

# Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, June 22, 1837.

FOR CONGRESS.  
Fourth Congressional District.  
ISAAC McKIM,  
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

Republican Nominations for Anne Arundel County.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.  
JOHN S. SELLMAN,  
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,  
GEORGE COOKE,  
WESLEY LINTHICUM.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S. June Term, 1837.

13th June, 1837.—Present the Honourable Judges Archer, Dorsey, and Chambers.  
No. 12. Bruce and others vs. The State use of Mayhew, survivor of Barnard, was argued by A. C. Magruder and Pratt for the Appellants, and J. Johnson for the Appellee.  
The Court announced that the Special Docket would be commenced on Tuesday the 20th inst.

14th June, 1837.  
No. 15. Planters' Bank of P. George's vs. Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Geo. Town, was argued by Pratt and J. Johnson for the Appellants, and C. Cox for the Appellee.  
No. 71 was ordered for argument on the 20th.

15th June, 1837.  
The Honourable John Stephen attended.  
No. 11. Eliza Hall and T. B. Hall vs. Bell, was argued by Pratt for the Appellants for C. C. and A. C. Magruder.

No. 16. State use of Beall vs. Harrison, et al. was argued by Pinkney for the Appellants, No Counsel appeared for Appellee.  
No. 19. Clary and Clary vs. Taylor, was argued by Alexander for the Appellants, and submitted on notes by Wm. Schley for the Appellee.

No. 25. Hope, admr. of Hope vs. Hutchins, was submitted by O. Scott on notes for the Appellant.

No. 28. State use of Norris vs. Ashkettle and others, submitted on notes by Perry for the Appellant, and argued by J. Johnson and McMahon for the Appellee.

No. 29. Pocock vs. Hendricks, argued by R. Johnson for the Appellant.

16th June, 1837.  
No. 32. Hammond & Welch vs. Hammond, was argued by Pinkney and Brewer for the Appellants, and Alexander for the Appellee.

No. 33. Watkins vs. Hall, was argued by Pinkney for the Appellant, and Alexander for the Appellee.

17th June, 1837.  
No. 33 was further argued by Pinkney in reply.

No. 30. Lightner vs. Esbenshade, was argued by T. P. Scott for the Appellant, and R. N. Martin for the Appellee.

19th June, 1837.  
No. 34. Cox, Lemmon and McCulloh, admrs. of McDonald vs. Stevens, Tuck and others, was argued by Pinkney for the Appellants, and Randall for the Appellee.

No. 36. Duvall vs. The Farmers' Bank of Maryland, was commenced by Alexander for the Appellant.

## CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Ninth Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to the Stockholders, presented on the 12th inst. is interesting and satisfactory to all concerned in this truly national work. The Towing-path now, and for some time in progress of construction, between Dam No. 4 and Williamsport, is advancing rapidly towards completion; two miles are nearly finished and now in use, and the balance will be completed during the summer. The progress made in the arrangements for the erection of Dam No. 6, has fully realized the expectations of the Board, and the utmost confidence reposed in the energy and ability of the enterprising contractors, Messrs. Hollman & Reynolds, to finish the work in the time specified. The extent of water power developed, and at the disposal of the company, will be a productive source of revenue, and will be realized to advantage at no distant period. The receipts for tolls on the Canal during the year ending 31st May, 1837, are stated to be \$24,177 54. The disbursements during the same period amounted to \$805,528. We shall make such extracts from the Report in a succeeding paper as may appear to be most interesting and worthy of publication.—Williamsport Banner.

## THE CROPS.

We have much pleasure in being enabled to state, that the prospect of the crop in our neighbourhood is much more favourable than at the time of our previous notice. The wheat has materially improved, and the Rye is much better than that of last year. The Corn and Oats, from the influence of the recent seasonable weather, present the most favourable appearance. Under this improvement we may indulge the hope that at least half a crop may be the result, instead of one third, which had been the amount of our expectations before the late propitious change.—16.

## From the Philadelphia Inquirer and Courier.

### THE BIG SHIP.

We learn from competent authority, that the great ship "Pennyvania," now on the stocks at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will be launched early in July. The exact day has not yet been determined on. She was finished a fortnight

ago, and the only difficulty now is, in sawing off the heads of a number of piles that were driven into the bed of the river several years ago, for the purpose of constructing a wharf. The tides of this spring have been remarkably high, and occasioned much additional difficulty in cutting away the piles. A machine, however, has been invented, which cuts them off at a considerable depth under water; the obstacles, therefore, are now being easily removed.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian announces that Henry D. Grues, Esq. of that city, has been appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Maxey, who goes to Brussels as Charge d' Affaires.

## THE FLOOD.

From the Baltimore Gazette of Friday.  
The flood of yesterday morning was more destructive of human life, and vastly more destructive of property than that of August 1817; it is therefore a great calamity—and deeply to be regretted not only because of the sudden death of so many human beings—but also because of the extensive, and in many instances enormous loss in which a large number of honest and industrious citizens are involved. But we do not deem it the greatest calamity which our city has experienced—it is however a great addition to the causes of depression which our citizens have for some time experienced in common with other portions of our country, although in a less severe degree.

We have extracted from the other papers such additional facts descriptive of the destruction caused by the flood and of the incidents connected with it as appear to be interesting. We add the following related to us by a gentleman who called at the office. A cradle was seen floating in the river near Ramsay's wharf at Bell's Point, and was found to contain a living infant which was safely landed. The circumstance will of course be soon made known to the distressed mother, if happily she has survived. The kind and good being who for wise purposes has permitted the destruction of some entire families, has in His wisdom protected and preserved this little innocent.

We copy the following additional particulars from the American of this morning.

The dam at the B. Rider. Bridge was carried away, but the Bridge itself sustained no injury. This dam supplies the present reservoirs of the Water Company. The race leading from it is injured considerably by the falling of a part of the wall of one side. Other parts of the Company's works have also sustained damage.

The small mill at Madison street, and several small tenements adjoining were inundated, but little damage was sustained.

Adjoining them is the extensive Mail Coach Factory of Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, the fences around which were swept away, and a large amount of property, such as wheels and other parts of coaches, lumber, &c., carried off. The loss to the owners will be very material.

The extensive Tannery of Mr. Geo. Appold was inundated, but sustained, we learn, but little injury. The wooden bridge at Madison street is not injured, but the abutments on each side have been so much damaged that it is not considered safe to cross it.

More or less injury was done to the large Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory, and indeed to all the property binding on the Falls, by having the fences and out houses carried away.

At the intersection of Centre and North streets a small wooden house standing by itself was swept away. The inmates, an elderly fishman and his wife, were both drowned.—The body of the latter was found yesterday morning—that of the husband has not yet been seen.

The waters from Centre street spread themselves over the low grounds as far west as Calvert street, inundating all that part of the city formerly known as the Meadow, and doing an immense deal of damage. Included in this section of the city are Davis, North and Holliday streets and the east side of Calvert street, and also the lower parts of the streets running east and west, viz:—Bath, Pleasant and Saratoga streets.

The new Unitarian Church at the corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets had a foot or two of water in its basement story. The City Spring was inundated about a foot above the paved footways within the enclosure. The private dwellings and improvements opposite to the Spring had more or less water in the basements and first floors, and the parlor floors of the dwelling of Mr. W. Bromwell, at the corner of Saratoga and Calvert streets, were under water a foot or two; Mr. Stewart's carriage establishment escaped without injury of moment.

North street was under water from Centre street to very near Lexington street. In the Gas House the water was about six feet high. No material damage was sustained here, 100 workmen having taken the precaution to discharge the gas before the water rose and came in contact with the red hot retorts that were in full action. As soon as the waters fell, the fires were again kindled at new retorts, but it is probable that the interruption may cause a suspension of the supply of gas for a night or two.

The African Protestant Episcopal Church at the corner of North and Saratoga streets had about five feet water above the floor.

Holliday street was inundated from Centre street to near Orange Alley. The dwellings and houses on both sides of the streets, from that of John McKim, Jr. Esq. inclusive out to Centre street, had more or less water in their basements and parlours.

The City Hall was visited with water in the office on the first floor. The adjacent Coach factory of Mr. Elisha Lee also sustained injury.

The Presbyterian Church at the corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets was materially damaged in the interior. The water rose to

the cushion on the pulpit desk, and a part of the pews were removed from their places.

The extensive Soap and Candle Factories in this quarter, conducted respectively by Messrs. Francis Hyde & Son, Samuel G. Hyde, and T. N. Smith & Co., suffered extensive damage, as well from the derangement of their works as by the loss in raw materials and finished stock. The Falls in the rear of the factory of the latter, were about sixteen feet above the ordinary level.

Bath street was under water from Calvert street to the Falls. The bridge at this point was carried away, and the banks on both sides swept. In Bath street, near Holliday, a large mass of lumber, &c. collected, which caused the water to sweep away the fronts of the houses adjacent. At the corner of Bath and North streets the water was six or seven feet high.

The bridge at Pleasant street was carried away.

Finley's bath house had five or six feet water above the floor.

The Catholic Male Free School was inundated about six feet, but sustained, we believe, no material injury.

Along Saratoga street east of Holliday, the premises on the north side running back to the Falls were greatly damaged by the flood. The waters here were about ten feet high, and sought a channel towards Gay street, running with great velocity into Harrison and Frederick streets, and tearing the pavements into deep gullies. The occupants of houses in the vicinity of Gay street bridge have been all severely sufferers. Many of them have had the goods in their shops and stores totally ruined. The house of Mr. Roche, adjoining the bridge, was nearly demolished by the flood and floating timber. The water swept over the bridge, high as it is in the centre. The upper rooms are carried away. The Shot Tower Office in Gay street had about a foot of water on the floor.

In Harrison street the water was about eight feet deep, and swept along with resistless fury. Much damage was sustained by the occupants of shops and dwellings.

In the Bazaar, the water covered almost every thing in the numerous shops in the lower story, the owners of which are very generally unable to bear so heavy a loss. Near the corner of Baltimore street, an excavation had been made for a cellar door, all around which and for a considerable distance towards Baltimore street, the pavement was torn up, and the earth washed out to the depth of two or three feet. In Baltimore street, the water extended nearly to the bridge on the east, and above Frederick street on the west, filling the cellars and inundating the stores. Those who sustained the greatest loss are Messrs. J. M. Laroque & Co. druggists, Messrs. John Wilson & Son, Mr. S. Jacob, Mr. C. Dillender, and Messrs. J. & A. Ross, grocers, and Messrs. J. & A. Heron, venders of dry goods.

An immense quantity of timber and fragments of bridges, which came down the stream, collected at Baltimore street bridge, and so choked up the arches that the water rose to within a few feet of the pavement. About four o'clock, the accumulation became so great that the structure was unable to resist the tremendous pressure against it, and a portion of the upper side of the centre pier gave way and fell in at the distance of six or eight feet from the edge, carrying away the whole of the stone parapet and iron railing.

The foot bridge leading from the Bazaar in Harrison street across the Falls to Front street, was swept away in the early part of the freshet.

The timber, planks, &c. which were carried down the current of Harrison street made a lodgement in large quantities against the railing of the Centre Fountain, and finally tore away a portion of the railing and overturned the marble fountain from which the spring water flows. The interruption to the course of the current formed by this impediment, divided the stream and caused the water to flow down both sides of Centre Market Space. In the rear of the fountain and under the upper end of the market house the pavement is torn up and large holes excavated. Most of the benches, blocks, &c. in the market house were carried off.

On both sides of Market Space all the stores were filled with water, and large quantities of merchandise injured. Where all suffered so severely it is impossible to particularise. In many of the stores the water reached the ceilings, destroying completely every article in them.

In Swan street, a short avenue running from the Space to the Falls, are several heavy stables, from which it was impossible to extricate the horses. These animals, when the water rose so high as to lift them off their feet, sustained themselves by swimming until they could again stand on the ground. Of all of them one horse only was drowned.

In Second street, from Frederick street to the Falls, all the cellars and stores were inundated, and much injury done. The foot bridge leading across the Falls, from the Fish Market, was carried away.

In Frederick street, from Baltimore street to Pratt street, all the houses are in the same condition. At the corner of Water street the pavement is greatly torn up.

In Concord street the water was eight feet deep.

In Pratt street, from Frederick street to the Bridge, the water flowed into almost all the stores, doing more or less damage. McElderry's and Dugan's wharves, and all the ground between them and the Falls were overflowed, but, compared with the losses of some others, the injury sustained is much less.

On the Falls Avenue, the water stood about four feet deep. Between Water and Pratt streets, a number of carts and drays, and some lumber were swept away, but from Pratt street to the Drawbridge we could not learn that any

injury was sustained, the ground being principally occupied as depositories of coal, lumber, &c. Neither the Drawbridge nor the bridge at Fleet was injured.

The stone bridge at Pratt street being below all the wooden structures which were carried away, and being composed of three arches, intercepted every thing brought down by the current, until an immense mass, consisting of fragments of mill dams, bridges, fences, sheds, &c. was piled up against it. Like the stone bridge above it could not resist the immense pressure, and nearly one half of the structure gave way and fell.

On the eastern side of the Falls, except on the immediate margin of the stream, but comparatively little damage was sustained. Directly on the banks, various out houses, &c. were carried away, and in the vicinity of Gay street bridge the tannery of Mr. Wm. Miller was swept clean. On that side, the water inundated all the houses from Pratt street bridge to Baltimore street, standing near the banks of the stream, and filled many cellars on Albemarle street. The basement of Washington Hall, occupied by Mr. Carter, was filled with water.

On the western side of Front street, from Baltimore street to Low street, all the cellars were filled with water, and the fences and out houses swept off.

The stone walls on both sides of the Falls, which have been erected since the great flood of 1817, are more or less injured and carried away.

Postscript.—We learn from an authentic source that some damage was done to the embankments on the Susquehanna Rail Road, but the travelling will not be impeded longer than a day or two. On the branch leading to Timonium several hundred feet of embankment have given way, and one or two culverts were destroyed.

A contractor named Noonan lost seventeen horses.

Seven persons resident on the line of the road are reported to have been drowned, but it is likely the most, if not the whole of them, have been reported by the coroner.

The injury done to the Falls Turnpike Road is much greater than had been previously stated to us. The bed of the road is in many places so much washed away as to be impassable; and we learn that, besides the bridge at the turnpike gate, another bridge over the Falls, about six miles from the city was also swept off.

## THE VICTIMS OF THE FLOOD.

These consist, as nearly as has yet been ascertained, of

Christ, Wiuet, his wife and three children, Donnelly, and Catharine, his wife, James Doyle, Jacob Ockle, boy, James Kelly, boy, Henry Lenahan, boy.

Three boys drowned in a stable loft. Nine labourers on the Susquehanna Rail Road, and a man found dead in the water, near Fort McHenry, making in all twenty-four persons—there are doubtless others.—Patriot.

## A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

The very tree in which the persons we mentioned yesterday, took refuge on Wednesday night, at the corner of Holiday and Bath streets, was, during the great flood of 1817, the means of saving the lives of three persons, who remained in its branches for several hours, before they were taken off.—16.

## THE INDIAN WAR RESUMED.

We are indebted to the polite attention of a friend for the following copy of a letter just received by Express from the South, conveying the unpleasant intelligence of the probable immediate resumption of hostilities by the Indians, two of the Chiefs having suddenly withdrawn, taking all their forces, and retired to the swamps, covering their retreat by a band of two hundred hostiles suddenly brought in for that purpose.—Balt. Gaz.

TAMPA-LEE, June 5th, 1837.

Our hopes are all blasted. We have war again. On the night of the 31st Micanopy and Juniper with all the Indians who were then encamped near here, and who had come ostensibly with the intention of emigrating, decamped and fled to their coverts. A body of about 200 Miccosukies came to their aid and covered their retreat. It is thought by many here that Micanopy and Juniper went reluctantly, and that they, the two, were honest in their professions, but the main body never had any intention of removing, and that the whole of their solemn engagements which have so completely and effectually deceived the whole army and the whole world was a stratagem—a faithless, perfidious scheme to gain time, recruit their strength and means for further bloodshed and murder. My own impressions are now that nothing short of extermination—righteous extermination will ever rid the country of those demons with whom all engagements, treaties, or offers of civilized treatment or compact are folly and farce—a reproach to the good sense and discernment of those who advocate such terms or conditions. They should be hunted down with blood hounds, destroyed like venomous reptiles, and never be left until the last vestige of the savage, piratical, perfidious and murderous race was extinct from the face of the earth—that is cursed with their burden. Let the war and inawful sensibilities of those who can hear with stoic frigidity the murder of helpless and unoffending women and children by hundreds, but whose crocodile tears would flow in well affected sympathy of grief at the act of ironhanded oppression which could reproach the murderer with even a crime—let them vomit till they are cleansed, for justice will at length be roused though slow to action. The transports are all going.

## SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW OF THE DEE.

The following particulars of the sufferings undergone by the crew of the Dee whale ship, are given in the Aberdeen Herald:

The Dee arrived in the bay yesterday morning, and at noon entered the harbor. The quay was crowded with anxious spectators, and as the vessel neared the berth, the scene was truly heart-rending. The mourning relatives of the deceased seamen, though previously apprised of the unfortunate fate of those who were near and dear to them, seemed unwilling to give credence to any testimony apart from a positive confirmation by those who had been eye witnesses to their decease. Their weeping widows rushed on board with their helpless orphans in their arms, while parents and friends followed in equal grief. When a convenient opportunity offered, the surgeon, Mr. Littlejohn, though in a very weak state, kindly and most readily expressed his willingness to give every additional information in his power. The most painful fact in connexion with the loss of the Dee's crew, is the great mortality, compared with the other vessels which were beset at the same time.—Mr. Littlejohn accounts for this on the following grounds.

When the Dee was beset she was among loose ice, the alternate opening and closing of which exposed her to great danger. The crew were, therefore, constantly exposed, had most harassing duties to discharge, and little or no time to change their clothes. This state of things continued about two months; and so immediate and certain did the destruction of the vessel at one time appear to be, that the beds, chests, provisions, &c. had to be taken on the ice. Here all hands remained for two days; and as a proof that this was the first and chief cause of the fatality which immediately followed, Mr. Littlejohn remarks that almost immediately after they got in vent on board they began to complain, and scurvy became more and more prevalent. To add to this, when the Thomas was lost, the greater part of the crew of the Dee went over the ice, a distance of four or five miles, to assist in carrying over part of the provisions. This second exposure had a most painful effect; and that it was the cause of increase of mortality is evident from the fact, that the proportions of the crew of the Thomas, which were divided among the other vessels, fell victims to the disease in far greater ratio than the other men on board. That these were the chief causes is also evident, when we know that none of the other vessels were at all disturbed by loose ice, but, on the contrary, were immovable from the first day that they were fixed until the day that they got clear.

On the 27th of September, the crew of the Dee, fearing a late season, went on half allowance. The mess was 3 lbs of bread a week, 3½ or 4 lbs beef, and 2½ lbs barley only allowed to make soup for sixty men! But Mr. Littlejohn states that the scurvy was the great cause of the mortality and death, which must certainly have been attended with excruciating pain, the disease having generally begun in the mouth, thus rendering the unfortunate men unable to take victuals. The extreme cold is mentioned in Mr. Littlejohn's letter; but as another evidence, we may add that, even in the cabin, while their hands were over the little fire they had, their backs were freezing. So intense was the frost, that even liquor was frozen, and at times the ink in the glass was solid.

The coals which were exhausted by the end of January, after which states of cases with any other lumber, were made use of. The want of fire now added to the pain of the sufferers, who were getting weaker day by day. Occasionally, a little refreshing soup was made from foxes, many of which they killed; but the ravage of the disease seemed to baffle every remedy. Spirits were allowed in small quantities, but seemed to do little or no good. A partial relief was, however, occasionally afforded in this way; and in their last moments, some of the men asked for a little grog. No spirits were used after the Dee left the ice, and now death made sad havoc.

From the 16th of March, the day on which she got clear, scarcely a man there one man able to assist another; and our readers may form some conception of their deplorable state, when we mention the fact, that two or three were lying together in one blanket, covered with ice, and the blanket underneath literally a mass of vermin. The dying were often lying in the same bed with the dead for days together; and when obliged to consign the latter to the deep, the bodies had to be hoisted up the between-decks with a tackle, and thrown overboard.

Having only the close refted topsails set when the Dee left the ice, and the remaining portion of the crew being unable to render any effective assistance, she was almost wholly at the mercy of the wind and tide, and at one time drifted so far south as 52 degrees. The temperature now was a pleasing change, but scurvy was too deeply rooted to be eradicated without some more tangible remedy.

## A BOY CONDEMNED TO BE HUNG.

An account was published on the 8th inst. of the trial at Lowell, Massachusetts, of two boys, Michael Monohon 12 years old, and Michael Whaylan 10 years old, for the crime of arson, in burning the Alms-house at Cambridge. The Jury did not agree on a verdict and were discharged. A new trial was ordered which was closed on Friday night, and resulted in a verdict of Guilty against Monohon. The Lowell Advertiser of Monday evening says: "After a patient and thorough investigation of the circumstances of the case, and a charge from the Chief Justice, the most minute and comprehensive, the Jury retired, agreeing upon a verdict about half past ten. The rumor having spread abroad that the Jury had agreed, a unanimous

concourse assembled at the solemn sentence of General having received prominent evidence that the Bench proceeded with the law as arson. Monohon being past but vicious life.

The affecting language of Monohon's father, to his sense of the he had subjected himself to his request that he would and ignominious death the final sentence—the neck until dead—was of intense interest which eye. Not a muscle of his sentence, and he was dressed with as much unconcerned, but when honor or hardship was a sopher. Whaylan was his extreme youth."

## A PERILOUS.

A few days since, we met a river were exposed pine boards, with four into the middle current in consequence of the spite of oars and tiller, going over, when the cries of the men, went them a rope, just in time.

## EXTRAORDINARY.

A flock of sheep, 64 Mr. Edmund Clark, were every one killed in a few days since, which was struck, and stricken dead by the sea being found standing dead.

A correspondent who, ago, under date of the ing by way of postscript the cannon which were the time of the Indian 1812, was recovered—bright and in good order which it is now intended, is anticipated, coming directly from the British during

## To the Voters.

I have been informed the wishes of a large this county, and more Election District, to of to represent you in the of the State. The present time, the political and the inflated state forgetting its legitimacy the aggrandizement of nously to demand that to place the guardians in the care of those who can be the faithful trust. If therefore, I coming election, I shall govern at, untrammelled party engagements, of the single determination rest of the county, and of the State.

## ALLIANCE.

June 8th, 1837.

## FARMERS' BANNER.

In compliance with the Farmers' Banner the supplement thereto were at Frederick HEREBY GIVEN the Western Shore, held at the Banking Annapolis, on the first next, between the 1st M and three o'clock of choosing for an Fifteen Directors for and Nine Directors for Frederick Town.

By order,

June 22,

The Gazette, and will publish the above weeks.

## WARRANT.

THE subscriber has on Real Estate THREE THOUSAND period of not less than Six per cent per annum, will be pleasure of Annapolis, assurance of the sum state to cover three JOHN

June 22,

The Baltimore Advertiser once a week, and forward their account

## F. M.

HAS removed his office to the Market below the Post Office others will find their business with N. B. INBOLVER at the shortest notice June 22,