

For the Maryland Gazette. CASTLE CROSIER.

(Continued.)

And the clouds gathering, the snow began to descend in large flakes. After travelling with unwonted rapidity, the travellers arrived at the massive portal of a well constructed drawbridge, on touching a spring of which a shrill whistle was heard, when a sentry stepped forward, and on the knight interchanging the accustomed mysterious password, unbarred the well barred gate, and letting fall the portcullis, and the draw being replaced, the party passed over in safety—the warden on a signal from the sentinel below, changed his trumpet, and the heavy guns belaboured with a loud and roaring echo, or reverberation. Lights were seen in every direction as the travellers approached Castle Crosier, which on its most elevated and lofty or turreted turret, bore in glittering relief the emblem (romantically situated on one of the most picturesque spots on the Rhine, is the hochkreuz, or "high cross," thirty-six feet in height, and is traditioned as a fabric well worthy the attention of the antiquarian, or the admirer of bold and commanding scenery. Its origin, like that of a Grecian epic bard, is disputed. It is, however, generally conceded, that a lord of Hochkreuzen having failed a knight in a duel on this spot, was required by the Archbishop Theodorich of Heimburg to erect this cross, hence it received the patronimic of Hochkreuzen cross.) of the profession of its inmates—the bell of the castle pealed the hour of midnight as the knight and his fair companion reached the tapestried anti-room leading to the hall of the Council of Twelve, and he had scarcely passed the threshold of the hall as the last stroke of the gong elapsed through that spacious chamber.

In the middle of the floor stood a table covered with crimson velvet, the edges of the cover being trimmed with golden fringe; in the centre of the table was placed a cross, combining twelve different colours, corresponding with the dresses of the respective knights, such as red or vermilion, blue or azure, green or emerald, yellow or saffron or marigold, purple or red, tinged with blue, black or sable, white, pink, orange or red, and yellow mingled, nine knights were thus arrayed, and three led armour composed of red, blue, grey and green, yellow, purple and black, and white, pink and orange; thus were clad the twelve. At the head of the table sat the knight in green or emerald, or Bellano, the warrior who had attained that exalted station by the valour of his achievements in mortal or deadly strife. This knight occupied a seat raised on a dais, embossed with gems, and his chair was of the brightest gold, with a high figured velvet cushion—the other knights sat also in gold chairs, but not so large, nor rich or glittering as that of the Emerald Knight. The ceiling and sides of the apartment were superbly inlaid with rubies, or pearls, or diamonds, and twelve crimson curtains to as many oriel windows were decorated with a deep gold fringe, the cornice for each curtain was in imitation of a spread eagle, and over each window was a crucifix, corresponding with the armour of each knight—from the ceiling were suspended twelve chandeliers made of wrought gold, containing candles of all the prismatic colours of the rainbow, or coronental arch, which produced a highly brilliant and imposing effect, and around the hall were disposed numerous sconces of gold, containing candles of the same description; beside all this the ceiling or stucco was ornamented with a golden sun, moon and stars, and being moveable made the centre display grand, sublime and magnificent—on the table immediately in advance of the Knight of the Emerald Cross was placed the "Book of Books," deposited in a case of gold, embellished with the choicest gems, the Bible itself having covers wrought more elegantly than one could imagine, and its mystic leaves were composed of the finest vellum, and printed in the rarest colours or hues torn by the Council of Twelve. On taking or resuming his seat, the Emerald Knight reads from the sacred volume a chapter, and then closing the book and depositing it in its case, takes the cross from the table, and raising it above his head, repeats these words—"He who will not take up his cross and follow me, is not worthy of me;" on uttering which magical expressions in a clear and distinct or articulate tone, the rest of the knights leave the table and perform the tour of the castle, gathering as they go all of its inhabitants, except such as are on duty, singing anthems, and then returning to the hall, the cross being again laid on the table, commencing their deliberations—such is the custom of Castle Crosier.

While the Council of Twelve were in solemn divan, Eudora was entertained in a manner that became her peerless rank, and found in the society of the females of the castle no little consolation, also having related the sad disasters of the day. The Council of Twelve had scarcely arranged the matters for discussion, when the sentry on the outward wall gave the alarm, and awakened the drowsy vale by the locoin of war; and the waving forests resounded to the blast and wildly echoed and re-echoed the thrilling note, which on being conveyed to the bluff summits of the loftiest hills, occasioned them to welcome the elation peal, with ascending the spire crowned steeples of the temple, and the castle turrets, received the spirit stirring tone, when the pinnacles of the most colossal cloud reaching mountains reverberated it to the remotest terrine verge, where like the Eolian harp, it sighed in harmonious unison with the gentle zephyr, when it

in less mild moments was washed over the ocean wave, and became submerged either in the calm waters of the bay, or disembodied by an aerial or fairy spirit, or sailed of the dark green billowy sea, foaming in all the grandeur of elemental magnificence. In the midst of the reverberations, the bugle and kettledrum, and shrill fife, and other martial implements of the band of the Knight of the Burning Plume, responded defiance to the castle music, and sent forth in lengthened bleatings, its discordant, ill-assorted measures, and produced a striking contrast to the rich and full flowing melody of the Crosier band; and the castle in the height of these warlike sounds exhibited a scene of battle and confusion, the out cry of an approaching enemy resounded from one end to the other of the castle, and the knights leaving their seats, buckled on their armour, and each with ninety-nine followers, occupied his post within the twinkling of a star, there being twelve passes to defend, leading to as many doors of the castle—he of the Emerald occupied the principal and most exposed and dangerous station, and the castle was strongly fortified in every direction, its battlements were well manned, and its towers bristled with soldiery, so that the assailants must have had powerful weapons or engines to suppress or reduce it. They now rushed on to the siege with resolute and determined bravery; having attained the bridge, they broke down the gate, and ere the draw could be raised they crossed over, their approach not being discovered in season, owing to the miteous particles falling so thick as to conceal them from view; to prevent their passage of the bridge, the siege was continued for some time amidst the roar of cannon and bursting of bombs. The besieged maintained their position with a courage signally heroic and undaunted, and well worthy the Knights of the Crosier. Amid the din of battle, the voice of the catiff, Red Beard, was heard encouraging his gang with a ferocious and savage cry, and his terrific aspect was rendered even more terrible between the gloom of the night and the glare of the torches carried by the link boys attached to the land of the giant, with whom the Kentucky and Hungary giants, of late so much bruited in the public prints, cannot compare for size or atrocity.—The iron of this desperado was bare to the elbow, except for hideous figures in paint, or Indian ink, and consisted of bone, muscle and sinew, and was ten times stronger than that of the famous Stubbs's Id, so that his single arm was equal to thirty of his foe—his bloated and florid countenance was distinctly seen at length, encompassed as it were by the lurid flames of war. At this moment the command was

Hang out the banner. On the outward wall, the storm rage. The outworks, consisting of a murus or wall, surmounted by square towers, armed by matrosses, and bearing and waving superb banners, a long the merlon of the parapet, and leading to the castle court, maintained a manful resistance, and ever and anon a besieger fell. So great was the strife that raged without that those of the castle momentarily expected that the circumvallations must be battered down. A breach after a long, determined and sanguinary contest, was at length miraculously effected, being made in that part of the works which was thought to be impregnable, since it was intended to guard or protect the front of the castle, which was more exposed than any other portion of the edifice, and this was accomplished by undermining it, which took several hours, and depositing gunpowder, and other combustibles, in the vacuum, which about daybreak exploded with a most tremendous and sonorous sound. The Knight of the Burning Plume, who was skillful in every species of expedient stratagem, and who was resolved to assail that section of the barrier fronting the castle, saw with an eagle glance the feasibility of carrying his design into operation. While three hundred of the stoutest and most resolute of his gang were busily and unremittingly employed in reducing or undermining the barrier, the Knight of the Burning Plume withdrew that part of the siege which commenced in front of the castle, or its bulwark.

(To be continued.)

The British Frigate Malgosear, arrived at Kingston, Jam. on the 17th of September, from Havana, with \$1,000,000 on board in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEACOCK. We learn from the Norfolk Beacon of Friday, that the U. S. ship Peacock, C. K. STRALING Esq. Commander, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore EDWARD P. KENNEDY, 37 days from Bahia, came into the Cape of Virginia on Wednesday evening and arrived in the harbour of that city on Friday morning.

The Peacock sailed from New York on the 23d of April 1835, and has circumnavigated the world touching at Rio Janeiro, Zanzibar, Muscat, Bombay, Ceylon, Java, Sychang Islands, Siam, Cochin China, and Macao in China. She sailed thence, June 23, 1836, for the United States, via Cape Horn, touching at the Bonin and Sandwich Islands; Monterey in Upper California; Mazatlan, San Blas and Acapulco in Mexico; Panto, Huacho, Callao and Pisco in Peru; Juan Fernandez, and Valparaiso; remaining some months on the coast of S. America, whence, after the arrival of the N. Carolina, she sailed for Norfolk.

The Peacock has been absent two years and six months, having been in that period 924 days at sea and has sailed 54,128 miles per log. Though five different epidemics have passed through the ship, and the number of sick has at times been very great, the deaths amongst the crew have been only ten, and the health of the Officers and crew is now completely re-established.

The visit of the Peacock to these different countries has no doubt been attended with considerable benefit to the interest of our Com-

merce, and we trust that the attention of our Government having been turned to this subject, the large amount of American property in the Eastern seas will not again be left without the protection of our Navy. Twenty distressed American Seamen have been brought from Rio Janeiro, as passengers, in addition to a number shipped at different ports in the cruise.

List of Officers attached to the U. States Ship Peacock, Oct. 26, 1837. EDWARD P. KENNEDY, Esq. Commander. C. K. Straling, Esq. Commander. Lieutenants.—Charles C. Turner, Murray Mason, Richard L. Page, Sylvaana W. Godon, Thomas R. Rootes, (acting.) Fleet Surgeon.—W. S. W. Ruschenberger. Ass't. do. Wm. F. McCleanhan. Acting Master.—B. S. B. Darlington. Commodore's Secretary. (Acting Purser.) Edward S. Whelen.

Midshipmen.—James I. Forbes, Edward S. Hutter, Charles M. Robinson, Charles Richardson, Wm. S. Drayton, George W. Chapman, Wm. G. Bonham, Henry Cadwallader, R. Delancy Izard, Louis McLane. Capt's. Clerk.—John Clar. Act'g. Boatswain.—V. R. Hall. Gunner.—A. S. Lewis. Act'g. Sail Maker.—Jas. Ferguson. Act'g. Carpenter.—N. S. Lee. Passenger.—Lieut. Chas. H. Duryee.

The 24th inst. the Charleston Marine List of the North inst., that the Susquehanna was spoken on Sunday, the 22d, at 8 A. M. 12 leagues East of Cape Henlopen, by the Steam Packet New York. This strengthens the opinion that the reported piracy will prove to have originated from some strange mistake of the Delaware pilots. We are among those who, from the first, have doubted the truth of the report. —Balt. Rep.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday 9 P. M. Thursday.—The schr. Fame, Capt. Taylor, has just arrived from the Chesapeake Bay. Captain T. states that on Monday night at half past 10 o'clock, he observed a large ship off Hog Island about thirty miles from the cap of Virginia. He remarked to his crew that such an occurrence was very unusual, there being scarcely sufficient water in that vicinity for his own small craft. He thought no more of it however till he arrived at Philadelphia when hearing the supposed capture of the Susquehanna, he deemed it a duty to mention the matter at the Exchange.

As somewhat connected with this subject, we give the following report of a hearing before the Mayor, yesterday. While it is calculated to acquit Captain Blankman of all participation in the supposed piracy, it states many facts of the history of the notorious Mitchell, that will be read with interest at this time.

INTERESTING CASE.

United States, Before Mayor Swift, 1837. Henry A. Blankman, vs. Benj. Blankman, 4 o'clock, P. M. J. M. Reed, Esq., appeared for the Prosecution.

Jno. Stille, Jr., W. L. Herat and D. P. Brown, Esqrs., for defendants. J. M. Reed, Esq., opened the case of the prosecution, alluded to the unusual interest at the loss of the Susquehanna packet, belonging to Messrs. Copes, who scrupled to bear arms, bore no arms, hardly a signal gun, and if so, not enough powder to charge it. The best information in our power gives us reason to suppose that the Susquehanna was captured by a pirate.—Exertions have continued up to this hour, and have led to the arrest of two persons, now on their trial. The counsel then stated the fact of the case, and said he would proceed to call the witnesses.

Mr. D. P. Brown demanded to know what terrific offences are imputed to the defendants—and who are the prosecutors; he would not allude to arrest without warrant, which is unconstitutional, as he had confidence in the discretion of the Mayor.

The Mayor did not hesitate to answer; it has been already stated by the United States Attorney that a vessel under suspicious circumstances, had fitted out in Philadelphia; it reached his ears, as a magistrate, more lately a vessel has been stopped on the high seas by a pirate, and he felt constrained as a citizen and a magistrate, to bring the offenders to punishment, if evidence warranted it. If, in so acting, he had transgressed, he would answer to them, as he would to the nearest citizen. He knew of no name to give as the prosecutor, except his own.

Alfred H. Davis sworn.—I do not know who fitted out the Com. Perry; I know that Mr. Blankman intended to fit out a vessel—he to do me that he wanted to fit out a vessel to go to Galveston Bay. This was the month of July last. I know that Mr. Mitchell also wanted to fit out a vessel; he represented himself as John German Mitchell. Capt. Blankman and Capt. Gittermay said they had been to New York to purchase a vessel there; and had also searched for one in this city for the same purpose, viz: to go to Galveston Bay or Texas, with flour and provisions. They made application to a man called Ritter, to purchase or charter a vessel for that purpose. Captain Mitchell was not present. I was not asked to go in the vessel at any time. Capt. Blankman now appealed to me to go to sea with him. I was present at a conversation between Capt. Mitchell, Hoffmaster, Capt. Blankman and myself.—It had been suggested to me by Hoffmaster that Mitchell had a certain amount of property on an Island that he wished brought here to the city; and he represented to Mitchell that he knew a person suitable to go in pursuit of it. Mr. Hoffmaster asked me if I thought I could obtain a vessel capable. I said I thought I could. I ascertained a vessel could not be had for the purpose without giving security for the whole purchase money, or we could

not get her insured, being too small, and said I was not able to give security. I said that I would have to mortgage it to a third person, and it could give security. This was agreed to, and it was mentioned to Leonard Foy, a carpenter.

Capt. Blankman visited Hoffmaster's shop during the time this was going on. At first he did not pay any attention to Captain Mitchell at all. Mitchell was very necessitous—he had neither home or money, and Hoffmaster contributed to his support for some two or three weeks. During Captain Blankman's visit to that place he inquired of Hoffmaster whether Mitchell had the property he was supposed to have; in fact, I mentioned the subject myself to Capt. Blankman, and asked his opinion in regard to it, and I told him that Mitchell's answer to me led me to the belief of their being such property there; that I was not capable of getting a vessel, he said he would think of it for two or three days, and if he thought fit to go he could get a vessel without any difficulty whatever. A week or ten days after this, I was taken to task by Hoffmaster for having acquainted Captain B. with all the circumstances. I told him my reason; that I was not capable of getting a vessel myself, and I did not know a better person than Capt. B., as he said he could get a vessel without any difficulty; but if he objected I would waive it. Captain Mitchell also took me to task; said he did not wish to go to sea with Capt. Blankman. Hoffmaster said that he had got a vessel, and if I could not get one he would. I told H. that I thought they did not wish me to go; and if so, that they had better say so, and I would decline; that I was not anxious.

In a day or two, I called upon a friend, stated the case, and if he would advance sufficient to enable us to go—he said he would. I mentioned Mitchell, and the circumstances as I became acquainted with them. He requested me to bring Capt. Mitchell to see him, which I did.—The amount of their conference was, that Leonard Foy agreed to furnish means to get a vessel of twenty-five or thirty tons, victual her, and get her in readiness for us. I told Mr. Foy (he was the friend I spoke of) that I did not think it right to furnish Mitchell with money, as he was intemperate. He, however, advanced him \$15 the next day. I saw nothing again of Mitchell for nine days; we conjectured what could have become of him. I accompanied Mr. Hoffmaster to Captain Blankman's house—did not go in. I gave up the idea of going. On Sunday following I overtook Mitchell in the Washington Square; he told me he had been to see some friends. I then asked him whether he meant to go to sea with Captain B. or with me and my friends, meaning Hoffmaster, Foy, &c. He said he would go with us—that he had no intention to go with Captain B. and would meet me at Foy's shop on Monday. Mitchell did not come there.

The next Monday I saw him again, at Hoffmaster's shop, in company with Captain Blankman. I was then advised by H. not to have any thing to do with M.; that they were going to sea by themselves—and I advised my friend to have nothing to do with it. I next day found that Foy and Mitchell were on terms of intimacy, and I made remarks in regard to them that caused me to be arrested the next day.—They swore their lives against me. The property which Captain M. represented he had was one hundred thousand dollars in gold bullion; he had been depositing it since 1820; he had been out in pursuit of it twice;—three years ago he deceived some of the best financial characters in this city, into the belief that he had it in bulk in some stores in Market street. It was buried about 60 miles S. E. of Florida Light. I never saw Capt. B. from the time I saw him at Hoffmaster's shop till now.

Theodore Gillies sworn.—I know that Capt. B. Capt. Mitchell, Geo. A. B., Theodore B., and Hoffmaster, sailed in the Com. Perry in the early part of August last. I never saw Capt. Mitchell. Capt. B. made no proposition to me—I did not associate with him for some length of time before—I did not understand the object of their voyage, except that they were going to get some treasure buried by Capt. Mitchell at one of the keys, and were going to make their fortune. Captain Stewart and Robt. A. Williamson went out in the Plover Boy, or Post Boy, three years ago, for the same object—they made a broken voyage, and Mitchell had like to have taken the vessel away from them—it was a fast sailing craft, and fit for a good many objects.

Maria Roberts, sworn.—Capt. Mitchell and Capt. Blankman were both concerned in fitting out the Com. Perry; they both came to my house to get my husband to go along with them.—Captain H. said he had about a couple millions buried on the Bahama Banks, that he had taken in the Mexican war—that any person who would go, should have a share apiece. The money was got. Foy and Blankman and Nangle; Nangle said he saw no harm in going after money that was buried. My husband put up 125 dollars; it was paid to Blankman—the next day he came back and said it was stolen, and he must have more. My husband put up another \$100—the other men put up money also. They were about two weeks getting ready—about first August they started; they were short 35 dollars the night before they set sail. Blankman said if I would lend him \$25, his son would pay me the next day. They stopped at Lewis- town; my husband came back to get money to pay for repairs. I went down there—seen them set sail—it was the last of August. I received some letters since from Norfolk—my husband wrote that Blankman had got Mitchell and my husband and all hands in jail, and took possession of the property.

THE GIANT.

A Kentucky boy, twenty-one years old, and seven feet and a half high, is exhibiting among the wonderful articles of domestic growth and manufacture at Niblo's. Men of ordinary stature walk under his arm e-

feet.—He is generally well proportioned, though, like most very tall persons, stoops in the shoulders. The other day he rode down in a little wagon in the ship in which he proposes to take passage for Europe. Every thing is too small for him, and nothing more so than the little wagon.—While in Europe, we hope he will not fail to make the acquaintance of a young lady who was exhibiting herself in France two years ago. She would be an excellent rib for the Kenturkian. She was then in her teens, and so tall that men of ordinary size walked upright under her arm with hats on. [N. Y. Jour. Com.

Office of the Republican. SAVANNAH, Oct. 23—1 P. M. FROM FLORIDA.

By the arrival of the steambot Charleston, Capt. Bonnell, last evening from Black Creek, we learn that all the troops at Black Creek had gone to St. Augustine—that Wild Cat or Coocoo-chee, who had been permitted to leave St. Augustine to visit the Indians, had returned according to promise; and that a number of Negroes had been sent in by the Indians to Fort Peyton. It was also said that Osoola had sent word to St. Augustine, that he was in the neighbourhood of Tomoka with a party of Indians, and that if they wanted him, they might come and bring him in. We learn nothing farther by this arrival.

By the Southern Express Mail. IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

Slips from the Savannah Georgian and Republican offices contain the following extract from the St. Augustine Herald of the 21st inst.

Glorious News—Powell Taken.—An express has just arrived in town from Fort Peyton stating that POWELL, and 50 warriors have been taken prisoners. They are now on their way to town.

Since writing the above, the prisoners have been brought to town and confined in the Fort. There are upwards of 80 warriors. Powell, Coahaj, and several subchiefs are among the captured. The capture took place about a mile from Fort Peyton. The talk was a very short one. They stated that they had been invited by Philip to come and hear what propositions were to be made to them, that they did not come to deliver themselves up as prisoners, and nothing was said that seemed to indicate that they were yet conquered. As soon as this fact was ascertained, a preconcerted signal they were surrounded by our troops and all taken prisoners. They were completely surprised and captured without bloodshed.

The following particulars are contained in a private letter to a gentleman at Savannah. It is dated at St. Augustine, Oct. 27.

"We made a glorious haul yesterday. Powell, and all the war chiefs except three, are now lodged in the Fort, with eighty of their warriors—the bone and sinew of their nation. Seventy Negroes came in a day or two since, and a large number are now at Volusia, whither a steamboat goes this morning to get them.

"Powell and his band came with the avowed intention of having a talk, but probably with the real one of endeavouring to rescue Philip who fell into our hands some days ago, as all were armed. Yesterday they arrived about 3 miles from here, and sent in a messenger to Gen. Hernandez, who went out to see them; Gen. Jesup also proceeded to the vicinity of their camp, and while they were talking with Gen. H. they were suddenly surrounded by 200 horse; so suddenly that they had not time to raise a single rifle, though all had one by their sides. They were marched to town, and were safely under lock and key, and there they will be kept, if watchfulness and a strong guard can keep them there."

There were no slips from New Orleans.

We published in yesterday's American the intelligence of the capture of the Seminole Chief Osoola, together with a number of warriors.—This event is certainly important, as being likely to shorten if not at once put an end to the war in Florida, and thus prevent an expenditure of life as well as treasure. A more detailed account of the occurrence is given in the following letter, dated,

ST. AUGUSTINE, Oct. 22d, 1837.

I have just time to inform you that Osoola, alias Powell, together with 70 or 80 Warriors, were taken prisoners at Fort Peyton, about seven miles from the City, by the forces under the command of General Hernandez. Powell, and his followers were brought into the city at dark, so that I had not an opportunity of scrutinizing their appearance, particularly that of Powell, whose form, and personal demeanour have been so much extolled; however in my next I will give you a free description of this Master Spirit of the Seminole Nation. They came into Fort Peyton for the purpose of talking with General Hernandez, and to ascertain what possible relief could be afforded them at this particular juncture; stating that they were desirous of making an everlasting peace with the white man provided they were permitted to remain in the Territory. They were informed that the Government could not grant them their request, and when the General found that emigration was out of the question with them, he deemed it to be the only true policy under the circumstances of the case, and the future prospects of a protracted and bloody Indian war, to secure Powell, when so good an opportunity was presented to make him a prisoner; accordingly, by a previous arrangement, the troops were ordered to extend and surround the Indians, while the General was holding the talk with them and by

a preconcerted signal, them and made them some distance from the fort. It was upon the Osoola, not to emigrate, and to pursue the peace, and to believe that he was vanquished, and that on his own terms, and they in now our prisoner, his present confinement possible.

Seventy or eighty Peyton a few days ago, Indians; they chiefly Stateburg, (S. C.) M. and Estate of Woodruff.

It is supposed that Coahaj, will tend to now Micanopy and Sam Jones, will capture the Indians captured in their horse, were in had orders were forty rifles taken.

Gen. Hernandez tomorrow, as far as the purpose of securing in all parties of I may be discovered. days, when I will give you together with a scroll.

We have now in our following Chiefs—Coocoo-chee, (son to chee, Billy, and Sam Jones, and several minor Chiefs with Warriors, Squaws, and the Indian spirit men that they cannot hold.

N. B. Ten more morning by Mr. Austin cause into Fort Peyton when they were taken.

HYMARRIED, in this city Elhino, on Thursday morning, Esq. of D. ELLES, young at Lloyd, of Wye House.

TRIBUTE.

The following poem merited tribute of Gwynn Harris, Esq. the Executive Council, submitted by Mr. sion of that body and ordered to be

COUNCIL CHAIR. Mr. Williams' sensible and resolutely adopted, and the Journal:

Whereas, since the Executive Department Maryland, it has part of the Universe to his private and public world. Gwynn Harris Executive Council as said Council regard as the deceased, of great private virtue service, as a calm more especially in the of affairs through whereas, during the long subsisted between the Council, and they have always found a candid and unimpaired, uncompro as they condole medly with the men decreased, and sympathy for the loss of motive, kindling sullied moral depth, under him to an social circle of wit and pride; and every means with respect for the services in the N to which he was and the high citizen in which he had his fellow citizens were such as to vate the character do not deem it remains of so dign and should be presence from those land of strangers

Resolved, That the Executive Department Maryland, will for thirty days, for the memory fellow citizen and

Resolved, That the family of the deceased his remains place where they conveyed to the ground, and that said removal, be charge.

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