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NO. 10

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DREAM OF EUGENE ARAM.
By THOMAS MOORE.

Was in the prime of summer time,
An evening calm and clear,
And forthwith happy boys
Came bounding out of school:
There were some that ran and some that leapt
Like troutlets in a pool.

Away they sped with gamedome minds,
And souls untouched by sin;
To a level mead they came, and there
They drove the wickets in:
Pleasantly shone the setting sun
O'er the town of Lynn.

Like sportive deer they courted about,
And shouted as they ran,
Turning to mirth all things of earth,
As only boyshood can.
But the Unknown remote from all,
A melancholy man.

His hat was off, his vest apart,
To catch Heaven's blessed breeze,
For a burning thought was in his brow,
And his bosom ill at ease;
So he laid his head on his hands, and read
The book between his knees.

Leaf after leaf, he turned it o'er,
Nor ever glancing aside;
For the peace of his soul he read that book
In the golden eventide:
Much study had made him very lean,
And pale, and leader-eyed.

At last he shut the ponderous tome,
With a fast and loose grasp
He seized a dusky covers case,
And fixed the broken bars;
O God, could I so close my mind,
And elude it with the clasp!

Then leaping on his feet upright,
Some moody turns he took,
New up the mead, then down the mead,
And past a slaty nook.
And lo! he saw a little boy
That peered upon a book.

"My gentle lad, what's that you read—
Romance or fairy fable?
Or is it some historic page,
Of Kings and crowns unstable?"
The young boy gave an upward glance,
"It is 'The Death of Abel.'"

The Usher took six hasty strides,
As smit with sudden awe;
Six hasty strides beyond the place,
Then slowly back again;
And down he sat beside the lad,
And talked with him of Cain.

And long since then, of bloody men,
Whose deeds tradition saves
Of loquely folk cut off unweens,
And hid in sodden graves;
Of horrid stabs, in groves forlorn,
And murders done in caves;

And how the spirits of injured men
Shriek upward from the soil,
Ay, how the ghostly hand will point
To show the burial cloid;
And unknown facts of guilty acts
Are seen in dreams from God!

He told how murderers walk the earth
Beneath the curse of Cain,
With crimson clouds before their eyes,
And flames about their brain;
For blood has left upon their souls
Its everlasting stain!

"And well," quoth he, "I know for truth,
Their punge must be extreme—
Wee, wee, unutterable woe—
Whom life's sacred stream
For why? Methought, last night, I wrought
A murder in a dream!"

"One that had never done me wrong—
A feeble man, and old;
I led him to a lonely field,
The moon shone clear and cold;
How here he said, 'My son, shall die,
And I will have his gold!'"

"Two sundry blows with a ragged stick,
And saw with a heavy stone,
One hurried gash with a heavy knife,
And then the deed was done;
There was nothing lying at my feet,
But his blood and bones!"

"Nothing but his blood and bones,
That could not do me ill;
And yet I fear'd him all the more,
For lying there so still;
There was a muffled in his look,
That murder could not kill!"

"And lo! the universal air
Seem'd lit with ghastly flame,
Ten thousand thousand dreadful eyes
Were looking down in blank;
I took the dead man by the hand,
And called upon his name!"

"O God it made me quake to see
Such scenes within the shade!
But when I touched the lifeless clay,
The blood pour'd out around;
I saw a bright and burning spot;
Was something in my brain!

"My head was like an ancient cone,
My heart as solid ice;
My wretched, wretched soul, I knew,
Was as the Devil's price;
A sweet case I gazed at, the dead
And never could I but weep!"

"I saw, from forth the freezing sky,
Under the heavy, tempest's head,
I heard a voice—the wind's voice,
That said—

Of the blood-avenging Sprite,
"Thou guilty soul take up thy dead,
And hide it from my sight!"
"I took the bloody body up,
And cast it in a stream.
A sluggish water, black as ink,
The depth was so extreme—
My gentle boy, remember this
Is nothing but a dream!"

"Down went the corpse with a hollow plunge,
And vanished in the pool;
And I cleansed my bloody hands,
And washed my forehead cool;
And sat amongst the willows young
That wereeping in the school."

"Oh heaven, to think of their white souls,
And mine so black and grim!
I could not share in child's play prayer,
Nor join in Evening hymns;
Like a Devil of the Pit, I seemed,
Mid Holy Chorusim!"

"And Peace went with them, o'er and all,
And each calm pillow sweet;
But Guilt was my grim Chamberlain
That lighted me to bed;
And drew my midnight curtains round,
With fingers bloody red!"

"All night I lay in agony,
In anguish dark and deep;
My fever'd eyes I dared not close,
But stared aghast at sleep;
For sin had rent'd out of me
The Key of Hell to keep!"

"All night I lay in agony,
With one besetting horrid thought,
That rack'd me all the time,
A mighty yearning, like the first
Pierce impulse unto crime!"

"One stern tyrannic thought, that made
All other thoughts retire;
Stronger and stronger every pulse;
Did that temptation crave,
Still urging me to go and see
The Dead Man in his grave!"

"Heavily I rose up, as soon
As light was in the sky,
And sought the black accursed pool,
With a will moaning eye;
And I saw the Dead in the river bed,
For the faithless stream was dry!"

"Merrily rose the lark, and shook
The dewdrop from its wing;
But I never mark'd its morning flight,
I never heard it sing;
For I was stooping once again
Under the horrid thing!"

"With breathless speed, like a snail in chase,
I took him up and ran,
There was no time to dig a grave
Before the day began;
In a loneless wood, with heaps of leaves
I hid the murder'd man!"

"And all that day I read in school,
But my thoughts were on other matters;
As soon as the midday task was done,
In secret I was there,
And a mighty wind had swept the leaves,
And still the corpse was bare!"

"Then down I cast me on my face,
And first began to weep,
For I knew my secret then was one
That earth could not keep;
On land, or sea, though he should be
Ten thousand fathoms deep!"

"So wills the fierce Avenging Sprite,
Till blood for blood is paid;
Ay, though he's buried in a cave,
And trodden down with stones,
And years have not off his feet—
The world shall see his head!"

"Oh God, that horrid, horrid dream
Besets me now awake;
Again—again, with a dizzy brain,
The human life I take;
And my red right hand grows raging hot,
Like Cranmer's at the stake!"

"And lo! no peace for the restless clay,
Will wave or mould allow;
The horrid thing pursues my soul,
It stands before me now!"
The fearful boy look'd up and saw
Huge drops upon his brow!"

That very night while gentle Sleep
The urchin eyelids hid,
Two stern-faced men set out from Lynn,
Through the cold and heavy mist;
And Eugene Aram walked between,
With eyes upon his wrist."

"The late Admiral Burney went to school at an establishment where the unhappy Eugene Aram was Usher, subsequent to his crime. The Admiral stated, that Aram was generally liked by the boys; and that he used to discourse to them about uterans, in some of the spirit which is attributed to him in the poem.

Extract of a letter from *Lytton Bulwer*, Esq., author of *Pelham*, to a literary gentleman in New-York.

"My Novel is getting on rapidly. The title is not yet decided; but the plot is from a very remarkable murder by a very remarkable man, half a century ago. In short from the story of *Eugene Aram*. Perhaps the title will be the above name."

On reading the above extract, it occurred to us that a brief sketch of the life of *Aram*, embracing an account of the murder from which Mr. Bulwer has drawn the plot of his forthcoming Novel, would be acceptable to some of our readers, we therefore prepared the following, which is compiled from an English work printed at the time *Aram* was convicted and executed.

EUGENE ARAM.
Was a native of Yorkshire, England, and the descendant of a respectable family. At an early age he was carried to Bondgate, near Elyton, where he was instructed in the first rudiments of English literature, and mathematics. After he was 16 years of age, Mr. Christopher Blacket, of London, received him into his counting-house, with the intention of making a clerk of him: While in this situation he became so enamoured, of the belles lettres and polite literature, that he

quitted his former course of study and commented that of poetry, history and antiquity. After remaining a year or two in London he returned to his native place. His leaving London was occasioned, it is believed, by an attack of the small-pox, and not by any impropriety in his behaviour. After his recovery from the small-pox he was invited to Northdale, where he engaged in a school, and married. His marriage was an unhappy one, and to that he ascribed all the troubles which visited him in after life. Perceiving his deficiency in the learned languages, he, about this time, applied himself to the study of both Greek and Latin, of which he speedily made himself complete master. Such was his thirst for knowledge, that after being instructed in the French language by the teacher of a school in which he was an usher, he applied himself, unassisted, to the study of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and Celtic languages, in all of which he made himself a proficient. Having observed a striking affinity in the languages he had learned, he resolved to make a comparative Lexicon, and had written, for that purpose one thousand notes. To these acquisitions he added a thorough knowledge of Botany and Heraldry.

In the year 1734, Aram removed to Knareborough, the scene of his misfortune. It was here he became acquainted with one Daniel Clark, a shoemaker, and Richard Houseman, a flax-drover. In 1744 or 45, Daniel Clark married. Under colour of having received a fortune with his wife, he entered into a confederacy with Aram and Houseman to defraud a number of his friends and acquaintances. This he effectually did, by borrowing jewelry, a quantity of valuable plate, and other goods, from them, under the pretence that he was to make his first appearance in the marriage state respectable. The place selected for the distribution amongst the three confederates, of the effects thus obtained, was Aram's house. Clark was soon after missing, but his known intimacy with Aram and Houseman gave rise to a suspicion that they had been concerned in his frauds. Their houses were therefore searched, and some of the property found in a building of Houseman's, and some found buried in Aram's garden. No plate, however, was recovered, and it was concluded that Clark had absconded with it. The business was now dropt till June 1758, between which time and that at which the frauds were committed, (1744 or 45) Aram had separated from his wife, who had intimated her suspicion that Clark had been murdered by him and Houseman. The same intimation had been made by her to her husband and Houseman on the morning of the murder of Clark. On that morning she found her husband and Houseman in close conference, and on missing Clark, asked what they had done with him. She overheard their concern at her suspicion, and Aram said to Houseman, he would shoot her and put her out of the way. After they had left the house she went down stairs and found several pieces of linen and woollen which she suspected to have been a part of Clark's wearing apparel.

Thirteen years after the disappearance of Clark, these facts, so far as related by Aram's wife, were given in testimony taken by a jury ofquest held over a human skeleton, which was accidentally found in the neighbourhood of Knareborough, and which, at the time it was found, was supposed to be the skeleton of Daniel Clark. Houseman was present at the inquest, and shewed all the marks of guilt, as trembling, paleness, stammering, &c. On the skeleton being shewn him, and his taking up one of the bones, he dropped this unguarded and remarkable expression—"This is no more *Dan Clark's* bone than it is mine;" which shewed that if he was so sure that the bones before him were not Daniel Clark's, he must know something more, as indeed he did. These were not the bones of Clark, but were designed to bring the real body to light; which, Houseman, after some evasion in his first deposition, discovered to be in St. Robert's Cave, near Knareborough, where it was found in the posture he described. He then was admitted King's evidence against Aram, and brought in one Terry as an accomplice in the murder. Houseman's deposition was as follows:—

"That Daniel Clark was murdered by Eugene Aram, late of Knareborough, Schoolmaster, and as he believes, on Friday the 8th of February 1744-45; for that Eugene Aram and Daniel Clark were together at Aram's house early that morning, and that he (Houseman) left the house and went up the street a little before, and they called to him, desiring he would go a little way with them, and he accordingly went along with them to a place called St. Robert's Cave, near Grimble-bridge, where Aram and Clark stopped, and there he saw Aram strike him several times over the breast and head, and saw him fall as if he was dead, upon which he came away and left them; but whether Aram used any weapon or not to kill Clark he could not tell; nor does he know what he did with the body afterwards, but believes that Aram left it at the mouth of the cave; for that seeing Aram do this, lest he might share the same fate, he made the best of his way from him; and got to the bridge end, where, looking back, he saw Aram coming from the cave-side, (which is in a private road) joining the river, and could discern a bundle in his hand, but did not know what it was; upon this he hastied away to the town, without either joining Aram or seeing him again; till about the day, and from that day to this he never had

any private discourse with him." Afterwards, however, Houseman said, "that Clark's body was buried in St. Robert's cave, and that he was sure it was then buried; but doubted it might remain till such time as Aram should be taken. He added further, that Clark's head lay to the right, in the turn at the entrance of the cave."

After being thus accused by Houseman, it was ascertained that Aram was serving as usher of a school at Lynn, in Norfolk, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, which took place in June 1758. On his first examination he denied that he had ever been to Knareborough, and would not admit that he ever knew such a man as Daniel Clark. He however finally signed the following statement:—"That he was at his own house the 7th February 1744-5, at night, when Richard Houseman and Daniel Clark came to him with some plate, and both of them went for more several times, and came back with several pieces of plate, of which Clark was endeavouring to defraud his neighbours; that he could not but observe, that Houseman was all that night very diligent to assist him to the utmost of his power, and insisted, that this was Houseman's business that night, and not the signing any note or instrument as is pretended by Houseman. That Henry Terry, then of Knareborough, ale-keeper, was as much concerned in abetting the said frauds, as either Houseman or Clark; but was not now at Aram's house, because as it was market day his absence from his guests might have occasioned some suspicion; that Terry, notwithstanding brought two silver tankards that night upon Clark's account, which had been fraudulently obtained; and that Clark, so far from having borrowed £20 of Houseman, to his knowledge never borrowed more than £9, which he had paid him again before that night. That Terry took the plate in a bag, as Clark and Houseman did the watches, rings, and several small things of value, and carried them into the flat, where they and he (Aram) went together to St. Robert's Cave, and beat most of the plate flat. It was then thought too late in the morning, being about 4 o'clock on the 8th February 1744-5, for Clark to go off so as to get to any distance; it was therefore agreed that he should stay there till the night following, and Clark accordingly staid there all that day, as he believes, they having agreed to send his victuals, which were carried to him by Henry Terry, he being judged the most likely person to do it without suspicion, for as he was a shooter, he might go thither under the pretence of shooting; that the next night, in order to give Clark more time to get off, Henry Terry, Richard Houseman, and himself, went down to the Cave very early; but he (Aram) did not go into the Cave, or see Clark at all; that Houseman and Terry only went into the Cave, he staying to watch at a little distance on the outside, lest any body should surprise them. That he believes they were beating some plate, for he heard them make a noise; they staid there about an hour, and then came out of the Cave, and told him that Clark was gone off. Observing a bag they had along with them, he took it in his hand and saw that it contained plate along with him. Terry and Houseman replied, that they had bought it of him, as well as the watches, and had given him money for it, that being more convenient for him to go off with. After which they all went into Houseman's warehouse and concealed the watches with the small plate there, but that Terry carried away with him the great plate; that afterwards Terry told him he carried it to How Hill, and hid it there, and then went into Scotland, and disposed of it; but as to Clark he could not tell whether he was murdered or not; he knew nothing of him, only that they told him he was gone off."

After signing this statement he was conducted to York Castle, where he and Houseman remained till the assizes. From the relation thus made by Aram, there appeared strong reasons for suspecting Terry of being an accomplice in this black affair; a warrant was therefore granted against him, and he was apprehended and likewise committed to the Castle. Bills of indictment were found against them; but it appearing to the court upon affidavit, that the prosecutor could not be fully provided with his witnesses at that time, the trial was postponed till Lammas assizes. On the third of August 1759, Richard Houseman and Eugene Aram, were brought to the bar. Houseman was arraigned on his former indictment, acquitted and admitted evidence against Aram, who was thereupon arraigned. Houseman was then called upon, who deposed—"That in the night between the 7th and 8th of February 1744-5, about 11 o'clock, he went to Aram's house; that after two hours and upwards spent in passing to and fro between their several houses, to dispose of various goods, and to settle some notes concerning them, Aram proposed first to Clark, and then to Houseman, to take a walk out of town; that when they came to the field where St. Robert's Cave is, Aram and Clark went into it over the hedge, and when they came within six or eight yards of the Cave he saw them quarrelling; that Aram struck Clark several times upon which Clark fell, and he never saw him rise again; that he saw no instrument that Aram had, and knew not that he had any; that upon this he went out into the road, and he left them and returned home; that the next morning he went to Aram's house, and asked what business

he had with Clark last night, and what he had done with him; Aram replied not to this question, but threatened him if he spoke of his being in Clark's company that night, he would be mentioned as a witness against him. The testimony of the other witnesses examined was of little importance. It went to show that Clark had appeared Aram's wife, and that he had received his wife's fortune, and that he had it at the time in his pocket, and further, that after the disappearance of Clark, and when Aram's house was searched, there was found a piece of cambic which was identified as the property of Clark."

Having heard the witnesses, the skull of Clark was produced in court, on the left side of which there was a fracture, that from the nature of it could not have been made but by the stroke of some blunt instrument; the piece was beaten inward, and could not be replaced but from within. The surgeon who produced it gave it as his opinion that no such breach could proceed from natural decay; that it was not a recent fracture; by the instrument with which it was dug up, but seemed to be of many years standing.

It should seem, (says the editor of the work from which the foregoing is compiled,) that Houseman and Aram murdered Clark, for the sake of gain, and did jointly drag his body into the Cave, where it was found in the posture described by Houseman; and that they returned home with the clothes, which they burnt, according to the testimony of Aram's wife, who found the shreds, and overheard their conference. This opinion was confirmed by a partial confessor made by Aram after his condemnation. Aram being asked what motive could induce him to commit the murder, answered, that he suspected Clark to have had a criminal correspondence with his wife. It appeared further on the trial, that Aram possessed himself of Clark's fortune, which he got with his wife about 1760. Thus after fourteen years concealment, this notable discovery was made by two skeletons being found much at the same time.

Aram defended himself with great ability in a written address to the court and jury; but his powerful talent and profound learning could not save him; he was convicted of the crime, and condemned to die. After this, he confessed the justice of his sentence to two clerymen who had been licensed to attend him in prison. He had promised to make a confession on the day he was executed, but disappointed the expectation which he had excited by a horrid attempt upon his own life. When called from bed to have his irons taken off, he would not rise, alleging that he was very weak. On examination his arms appeared bloody; proper assistance being called, it was found that he had attempted to destroy himself by cutting his arms in two places with a razor. By proper applications he was brought to himself, and the weak was conducted to Tyburn; where being asked if he had any thing to say, he answered, No. Immediately after he was executed, and his body conveyed to Knareborough forest, and hung in chains pursuant to his sentence.

On his table in the cell, was found a paper, on which was written the following, which may be considered his reasons for having attempted to commit suicide:—
"What am I better than my father? To die is natural and necessary. Perfectly sensible of this, I fear no more to die than I did to be born. But the manner of it is something which should, in my opinion, be decent and manly. I think I have regarded both these points. Certainly nobody has a better right to dispose of a man's life than himself and he, not others, should determine how. As for any indignities offered my body, or silly reflections on my faith and morals, they are (as they always were) things indifferently to me. I think, tho' contrary to the common way of thinking, I wrong no man by this, and hope it is not offensive to that singular Being that formed me and the world and me by this I injure no man, no man was wronged by me. I occasionally ramble myself to the eternal end. Alas! being the God's creature, if I have done amiss, perhaps I have not; and I hope this thing will never be imputed to me. Though I am now stained by uncharitable and envious prejudice, I hope to rise fair, and unblamed. My life was not polluted, my morals irreproachable, and my opinions unspotted. I slept sound till three o'clock, waked, and writ these lines:

Come, pleasing rest, eternal slumber fill,
Send mine, that once must seal the eyes of all;
Calm and composed my soul, my fears I take,
No guilt that troubles, and no heart that aches;
Adieu! thou art, all bright like her arise;
Adieu! fair friends and all that's good and wise."
These lines, found with the foregoing, were supposed to have been written by Aram just before he cut himself with the razor.

Notwithstanding the pleas a surgeon right over himself, in violation of this last horrid crime, and appears at that view, acquitted by honour, and contrary to a little reflection will convince any one the motive for the deed was nothing more than the fear of shame. His plea would not permit him to confess a crime he had once so prominently denied, and guilty as he knew himself to have been his obstinacy held out to his last moments.

This opinion was confirmed in a letter, in which he expressed his wish, to have the skeleton of his wife, and the skeleton of his own, interred together, and that he had ever trusted in the last moments.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel County will meet at the Court House, in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 20th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
THOMAS W. MARRIOTT, Clerk.

WANTED.
SITUATION as a Teacher, by one who can give satisfactory references, regarding character and qualifications, to act either as a English or Classical Instructor. A line addressed to the P. M. West River will receive prompt attention.
July 23.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In application by petition of Abner Linthicum Sen. Adm'r of Elijah Yealdhill late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law to creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
R. G. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
THE subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, an administration on the Personal Estate of Elijah Yealdhill late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of August 1831.
ABNER LINTHICUM Sen. Adm'r.
Aug. 10.

By law for extending the Public Wharf, it established by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the City of Annapolis, and by authority of the Court of the Public Wharf, leading from the wharf near the Market House in an easterly direction, be extended in a direct line towards water to a point which the City Commissioner shall deem most advisable as respects the wharf, and the expense of extending the dock and filling in the wharf on either, and from said point, in a direct line to the wharf, which runs nearly in a line the wharf on the south side of Church Street, extending the same at a point of said wharf, and the further sum of five hundred dollars, and the same is hereby appropriated to effect the provisions of this by-law.
DENNIS CLAUDE, Mayor.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.
THE Maryland State Colonization Society will dispatch a vessel with emigrants on or about the 15th day of October next. Applications for a passage free of charge will be received by Dr. Ayres the Secretary, at his house in Swanpatent Water-lane Alley.

The different Auxiliary Societies throughout the State, are requested to provide with their names, and to transmit their accounts to the Agent, together with the names of all applicants for emigration, as soon as possible.

SOLOMON EPPING, Recorder.
MOSES SHEPPARD, Comptroller.
CHARLES HOWARD, Secy.

Advertisements throughout the State, for insertion in the Maryland Gazette, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above.

CHANCERY SALE.
BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the Subscriber will expose to sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 10th day of September next,

House & Lot of Ground
West Street continued, near the road to Mr. Gilbert Murchison in the City of Annapolis, and on the same side of the street, a Lot of Ground No. 2, adjoining the residence of said Murchison, which property was bequeathed to said Murchison by Samuel Mead to Sir John G. Albers.

Terms of Sale. Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof. See Commission at 3 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSJWAY, Trustee.
Aug. 18.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 16th day of September next, on the premises. All the estate and interest of Daniel Smith, in and to a

Lot of Ground,
the village, called E. Kridge Landing, situate near the seventh mile stone, on the Washington road, together with all improvements thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.
Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on ratification thereof by the Chancellor, on the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey the above property to the purchaser.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee.
Aug. 25.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel County will meet at the Court House, in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 20th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
THOMAS W. MARRIOTT, Clerk.