

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, July 7, 1831.

are authorized and requested to say, George Cooke declines being a Candidate for the Legislature, for Anne Arundel county.

Anniversary of American Independence celebrated in this City. Salutes were at sun-rise and sun set. At 10 o'clock an assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen in the Senate Chamber, when the Declaration of Independence was read by Wm. ...

For the Maryland Gazette: THE FISHERMAN. The East wind is blowing, And heavy mist's falling, To the Fisherman's boat, His Net will be hauling, He heeds not the weather, So his fagots burn bright On the lee of the land, Where he shelters at night, While the soft, drifted snow Supplies him a pillow, And his sleep is made sweet By the sound of the billow.

COMMUNICATED

For the Maryland Gazette: Green: In the Senate Chamber this morning occurred to me how easy a subscription might be raised to erect a statue to the memory of General Washington, in the very place where he resigned his commission. Were the wealth of the population of the union to be divided among the States, each one might be sufficient to carry this object into effect. We hope every State, every City, every village and hamlet, will come forward and adopt measures to further the purpose. And by way of setting the example, let us begin in this City. At an early day I propose that a meeting be held, when the resolutions of the above design may be discussed.

COMMUNICATED

For the Maryland Gazette: Green: Having recently seen some remarks in the American Farmer relative to the formation of the Horticultural Society, I am induced to think that such an institution will be beneficial, not only to the cultivators of the soil, but also to those who reap the fruits of their labors. And for this, among other reasons, they will, instead of the common staples, that are now for the most part sold at our markets, be supplied with those of the rarest and choicest production. I therefore propose, that a Society, to be designated as above, be established, and that its meeting be held in this City, on account of its situation, and its being, as it were, the garden spot of Maryland.

VEGETATOR.

COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1831. Thursday, June 30.—Present the whole Court. The argument of No. 123, Harbine vs. Barlessee, was continued by Wirt for the appellee, and Taney, (Att'y. Gen.) for the appellant. Friday, July 1.—Present as yesterday. The argument of the above case was concluded by Taney, (Att'y. Gen.) for the appellant. No. 163.—Daniel Kent, vs. Belt Mullikin's estate, et al.—This case was argued by Wirt for the appellant, and Alexander for the appellee. Saturday July 2.—ARCHER, J. delivered opinion of the Court in No. 140, Wells vs. Beall adm'r. of Brashears, reversing the decree of the County Court. No. 119, Christian Hysinger vs. Baltimore.—This case was argued by Price for the appellant, and Mayer for the appellee. No. 120, Martin Geiser, use Knավall, vs. Samuel Kershner.—This case was argued by Anderson for the appellant and Price for the appellee. Tuesday July 5.—No. 121, Jacob Moats vs. Daniel Wiltmer.—This case was argued by Anderson for the appellant, and Price for the appellee. No. 124, Matthew Spong et al. vs. Jacob Summa.—The argument of this case was commenced by Anderson for appellants. Wednesday July 6.—The above case was further argued by Price and Johnson for the appellee.

Important from Port-Au-Prince.

Extract of a letter received by a respectable mercantile house in this city, dated "Port-Au-Prince, June 12th, 1831. 'The French negotiations are broken off, and the Consul has signified his determination to quit the country on the 25th—he called his countrymen together and informed them that after that period he can no longer afford them protection.'

M. Fischer, of Vienna, has discovered a new process of Bleaching Straw. Instead of smoking it with sulphur, as heretofore, he steeped it in the muriatic acid saturated with Potash. The Straw bleached by this process never grows yellow and is equally white, besides that it acquires a great flexibility.

A correspondent of the Boston Centinel proposes in the following communication a centennial celebration.

To the Rev. Clergy of the United States.

Wednesday, the 23d February, 1832, will complete one hundred years since Gideon WASINGTON was born.

Impressed with feelings of gratitude to Almighty God, for the blessings conferred upon us by the birth of Washington, whom he raised up to be a deliverer and guide to our nation, I take the liberty of addressing you on this subject, and of suggesting to your consideration the following proposition, viz: that the religious services of the Sunday previous (Feb. 19th) be devoted throughout your whole country to a review of the Life and Character of WASHINGTON in connexion with the wonderful displays of God's Providence towards this country.

As this national occasion would unite all sects and all parties in one common sentiment of gratitude to God, it may be hoped and even anticipated that its influences may have a beneficial effect upon this numerous people for a century to come.

I am, with respect, yours, &c. BOSTON, May, 1831. A. LAYMAN.

RIOT ON THE RAIL ROAD.

The misconduct of one of the Contractors to lay rails on the third Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, by omitting to apply the funds he had received from the Company to pay the workmen hired by him, the wages due for their labour, had excited among a portion of them much discontent, which having come to the knowledge of the Directors, an Agent was deputed to enquire into the circumstances, who, during last week, had several interviews with the discontented workmen, which resulted in an arrangement that appeared to be generally satisfactory to them. Under that arrangement, the Agent, on the part of the Company and with the consent of the Contractor, had agreed to appoint among the workmen the whole balance of money which the Contractor would be entitled to receive for the work done.

On Wednesday last the Agent having proceeded to the appointed place, met the workmen, prepared to comply with the arrangement as agreed on; but a portion of the workmen then declared themselves dissatisfied, because the amount proposed to be paid was much less than what was due to them from the Contractor, and threatened to destroy the rails and other works of the Company unless the whole demand was paid. With this demand the Agent informed them he was neither prepared nor authorized to comply. Some of the workmen evinced a disposition to accept of the payment pursuant to the terms agreed on—but this was prevented by the dissatisfied, who, in proof of their determination to put their threats in execution, commenced the work of destruction in the presence of the Agent. He immediately returned to this city, and communicated the information to the Directors. On application to Judge Hanson a warrant was issued to the Sheriff of Baltimore county, requiring him to arrest the persons engaged in the riotous proceeding, and the Sheriff proceeded the same night to the house of a gentleman in the neighborhood of the rioters, intending to summon a sufficient number of the nearest inhabitants to enable him to execute the warrant.

Yesterday information was received from the Sheriff, that sufficient force could not be obtained in the immediate neighbourhood to sustain the civil authority and enable him to arrest the rioters, who had chosen a leader and declared their determination to proceed in injuring the road and destroying the property of the Company. A requisition was then made of the officers of the Militia of the city, by whom a force was promptly furnished, which we have no doubt has proved adequate to effect the object. They departed from the city last night after nine o'clock, on this unpleasant expedition. The distance and scene of the riot is above twenty miles and at two o'clock to day, we have no information as to the result, or the extent of injury done.

Quarter past 2 o'clock.

An express from the road brings the information that the Militia had made prisoners of between 40 and 50 of the principal rioters after some resistance.

After the publication of the Gazette, a troop of horse were called out and promptly repaired to the rail road depot, where the infantry and their prisoners had arrived, and the whole proceeded to the road, where the rioters, to the number of between forty and fifty, were safely lodged.

We hope never to witness a repetition of these scenes. This is not the country for lawless violence to go unpunished. Here the law must rule, and those that set it at defiance must be promptly taught, that their offences must be promptly punished with impunity. But whilst we would visit the acts of those who have wantonly destroyed the property of the rail road Company, with proper punishment, we would suggest to the Company the propriety of requiring all contractors to pay their workmen weekly. The contractor who defrauds labourers of their hard earned wages, deserves more than execration, and to guard against the impositions of such men, the Company should require short and prompt settlements with the hands employed.

We learn that considerable damage has been done to the road, about thirty miles from Baltimore; that about three hundred persons were concerned in the transaction; and that threats had been made, that one of the bridges should be blown up, last night—but of this we suspect there need be no apprehension, as a military force deemed sufficient for the purpose, has been left on the spot. It will probably be reinforced this morning, as a determination exists to put a speedy and final stop to such proceedings.

The rioters were taken without conflict. We mention this in consequence of the various rumours afloat. Since writing the above, we have received the following: CHRONICLE.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

FIRST LIGHT BRIGADE, M. V. 1st July, 1831.

It must be satisfactory to the public to know that the duty assigned by the civil authority to the Light Brigade, has been promptly, successfully and humanely executed.

The small force hastily collected at a late hour yesterday evening, proceeded during the night to the scene of deprivation on the third division of the Rail Road, where they arrived at day light, (distant about 26 miles from the city) and thus afternoon, at half past four o'clock, the troops returned with about 40 prisoners, most of whom are believed to have been active, and some of whom are known to have been the principal transgressors, in the recent riotous proceedings.

Great injury has been done on the third division of the road, commencing at the 26th mile from Baltimore, but the intended blowing up of the fine granite bridge, over the Patuxco, at the 23th mile, fixed upon for this day, was happily prevented by the seasonable appearance of the troops.

Every attention was paid to the comfort of the corps on duty, by the officers and agents of the Rail Road Company, and it is due to the Messrs. Sykes, and also Mr. Whittier at Sykes' mill, to acknowledge the great hospitality and kindness which they manifested on this occasion.

Brigadier General Leakin, of the artillery brigade, volunteered to accompany the expedition, and his active exertions and those of the officers in the United States' service, and others who accompanied the expedition, are duly appreciated. Much is due to Capt. Ripley of Fort Mc Henry, for his obliging assistance, without which there would have been delay in the departure of the troops for the want of ball cartridges. It must not be concealed from the generous citizens of Baltimore that there is great suffering and distress among the families, especially the wives and children of the deluded workmen on the third division of the Rail Road, who engaged in the recent riot, and of course prompt assistance will be afforded to those unhappy sufferers—at the same time it may be looked for that the offenders themselves, will be dealt with as justice may require, according to the evidence in each case.

It is a pleasing reflection to the commanding officers that no violence, was resorted to, none being found necessary, and that a sufficient force was left at Sykes' mill to preserve order, and assist the Sheriff in arresting more of the rioters.

By order, WM. H. VANWYCK, Brig. Maj. & Inspector.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Table with columns for date, weather conditions, and wind direction/speed. Entries range from May 1 to May 31.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at James Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis, on Monday the 25th July next, at 12 o'clock M. L. all the real estate which was devised by the last will and testament of Philip Hammond Junior, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, to his son Rozin Hammond, and his children.

All the real estate which was by said last will and testament devised unto the testator, viz. George W. Hammond and his children, and the Lands lying in Anne Arundel County, are too well known to require particular description. The Sales will be made on credits of six and twelve months, for payment of the six bonds with security, for payment of the instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

Thos. S. Alexander, Trustee. July 7.

DUBOIS'S LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE. WHERE WAS SOLD THE THIRD CAPITAL PRIZE in the last Class.

No. 5, for 1831, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, ODD AND EVEN. To be drawn in Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 28th of JULY.

HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.

HALF TICKETS \$1 QUARTER 50 CTS.

Table showing prize amounts for different ticket denominations and quantities.

10,241 Prizes 9,759 20,000 Tickets \$32,000

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 \$1 50, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of \$1 50 each, will be awarded in the Odd or Even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Ten Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the \$10,000 prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a prize of \$1 50; if the \$10,000 prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of \$1 50.

A LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING in the Post Office the 1st July 1831.

- List of names and addresses: John Anderson, Samuel Armerger, John B. Brooke, etc.

A CARD

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

DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share, for the last six months, on the Capital Stock of said Company. The same will be paid on or after the first day of July next, to Stockholders in person or to their order.

By order of the President & Directors, THO. FRANKLIN, Treasurer. June 16, 1831.

POSTSCRIPT

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship James Cropper, at New-York from Bristol, sailed on the 1st June, bringing London dates to the 30th May. Our correspondents of the Courier and Mercantile Advertiser have transmitted proof slips from which we extract the annexed intelligence: The Poles, it will be perceived, have again to a certain extent been successful, and another gallant spirit has been added to the list of heroes who have already distinguished themselves in the cause of liberty. In consequence of the loss of the army under the brave but unfortunate Dwernicki, it was to be apprehended that the insurrection in Volhynia would be suppressed, and the inhabitants reduced to submission by the Russians. To prevent this, the Commander-in-Chief Schrynecki, despatched General Chrasnowski with eight thousand men to complete the glorious work which had been so happily commenced under General Dwernicki.

To reach Volhynia it was necessary that they should pass through the Russian lines, and although nearly surrounded by 24,000 Russians, this gallant corps after a series of battles, arrived in triumph at the fortress of Zamosc on the 12th, with eight hundred Russian prisoners. His arrival was hailed with enthusiasm by the inhabitants, and gave a new impulse to their exertions. A noble enthusiasm animates the people of Volhynia, Lithuania, and of all Poland, which promises to lead them to victory or death. The distress in Ireland continues to increase.

The report of O'Gorman Mahon's having been killed in a duel is without foundation. POLAND.

LONDON, May 30.—The latest news from Berlin is to the 21st, and from Warsaw to the evening of the 17th inst., at which time no news had arrived of the then hourly expected collision between Diebitzsch and Szyrwecki. Both armies are manoeuvring—the Russians to operate against Warsaw on the opposite side of the Vistula from the previous line of action, and the Poles to defeat this fresh assault on their capital. The country upon the line of march was desolate, and the cholera morbus, according to our private letters, frightfully extending its ravages; it had spread into Austrian Galicia. In Lithuania the Russians are pursuing a savage extermination. They are hanging and shooting even their wounded prisoners, and the peasants and scattered Polish partisan corps are executing on the spot, in their turn, a terrible retaliation.

The French papers of Friday, contain a long report (copied from a Warsaw paper) of the proceedings of the Lithuanian insurgents, presented to the National Government of Poland by an Envoy from Lithuania. The insurrection is said to have extended to Grodno and Minsk, and the Government of Wilna alone is said to have 60,000 insurgents under arms. They have established provisional governments, and have begun foundries of gunpowder. The peasants fight with the greatest bravery against their Russian oppressors, and if Lithuania falls, says the report, she will carry to her grave the consoling idea that she preferred to sacrifice every thing rather than supply arms and means to subjugate the Poles and their common country.

The Russians have sent back to Warsaw two doctors made prisoners at Minsk. The Russians at Lublin have become a great prey to the fever; in the hospital at Opoli they have 6,000 sick. Commercial letters from St. Petersburg state that the Russian officers of the Court, and other nobles of the land, are clothing, arming, equipping, at their own expense, an army of 100,000 men, to march against the Poles.

IN CHANCERY, June 23d, 1831.

William Johnson and John Watson Against Elizabeth W. Snowden, and others.

THE object of the petition filed in this cause is, to obtain a Decree for the recording of the Deed hereinafter mentioned. On the 13th of March 1830, the petitioners agreed to lease of a certain Nicholas Snowden, all and singular the Cotton Factory, Grist Mill, and Saw Mill, with the Land thereto attached, lying on the Patuxent River, in Prince George's county, and likewise the Dwelling-House occupied by said Johnson, and the field, containing forty or fifty acres, contiguous to said Factory: The said deed was accordingly executed, and acknowledged without any fraudulent design or intention of the parties thereto, but by accident has not been recorded within the time prescribed by law.—That said Nicholas Snowden hath since died intestate leaving, Elizabeth Snowden his widow, and the following children his heirs at law, to wit: Anne, Elizabeth (who hath intermarried with a certain Francis Hall), Thomas J. Snowden, Louisa Snowden, Julianna Snowden, Adeline Snowden, Edward Snowden, Wilton Snowden, Henry Snowden, Eliza Snowden, Emily Snowden, Nicholas Snowden and Arthur Snowden.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the Complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once, in each of three successive weeks, in some news paper, before the 29th day of July next, give notice of this application, and of the object thereof, that the widow and heirs of the said Nicholas Snowden, before named, may appear in this Court in person, or by a Solicitor, on or before the 23d day of November next, to show cause, if any they have, why a Decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy. Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. June 30, 1831.