

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1837.

NO. 26.

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

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!
PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and six five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of \$2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea-board to the lakes. The paper has been now long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania Star says:—“The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;” the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, “it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States.” The New York Star says:—“We know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes.” The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, “the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is daily appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. A. CONRAD & CO., of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarter form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value.”

THE QUARTO EDITION.
Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual of the Times, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the \$300 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the unceasing opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.
In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea-board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.
The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on

the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one-half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)
WOODWARD & LARKE, Philadelphia.

The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR VOL. IV. OF THE CULTIVATOR, A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 300 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. One volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as five ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, not calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or \$2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for \$5.
Subscriptions to the above work received by
A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

March 25.
SAINTE-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint-Mary's County, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.
By order, **JO. HARRIS, Ck.**
True copy,
JO. HARRIS, Ck.
May 11. of St. Mary's County Court. Sm.

ANNE-Arundel County, Sec.
AN application to the Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition in writing of James S. Tongue, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said James S. Tongue having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James S. Tongue having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel County, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Robert Welch of Ben. his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said James S. Tongue a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said James S. Tongue be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel County, once a week for three consecutive months before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause if any they have, why the said James S. Tongue should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.
WM. S. GREEN, Ck.
A. A. County Court. Sm.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Conventions of the Province Maryland,
Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775,
and 1776.
Just received and for Sale by
D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.
Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.
Dec. 29.

POETRY.
THE ACCEPTED SACRIFICE.
BY MARY ANN BROWN.
“Give me thy heart.”

What shall we offer thee, then God of love!
Thou who didst build the heavens and mould the earth;
Thou, who didst hang the sparkling stars above,
And culdest from darkness light and beauty forth!
From all the treasures of the earth and sea,
What shall we offer thee?
What shall we offer thee?
Shall we present thee gold and glittering gems,
Such as might wreath the brows of royalty;
Shall we pluck roses from their slender stems,
Such as in summer's graceful bowers may be;
And shall we lay them at thy holy feet,
Our hearts, our hearts be thine?
Or shall we deck thy temple with the spoil
Of mighty cities, and rich palaces;
Sew flowers, fling on the altar wine and oil,
And pour around thee mingling melodies
Of lutes and voices in soft harmony,
Breathing up praise to thee?
Or shall we bring thee treasures of the field,
When the ripe autumn fills her flowing loam;
The russet fruits the loaded branches yield—
The clustering grapes, the golden waving corn—
The flowers of summer—the sweet buds of spring—
Oh! which shall we bring?
There is a voice which saith: Oh, dearer far
Than all the earthly treasures ye can give,
The pure springs of the spirit are,
When in the light of Truth it loves to live,
Such be our offering at thy holy shrine—
Our hearts, our hearts be thine!
Liverpool, England. Knickerbocker, for April.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FROM EVENINGS WITH CAMBACERES.

Count d'Orsone one day accompanied the Emperor on a reconnoitering excursion. The Emperor had been complaining of thirst, and some one seeing a vivandiere, or sutler woman, at a little distance, called to her. “The woman did not know Napoleon, or any of his escort.—She gave the Emperor a glass of spring water mixed with a little brandy, and then retired for payment.
“There, my good woman,” said Napoleon, pointing to Count d'Orsone, “there is the Emperor, ask him for the money. He pays for us all.”

The vivandiere blushed, and looked embarrassed, then turning to the Count, she scanned his splendid uniform with the eye of a connoisseur, and said:
“He! pooh, nonsense! Do you think I am fool enough to believe that. The Emperor is not such a coxcomb. You, Sir, look much more like him yourself.”
The Emperor was much amused at this remark, and he gave the woman a double louis.
Count Deru, who was one of the party on the evening when Prince Cambaceres related the above anecdote, said:
“Your amusing story, Monseigneur, reminds me of another also relating to one of those camp-following nymphs called vivandieres. You know how carefully the Emperor preserved his incognito when he was with the army. It was well that he did so; for he frequently ventured into places where, had he been known, he would have incurred the greatest risks. During one of the campaigns in Germany, the Emperor, wrapped in his celebrated grey great coat, was riding about in the environs of Munich, attended only by two orderly officers. He met on the road a very pretty looking female, who, by her dress, was evidently a vivandiere. She was weeping and was leading, by the hand, a little boy, about five years of age. Struck by the beauty of the woman and her distress, the Emperor pulled up his horse by the road side, and said:
“What is the matter with you, my dear?”
The woman, not knowing the individual by whom she was addressed, and being much discomposed by grief, made no reply. The little boy, however, was more communicative, and he frankly answered:
“My mother is crying, Sir, because my father has beat her.”
“Where is your father?”
“Close by here. He is one of the sentinels on duty with the baggage.”
The Emperor again addressed himself to the woman, and inquired the name of her husband; but she refused to tell, being fearful lest the Captain, as she supposed the Emperor to be, would cause her husband to be punished. Napoleon, I am sorry to say, had but little confidence in the fair sex. On this occasion, his habitual suspicions occurred to his mind, and he said:
“Maltese! your husband has been beating you; you are weeping, and yet you are so afraid of getting him into trouble that you will not even tell me his name. This is very inconsistent! May it not be that you are a little in fault yourself?”
“Alas, Captain! he has a thousand good qualities, though he has one very bad one—he is jealous—terribly jealous; and when he gets into a passion, he cannot restrain his violence.”
“But that is rather serious; in one of his fits of jealousy he may inflict on you some severe injury—perhaps kill you.”
“And even if he did, I should not wish any harm to come to him, for I am sure he would not do it willfully. He loves me too well for that.”

“And, if I guess rightly, you love him.”
“That is very natural, Captain; he is my lawful husband, and the father of my dear boy.”

So saying, she fondly kissed her child, who, by the way in which he returned her caresses, proved his affection for his mother. Napoleon was moved by this touching picture, in spite of the heart of iron, of marble, or of adamant, which has so often been allotted to him.
“Well,” said he, again turning to the woman, “whether you and your husband love each other I do not choose that he should beat you—I am—I am one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, and I will mention the affair to his Majesty—tell me your husband's name!”
“If you were the Emperor himself, I would not tell you, for I know he would be punished.”
“Silly woman! All I want is to teach him to behave well to you, and to treat you with the respect you deserve.”
“That would make me very happy, Captain; but though he ill treats me, I will not get him punished.”
The Emperor shrugged up his shoulders, made some remark upon female obstinacy, and galloped off.

When he was out of the woman's hearing he said to the officers, who accompanied him:
“Well, gentlemen! what do you think of that affectionate extra-ur! There are not many such women at the Tuileries. A wife like that is a treasure to her husband.”
In the course of a few minutes, the baggage of which the boy had spoken, came up. It was escorted by a company of the 52d. Napoleon dispatched one of the officers, who was riding with him, to desire the commander of the escort to come to him.
“Have you a vivandiere in your company?”
“Yes, Sir,” replied the Captain.
“Has she a child?”
“Yes, little Gentil, whom we are all so fond of.”
“Has not the woman been beaten by her husband?”
“I was not aware of the circumstance, till some time after the occurrence. I have reprimanded the man.”
“Is he generally well conducted?”
“He is the best behaved man in the company. He is very jealous of his wife, but without reason. The woman's conduct is irreproachable.”
“Does he know me by sight?”
“I cannot say, Sir—but, as he has just arrived from Spain, I think it is probable he does not.”
“Try and ascertain whether he has ever seen me, and if he has not, bring him hither. Say you wish to conduct him before the General of the division.”
On inquiry, it appeared that Napoleon had never been seen by the grenadier, who was a very fine looking man, about five and twenty. When he was conducted to Napoleon, the latter said in a familiar tone:
“What is the reason, my lad, that you beat your wife? She is a young and pretty woman; and is a better wife than you are a husband.—Such conduct is disgraceful in a French grenadier.”
“Alas, General! if women are to be believed, they are never in the wrong. I have forbidden my wife to talk to any man whatever; and yet in spite of my commands, I find her constantly gossiping with one or other of my comrades.”
“Now, there is your mistake. You want to prevent a woman from talking—you might as well try to turn the course of the Danube.—Take my advice; do not be jealous. Let your wife gossip and be merry. If she were doing wrong, it is likely she would be sad instead of gay.—Your comrades are not absolutely capuchins; but I am much mistaken if they will not respect another man's wife. I desire that you do not strike your wife again; and, if my order be not obeyed, the Emperor shall hear of it.—Suppose his Majesty were to give you a reprimand, what would you say then?”
“Ma foi! General, my wife is mine, and I may beat her if I choose. I should say to the Emperor: Sir, you look to the enemy, and leave me to manage my wife.”
Napoleon laughed, and said: “My good fellow, you are now speaking to the Emperor.”
The word produced its usual magical effect. The grenadier looked confuted, held down his head, lowered his voice, and said:
“Oh, sire! that quite alters the case. Since your majesty commands, I of course obey.”
“That's right. I hear an excellent character of your wife. Every body speaks well of her. She braved my displeasure, rather than expose you to punishment. Reward her by kind treatment. I promote you to the rank of sergeant, and when you arrive at Munich, apply to the Grand Marechal du Palais, and he will present you with four hundred franca.—With that you may buy a sutler's caravan, which will enable your wife to carry on a profitable business. Your son is a fine boy, and at some future time he shall be provided for. But mind, never let me hear of your beating your wife again. If I do, you shall find that I can deal hard blows as well as you.”
“Ah, Sir! I can never be sufficiently grateful for your kindness.”

Two or three years after this circumstance, the Emperor was with the army in another campaign.—Napoleon, you know, has a wonderful power of recollecting the countenances of persons who he has once seen. On one of his marches, he met and recognized the vivandiere and her son. He immediately rode up to her, saying:
“Well, my good woman, how do you do?—Has your husband kept the promise he made to me?”
The poor woman burst into tears, and threw herself at the Emperor's feet.
“Oh, Sir! Oh Sir! Since my good star led me into the gracious presence of your Majesty, I have been the happiest of women.”
“Then reward me by being the most virtuous of wives.”
A few pieces of gold were presented with these words; and, as Napoleon rode off, the cries of vive l'Empereur, uttered amidst tears and sobbings by the mother and her son, were enthusiastically repeated by the whole battalion.”

THE UNITED STATES.
The recent admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union, making the number of States twenty six and the question of admitting Texas into the confederation, which is now being pressed upon the attention of Congress and the people generally, would seem to render interesting a retrospective view of the steps by which our Republic has been rapidly extending its dominions until it now extends over an extent of country equal to one twentieth part of the whole Globe.

The thirteen United Colonies, which first adopted and issued the immortal Declaration of Independence entered into the confederation of 1778, and formed the Constitution of 1789, were, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. All the other States which are now members of the Union, have since admitted in the following order, viz:
Vermont, which was separated from New York, was admitted into the Union in the year 1793.
Tennessee, which was separated from North Carolina, was admitted in 1796.
Kentucky, originally a part of the territory of Virginia, was admitted in 1799.
Ohio, which was formed from lands north-west of the Ohio river that had been ceded to the general government by the states to which it belonged, was admitted in 1802.
Louisiana, formed from the Louisiana purchase, admitted 1812.
Indiana, from a portion of what is called the North West Territory, admitted 1816.
Mississippi, from part of the Territory of Georgia, admitted 1816.
Illinois, from the North West Territory, admitted 1818.
Alabama, from part of Georgia, admitted 1819.
Maine, which was separated from Massachusetts, admitted 1820.
Missouri, formed from a portion of the Louisiana purchase, admitted 1820.
Arkansas, from a portion of the Louisiana purchase, admitted 1836.
Michigan, which was constituted a territory in 1805, admitted in 1837.
It is a fact, probably not generally known, that more than half the territory included in the present limits of the United States contains few or no settlers, and is not yet formed into States; if a line were drawn from the mouth of the Sabine river, due north to the Missouri river, and thence in a north easterly direction to the south end of Lake Michigan, the eastern division would include nearly all the population though less than half the territory. The other division is almost wholly in the possession of the Indians.

[Harford Democrat.

INTELLIGENT JURY.
“*Rex vs. Anthony Gibbon.*” At the last assizes held for this county, the prisoner was charged with cutting and maiming William Joplin, with an intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The prosecutor appeared, and produced the shovel with which he had been injured. The jury after consulting a quarter of an hour, returned with the verdict of manslaughter, although the prosecutor was standing in front of them with the shovel in his hand. The judge said the verdict amounted to an acquittal, and dismissed the jury forthwith. The court was convulsed with laughter, in which the judge heartily joined.
English paper.

The Boston Herald says—The Legislature of Maine has so amended the militia law, as to entail every soldier, while on duty, to \$4 per day.
There are from thirty to fifty fortune telling houses in Philadelphia, which, it is said, are thronged day and night with those anxious to peep into futurity.
The Rev. Russell Streater, of Boston, has, in the last twelve months, joined in noly bands of wedlock, 130 couples!

LAND.
On this 26th Talbot of the subsidiary State in y, a BAY enclosures, fifteen hands some white at marks with ore foot.

AMBORN.
The Directors the following day appointed JOHN JOHNSON, President of the Company; GEORGE W. HUGHES, Engineers; and NICHOLAS H. GREEN, Secretary.

ETH.
NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN: That an instalment of Four Dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company is required to be paid into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company, on or before the 15th of August next.

FOR SALE.
A FEMALE SERVANT for a term of 4 years—Enquire at this office.
April 27.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having come to the determination to discontinue the Lottery and Exchange business until the present crisis in the affairs of the country shall have passed away, embraces this opportune time of notifying his friends and patrons of the same. He will, notwithstanding, punctually attend to such CASH ORDERS for tickets in any of the forthcoming Lotteries as may be sent (post paid) to his address, or on personal application at the residence of his Mother.

75,000 Dollars!!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
CLASS E, for 1837.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 23, 1837.
Approved by the President of the U. S.
75 Number Lottery—15 drawn ballots.
RICH! RICHER!! RICHEST!!!
1 Princely Prize of **\$75,000!!!**
1 Splendid do **25,000!!!**
1 do do **20,000!!!**
1 prize of 10,000
1 prize of 9,000
1 prize of 8,000
1 prize of 7,500
1 prize of 7,000
1 prize of 6,000
1 prize of 5,000
1 prize of 4,000
1 prize of 3,000
1 prize of 2,732 1/2
1 prize of 2,500
1 prize of 2,000
5 prizes of 1,750
5 prizes of 1,500
50 prizes of 1,000, &c.

UNIVERSAL PILLS.
Which has the sanction of upwards of 100,000 extraordinary cured upon hundreds have been after they had the most eminent Dr. Brandreth's Universal Pills. Scientifically recommended by the most direct will be no doubt they have gained sale by their numerous every individual.

General Agent Maryland, Virginia, &c.
Gm.

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March Term, 1837.
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