of the game—but all observing a profound silence, which would have done honor to a turbaned divan, and was well suited to the important subjects of their contemplation. Little coteries of gayer spirits laughed and chatted aside, or made their criticisms on the players in subdued accents—any remarks on that subject being forbidden to all but the parties engaged—while the marker announced the state of the game, trimmed the lamps, and supplied refreshments to the guests.

Mr. St, Clair was cordially greeted on his entrance by the party at the table, who had been denouncing the adverse elements which had caused the absence of several of their choicest spirits. The game at which they were then playing being one which admitted of an indefinite number of players. St. Clair was readily permitted to take bail—and engaging with an ardor in the fascinating amusement, was soon lost to all that occurred beyond the little circle of its witchery.

The intense coldness of the night was so severely felt in the badly warmed apartment which we have attempted to describe, that the party broke up earlier than usual. One by one they dropped off, until St. Clair and another of the players were left alone—these being both skilful, engaged each other single handed, and became so deeply interested, as scarcely to observe the defection of their companions, until they found the room entirely deserted. The night was far spent.

The players who were left together like the last champions of a tournament who after vanquishing all their competitors, now turned their arms against each other. For a while they displayed a courtesy, which seemed to be the effect of respect for each other's skill. It was natural to St. Clair; in the gambler it was assumed. The latter having found the opportunity he had long eagerly sought, soon began to practice the arts of his profession. The game of billiards requiring great precision of eye, and steadiness of hand, can only be played well by one who is completely master of his temper—and the experienced opponent of St. Clair essayed to touch a string, on which he had often worked with success.

"You are a married man, I believe?" said he.

"Yes sir,—"

"That was bad play—you nearly had missed the ball."

"You spoke to me just as I was striking," said St. Clair good humoredly.

"Oh! I beg pardon Where did you learn to play billiards?"

"In Philadelphia."

"Do they understand the game?"

"I have seen some fine players there"

"Very likely. But I doubt whether they play the scientific game. New Orleans is the only place.—There they go it in style See here now! That was a very bad play of yours. You played on the wrong ba l."

"No sir, I was right."

"Pardon me, sir. I profess to understand this game. There was an easy cannon on the table, when you aimed to pocket the white ball."

"You are mistaken," said St. Clair.

"Oh, very well! I meant no offence. Now mark how I shall count on these balls. Do you see that? There's play for you! You say you are a married man?"

"I said so. What then?"

"I thought as much by your play?"

"What has that to do with it."

"Why, you married men are accustomed to early hours; and get sleepy earlier than we do."

"I did not think I had shown any symptoms of drowsiness."

Oh no! I meant no allusion. There's another bad play of yours.

You will find I play sufficiently well before we are done,

Oh no doubt. I meant nothing, you play an elegant game. But then, you married men get scared, when it grows late. No man can play billiards, when he is in a hurry to go home. A married gentleman can't help thinking of the sour looks, and cross answers he is like to get, when he goes home after midnight.

I will thank you to make no such allusions to me said St. Clair, I am neither scarced nor sleepy, but able to beat you as long as you please.

Oh very well! I don't value myself on my playing. Shall we double the bet? and have another bottle of wine?

If you please.

Agreed. Now do your best—or I shall beat you.

Pestered by this impertinence, St. Clair lost several games, His want of success added to his impatience—and his tormentor continued to vex him with taunting remarks until his agitation became uncontrolled. He drank to steady his nerves, but drink only inflamed his passion. He doubled, trebled and quadrupled the bet to change his luck, but in vain.

Every desperate attempt urged him towards his ruin; and it was happy for him, that his natural good sense enabled him to stop, before his fate was consummated—though not until he had lost a large sum.

Vexed with his bad fortune, St. Clair left the house of dissipation, and turned his reluctant steps towards his own dwelling. His slow and thoughtful pace was now far different, from the usual lightness of his graceful carriage. It was not, that the frown of his lovely wife, for to him her brow had always been unclouded, and her lips had only breathed affection. She was one of those gentle beings, whose sweetness withers not with the bour of the season: but endures through all vicissitudes.

In this frame of mind he reached his own door, and tapped gently for admittance. He was surprised that his summons was not immediately answered; for the watchful solicitude of his wife had always kept her from retiring in his absence. He knocked again and again—and at last, when his patience was nearly exhausted, a slip-shod house maid came shivering to the door. He snatched the candle from her hand and ascended to his chamber. It was deserted!

Where is Mrs. St. Clair? said he to the maid who had followed him.

Gone.— ——Gone! where?

Why, sir, she went away with a gentleman.

Away with a gentleman! Impossible!

Yes sir, indeed she went off with a gentleman in a carriage.

When?—Where did she go?

I don't know where she went sir. She never intimated a word to me. She started just after you left home.

Did she leave no message?

No sir, not any. She was in a great hurry.

St. Clair motioned the girl to retire, and sunk into a chair.

She has left me, he exclaimed, cruel, faithless Louisa! No, no—it cannot be!—Louisa eloped! The kindest, the sincerest of human beings? Impossible

In an agony of grief, he left his house and wandered distractedly through the streets, until chance directed, he reached the confluence of the river.

At this moment a light appeared passing rapidly from the bank of the Alleghany towards the town, in an instant it was lost, and again it glimmered among the ramparts of Fort du Quesne—and then disappeared. He *advanced cautiously* towards the ruined fort, and clambering over the remains of the breast work, entered the area, carefully examining the whole ground by the clear moonlight. But no animate object was to be seen. A confused mass of misshapen ridges, and broken rocks were alone to be discovered—the vestages of powerful bulwark, which had once breasted the storm.

It is deserted said the bereaved husband like my own happy dwelling. The flag has gone—the musick is silent, the strong towers have fallen and all is desolate!

Perplexed by the sudden disappearance of the light, and indulging a vague suspicion that it was in some way connected with his misfortune he continued to explore the ruins. A faint ray of light now caught his eye, and he silently approached it. He soon reached the entrance of an arched vault formerly a powder magazine, from which the light emanated. The doorway was closed by a few loose boards leaned carefully against it, and evidently intended only to afford a brief concealment; but a crevice, which had been inadvertently left permitted the escape of that straggling beam of light which had attracted his attention, and which proceeded from a small taper placed in a dark lantern. Two persons sat before it, one of whom the astonished St. Clair recognized as his late companion the gambler! The other was a coarse ill-dressed ruffian, with a ferocious & sinister expression of countenance, which at once bespoke his character. They were busily examining a number of large keys, which seemed newly made St. Clair turned from this scene hastily and again entered his habitation. How changed! No warm hand was extended to receive him, no smile to welcome him. All was cheerless, cold and silent. A candle nearly exhausted to the socket was burning in the parlor, shedding a pale light over the gloom of the apartment; but that bright peculiar orb, that had given warmth and lustre to his little world, was extinguished! St, Clair shuddered as he looked around. Every object reminded him of the happiness he had destroyed, and he felt himself a moral suicide. Half dead with cold, fatigue and distress, he approached the fire when a note, which had fallen from the card-rack to the floor caught his eye. The address was to himself, and in Louisa's hand writing. He tore it open and reads as follows:—That agreeable woman, Mrs. B. who had paid us so many kind attentions, has just sent for me. She is very ill, and fancies that no one can nurse her so well as myself. Of course, I cannot refuse, and only regret that I must part with my dear Charles for a few hours.

Good night. Your devoted

LOUISA.

The feelings of St. Clair can be better imagined than described, as he thus suddenly passed from a state of doubt and despair, to the full tide of joy. He kissed the charming billet and enacted several other extravigances, which our readers will excuse us from relating. He retired at length to his couch where his exhausted frame soon sunk to repose.

He rose early the next morning, Louisa was already in the parlor to welcome him with smiles, He frankly related to her all that had happened the preceding night. Louisa's affectionate heart sympathised in the pain her had suffered & tears stole down her cheek which was pale with watching,

Do not tell me, said St. Clair that I have only suffered that which you have often endured. No you will not reproach me—but I know it, I feel it;—and here renounce gameing forever! Never again shall you have the cause to complain of my dissipation or neglect.

He kept his word: and acknowledged that the peace and joy of his after days were cheaply purchased with the miseries of that eventful night,

Times & Advertiser.

Centreville: E. S. Md

JUNE 1. 1833.

☞ The Hon, John Randolph of Virginia is no more—he died in Philadelphia on Monday, retaining his faculties to the last moment. Thousands of persons called to see his body while it lay at the Hotel where he died. By his own direction, it was conveyed to Virginia, to be interred at his late residence, where a place and tree were also named for its grave.

The Hon. John Sergeant, David P. Brown Esq. and a number of gentlemen assembled and paid a proper respect to the memory of the deceased.

During the past week our town has been visited by several delightful showers of rain.

In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia, so heavy have been the late rains, that the water courses have overflowed their usual limits several feet—lumber, hay, cattle, and even human beings have been swept off by the flood and destroyed.

Powdered charcoal scattered upon melon and cucumber vines occasionally is the best antidote for bugs—and soap suds is the best manure for them and for all garden plants and trees.

Elkton Md. May 25th.

GREAT FRESHET—On Tuesday evening last we were visited with an uncommonly large quantity of rain in a very short time. Both big and little Elk Creeks rose to a great height.—higher we are told by a number of old citizens than they ever before saw it. Along the creeks much injury was done to the grain fields, a great deal of fencing entirely swept away and rumor says some cattle. The mill dam of Wm. Crawford, of Baltimore late Mr. A. Scott's) was much damaged and the bridges on both creeks generally more or less injured. Mr. E. Cloud lumber merchant but a few days before the flood had brought in front of his lumber yard several thousand dollars worth of lumber which was carried off. We are happy to understand however that he will be able to recover at some expense the major part thereof, *ib.*

The Susquehanna rose suddenly to a very great height last week. Much damage was done and the lumber swept away considerable. A lad named — THOMAS was drowned.

ELEGANT COMPLIMENT. At the late Ladies Fair in Boston Mrs. O, who presided at one of the tables for the sale of articles for the benefit of the Blind attracted no little attention as well on account of the grace of her person as the rarity and elegance of her wares, Whilst engaged in the avocations of the day a sailor approached her and exhibited strong symptoms of becoming a purchaser of some of the rich articles with which the table was decorated, He drew from his pocket a ten dollar bill & after looking some time steadfastly at the lady he laid the money upon the table, and was about to withdraw. Will you not take some article for your money said Mrs O. The honest tar turned again towards her, and looked—then, with an expressive hitch, sheered off, saying no, I've had my moneys' worth

This anecdote bears some affinity to and is not less complimentary, than that which is told of the Duchess of Devonshire at whose eyes the coalman asked leave to light his pipe. That celebrated lady always declared that after the coalman's compliment all others were vapid.

LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Editor—You are requested to announce Henry R. Pratt, Esq. as a candidate for the next state Legislature.

VOTERS.

STATE LAWS.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to define and enlarge the power of Courts of Equity.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that from and after the passage of this act, it hall not be lawful for the register of the court of chancery, to permit any persons to take out of the chancery office, any papers filed in said office, unless by virtue of a general order of the chancellor or an order or requisition of the court of appeals.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, that the said register be, and he is hereby required, at the request and cost of the parties in a proceeding in chancery, to record any bill, petition, answer or other pleading, and any paper whatsoever filed therein or returned with any testimony in the course of such proceedings, and a copy from the record shall, in case of the loss of said writing have the same effect in said proceeding as said writing, if it be not an instrument or the copy of an instrument which by virtue of any act or acts of assembly shall have been otherwise recorded.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted that where a defendent of full age in any case in the court of chancery, or in any county court of equity, shall upon two successive subpœnas be returned non est it shall be lawful for said court to order publication of the substance of the bill or petition against such defendant as if a non resident of this state, and to proceed against such defendant in the same manner and to every effect, as if he were not a resident of this state; and as if the case made in the bill or petition were within any of the acts of assembly made and provided, in respect to absent or non resident defendants; Provided however, that each of said subpœnas be delivered to the sheriff or other officer for service thereof at least twenty days before the first day of the term to which such subpœna shall be returnable.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, that the provisions of the act passed at November session 1804 chap. 107, be and the same are hereby extended to all the cases that shall be instituted in the court of chancery or any county court of equity, for or in any wise relating to the sale, partition, or conveyance, of any lands, tenements, hereditaments or in any manner concerning lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any interest or benefit, in or of or from the same,

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That hereafter in all cases in the court of chancery, or any county court of equity, all objection to the competency of witnesses and the admissibility of evidence and to the sufficiency of the averments of the bill or petition, shall be made by exceptions filed in the cause, and no point relating to the competency of witnesses or the admissibility of evidence, or sufficiency of the averments of the bill or petition shall be raised in the court of appeals, or noticed or determined, or acted upon by the court of appeals, unless it shall plainly appear in the record, that such point had been raised by exceptions as aforesaid in said court of chancery or country court, and in all causes in the court of chancery, or any county court as a court of equity it shall be the duty of the said courts to file their opinions for or in respect of any final decree or decretal order shall have passed upon argument oral or in writing, on part of any of the parties in such causes,

Sec. 6. And be it enacted that if upon or after the hearing or consideration of any appeal from any decree or order of the court of chancery, or of a county court of equity; it shall appear that the substantial merits of the cause will not be determined by the reversing or the affirming of such decree or order, or that the purposes of justice will be advanced by permitting further proceeding in the cause either through amendment of any of the pleadings, or the introduction of further evidence or otherwise then the said court of appeals in lead of passing a final decree or order as is now used, shall order the said cause to be remained to the court from whose decision the appeal was taken and thereupon such further testimony to be taken or otherwise as, shall be necessary for detemining the cause, upon its merits, and as if no such appeal had been taken in the cause, and the decree or order appeals, shall be conclusive of the points finally decided thereby; and it shall be the duty of the court of appeals, in its order remanding the cause as aforesaid, to express the reasons for the remanding aforesaid, and also to determine and declare the opinion of said court of appeals on all points which may have been made before said court or which may be presented by the record: and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the said court of appeals, in all cases of appeal from decrees or orders of the court of chancery, or of a county court as a court of equity, to file the opinion of said court of appeals, for or in respect of its determination of said causes, when such determination shall be had upon argument oral or in writing on part of any of the parties in such cases.

Sec 7. And be it enacted, that where any infant, feme covert, shall in any respect of her dower, unite with her husband in conveyance or lease executed and acknowledged in form for passing feme covert's real estate of any lands tenements, or hereditaments; and the court of chancery or any county court of equity shall as concerns such feme covert's dower, deem such conveyance or lease equitable, expedient, or proper, the said courts on application by any of the parties interested and on proper parties defendants being made may according to the rules of equity, proceed to adjudge and decree that such conveyance or lease be confirmed and made and declared valid from the time of execution of the same to every effect, intent and purpose, as if the feme covert at the said execution were of the full age of twenty-one years.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, that the bond required to be given by the second section of the act, passed at November session of the year seventeen hundred and eighty five, chapter seventy-two, entitled, An act for enlarging the power of the High Court of Chancery, in cases while a foreclosure of any mortgage, or sale of any land, shall be interested, may be given to and in the name of State of Maryland as obligee and the form of such bond and the security therein shall be such as the chancellor or county court, or any of the judges thereof, as the case may be, shall approve or prescribe: and every infant who, at the time of the decree for the sale of foreclosure of the mortgage of any land, or of any estate or interest therein, shall have any right or claim to any part or share of any such land, estate or interest therein, shall have any right of claim to any part or share of any such land, estate or interest and all persons claiming under any such infant, shall be entitled to institute and prosecute in the name of the State for the use and at the cost of such person or persons, an action or actions at law on such bond, or proceed by bill or other proper proceeding in equity, in his, her or their own name against the principal and sureties in such bond or any of them and recover therein for any breach of the condition of such bond as fully, beneficially and effectually, as if such bond had been given to and in the name of such infant Provided always, that such action shall be brought or suit instituted by the infant within three years after he or she shall have attained the age of twenty-one years or in case of the death of such infant by his or her legal representative within one year after such death.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, that in every case in the court of chancery or in any of the county courts of chancery or in any of the county courts as courts of equity in this State where the defendants, or any of them shall be infants residing out of this state, in any other of the United States, on the prayer of the petition of the complainant, a commission may be issued without any other process to any two persons in the discretion of the chancellor, or any Judge of the equity court as commissioners authorizing them or either of them to appoint a guardian to answer for such infant or infents, and take the answer of such guardians, and the chancellor or court of equity may prescribe the mode and evidence of authenticating the execution of such commission, and the answer of every infant so taken in any case, when returned to the court issuing the commission, shall be as effectual as if taken under commission duly executed within jurisdiction of such court.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, that in all cases in the court of chancery or a county court of equity, the court shall tax as part of the costs of the case a reasonable compensation and allowance to any commissioner or commissioners for taking the answer or answers of any infant or infants in said cases.

By the House of Delegates.

March 22d, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 22d of March, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

GEO. G. BREWER, Cl'k.

By the Senate, March 23d 1833.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed the Senate the 12th of March 1833 was this day read and assented to.

JOS. H NICHOLSON, Clk.

[L. S.] JAMES THOMAS,

An Act,

An act relating to the Importation of Passengers.

Whereas the frequent arrivals of passengers at the port of Baltimore have introduced into that city a great number of paupers, who have become charges upon the city and county, and upon the several associations in said city incorporated by the State for the relief of foreign emigrants to the United States and whereas a large proportion of the passengers, in the various Ships are paupers, and are as such paupers embarked, it is believed under the direction of public authorities of foreign countries and whereas it is right that the evil in question should be remedied or alleviated as far as practicable, Therefore;

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, that from and after the first day of September next, every master or commander of any vessel arriving from a foreign country or from any other of the United States who shall enter said vessel at the Custom house in the city of Baltimore shall within twenty four hours after such entry, make a report in writing, on oath to the Mayor, or Register of said city, of the name, age and occupation of every alien who shall have been brought or carried as a passenger in such vessel on the voyage, whence said vessel shall have as aforesaid arrived upon pain of forfeiture, for every neglect or omission to make such report of the sum of twenty dollars, for every such passenger neglected or omitted to be so reported.

Sec. 2. and be it enacted, that said master or commander shall within forty eight hours after the entry of said vessel pay in respect of each and every passenger aforesaid, who shall be above the age of five years the sum of one dollar and fifty cents to the said Mayor or Register, or at the option of said master or commander he may in lieu of such payment as to all or any of said passengers become bound by specialty to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by the mayor or register in such sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars for each passenger as aforesaid as the mayor or register shall fix, to indemnify and save harmless the mayor and city council of Baltimore, and the trustees of the poor for Baltimore city and county, from all and every expense and charge which shall or may be insured at any time within two years from said entry for the maintenance and support of any such passenger as aforesaid so imported, and if any alien passenger brought by such vessel shall be permitted or suffered to land within said city, before payment made or bond given as aforesaid in respect of any such passenger, and before or after entry, as aforesaid the master or commander of any such vessel shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for every person so suffered or permitted to land as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, that if any person an alien passenger as aforesaid, in such vessel shall be suffered to land from such vessel at any place within the distance of fifty miles from said city, with intent to proceed to said city, otherwise than in said ship or vessel, the master or commander thereof shall forfeit and pay for every such person so suffered to land the sum of one hundred dollars, unless within forty-eight hours after entry as aforesaid he shall pay said sum of one dollar and fifty cents in respect of such person or persons so landed, or shall become bound as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That all and singular the said forfeitures and penalties shall and may be sued for in the name of the mayor and city council of Baltimore before any Justice of the Peace, and when recovered shall be paid over to the trustees of the poor for Baltimore city or county or in part and to such extent and in such proportion as to the mayor and city council of Baltimore shall seem fit to the German society of Maryland and to the Hibernia society of Baltimore, and either party in such suits shall have the right and remedy of appeal as provided in case of recovery of small debts.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted that said payment of one dollar and fifty cents may severally be sued for by and in the name of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, before any justice of the Peace, in the same manner and subject to the same rules and process, and with right and remedy of appeal as provided in case of recovery of small debts and all bonds given as aforesaid, under the second section of this act shall be sued in the name of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, in any county court, and the recovery of said payment one dollar and fifty cents, and upon said bonds shall be applied as directed by the fourth section of this act—and in all cases of suits by virtue of this act before any Justice of the Peace the said master & commander shall be held to special bail with surety, to be approved by the Justice and to be enforced and recovered