS OF ALABAMA** have been playing a strong game with the money of the widows and orphans. Recent developments show that the officers of the State Bank, and of the Branch at Montgomery have been realizing immense sums by discounting false and worthless paper. So they go.

**A BAD BEGINNING.**—Judge Doty, the recently appointed Whig Governor of Wisconsin has been sued in the Iowa Court for the recovery of a sum of public money, entrusted to him for the construction of the public buildings of the Territory.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, EXTRA SESSION, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1841.**

Last evening after the cars left, the Senate remained in session until nearly 8 o'clock, at which hour, the bill of [Mr. Clay for the repeal of the Independent Treasury law, was passed, and ordered to be sent to the House for concurrence.

#### IN SENATE.

June 10. Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial praying for a duty upon imported silks.

Mr. Evans presented two memorials for a uniform Bankrupt Law. Mr. Young, of Illinois, also presented a similar memorial. They were all referred.

**THE PUBLIC LANDS.**—Mr. Clay, according to notice, asked leave to present a bill providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

The Bill was then read for the first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bates presented Resolutions from the Legislature of Massachusetts upon the subject of the Public lands.

Mr. Henderson, of Miss., according to notice, asked leave to introduce a Bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy. It was a bill, he said, like that which was acted upon at the last session.

Leave having been given, and the question coming up on its third reading, Mr. Preston said he was averse to any action upon the bill this session.

Mr. Walker, of Miss., also pressed for action upon a Bankrupt Law, which he thought would not take up much time this session as the principles had been so thoroughly discussed before. He called for the yeas and noes on the question of reference to a committee, but subsequently withdrew them, when a reference took place to the committee on the Judiciary.

**THE CASE OF McLEOD.**—Mr. Buchanan in proposing to refer that part of the President's Message that related to foreign affairs, to the Committee which has the charge of them, entered at length upon an examination of the facts relating to the confiscation and capture of the Steamboat Caroline, as well as well as upon the history of the Patriot War in general. Mr. Buchanan then showed from Chief Justice Marshall, and other authorities, that a nation had exclusive right of control over its own waters, and he added that, however justifiable an officer in time of war might be for executing the orders of invasion, or violation of a neutral territory, yet in time of peace, he contended, if it were done by the people whose territory had been thus violated, had a right to hold the officer responsible in their courts.

Mr. B. did not agree with Mr. Webster in his construction of the law of nations, and he set forth the points of disagreement at length. He believed also that the Supreme Court of New York would take a view different from that of Mr. Webster, and if an appeal should be taken he doubted whether the views of the Secretary of State would be sustained.

Mr. Buchanan did not think our condition so alarming in case of a war. We were not among the weak nations of the earth, he said and no other nation could attack us without

suffering as much from war as we should. He did not, however, deem that there was any risk of war, but on the event of its coming, he wished the law of nations to be so construed, as to put us right in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Rives gave credit to the sincerity with which the Senator from Pennsylvania, had, at the outset, disclaimed any intention to give a party character to his remarks. But the failure to carry out his intentions, proved that he was correct in another of his assertions—that he was a party man. The views which he had taken of the subject were exclusively one-sided. He cordially concurred in what had been said as to the attempt on the Caroline, but he maintained that the wrong was a national wrong, which ought not to be revenged upon an individual, but for the redress of which we could look to the greater power which ordered it.

The answer which had been made to the demand for the release of McLeod, he thought, was in the best spirit of American feeling. We had the power to wreak our vengeance upon an individual, but we scorned to do it when a great nation had justified her act, for which we choose to hold the strongest power responsible while we let the weakest go. That this was a proper construction of the law of nations, he had no doubt, and the quoted Vattel as authority in the case. Regarding this as a military expedition, he contended that officers employed in it were mere instruments of their Government, unconscious and irresponsible instruments, as much as the guns and swords in use. He alluded to the attack upon Copenhagen in defence of this position. He cited several other European cases to show that such was the understanding of national law throughout the civilized world. He quoted Vattel to show that such enterprises even in time of peace did not change their character, so far as individuals were concerned. Rutherford held the same ground.

The Senate resolved upon an adjournment when he concluded.

June 11.

**THE CASE OF McLEOD.**—Mr. Choate of Mass., having the floor, addressed the Senate upon this subject for near two hours. He commended in the strongest language Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox.

Mr. Calhoun replied, and controverted some of the positions of Mr. Choate. He commenced severely upon the manner in which the Caroline was burnt, and owned that the Secretary of State had set forth that matter well.

Mr. Huntington then took the floor, and went into an argument on international law in support and defence of the legal positions taken up by Mr. Webster in his correspondence with the British Minister, and in reply to the speech of Mr. Buchanan, who had assailed them.

And then on motion of Mr. Preston, the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

Mr. Hunt gave notice that he would introduce a bill to repeal the act 1837, withholding the fourth instalment of the Surplus Revenue from the States.

The House then went into an election. Mr. Morgan nominated Gales and Seaton. Mr. McKee nominated Blair and Rives. Mr. Gilmer stated that he did not intend to make a nomination, but vote for Peter Force, who was a printer, and was not attached to either a political or a religious press.

Whole number of votes	213
Necessary to a choice	107
Gales & Seaton	134
Blair & Rives	73
Peter Force	6

Messrs Gales & Seaton were declared by the Speaker duly elected.

#### SENATE.

June 12.

Several memorials in favor of a General Bankrupt Law were presented.

Mr. Sevier submitted a letter from Captain Stephenson, on the subject of that part of the report of the Secretary of War which speaks of gross abuses in the South West, in connection with the Indians, exonerating himself from any participation in such abuses.

The resolution offered by Mr. Benton, calling for a copy of the commission and order concerning the inquiry into the conduct of the laborers, &c., in the District of Columbia, was taken up and agreed to; as also was another offered by the same Senator, calling for any orders which may have been issued to the Army and Navy on the subject of their interference in elections.

**THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.**—The resolution of Mr. Clay for limiting and designating the business of the session then came up which Mr. Benton opposed as an attempt to dictate to the Senate.

Mr. Calhoun moved to lay the resolution on the table, and asked for the yeas and noes, when the question being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 19, noes 27.

The bill to appropriate for a certain time the proceeds of the public lands, was read a second time and referred.

The Senate then adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

Mr. Graham asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury Act, and other purposes, which was not granted. He then moved to suspend the rules and asked the yeas and noes.

Mr. Pickens asked if there was not a bill reported from the Senate, having the same object in view, entertained by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The yeas and noes were ordered, and it appeared that there were 15 yeas, affirmative 6 yeas, and in the negative 132.

Petitions being in order, many petitions praying for the passage of a uniform system of bankruptcy were presented by gentlemen from various States.

Several petitions were presented from various States praying for the establishing of a National Bank.

**FRANCIS THOMAS, of Frederick, Maryland.** was, on Thursday last, nominated at Baltimore as the Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland.