

The Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1853.

NO. 53.

VOL. XC.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public
Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

PROSPECTUS.
THE Subscriber proposes to publish, in
Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county,
Maryland, a weekly journal, to be called

THE BULLETIN.

In undertaking to supply this acknowledged desideratum to the populous and intelligent district in which the subscriber has the pleasure to reside, his hope of ultimate success finds not its origin in sanguineousness of temperament, but proceeds from the eminent advantages of its location. Published in the metropolis of a large and wealthy county, situated equi-distant from the State and National capitals, facilities of an early communication of whatever may interest its patrons, are particularly afforded to the Editor; and he may not hope to present to his friends much foreign information through the medium of his columns, nor derivable from other journals, it is still certain that intelligence of a local nature, interesting to all, and of importance to many, and otherwise unattainable, will by this means be communicated. It will also offer to those whose means are inadequate to the expense of the larger journals, at least a synoptical view of all the important information they contain; and he trusts that those of literary taste who sometimes find in its columns, articles not unworthy of the employment of their leisure. As the plan of every publication which is to find its success in popular support, must first be exposed before public patronage can be expected, the Editor would here mark the outlines of his design, with the full knowledge that it will constitute an ordeal, by which to determine both its merit and the fidelity of its prosecution.

The Editor proposes to adapt his paper to the wishes of those by whom he is immediately surrounded, and among whom he must naturally find a majority of his patrons he knows them to be intelligent and inquiring.—The Literary department, shall, therefore, be as extensively regarded, and the most approved domestic and foreign periodicals approved for belles lettres notices. He knows them to be patriotic, and that they feel a deep interest in the welfare of our common country. To gratify this sentiment to the extent of his ability, his columns shall afford whatever intelligence of a political character may be calculated to interest them. No map, with the facility of thought, is at this crisis neutral in reality of thought, and the Editor does not wish to disguise his political sentiments—they are in opposition to the measures of the present Administration. But having neither the temper nor the motive of a partisan, his comments upon party movements shall be characterized by frankness of argument, not violence of abuse, and as it never has been his practice, so shall it never become his habit to deal in political invective or party violence. He will cheerfully lead the aid of his columns to communications from all parties—reserving to himself the privilege of rejecting such as are objectionable for personal allusion or indecorous language. In addition to the advantages of appropriate political and literary selections, he trusts also to tempt into exercise whatever of innate talent may surround him, and with such aids he may not presumptuously hope to render his paper useful and interesting. He asks but the patronage of his friends longer than his efforts merit and repay it, as he wishes not to see that favor to personal feeling, which would be denied to his editorial labors.

The BULLETIN will be published on Thursday in each week. Terms of subscription \$3 per annum.

WILLIAM H. HALL,
Upper Marlboro', Feb. 14, 1853.
June 18.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on TUESDAY the 19th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco, hearing appeals, and making transfers, and closing their books for the year 1853.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, CLK.
Dec. 10.—1m

A BARGAIN.
THE undersigned intending to transfer his Publication office to the Eastward, offers to sell the PRESSES, TYPE and MATERIALS used in the Public Work. If there be an Editor printer of the party who desires to become a competitor for the printing, we will furnish an office and the materials to do the work, and take orders on the Clerk of the House and Representatives in payment.

The patronage of the Department is worth from twelve to twenty thousand dollars per annum, and that of the House as much more. Will editors with whom we exchange give this one or two insertions.

DUFF GREEN.
Nov. 8.

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM,

OR, THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

DRAMATIC LITERATURE, SPORTING, THE TURF, FASHIONS, GRAZING, AGRICULTURE, AND VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF INTEREST AND AMUSEMENT.

THIS popular journal, although but a few months have passed since it was commenced, has already obtained an extensive and profitable subscription list, which is daily increasing, and affords ample encouragement to the publishers to persevere in their efforts to render it useful, amusing, and instructive.

THE DRAMA forms a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum—every week a single Play or Farce is given. They are selected with a single eye to their merits alone, preference, however, will be extended in all cases to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, are occasionally inserted; also, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.—A faithful record is kept of all the Running and Trotting Matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses are published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal is particularly attended to.

The Sporting Intelligence, at home and abroad, occupies a considerable portion of our columns; and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given, are:

- The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forrest.
- The Imported King Horse, Messenger.
- The American Trotting Mare, Lady Jackson.
- The Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, by Eclipse.
- The unrivalled popular Horse Chateau Margaux.
- The American Trotting Horse, Top Gallant.
- The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.
- Munding, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1833.

The unrivalled American Trotter, Andrew Jackson. The celebrated English Horse, Glencoe. A complete Treatise on Riding, with fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises. Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings. Four Engravings, designed to represent the scene which took place in Paris, in July last, on the attempted destruction of the Royal Family of France—with a view of the Infernal Machine, and a likeness of the Assassin, Gerard.

A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

SPORTING.—Besides other matters belonging to this head, there will be published correct accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, &c. with anecdotes of noted Dogs.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—The publisher has employed the assistance of an excellent artist to furnish a regular series of engravings of the different Beautiful Uniforms worn by the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and other cities, which will be published periodically, with a particular description of each, furnished by a competent hand. This subject forms a peculiar attraction to the general interest of the work.

GENTLEMAN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review is made out by a gentleman connected with a fashionable house in Philadelphia, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costume wears in the dress circles constantly undergone by which it will be rendered an easy task for dressers and tailors, at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved costume and modern style of apparel at the earliest possible period.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the several leading subjects which may have been stated, we deem it proper to say, that there constantly is, in addition to those, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous Matter, such as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legendaries, Epitomes of News, Extracts of Amusement, Statistics, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts, &c. Also, a republication of the best and most popular of the old English and American Sporting and National Songs, Set to Music; besides many other matters, regarding which an interest is supposed to exist.

By the above explanation, it will be seen that the Gentleman's Vade Mecum is a particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf; the Drama; Sporting; the Fashions, &c. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons in the course of one year, will be furnished with from forty-five to fifty popular Plays or Farces—the price of which, separately, at one of our bookstores, would be at least *Twenty Dollars!* Here, however, would be an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well-bound Dramatic Library—to be had for an unpublishable small sum!—without taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is sent along with it, free of additional charge.

THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA.

HAS hitherto been issued in volumes of about 300 pages each—containing the Plays, Farces, &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed, and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—and published every six weeks. Eight volumes, constituting a set, or one year's subscription, the terms for which is Three Dollars, payable in advance.

Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one-third, when subscribing for the Modern Acting Drama. An order for four sets will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to any direction, by enclosing a ten dollar note—postage paid. The gentleman desiring of securing a set of this work, will please forward their names immediately—the edition, which was a small one, is going off rapidly, and it cannot be re-published at the same price.

This work will undergo a material improvement on the commencement of a new series in January, 1854. It is intended to be published Every Month, or as near the beginning as possible each No. to consist of 48 pages of fine letter press printing and 12 numbers to constitute a volume of 576 pages. Every Play or Farce which will be published, is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly Fifty-two Embellishments—to which will be added as a Frontispiece, a full sized Steel Engraving, containing the likeness of Six Distinguished Actors and Actresses. No alterations will be made from the present terms. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for.

Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and setting the amount of one year's subscription (\$3) for each—shall be presented with the Novelist's Magazine, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for \$2—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

Persons wishing to subscribe to the above works, will address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, and they may rest assured that every attention will be paid to have them carefully transmitted by mail.

Dec. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From Irving's Conquest of Florida.]

JUAN ORTIZ.

Some Spaniards taken prisoners were condemned to die by the Indians. Juan Ortiz, a lad scarcely eighteen years of age, and of a noble family was the fourth victim. As they were leading him forth, his extreme youth touched with compassion the hearts of the wife and daughters of the cacique, who interceded in his favour. Hirrihigua listened to their importunities, and for the present granted the life of Ortiz; but it proved to be a most wretched boon. From morning until evening he was employed in carrying wood and water, being allowed but little sleep and less food. Not a day passed that he was not beaten. On festivals he was an object of barbarous amusement to the cacique, who would oblige him to run from sunrise to sunset, in the public square of the village, where his companions had been so barbarously sacrificed. Upon those occasions, a number of Indians were stationed at different parts of the quadrangle with bows and arrows, to shoot him should he halt one moment. When the day was spent the unfortunate youth lay stretched upon the hard floor of his hut, more dead than alive. At such times the chief's wife and daughters would come to him privately with food and clothing, and by their kind treatment his life was preserved.

At length the cacique, being determined to put an end to his victim's existence, ordered that he should be bound upon a wooden frame, in the form of a huge gridiron, placed over a bed of burning coals, and roasted alive.

The cries and shrieks of the miserable sufferer reached his female protectors, and their entreaties were once successful with the cacique. They unbound Ortiz, dragged him from the fire, and took him to their dwelling, where they bathed his wounds with the juice of herbs, and tended him with assiduous care. After many days he recovered, though his body was marked with many a deep scar.

His employment was now to guard a village cemetery, which was in a lonely field in the bosom of the forest. The bodies of the dead were deposited in wooden boxes, covered with boards, without any fastening except a stone or log of wood laid upon the top, so that the bodies were often carried away by wild beasts. In this cemetery Ortiz was stationed, with a bow and arrow, to watch day and night, and was told that should a single body be carried away he would be buried alive. He returned thanks to God for having freed him from the dreaded presence of Hirrihigua, hoping to lead a better life with the dead than with the living.

Upon one occasion, while he was watching, towards morning sleep overpowered him. Being awakened by the lid of one of the chests suddenly falling, upon examination he found the body had disappeared. The chest had contained the corpse of an infant recently deceased—the child of an Indian of note.

Ortiz supposing some animal had dragged it away, immediately set out in pursuit. After wandering for a short time, at a short distance within the woods, he heard a noise like that of

a dog gnawing bones. Drawing near to the spot with a stealthy step, he dimly perceived a living object among the bushes, and invoking aid from on high discharged an arrow at it. The thick and tangled underwood prevented him from seeing the effect of his shot, but as the animal did not stir, he flattered himself that he had killed it. With this hope he waited until the day dawned, when he beheld his victim, a huge creature of the panther kind lying dead, the arrow having passed through its entrails and pierced its heart.

Gathering together the mangled remains of the infant, and replacing them in the coffin, Ortiz dragged his prey in triumph to the village, with the arrow still in its body. The exploit gained him credit with the old hunters, and for some time softened even the ferocity of Hirrihigua. The resentment of latter, however from the wrongs he had suffered from the white men, was too bitter to be appeased. Some time after his eldest daughter came to Ortiz, and warned him that her father had determined to sacrifice him at the next festival which was just at hand. She stated that the influence of her mother, her sisters and herself, were no longer of any avail to save him, and therefore wished that he should take refuge with a neighboring cacique, named Mucozo, who had sought her in marriage, and would befriend him for her sake. "This very night," said the kind hearted maiden, "at the northern extremity of the village, you will find a trusty friend, who will guide you to a bridge about two miles hence. On arriving there you must send him back, that he may reach home before the morning dawns, to avoid suspicion—for well he knows that this bold act in daring to assist you may bring down destruction on us both. Six leagues further on you will reach the village of Mucozo. Tell him I have sent you, and expect him to befriend you in your extremity. I know he will do it. Go, and may God protect you!" Ortiz threw himself at the feet of his generous protectress, and poured out his acknowledgments of the kindness she had always shown him. An Indian was at the place appointed to direct him, and they quitted the village without alarming the warlike savages. When they came to the bridge, Ortiz sent back the guide, in obedience to the injunction of his mistress, and continuing his flight, found himself, by the break of day, on the banks of a small stream near the village of Mucozo.

Looking cautiously round, he saw two natives fishing. As he was unacquainted with their language, and could not explain the cause of his appearance in their neighborhood, he was in dread lest they should take him for an enemy and kill him. He therefore ran swiftly to the place where they had deposited their weapons and seized them. The savages fled to the village without attending to his signs of friendly intention. The inhabitants sallied out, armed with bows and arrows, and were about to attack him; but Ortiz, fixing an arrow in his bow, prepared for defence, crying out at the same moment, that he came not as an enemy but as an ambassador from a female cacique to their chief. Fortunately, one present understood him, and interpreted his words. Upon this the Indians unbound their bows, and returning with him to their village, presented him to Mucozo. The latter, a youthful chieftain, of a graceful form and handsome countenance, received Ortiz kindly for the sake of her who had sent him; but on further acquaintance, became attached to him for his own merits, and treated him with the affection of a brother.

Hirrihigua soon learned where the fugitive had taken refuge, and demanded several times, that he should be delivered up. Mucozo as often declined, considering himself bound by the laws of honor and hospitality to protect him. Hirrihigua then employed as mediator another cacique, a brother-in-law of Mucozo. The generous Mucozo, however, indignantly refused to deliver up to a cruel enemy the poor fugitive who had come so well recommended to his protection, and treated the request as a stain upon his honor. The two caciques continued their importunities, but the high-minded savage remained faithful to his guest, though in maintaining inviolable the sacred rights of hospitality, he lost the friendship of his brother-in-law, and forfeited the hand of Hirrihigua's beautiful daughter, whom he tenderly loved.

RICH AND POOR.

Hallo! there goes Bill Watkins with his meal bag! exclaimed proud little Edward; and what have you here Billy?

Rags, Edward, mother picked them up to day for me to sell to get money enough to buy me a writing book.

Sell rags to buy a writing book I wouldn't do it!

But Edward, my mother is poor and unable to buy me one; and if I were not able to sell these rags, I should have no book to write in this afternoon.

Then I wouldn't write. I should be ashamed every day or two to lug down a parcel of rags.

I do not go every day or two, Edward, you know I do not; but if I did I should not be ashamed of it. Poverty is no crime. I might have been born of wealthy parents, and had every thing I could wish for, but our Maker designed it otherwise.

So saying William continued his errand, while Edward ran laughing along.

Edward was a diletary scholar; although he had been privileged with the best of schooling, he had made little or no progress in his studies. On the contrary, William improved his few advantages, and though no older than Edward was much his superior in knowledge. He could read correctly, and write a fair hand. He was beloved for his sweetness of temper and pleasant disposition. His mother being poor he was often obliged to leave school to assist her in obtaining a livelihood. At the age of 13 or 14 his mother put him to a trade. William being used to industry took well to his business, and secured the confidence and love of his master. When he became a man he removed to a newly settled but flourishing village where he engaged in his business for himself. He prospered. Not only in his secular concerns did he prosper, but he became a devout and happy christian. He began to exert a good influence upon those with whom he associated, as soon as he entered the village; and his example and instructions were often the means of leading others to practice a more moral, if not a religious life.

In his own family he was a shining light. Never did he set before his household any other example than that which the gospel requires of all those who always obey its requirements.

One day as William was contemplating taking a journey, he called at a stable to procure a horse. While the hostler was getting the animal ready, something perplexed him which caused him to utter a dreadful oath. William looked at him with astonishment, for he could never bear to hear Jehovah's name taken upon thoughtless lips. His countenance was familiar; his eye caught the hostler's; it was Edward. He who many years ago was possessed of a wealthy father. Can it be possible, thought William; but he could not be mistaken. After the horse was ready, William said to him do you remember the poor little boy with whom you used sometimes to play; who was often obliged to sell rags, to get some money to buy school books with?

I do, said Edward with a sigh; and I wish I had possessed half of his nobleness of mind; if I had I should never have been in this disgraceful situation. I would give all I possess to see him again.

That person is in this village; he is now talking with you; I am the one who used to sell rags.

Edward was amazed; he could scarcely speak. When he recovered from his astonishment, he expressed his sorrow in tears, and that he had so sadly misimproved his youth, and was now almost penniless.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. SPITTALI,
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 Pica, 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.

Engravings on Wood,
Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac-similes, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or 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 who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

NOTICE.

WAS admitted to Anne Arundel county Jail as a Runaway, on the 12th October, 1838, a young Negro Man by the name of **William Richardson.**

Says he is a free man, and was born in the State of New Jersey. Said fellow is about eighteen years of age; complexion not very black; five feet five inches high; his clothing consists of a blue coat, light colored pantaloons of cotton, old shoes and stockings, and old fur hat. The owner of said goods is hereby notified to prove property, or charges, and take him away; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

W. WELCH,
BAIL & SHERIFF,
Oct. 8.