

# The Key West Gazette

June 20, 1832.

dreadful image of which will remain indelibly impressed upon my memory; the whole city was involved in the conflagration. Vast bodies of fire, of various colours, arose from all quarters to the clouds, and obscuring totally the horizon, sent forth to a distance a resplendent light and burning heat. The flames, driven in all directions, and propelled by the violence of the wind, were accompanied, in their ascent and rapid progress, by an awful hissing sound and dreadful detonations, resulting from the combustion of powder, salt-petre, oil, rosin, and brandy, with which the great part of the houses and shops were filled. The plates of varnished iron, covering the houses, were speedily detached from them by the heat, and projected to a great distance. Very large pieces of joists or burning beams of fir, thrown afar off, caused the fire to be propagated to those buildings, which were the least exposed, in consequence of their remote situation. Every body was seized with flight and terror. The grand, headquarters, and commander-in-chief of the army, left the Kremlin and the city, and established a camp at Petroski, the castle of Peter the Great, on the road to St. Petersburg. I remained, with a very small number of my comrades, in a house built of stone, and situated in an isolated spot on the summit of the quarter of the city occupied by the Franks, and in the vicinity of the Kremlin. I could observe without difficulty from this location, all the phenomena presented by this dreadful conflagration. We had sent our baggage to the camp, and were constantly on the alert for our preservation, preparing for events or preventing their occurrence.

Those of the lower classes of the people, that remained in Moscow, driven from house to house by the flames, gave utterance to mournful lamentations. Being very desirous of saving from the general ruin, the most valuable of their possessions, they burthened themselves with large packages, which they carried with difficulty, and were frequently obliged to abandon, in order to remove themselves from the flames. The females, influenced by their natural affection, took one or two of their children upon their shoulders, and dragged the others by the hand. In order to escape the death, which menaced them on all sides, they hastened, with their garments tucked up, to take refuge in the squares and corners of the streets. But the rapid progress of the flames soon forced them to abandon this asylum, and fly with precipitation from all quarters. It sometimes happened, that they were incapable of extricating themselves from this species of labyrinth, in which several of them met with an unhappy fate.—I saw old men, whose long beards were burned by the flames, drawn in small carts by their own children, who were making great exertions to snatch them from the true resemblance of Tartarus.

As respects our soldiers, who suffered much in consequence of hunger and thirst, they exposed themselves to every danger, in order to gain possession of the articles of food, wine, liquors, and other things of greater or less utility, contained in the burnt cellars and shops. They ran through the streets promiscuously with the desperate inhabitants, carrying with them all that they were capable of snatching from the ravages of this awful fire. In short, in eight or ten hours, this extensive and splendid city was reduced to ashes, with the exception of the palaces of the Kremlin, some large houses, and all the churches, which were built of stone.

## COMMUNICATED

### FOR THE KEY WEST GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor,—I embrace the opportunity through your paper of addressing the following remarks and queries to the proper authorities:

1. Are the slaves in Cuba to be freed?

2. Is it safe to go to Cuba?—our buying exposed uninterrupted health for some time past should not lull us into a security which may prove, when it will be too late to remedy it, fatal.

LACON.

## THE GAZETTE.

KEY WEST?

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1832.

The remarks of our correspondent, LACON, are correct and just. Now, is the time, if ever, to establish permanently the character of Key West in point of health. We hear of sickness from other parts of Florida—and whilst we sympathize with those who suffer, we may felicitate ourselves upon an almost entire exemption from disease. We deem it however an act of justice to our Board of Aldermen to state, that the subject of flooding the Lagunes, on the South Beach, has already met their consideration; but for reasons, of which we are not aware, it has not been acted on. We hope that it will meet an early attention.

Gen. SAMUEL HOUSTON, who had been brought before the House of Representatives for a breach of privilege, in assaulting Mr. Stanberry from Ohio, has been found guilty, and sentenced to receive—a reprimand from the Speaker! Subsequent to the trial of Gen. Houston, Maj. Heard endeavored to assault Mr. Arnold, a Member of the House, for certain remarks made by him in reference to his friend the General; Mr. Arnold proving the better man, capsized and trounced the Major severely.

Some must laugh, whilst others weep—  
So runs the world away.

## DIED.

On the 6th instant, PHILIP HENRY, son of Alexander Patterson, Esq. aged 3 months and 24 days.

On the 11th inst. AMANDA ELEANOR, daughter of Lewis F. and Martha Breaker, aged one year, four months and 23 days.—This interesting infant had just attained that age at which her innocent playfulness was calculated to endear her to relatives and friends, when she was removed from a world of care and trouble. Upon a superficial view, it would seem singular that so great a proportion of the human family should be transferred so early a period from this, to another state of existence. It is, however, a merciful decree of the Deity, who takes them to himself before their little hearts have been corrupted by sin, or embittered by sorrow.

While nature sinks in griefs cold night,  
Religion sheds a heavenly light,  
And points to mansions in the skies,  
Where the pure spirit never dies.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### PORT OF KEY WEST.

#### ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

June 16. Sloop Mary Ann, Ximenes, Havana.

17. Sloop Fair American, Burrows, Hav. Sloop Tickler, Reynolds, Havana.

Sloop Eden, O. T. Braman, Havana.

Sloop North America, E. D. Braman, Havana.

Schr. Roman, Hill, Nassau, N. P.

#### CLEARED.

June 19. Sloop Fair American, Burrows, Havana.

Sloop Tickler, Reynolds, Havana.

Sloop North America, E. D. Braman, Havana.

20. Sloop Eden, O. T. Braman, New London.

Schr. Roman, Hill, Nassau, N. P.

Mr. FOWARD, has been removed from Calle de los Oficios, to No. 9 Calle Obregón.  
Havana, Jan. 1, 1832.

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continues to transact General Agency and Commission Business.  
Goods taken on Storage &c.

He will always be happy to receive and execute all orders in full line of business.

Key West, 26th March, 1831.

  
**James Egging,**

RISPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a Private Boarding House on Indian Key, and will pay every attention in his power to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His terms are moderate.

April 11, 1832.

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## LAW OF THE TERRITORY OF FLORIDA.

An Act to provide for the collection of Judgments against free negroes and other persons, therein named.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, That when any person shall have obtained a judgment against any free negro or free mulatto, Indians excepted, residing within the limits of this Territory, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, or for the clerk of any court of record in which such judgment may be obtained, to issue a capias ad respondentium against the defendant or defendant, to said judgment, for the condemnation money in said judgment adjudged, together with all costs thereon taxed.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful by virtue of any execution issued as aforesaid, for the officer executing the said execution, and such officer is hereby required, to levy upon, seize and take the body of each defendant, against whom such execution may have issued, and such defendant so taken, safely to keep until said execution is discharged and satisfied.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, that if any defendant in execution, taken as aforesaid, shall not pay and discharge the same within the term of five days from and after the time of levying upon him, her or them, of any such execution as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for any officer executing and levying such writ, to advertise the sale of the services of such defendant or defendants, to any person who will pay and discharge such execution, with the costs accrued and accruing, for such services for the shortest space of time; which said advertisement shall be posted at two or more public places in the county where such judgment shall be rendered.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That such sale shall not take place before the same shall have been advertised ten days; it shall be by public auction, at the time and place designated in such advertisement.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, that any negro or mulatto, sold as aforesaid, shall for the time for which he, she or they may be sold, taken and held as slave or slaves, and in all respects liable to the same penalties and treatment, and bound to perform any service which his, her or their owners may require in the same manner as slaves are bound.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto, sold for a term of time as aforesaid, shall run-away from his, her or their owner or owners, such person of color upon summary complaint before any justice of the peace, shall and may be condemned to serve double the time for which he, she or they, shall have run-away; which summary complaint may be made, and condemnation for more service awarded by any justice of the peace, as often and as long, as said free negro or mulatto so sold shall continue to run-away.

Sec. 7. And it is further enacted,