

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, October 28, 1850.

HYMENEAL. MARRIED on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Dorsey, Mr. LEONARD BOONER to Miss CHARLOTTE MACGONNELL, both of Anne-Arundel county.

For the Maryland Gazette. THE DEPARTED. They are gone, our old companions, They have bade the world farewell, And have passed away, like music's tone, In a feeble rhyme to dwell.

They are gone from the paths by the hill's green side Where they used to stray when the twilight died— From the mountain's brow, where we marked the gleams Of evening sunlight on glancing streams, Whose rushing waters and feathery spray Where dinged with the hues of departing day.

Will they not come with their looks of love From the undimmed dream away,— Like the pleasures of yesterday— As if, as stars that have left the sky, Leaving no record or trace on high— As the cherub's notes of some song's glad tone That live but in memory—So have they flown!

But the music of their voices In our hearts is sounding now; Their sweet tones we lo'd in hear, 'Tis the pine-tree's rustling bough, 'Tis the once glad heart has a vacant place— We look'd in for some vanished face; But all is closed is the gentle eye That look'd on our childhood longingly, Who has not mourned and yet mourned in vain When life's alien cord has been snapp'd in twain?

Would that we might recall them Into the homes of Earth! That they might gladden our weary hearts With their tones of love and mirth! It may not be—we may call in vain; The lost one has broken the earthly chain, And will find flight to the region afar, Where the light is from neither sun nor star: Peace shall return us the rose's breath; But who shall lighten the face of death?

Will they for aye depart?— The forms which death has veiled: And shall the light of their sunny eyes Forever be concealed? No! we will follow! we too must go! From all that ye cling to and love below! Pray ye then to join with the shining band, Who wander on through that glorious land, Where the friends before you have sought to dwell And the heart ne'er echoes one sad farewell!

TERRIBLE. The British brig Matilda, lying at Bonny, on the coast of Africa, exploded on the 13th May. How the accident happened never can be known, for every one of the ship's company, with upwards of one hundred blacks who were on board, lost their lives, the Matilda being driven into atoms.

From the Boston Centinel. NORTHAMPTON, 2d Oct. Messrs. Editors:—Having long been a martyr to the gout, I have at length found a very simple remedy, which if persevered in, I am persuaded will cure the most inveterate cases. I feel so grateful for the relief which I have experienced, that I would beg leave to communicate the means of cure through your paper.

Hearing Harrowgate salts highly spoken of, I resolved to try them, and commenced by taking a tea-spoon full dissolved in water, an hour after breakfast; and the same after dinner. I soon found a considerable mitigation of the symptoms, and by continuing the use of the salts, I am now quite free from the complaint. Whenever I experience that peculiar sensation of the stomach which precedes an attack of the gout, I have immediate recourse to the salts, which invariably averts it.

Your obedient servant, OTIS PRICE. From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. THE DEATH OF COUMBE. Caleb Griffin and Edward Johnson, having been convicted of manslaughter in occasioning the death of Henry Coumbe, were asked, as usual, what they had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon them according to law.—Their replies, which were given in writing, we have before us. They both state that they never saw the deceased before the fatal occasion which resulted in his death; that they had no malice against him beforehand; and it is evident that but for the entrance of a dram-shop open on Sunday morning contrary to law for the sale of liquor, they might still have been at liberty, and their victim in the enjoyment of life and freedom. Johnson says, "Unfortunately I happened to be there that morning, on my way going to my work at Brooklyn." That morning as we said before, was the Sabbath. Griffin's reply which we publish entire, can hardly fail to awaken the sympathy of the reader, while at the same time it illustrates the downward tendency of vice.

"You ask me what I have to say why sentence should not be passed upon me, for manslaughter, in the first degree.—I well know that any thing that I could say in my behalf, will not be sufficient to shield me from the horrors of a Prison.—Inasmuch as a Jury of my country has passed upon my fate. Was my own deplorable situation alone connected with the sentence the Court are about to pass on me, it would be more tolerable; but an aged father and mother, a brother and sister, will go sorrowing during my confinement for the miserable situation of their child and brother. If tears of blood would banish the degrading reflection from my mind, how willingly would I shed them.—I can only ask of the Court to exercise towards me on earth that darling attribute of Heaven, 'Mercy,' and make my confinement as short as possible. Oh! consider my juvenile years, my poor education, and the temptations and allurements of this city, all calculated to lead me away from the path of virtue, and plunge them in a labyrinth of vice and folly. Had my mind in early life been stored with moral and religious instruction, instead of standing as a humble suppliant at the bar of justice, I might have been an industrious and respectable mechanic, enjoying the society of my fellow men.—I shall carry with me to the grave an evidence in my own conscience, that my hands are clean of the blood of the unfortunate Coumbe. I had never seen the man before he had no malice against me. The contention and fighting was neither commenced or provoked by me; but I was drawn into it by insult and abuse from the deceased. But why reflect on my fate? This earth can yield me no comfort. I shall, during my confinement, look for it from Him who alone can bestow it; knowing assuredly that God, on whose mercy and grace I rely for time and eternity, will not forsake the humble penitent.

From the Baltimore American. It is stated in the London Morning Herald, that the order for exclusion of the tri-colored flag from the Russian ports was given two weeks after the French Revolution was known in that country. This, it is remarked, gives the proceeding the air of deliberation; and Russia, it is added, could not safely have adopted a different course of policy, considering the state of feeling in her army. It is predicted by the same journal, that at Russia, having thus taken her ground, or rather having made her choice of evils, will endeavour to draw into her policy as many Powers as possible; that the disposition of the Austrian cabinet towards France is something more than doubtful; and that even Prussia may be induced to depart from her usual timidity, and follow the same course.

The latter Power might, it must be owned, be more likely to be drawn into such measures in consequence of the revolutionary spirit which has discovered itself in her Rhenish provinces, both among the people and the landwehr or local militia. Nor is it to be denied that every symptom of the extension of this spirit beyond the bounds of France, renders more doubtful the question of peace or war in Europe. If the influence of the late transactions could be confined to France, such as we have remarked, is the imposing attitude of that country that the Potentates would in all probability be glad to remain quiet, and postpone that "war of opinion," as Mr. Canning termed it, which must one day, it is certain, be waged in Europe.

It is very evident, however, that the French Revolution has touched a sympathetic string in more than one of the European States.—The feeling thus excited must either be satisfied, or quelled by force. The King of the Netherlands seems disposed to the former alternative, and we cannot persuade ourselves that his more thoroughgoing Allies will be inclined to try the latter. The recognition of the new Government in France by Great Britain, is a most important circumstance.—Great Britain, as a free constitutional monarchy, should be the natural ally of France, if the latter should be compelled into a war with the Continental Powers in defence of her late measures of internal policy. Her array with the European kings against the French Republic, was an unnatural position for her; and had the policy of Mr. Fox prevailed in this point against that of Mr. Pitt, she would probably have been saved twenty years of war, with the disgrace of restoring the Bourbon dynasty; while France and Europe might have escaped fifteen years of military despotism.

These three members of the Holy Alliance, should they undertake a new crusade against French liberty, would do it, therefore, without the aid of British subsidies. The pecuniary resources of none of them are proportionate to the extent of their dominion. New accumulations of debt would excite fresh discontents among their people, and hasten the operation of the revolutionary leaven. Nor are the soldiers to be entirely depended on; the doctrines of liberty have made a lodgment in camps. In another war against France, Prussia and Germany would no longer be moved by the same spirit as when led against Napoleon. Their sympathies are now the other way, and these countries, which, with the Netherlands, would be the seat of the war, would afford a very unsafe footing for the armies of Austria and Russia. Events however, will soon speak for themselves, the juncture is highly interesting; the results, we persuade ourselves, will either way be eventually favourable to the cause of freedom.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE. The family of Lafayette has long occupied a distinguished rank in the history of France. In 1492, the Marshal Lafayette defeated our Duke of Clarence at Beauge, and thus preserved his country from the domination of Henry VIII. The father of the present General was killed at the battle of Minden in 1759—two years after the birth of his son, who was born at Auvergne, Sept. 6, 1757. After having considerably distinguished himself by the success of his studies at the College of Duplessis at Paris, young Lafayette entered the army at the age of sixteen years; and a very short time afterwards he married a daughter of Duke d'Angu, a descendant in a right line from the celebrated chancellor, d'Agnesseau. From this time, possessed of an ample fortune, and connected by birth and marriage with the highest families of the kingdom, a sufficiently brilliant destiny seemed naturally prepared for him by the ordinary circumstances in which he found himself placed; but these were advantages which he owed to chance alone, and they were not, therefore, of a nature to satisfy his ardent and enthusiastic mind, which panted for distinctions originated with itself alone. About this period it was that the Revolution broke out which finally severed from England her rebellious colonies of America. This great & spirit-altering event at once took possession of the mind of Lafayette, and he determined to take an active part in the progress of it. Accordingly, having come to

England and spent a few days here in conference with certain favourers of the revolutionary party, he embarked for the New World, where he arrived at Charleston, on the 23th of April, 1777. As his name was already known, his arrival in America proved a considerable sensation, especially at this particular moment of the cause of the Revolution had suffered numerous reverses which had much discouraged its supporters. Lafayette, immediately on his arrival was offered a command in the revolutionary army which, however, (in order to do away any idea of the nature of his views in visiting the country) he decidedly refused, but set about raising a corps, which were clothed and equipped at his own sole expense. On the 31st of July following his arrival in America, he was, by a decree of Congress, appointed to the rank of Major General,—he being then not twenty years of age. For eighteen months the youthful General remained in America, having, during that period, been promoted to the chief command of a division. Feeling, however, that he could better serve the cause he had espoused, by quitting the country for a time, he did so, and returned to France—where he was very coolly received by the Court of Versailles. Nevertheless, he succeeded in persuading the minister, M. de Maurepas, to lend the aid of ships, troops, and money, to the Americans. Having succeeded in this mission he returned to America, and immediately on his arrival resumed his command; and distinguished himself in the most remarkable manner, both for valour and military skill. The siege of Yorktown, the taking of the redoubt, and the final reduction of the place, will remain an evidence of his great military talent.

After having witnessed the recognition of these great services by a solemn vote of Congress, Lafayette again returned to France, to obtain fresh assistance from the government of that country, in which object he fully succeeded;—not, however, till the intended aid was no longer needed,—as by the time the French expedition (consisting of forty vessels and twenty thousand troops) reached Cadix, news was brought that a treaty of peace had been signed between England and her rebellious colonies. Still Lafayette proceeded on his third voyage to America, where he was again received with the most enthusiastic welcome. He remained in America for some time, but returned to France in 1785, at a moment when the public mind in the latter country was becoming greatly agitated relative to political questions; and shortly after his return the first Assembly of Notables took place, of which Lafayette formed a part, and in a meeting of which he was the first to demand a convocation of the Representatives of the People.

In 1789, Lafayette was a member of the National Assembly, and he there proposed the celebrated declaration of "The Rights of Man," as the fundamental basis of all political institutions, and on which, in fact the different charters, &c. are founded which have been given to France since that period—including the one which has just been so grossly violated. A very few days after the above proposal, he was named Commander-in-Chief of the national Guard of Paris—the appointment which has now, more than forty years after, been again conferred to him under such glorious circumstances; and it was in the above character that he was the first to display the tri-colored cockade.

Shortly after his appointment to the command of the National Guard, Lafayette had an opportunity of showing his fine presence of mind, in saving the life of Marie Antoinette at Versailles,—where a great body of the people had marched from Paris, accompanied by the National Guard, and in spite of all the efforts of the latter had contrived to penetrate into the Palace by a passage that was little known. Lafayette on this occasion exercised his influence over the people, and caused them to retire from the Palace without doing the fatal mischief for which they were so well prepared and disposed. When the Federation of the 14th of July took place, the supreme command of the whole of the National Guard was conferred upon Lafayette, and idolized as he was by the people and the army, he may then be said to have been the actual head of the French nation, and have had its destinies at his disposal.

When, in the month of June following, the King Louis XVI. endeavoured to escape from France, Lafayette, during the first moment of public excitement and impatience caused by this attempt, was accused of having favoured the movement of the King, but the measures which he afterwards adopted, and which resulted in the arrest of the King at Varennes, removed this imputation from him. Under all the extraordinary circumstances in which Lafayette had hitherto been placed, he had invariably directed his conduct by rules and principles drawn equally from the legal rights of the King and of the people—moderation which caused him to become the object of fear and hatred to those parties who had other views than the success of right and the progress of justice; in fact he was hated no less by the violent republicans, than the violent royalists, and became an object of the injurious intrigues of both.

In 1792, he was appointed one of the three commanders of the French army in the war against Austria; and during his necessary absence from the capital on his duty, several members of the National Assembly having brought specious accusations against him, a spirit of distrust was excited against him in the army, and being assured that a price was about to be set upon his life, he took the step of retiring from France, in which he was accompanied by Mr. Alexander Lameth and several distinguished general officers. He became a prisoner in Austria, and was not enabled to return to France till after the 18th Brumaire.

During the supremacy of Napoleon, the latter made repeated attempts to engage Lafayette in his service and interest, but was never successful—the real and uncompromising friend of liberty not having any feeling of

motives of action is common with one who was his bitterest foe. During the whole term of Napoleon's power, Lafayette lived in the most complete retirement,—chiefly on his estate of La Grange, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. The return of the Bourbon in 1814 did not offer an occasion for any change in the mode of life pursued by Lafayette, any more than the return of Napoleon from Elba,—on which latter occasion, the offers and wishes of the Emperor were again renewed, and a second time refused.

Called shortly afterwards to sit as a representative of the people in the Chamber of Deputies, at the period when all Europe was in arms against France, Lafayette took no part in the proceedings of the body of which he was a member, till it became a question as to the integrity of France as an independent nation. He then proposed certain measures, which, however wise and necessary, circumstances rendered unavailing; and Paris was again occupied by foreign troops. Once more returning to his private station, he was again called thence to sit in the Chamber of Deputies, where he acted in a manner perfectly consistent with the whole tenour of his past life. Finding, however, that his voice there was of little avail, he some months ago accepted an invitation from the United States of America, to re-visit those shores, and witness the prosperity which he had so mainly assisted in creating. The enthusiasm with which he was received there, must have been among the most gratifying events of his life; but he could little then have looked for that still more striking series of events which has crowned his days with a degree of glory that has seldom, if ever, awaited any other individual in modern times, and which none other has more conspicuously deserved. That liberty for which he shed his blood in early youth, in behalf of another country, has at length been fully achieved for his own; and Lafayette, still in the vigour of his health and faculties, is once more commander of the National Guards of France, and unquestionably the most distinguished man in public estimation which his country, or perhaps the civilized world itself, can at this moment boast of.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the night of Friday the fifth of October instant, at the residence of his father, Mr. John Dore, of this city, in the thirty eighth year of his age, WILLIAM DORE, Esq. of Somerset county, after a long continuance of ill health, which ultimately destroyed an excellent constitution naturally healthy, sound and vigorous.—The fond partiality of surviving and endearing connections has become in a great measure provincial in ordinary notice, but no high coloring, no extravagant eulogies, will find place here—true it is, that a most ardent and tender affection reciprocally existed between him and those deeply-attached relatives who survive to deplore his loss, they might be truly said to be a family of loss, but a plain and unvarnished tale is all that is necessary here; and whose character as a public man is extensively known, he had served several times a member of the House of Representatives of this State, and was re-elected at the election immediately preceding his death; his conduct in that station needs no comment or panegyric, but may be safely trusted to speak for itself, with all who are candid and unprejudiced. As a member of the community, the integrity of his principles and his views, his diffidence to censure or malevolence. From an early period of his life, indeed from the first dawn of manhood, his conduct and habits have been regular, temperate, and strictly virtuous and moral, and in the whole of his progress through life, to the very latest close of it, he has manifested a pious reverence for religion, with which his practice has uniformly corresponded. He was a man of business, for which he was well qualified, and in the pursuit of which, in various directions, he was diligent, upright and punctual. He had lately entered on the practice of the law, in which department he had the most auspicious prospects of respectability and usefulness, and agreeably to short-sighted human views, of a long and happy life, to have been a blessing to his family, and an ornament to the society to which he belonged. But the Great and Perfect Being, who rules the universe, and who governs the progress, and whose decrees it would be blasphemy to arraign or dispute, has determined otherwise. This decree the writer must submit with humble resignation, although the overwhelming blow must embitter all the few remaining days of the bereaved and heart-stricken early parent, and bring down his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. With respect to the lamented object of this communication, No further seek his merits to disclose, Or draw his frailties from their dread abode, (There they all lie in trembling hope repose) The bosom of his Father and his God.

REVELL & KIRBY, TAILORS.

ADOPT this method of acquainting their friends of the City of Annapolis, and the adjacent country, and the public in general, that they have associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS. In all its various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Martin F. Revell, Tailor—situated in Church Street, between the stores of Jeremiah Hughes and John S. Selby; where they will always be ready and happy to accommodate any gentleman who may be inclined to extend towards them a portion of patronage. From their long experience in business, they flatter themselves that they are inferior to none of their profession, in the execution of work, which shall be done in the neatest, most fashionable style, and at the most reasonable prices. However, all they ask of the public, is to prove the above assertion, by a fair and impartial trial.

Through this means, R. & K. inform the public, that they receive regularly every quarter, from Philadelphia, the fashions, in drafts and figures. They also propose, to do their work to please fancy, where it may differ from the regular fashion. The public are also informed that the different merchants of the city have very recently returned from the city of Baltimore and Philadelphia with a large assortment of goods, which they are determined to dispose of on moderate and the most accommodating terms. Revell & Kirby will, with pleasure, when called on, wait on any gentleman, at any Store, for the purpose of aiding in making selections of goods. Oct 28.

PRICES OF STOCKS & EXCHANGE, &c. Wednesday, October 20, 1850. REPORTED FOR THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE, By J. L. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers, 114, Market Street.

Table with columns: PUBLIC STOCKS, U. S. Five per cent, Do. 4 1/2 per cent, Do. 4 per cent, Do. Three per cent, City (Corporation) six per cent, State five per cent.

Table with columns: BANK STOCKS, United States Bank, Bank of Maryland, Bank of Baltimore, Union Bank of Md. (wh. shrs.), Mechanics' Bank (half shares), Franklin Bank, Commercial & Farmers Bank, Farmers & Merchants Bank, City Bank, Marine Bank, Farmers Bank of Md. (wh. shrs.).

Table with columns: INSURANCE STOCKS, Maryland, Baltimore, Marine, Neptune, Universal, American, Chesapeake, Baltimore Fire, Firemen's.

Table with columns: ROAD STOCKS, Reisterstown, York, Frederick, Washington & Baltimore, Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, Baltimore & Harford.

Table with columns: MISCELLANEOUS STOCK, Masonic Hall, Water Company, Gas Light Company, American Mining Company.

Table with columns: FOREIGN & INLAND EXCH. Bills on London, 60 days, France do, Amsterdam do, Bremen do, Boston do, New York & Philadelphia do, Virginia (generally) do, North Carolina do, Charleston do, Savannah do.

Table with columns: SPECIE, Dollars, American, Portuguese, light English, and French, Guinea, of weight, Sovereigns, Doubletons, Royal do, Patriot.

Table with columns: BANK BILLS, Virginia—Richmond, Fredericksburg, Leesburg, Winchester, and Charlottesville, Petersburg, Lynchburg, and Norfolk, Norfolk, Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Carlisle, York, Gettysburg and Chambersburg, Brownsville, Other banks, New Jersey, generally, New York, city banks, Other banks, Massachusetts—Maine, Rhode-Island and Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont.

NOTICE. An Annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Annapolis, and its vicinity, will be held at the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the first Wednesday in November, at 7 o'clock P. M.—The citizens are requested to attend.



PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. The returns are all received, and they show a result which is of the most gratifying description.—The Senate of Pennsylvania consists of thirty-two members. Of these four are anti-masons. The House of Representatives consists of one hundred members, of whom twenty-seven are anti-masons.

NEW JERSEY.—The Legislature of New Jersey met at Trenton yesterday. The Trenton Emporium gives the following as the actual state of the parties. In the Council, 10 for Jackson, and 4 for Clay; in the Assembly, 37 for Jackson, 13 for Clay; Jackson's majority on joint ballot twenty—being an increase majority of seven votes since last year.

VERMONT. The legislature of Vermont was organized on the 15th inst. There having been no choice for Governor and Lieut. Governor by the people, the Legislature proceeded to supply the vacancies. Eleven accessions to the ballot were made, without effecting a choice. The vote on the eleventh ballot, was for Crafts (National Republican), 143; Palmer, (Anti-masonic), 77; Bradley, (Jacksonian), 33; Sawyer, 3. Benjamin Swart has been elected Treasurer by the people. The votes for Swart, 18,644—Augustine Clarke, 10,325. The eighteenth trial resulted as follows: Crafts, 91—Palmer, 74—Bradley, 42—Allen, 15—Scattering 4. The twenty-fourth ballot showed nearly the same result. Mr. Crafts, who is said to be what is called a National Republican, was stated during the election to have expressed his approbation of General Jackson's vote message.

OHIO ELECTION. It is still a matter of uncertainty who is elected Governor, and it is evident from the returns, that there has been no party test. The number of votes taken is so much diminished, that it is impossible to tell with any accuracy, what would be the relative strength of a Presidential vote. In these twenty-seven counties, the number of votes taken is less by nearly one hundred thousand, than at the Presidential election, in 1828. There seems to be no doubt that there were at least twenty-five thousand more votes polled in the State on that occasion than at the present election. Oct 28.

Various small advertisements and notices on the far left margin, including mentions of 'SALE', 'FURNITURE', 'LAND', 'BOAT', 'REBEY GIVEN', and 'LAND'.