

# The Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1835.

NO. 80.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. CRITCHELL, WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER, No. 21, Franklin Place, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES to the Printers of the United States that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines high, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters, of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

Engraving on Wood, Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac-similes, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal for wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therein in any of the above mentioned materials.

April 30.

MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PROSPECTUS.—The Board of Managers of the State Colonization Society and the Board of Managers of the State Fund have resolved to publish a quarterly journal for the purpose of diffusing information concerning the principles and progress of the Maryland plan of Colonization.

The Journal will also contain occasional notices of the operations of the friends of Colonization in other parts of the Union. It will be published at least once a quarter, and sometimes oftener. Persons wishing to receive it regularly as published, may become subscribers by paying fifty cents per annum in advance.

Donations for the support of the paper will be thankfully received. The friends of Colonization throughout the state will confer great favour by transmitting for the Journal any intelligence which may promote the cause it advocates.

All communications are to be directed to the Maryland Colonization Journal, Office of the Maryland State Colonization Society, Baltimore.

June 4.

FOR CHESTERTOWN AND CANTONVILLE.

The steam Boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore, on every Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, for Chestertown and Cantonville, starting from the lower end of the wharf, and return the same day. She will continue this arrangement for the season. N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEML. G. TAYLOR.

LITTELL'S MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

Price.—Six Dollars a year, in advance—seven dollars and a half, if not in advance. Postage.—Five sheets, under 100 miles 7 1/2 cents; over 100 miles, 12 1/2 cents.

This work will be sent to any Post Office in the United States, carefully wrapped up, upon receipt of five dollars in part payment. A few complete sets are for sale.

ENLARGED SERIES OF THE MUSEUM.

MR. LITTELL has much pleasure in announcing to the patrons of the Museum, that he has made arrangements for the future publication of the work in a style much superior to the present—and nearly approaching what he has always desired that it should appear in.

The circulation of the work is now so large, as to make it important to the proprietor that he should be able to give his whole attention to it. This has hitherto been prevented by the care and labour attendant upon a multifarious and widely extended business. With the view of completing more quickly the publication of Lodge's Portraits and Memoirs of Illustrious and Noble Characters, (a splendid work now in hand)—of effecting a settlement of accounts extending over the whole of the United States—and of making arrangements in all parts of the country for the vigorous prosecution of the publication of the Museum, he has made a contract with Mr. Adam Waldie of this city to print the work, attend to its distribution, and manage all the financial concerns appertaining to it after the present year.

Mr. Waldie is a practical printer, not surpassed in taste by any other in the country; and as he is advantageously and generally known as the publisher of the Select Circulating Library, it is supposed that he will give it in his power, greatly to promote the sale of the Museum. He has contracted to issue it promptly, and thus will be corrected the greatest fault which has heretofore attended its management. The changes in the appearance of the work will be as follows:

1. It will be regularly and promptly published.

2. Will be uniformly and handsomely printed.

3. On better paper.

4. Will be considerably enlarged.

As the sale of the work has increased, Mr. Littell has always been desirous of devoting the enlarged profits to its improvement—and although he does not wish the appearance of the next volume to be considered as entirely carrying out his plan, he trusts that the subscribers will be convinced, upon comparing it with any other work, that it is richly worth the price asked for it.

We shall not have satisfied our own wishes, in respect to this work, until it shall be so far enlarged and improved as to make it clear to every purchaser that he will herein receive all that is desirable to an American reader from all the Foreign Periodicals. That we can do so in a single work, by making it contain four or five times as much matter as an ordinary periodical, we have no doubt.

A great part of most of the Reviews and Magazines is composed of inferior articles, and we confidently appeal to those readers of the Museum who have been in the habit of looking over the British Journals, whether we have not already, in a very great degree, succeeded in copying all that was worth preservation.

As the work will now be considerably enlarged, we shall be able more fully to accomplish this object.

In order that he may, by frequent journeys from home, be the earlier able to furnish all other business, and devote himself exclusively to the Museum, Mr. Littell has made arrangements with the Editor of Waldie's Library to edit this work after December, 1834. However deficient the proprietor may be in other qualifications, he has always felt a zealous affection for the Museum; that he would not be willing to commit it, even for a moment, to the care of another, who he did not consider to be the equal of his own, and the ability of the new Editor, will render it more worthy of the patronage of the public than it has heretofore been. No change takes place in the Proprietorship.

Philadelphia, April 9.

Specimen Numbers may be seen at the Office of the Md. Gazette.

CASH FOR 150 NEGROES. Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.

PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest price, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined, to buy, at a give higher price, than any other purchaser, who is now or may come in this market. I can at all times be found at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HALL, No. 14, Feb. 14, 1835.

LITTELL'S MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

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WILLIAM H. HALL, No. 14, Feb. 14, 1835.

POETRY. BROKEN TIES. BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The Broken Ties of happier days, How often do they seem To come before our mental gaze Like a remembered dream!

The friend, the loved ones of our youth, They too are gone or changed; Or, worse than all, their love and truth Are darkened and estranged;

They meet us in a glittering throng, Unchanged yet unkind, And wonder that we wear our wrong, And mourn our Broken Ties.

Oh! who in such a world as this, Could bear their lot of pain, Did not our radiant hope of bliss Unclouded yet remain?

That hope the sovereign Lord has given, Who signs beyond the skies; That hope unites our soul to Heaven By Truth's ennobling ties.

Each eye, each ill of mortal birth Is sent in pitying love, To lift the limping from the earth, And speed its flight aloft; And every pang that rends the breast And every joy that dies, Tells us to seek a softer rest, And trust to better ties.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE AMERICAN FLAG. From the N. Y. Courier and Inquirer.

Robert Barlow had served in the Revolutionary War. He was the standard bearer of the company at the capture of Fort Mifflin, in 1777. He now lived to see a flag that bore the emblem of his country's independence.

He saw it raised on the summit of Independence Hall, and he saw it planted on the altar of freedom.

He saw it planted on the altar of freedom, and he saw it planted on the altar of freedom.

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the obliterated name of the President. It is Jedediah Huntington, a gallant General of the army of the revolution, and both he and Capt. Hallam, also a brave officer of that army, are gathered to their fathers, full of honours, and of the esteem of their fellow-citizens.

A piece of financial antiquity.—A gentleman handed to us this morning a bank note, issued by the Union Bank in New London, in the year 1794, of the following tenor and form: On the face,—

FIVE PENCE. NINE Pence shall be paid for this, at the Union Bank in New London, on demand, by R. HALLAM, Cashier.

Sept. 26, 1794. On the reverse:—

FIVE PENCE. Union Bank, in New London, instituted for the benefit and convenience of Trades, Manufacturers and Husbandry.

The name of the President was so obliterated that we could not make it out. This note having been issued a little over forty years, might perhaps reasonably be returned, and the specie demanded in exchange; but if it had not been for the new red ink, proscribing the circulation of bills under a certain denomination, it would probably have remained in the old gentleman's portfolio, who preserved it till his heirs came to divide the spoils. It seems that this specimen concern was intended for the benefit and convenience of trade, manufactures and husbandry.

What a change since the innocent days of our fathers! They were not ashamed of the day of small things and piffling bills, which they turned to account for the advantage of trade. Now the noddy's turn up their republican noses at any thing less than five dollar bills and Jackson yellow boys.

We shall send immediate advice to the President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of this long standing draft upon their resources, and forward it for payment in specie. Can any body tell us how much it will amount to at compound interest?

POTATO CROP. A writer in the Maine Farmer communicates the following account of his experiments in raising Potatoes:

I took up a piece of land in my mowing field in the fall of 1833, that was completely bound out. It was never ploughed before. In the spring of 1834 I harrowed it down with a heavy harrow that cut as deep as the plough went; it was furrowed out, and a good shovel full of manure from the barn windows put out into the hills of all the rows but four. Into three of the remaining rows I put a table spoon full of plaster or gypsum; the remaining row was left without either manure or plaster.

The seed was the largest potatoes of the pink-eyed kind that I raised in 1833, and all planted alike and hoed once.—When they were dug we measured the basket and then proceeded to measure the potatoes in the different rows, and the result proved that the plastered rows, produced on an average, a bushel from eleven and a half hills on an average, and the row that was neither manured nor plastered sixteen hills to the bushel. The land was a hard wood growth, naturally rather moist. The next experiment was on a piece of pasture land that had been pastured 3 years. It was partly broken up in the fall of 1833, and the remainder the next spring. It was of a mixed growth—a strong soil—was never ploughed before, and rather stony. I harrowed it as I did the first piece and under the necessity of cross-ploughing a part of it on account of a number of henlock stumps in the way. I then furrowed it, and manured 4 rows through the middle of the piece without dirt, the remainder I plastered. The seed was a kind of black potatoe that I obtained of John Bennet, Esq. of Orono. The remainder was a mixture of pine-eyes and white ones, the largest I raised. I cut in the middle, and put two halves in a hill. Planted about the eighth of June, and hoed once. Before digging I had an acre measured out accurately in order to offer it for premium. Out of one hundred hills of plastered ones we got three pecks more than we did out of the same number of manured hills. Some of the potatoes grew out of the ground, and the frost bit them so much that we have them away and they were measured, but there were measured four hundred one and a half bushels. For this crop I obtained our society's premium on potatoes, viz: one volume of the Maine Farmer and four dollars. I had seven hundred bushels in the whole, off one acre and about three-fourths.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

We have copied into our paper this morning, some further particulars of the horrid outrage upon Mr. Stewart on Sunday. No event has occurred in this city of late, that has excited so much indignation, not only on account of the high estimation in which Mr. Stewart is held by all his acquaintances as a citizen, a gentleman and friend, but for the insult offered to this community by such a violation of human and divine laws.

We scarcely remember a parallel for the crime. On Sunday evening, such was the state of excitement among the immense crowd assembled in the neighborhood of Mr. Stewart's residence, that the police had the utmost difficulty to preserve peace, and all their

efforts did not prevent some hostile contact. The police of the city is not sufficiently numerous. Those who knew the mayor, know that he will do all that man can do; but he needs more help than he now has.

ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT AT MURDER. Yesterday afternoon, (Sunday) the South Western part of our city was thrown into a state of great excitement, by the occurrence of the following horrible transaction, in the dwelling house of Robert R. Stewart, Esq. No. 83 South 6th street, near Spruce.

Mrs. Stewart and a part of her family, had gone to Brandywine a few days ago, leaving her husband at home, who yesterday died with his son-in-law, Mr. Newman, living not far distant. After dinner he returned home, and laid down to take a nap, and whilst asleep, about four o'clock, a negro man, whom he had brought with him, several years ago, from Trinidad in Cuba, at which port he resided as American Consul, and had emancipated, and who was living with him as a hired servant, entered his chamber with an axe, and struck him on the forehead and cheek bone, with the butt end, so severely, as to fracture some of the bones, and to produce a contusion which has been pronounced by some of the physicians who attended to be fatal. In addition to this, some of the bones in the fingers of one of Mr. Stewart's hands were broken, occasioned it is thought, by his hands being on his face at the time of the blow. The groans uttered by Mr. Stewart on receiving these blows, brought to his room the coachman, who on the stairs met the murderer with the axe.

The culprit then took a seat at the front door, remarking to a little son of Mr. Stewart as he passed him in the entry, "your father scolded me this morning, and I have killed him." The lad in great alarm ran over to Mr. Newman's who quickly came, when the murderer ran off but was overtaken when he had gone but a short distance, and committed to prison. He is a man about five and twenty or thirty years of age, is a native of Africa, and had been in the family a confidential servant.

The excitement produced by this occurrence, led to the assembling of a large number of white persons about the house of Mr. Stewart, and in the evening, every black man that passed by was attacked and beaten. Extensive riots were anticipated in the lower part of the city during the night, but although a considerable crowd was still assembled in the neighborhood of Spruce and Sixth street, at so late an hour as ten o'clock we have not heard that any serious disturbance took place.

The occurrence above detailed is calculated to inspire the cause of the blacks more than any thing that has heretofore transpired in this city, for, although it was but the act of a single assassin, it is calculated to injure the whole black population, the great body of whom cannot but regard this numerous attempt with horror and regret.

P. S. I o'clock. We have just ascertained that Mr. Stewart is still living but that little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mrs. Stewart having been sent for, reached home early this morning.—Phila. Gaz.

Philadelphia Police.—Monday. Riot.—On Sunday evening, after the news of the outrage, committed by a black upon the person of R. R. Stewart, became known, a great number of unruly white boys assembled in the vicinity of the place and from thence proceeded to one of the African Meetings, and showed signs of creating a disturbance of a serious nature, but the early presence of the watch, a police soon dispersed them; not however, until a black had assaulted and knocked down the watchman.

PROFITS OF A LONDON HELL. It strikes you with astonishment when you behold the palace-like exteriors of many of these buildings, or witness the princely style in which their interiors are fitted up; and you feel incredulous when told that the chief cook receives, perhaps, a yearly salary of 8 or \$10,000. The salary of Mr. Ude at Crockett's, was stated at about that sum. It would appear impossible that they could in the course of the year find dupes enough to support such an establishment.

—Yet read the following:— "As a proof of the immense sums cleared by the demons of the play world, we have merely to refer to the profits of an establishment in Pall Mall (No. 57), which has now ceased to exist. The House was scarcely open a year and a half, out of which time may be deducted a recess of nearly six months, when, after the payment of every expense, which in the aggregate was considerable, as the house was conducted on a scale of princely extravagance, the clear profits for division among the proprietors amounted to thirty-nine thousand pounds! No better proof can be adduced of the folly, at least, of those who permit themselves thus to be victimized at the shrine of their insatiate and relentless plunderers."—London paper.

THE GIFT OF THE GAB. The common fluency of speech in many men and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter and of words, for whoever is master of a language, and has a mind full of ideas, will be apt in speaking to hesitate on the choice of both, whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready, and at the tongue's end. So people come faster out of a public place when it is almost empty than when a crowd is at the door.

FOR SALE. A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, who has a four years to serve, and her three children, the oldest a girl about eight years of age, the children to serve until 31 years old. For terms apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

PRINTING. Neatly executed at the OFFICE.

G. TUCK.