

made by a severe blow with an axe...  
Col. Platt testified that on first discovering the fire, he directed one of his sons to spread the alarm, and on the next morning as soon as a sufficient number of persons arrived, they proceeded to pull it down, when no remains of the two persons who usually occupied the upper room could be discovered, but a double handful of bones that had fallen down into a corner of the room in which the other members of the family lay. The entire bodies of the two children, and the heads and limbs of the father and mother were burnt to ashes. The whole body of Newey was by this time so much disfigured that no other marks of violence could be discerned on it. The bed from the upper room had fallen on the body, and a small piece of linen on which she lay—from which the witnesses discovered that three wounds had been inflicted on her by a knife or sharp instrument—After an inquest had been held, the bodies were buried; and two days after, that of Mr. Newey was disinterred for further and more particular examination. It was then discovered to have been pierced in three places by a sharp instrument—once in the stomach, once near the right breast, and once near the shoulder blade. On accurate examination, it was discovered that there were three cuts in the linen, which corresponded exactly with the three wounds in the body.

is carrying with him articles of clothing almost valueless in themselves, and to him entirely useless, which it could be proved had belonged to the innocent victim of his hellish revenge, the chain of circumstances would have been too complete by which a monster has been brought to justice for a dark deed that has wronged tears from the harmless inhabitants of a peaceful valley, and cast a gloom over its cheerful hamlets, and cannot fail to shock the sympathies of the civilized world.

### Maryland Gazette.

#### ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, June 2, 1831.

#### NOTICE.

A meeting of the Voters of the City of Annapolis friendly to the present Administration of the General Government, is requested at the Assembly Room TOMORROW EVENING at early candle light, for the purpose of appointing three Delegates to attend the Convention which will assemble at John Hall's Tavern on the second Saturday in June to nominate a Candidate for Congress.

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the Voters of the second election district of Prince-George's County, friendly to the Administration of the General Government, convened at Bladenburg according to public notice given, Dr. Benjamin Day being chosen Chairman and Mr. John Anderson appointed Secretary.

It was unanimously resolved, That Mr. Thomas Cleary, Mr. Oliver Barron, and Mr. Robert Wright, be appointed to confer with other similar committees, composed of the Voters of the other election districts of said county, at a meeting to be held at Upper Marlborough, on the fourth Saturday of this instant month, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the second Assembly. And that the said Dr. Benjamin Day, John Anderson, and Robert Wright, be appointed to confer with other similar committees, composed of the Voters of the other election districts of said county, and of the other counties of the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the next Congress, at a meeting to be held at Hall's Tavern, on the second Saturday of June next, for nominating a Candidate for the next Congress, at a meeting to be held in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved also, That the said Chairman and Secretary describe their names to the proceedings of this meeting, and the same to be published in the United States Telegraph, at Washington, the Baltimore Republican, at Baltimore, and the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis.

BENJAMIN DAY, Chairman.  
JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

#### WORKING MEN.

QUESTION. Why do people give liquor to hired workmen.

ANSWER. FOR THE SAME REASON THAT A TRAVELING MAN WHIPS A HIRED HORSE.

The object is to get the most work out of them in the least time. It will not do to lay the whip on the back of free citizens. But they know the way to put the whip into your hands, and delude you to goad yourselves to labors beyond your strength. And if you wear out and die, what do they care?

#### TESTIMONY.

Read the following appeal to working men made some years ago, by Doctor Speed, of Caroline, N. Y.

"Suspect that employer who encourages you to drink spirits. It is for his benefit, and not for yours, that he does it. I speak from positive knowledge, when I tell you that this calculation is made by those who want labour, and care not for the man.

They say, 'My object is to get the most work out of him I can. Whiskey is the cheapest and most convenient drink I can give him. I know it hurts him, but it is his business, to take care of himself. I can, by making him half drunk, get two days work out of him in one. In harvest, when a shower is coming, I can, with whiskey, in fifteen minutes make him do an hour's work. If he mistakes me for it to work to-morrow, or next week, I can hire others that love whiskey as well as he.' I state facts, and hope that this reply you will no longer thus duped. Remember that you are men, the pride and respect of your country, that you are depended on for all that is great and useful for its prosperity and improvement, and, resolve that you will assist in giving the lie to other countries who call us a nation of drunkards.

Note.—Additional Testimony might be had in the story of Joe Miller, a published man in this paper, a year or two ago. Joe was one of those poor fellows in the country, who drink new rum, and go out at day's work. Squire used to hire him, in hay time, and being a hard fasted man, treated Joe with a quantity of new rum. When asked why he did this, while he provided none for monthly labourers, he answered, 'I should give Joe some, if he worked by the month. No man can hold out, and drink rum. But as Joe only works for me a single day now and then, I can get two days work done in one by treating him. And its no concern of mine, that he is good for nothing a week after.'

One of the editors of this paper had the story from a person who heard the conversation.

Gen. Temper.

Wilkesbarre, (Penn.) May 20 1830.

On Friday last we visited the Nanticoke dam. The ride through the charming country from Wilkesbarre to Col. Lee's among the most agreeable in the neighbourhood. From the summit of the hill below Col. Inman's the extensive bottom lands both in Hanover and Plymouth the mirror surface of the Nanticoke pool; and turning to the north east, the view up the valley, embracing the Wilkesbarre and Kingston fish alluvial lands, the Borough and its steeples, the Bridge—the village of Kingston, and softening in the distance haze of the atmosphere, clouded by fires on the mountains, the islands in the ri-

ver and the Leaks was valley blending with the horizon, form together a landscape of unequalled beauty. As we entered the gorge of the mountains, what a changed High, rugged mountains—the rushing and roaring of mighty waters—the river proceeding over the dam, forming below whirlpools of foam—the Canal on the opposite side, a noble monument to the liberal enterprise of the state, and the forecast and energy of those by whom it was planned, and through whose influence it has been accomplished! One could not but cast his eye back. There are those yet living who were in the Indian battle! How has Freedom nerved the arm, and extended the power of man! How rapidly are arts and civilization triumphing! Who so bold, looking back fifty years and looking upon it now—dare to look fifty years in advance, to lift the veil and say what then shall be the most pleasing anticipations fill the mind in regard to its future prosperity, Accident may check or providence retard its advances; but Nature has stamped her irrevocable signet of wealth upon its elements, and Time will witness that its mines of Anthracite and productive soil shall render it at once the envy of avarice and of taste.

We alighted from our carriage; shouts of men and boys mingled with the roar of waters. On a rock a few feet from shore were three men fishing, and more than twenty in other stations. Fish in shoals, following the instinct of nature, at this season ascend the river, but being stopped by the dam, seem to be gathered in the pools below by millions. Three stout hooks fastened to a strong line and pole, with a sinker of lead like a lady's ear drop, thrown into the river and suddenly jerked up, is the mode of taking the fish. Those on the rock were most successful; trout, bass, suckers and shad were thrown out hand over hand. One young man had hooked up more than 40 shad that forenoon, and we learned that a coloured man that day took 70. The lad received about 10 dollars, for his day's luck. The black man we could not but smile to hear say, he naturally could catch more than any of them, but his hooks had become dull. Three that I obtained at 25 cents each weighed 16 pounds; a few were larger. The boys can't realize the excitement of throwing in bare hooks and pulling out a shad that would weigh 5 or 6 pounds! From the dam we went down to a seine fishery at the Honey Pot; the boys had taken about 90, and were so fortunate, we were afterwards told as to get about 500. As the Northumberland dams when repaired will stop the shad hereafter, this may be considered as the last season of sport, in shad fishing upon the River, in Luzerne.

Wyoming Herald.

#### A CARD.

DENNIS BOYD, offers his services as E. lector of the Senate, and solicits the support of his Fellow Citizens of Anne Arundel county at the approaching September Election.

#### ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

By which the holder of two Tickets must draw one Prize, and may draw Three!!

#### MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 4.

for 1831. To be drawn in Baltimore, on Thursday, the 30th June.

#### HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 DOLLARS.

CLARK offered to adventurers the highest capital prize of \$10,000, in No. 3, for 1831. CLARK sold both the highest capital prizes of \$5,000 and \$1,000, in No. 2, for 1831, and CLARK also sold the highest capital prize of \$5,000 in No. 1, for 1831.

#### SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$10,000	4 prizes of	\$100
1	2,000	8	50
1	1,000	20	20
1	500	200	4
2	500	1000	1 50
2	200		

Half Tickets One Dollar only. To be had at CLARK'S Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles sts.

Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold, than at any other Office!!!

Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to JNO. CLARK, Lottery Vendor, Baltimore.

#### PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

#### ALE AND PORTER.

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to despatch on reasonable terms.

Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time.

HENRY MATHEWS.

#### FOR SALE.

A DARK BAY COLT, four years old, from a blooded mare. Also a STRAWBERRY ROAN three years old, of the Boston breed. For terms enquire at this office.

This they called Prince's Island. It is five miles long from N. W. to S. E. lat. 35 deg. 55 min. S. long. 77 deg. 55 W.

On the 23d Dec. another island six miles in length from N. W. to S. E. was discovered by one of the crew. It was in the latitude of 36 deg. 25 min. S. long. 75 deg. 45 min. W.

On this island is a burning mountain, from which smoke was seen to issue in different parts. No landing place on this island, may be seen in clear weather fifty miles named by Captain Brown Willsey's Island.

The fourth and last island which Captain B. discovered is situated in latitude 37 deg. 49 min. S. and long. 27 deg. 38 min. W. It received the name of Christmas Island, being first noticed on the 25th Dec. 1830. It lies about midway between Candelmas and Montague Islands, but farther westerly than either, as laid down on the chart drawn by Captain Brown's mate, Mr. Prince, an experienced seaman; who traversed these waters in an English vessel twelve years ago.

The editors of the Balt. Republican have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from an eminent American gentleman in London, to his friend in Baltimore, dated on the evening of the 14th; the information which it contains, and which may be relied upon, is more favourable to the Bales, than any yet received.

London, April 14th, 1831.

I send you the 'Herald' of to-day, containing late and important accounts from Russia and Poland. Polangen is the depot of all the stores, of every kind, for the Russian army in Poland, and, therefore, its capture is of the utmost importance. I have seen private accounts, last night, confirming this, and adding, that at Mittau two posts from Riga, the magistrates had been put to death and a provincial government established. You will observe also, that these insurrectionary movements are in the rear of the Russian army on the direct road to St. Petersburg. All the carriers and mails were stopped at Memel, because any attempt to pass through the disturbed district was deemed altogether insecure. Nor were any letters received here from any place north of Memel, which would lead one to suppose that the communication with Russia, by that route, is completely cut off. These occurrences will give a new aspect to the Polish war, and may lead to momentous consequences. It is understood that the Emperor had already consented, at the instance of England, France and Austria, to abandon the scheme of incorporating Poland with his empire, as inconsistent with the treaties of Vienna. He also consented to give them the constitution stipulated by those treaties; but denied the right of interference by the other powers in the details of the constitution—a salvo probably, to his pride, rather than any just pretension under the treaties.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Thomas Harris, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH HARRIS, Adm'r. of the late Thomas Harris, are requested to return them to William S. Green Esq. at the Court House.

#### DUBOIS'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

#### ODD AND EVEN.

EXTRA NO. 2.

Maryland State Lottery—for 1831. To be drawn in Baltimore, ON THURSDAY, THE 2D DAY OF JUNE.

#### HIGHEST PRIZE, 3000 DOLLARS.

HALF TICKETS 75 CENTS EACH.

#### SCHEME.

1	of	\$3,000	is	\$3,000
1	of	1,000	is	1,000
1	of	600	is	600
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	200	is	200
5	of	100	is	500
8	of	50	is	400
49	of	20	is	980
100	of	1	is	100
5,000	of	1	is	5,000
5159 Prizes				\$12,000
4841				
10,000 Tickets				\$12,000

#### MODE OF DRAWING.

The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the Prizes above the denomination of One Dollar, and the drawing to proceed in the usual manner. The 5,000 prizes of one dollar each, will be awarded to the Old or Free Numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Three Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the 3,000 prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a prize of One Dollar; if the 3,000 prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be entitled to a prize of One Dollar.

#### ODD AND EVEN.

MORE LIBERAL THAN EVER.

#### \$5,000 FOR \$1!

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 4, for 1831.

To be drawn in Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June next.

#### HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS,

HALF TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

#### SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000	
1	of	2,000	is	2,000
1	of	1,000	is	1,000
2	of	500	is	1,000
2	of	500	is	600
2	of	200	is	400
4	of	100	is	400
8	of	50	is	400
80	of	20	is	400
200	of	4	is	800
10,000	of	\$1.50	is	15,000

10,241 Prizes 832,000  
9,759

20,000 Tickets, Orders for Tickets by mail or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD DUBOIS, Address, SOUTH RIVER BRIDGE STOCK, Annapolis, June 2.

#### BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JNO. J. DONALDSON, President.

DIRECTORS: Robert Oliver, W. W. Taylor, Joseph Toddhunter, Edw. G. Woodyear, Silas Marean, Benj. D. Higdon, John B. Morris, Saml. J. Donaldson.

GEORGE CARA GAUNDY, Secretary.

THIS COMPANY proposes to insure lives for one or more years or for life—to purchase or sell annuities, to receive money on trust, paying an interest therefor, and accumulating at compound interest. To manage trusts, and to make all kinds of contracts in which the casualties of life and interest of money is involved.

Creditors, whose hopes of payment are founded on the lives of their debtors, may secure their debts. Salaried officers, and persons whose families are dependent on their exertions for support, may provide by annual payments, for their families, by an insurance on lives. Aged persons, whose incomes are inadequate to their maintenance, may, by the purchase of an annuity, receive much more than the simple interest for their investments.

No money is received for less than one year, nor in sums less than one hundred dollars, and an interest of four and a half per cent per annum is allowed and paid semi-annually, or the company will invest the money, and pay over the interest received, deducting a half per cent for compensation. The company, acting as trustees, there can be no danger from death, or insolvency.

Office No. 23 St. Paul's street, Baltimore. Applications (post paid) attended to. May 19.

#### THE ART OF DANCING.

MR. DUBOIS'S RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, that he will open a

#### DANCING ACADEMY,

At the Assembly Room, on the first day of June. Those persons who wish to send their children will please to enter them at Mr. Williamson's, where a subscription paper is left May 19.



#### NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Florida, Captain Tinkham, from Liverpool, day of sailing the 2d inst. copious files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 30th April, and the latter to the 2d May, both inclusive, have been received at the office of the Evening Post; and by the packet ship Eerie, Captain Funck, from Havre, day of sailing also the 2d inst. we are likewise furnished with our regular files of French papers from Paris, to the 2d.

The Proclamation for dissolving Parliament; was published on the 23d ult. in an Extraordinary Gazette, and the mails were detained for the purpose of conveying it, together with the writs for the new elections, to every part of the kingdom. The writs are returnable on the 14th of June, but Parliament is not expected to be summoned to meet for the dispatch of business, before the 9th or 28th of that month.

The dissolution of Parliament, and the elections for new members, are the two themes which principally occupy the English papers. The friends of Reform appear to be carrying every thing before them. The London Globe of the 30th, says—'The success of the Reform Candidates hitherto, has been subject to no exception whatever in any place not hermetically sealed against popular influence. Where the old members have voted for Reform, they are returned without opposition, without expense; where they have voted against the bill, family and local connections, former services, general character, nothing has been able to avert their expulsion.'

A general illumination took place in London, on the evening of the 27th, in rejoicing for the dissolution of Parliament. The display is stated to have been of a very splendid description, and one that showed the great unanimity of the inhabitants of the metropolis on the subject of Reform. Some disorders on the part of the mob occurred, and the windows of the houses occupied by certain anti-reform members of parliament were dashed to pieces, but no very serious disturbances took place. The London Courier says, that worst portion of the mob, which is always prone to mischief, broke the windows of some persons who obstinately refused to light up a few candles, when called upon to do so; but, generally, the crowd behaved in a decorous manner; and considering the immense numbers of persons congregated together, more order was observed than is usual on such occasions.

Guilleminot, the French Ambassador to Constantinople, has been recalled. Orders have been received at Toulon, to fit out for active service all the vessels of war that have been placed on the peace establishment.

The account of an insurrection in Turkey is confirmed. From Greece, also, the advances represent the revolt in Mains as having assumed a serious aspect. The insurgents had come to an engagement with the regular troops, and had been driven to the mountains. The Island of Hydra had refused obedience to the general government of Greece, and it was said that Spezia had joined its cause.

The intelligence from the Poles is still favourable.—The utmost that the Russian General has attempted is to concentrate his forces, and to pursue a system of cautious defensive warfare. In the mean time the insurrection is spreading in Volhynia, where Gen. Dwernicki is received every where with enthusiasm.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 1st May, says:—'We have received letters from Warsaw to the 18th ult. which contain gratifying intelligence of the continued success of the Poles, and of the rapid spread of the insurrection. It would appear that Marshal Siedlitz is concentrating his army round Siedlec, and thinks only of keeping possession of Siedlec and Lublin, in order to insure a free communication with the Russian provinces. Meanwhile, Gen. Dwernicki has entered Volhynia, and has every where been received with enthusiasm. It is reported that he has encountered and beaten the force of the Russian General Rudiger. We have, however, no official intelligence of this event, but the despatches which have arrived leave no doubt of the extension of the insurrection into Volhynia.'

The London Courier of April 30, says:—'Dwernicki's corps and the Volhynians now interrupt the Russian communications with Klow and the South, while the Lithuanian Insurrection cuts them off from Wilna and Minsk, and their northern magazines. Though we must not reckon too sanguinely that a great army will be destroyed because its communications are embarrassed, these circumstances subject the Russians to difficulties of which the Poles have skill and gallantry, and we hope physical force, enough to avail themselves. The great difficulty of procuring subsistence, is already spoken of by Dziallitch, and it is obvious, from the harry, new space occupied by the operations hitherto, that the immediate neighbourhood of the armies must be much wasted.'

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