

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 26, 1837.

For the Maryland Gazette.
CASTLE CROSIER.

(Continued.)

The Knight of the Crosier, all the revengeful emotions of his dauntless breast being allayed, went to the relief of those who had fallen in the fray; he found that three beside the man who had first fell, were lifeless, and the remaining two alive, and but slightly wounded; he and his attendant the squire, washed or bathed, or swathed their wounds, and with certain sanative liniments, dress'd them, which having done, he directed his squire to give each of them a cordial, whereby they were considerably relieved—the knight always travelled with such wholesome appliances and generous beverage.

These men being at length sufficiently restored to articulate, at the request of the knight related why the old gentleman was so barbarously and inhumanly murdered, and what had occasioned the yell they had raised; he who of the two men suffered the least from his wounds, said, signor stranger, for through ignorance of your name I must thus apologise for accosting you—My name, replied the knight, is Bellano—Signor Bellano then, at your desire I will narrate the cause of the murder. Know then, Signor Bellano, that we belong to an enormous gang of despicable scoundrels as ever would do a mahawk, or flourish a scalping knife; our generalissimo is of gigantic stature, and rough and savage visage, and has a beard that renders him more terrific than were he Blue Beard himself, being rufous or red, whence he is sometimes called "Red Beard." (The popular stories of Blue Beard, and Black Beard, have never failed in conveying interest, not only to the infantile mind, but also to that of a riper era. The former has been even dramatised, which circumstance has tended greatly to enhance its value. His number, as with a and his inhuman treatment of them, have ever furnished themes of the most intense feeling, so admirably has the tale been wrought to produce effect. The almost impalpable Fatma, lovely beyond her sex, excites in the relation of her untimely end, an absorbing emotion in those who possess sensibility, and who imbibe, with unappeasable curiosity, the thrilling incidents in which her destiny is involved. Such is the attraction of this story, whether of a visible or invisible being, that the more the listener imperceptibly becomes more and more operated upon as the narrative progresses, until at last the little group huddle as close as they can around the hearth, and their terror becomes so great, that they tremble, and with their heads half averted, cast a wistful glance at the door, fancying every instant that the ferocious Blue Beard himself will enter. Notwithstanding this singular to relate, they eagerly catch at each word or syllable of the marvellous story, and make the slightest interruption while it is telling. So tender is the juvenile mind that the affecting parable of the rich man and Lazarus, has brought the wayward, by a simple relation of it, to a sense of religion. In regard to Black Beard, or Sir Edward Teach, for this prowler of the main was reckoned by English, though he at one epoch enjoyed the highest honours, yet ultimately descended so low as to reduce himself to a level with the most consummate outlaw. In a word, he followed the dishonourable and odious traffic of piracy. And his marauding exploits among the West India Islands, with the navigation of which he was conversant, having once held the dignified station of governor of Jamaica, caused his name, or more correctly speaking, his name, or infamy, to be noised, as the most fearless and relentless of desperadoes. Tradition ascribes to his daring and hazardous enterprises, the accumulation of countless wealth. And, even to this day, the chase of money which he is fabled to have conducted, afford lively speculation as to the places of deposit. So riveted is the idea, or notion, that Black Beard's hidden treasures are deposited in particular spots, that many have already fruitlessly spent their time, labour and pelf, in endeavouring to bring to light the reputed secret hoards of this famous buccanier.)

The "Bearded Monster," or "Bearded Giant," but with his name he is called the "Thunderbolt," or the Knight of the "Burning Plume," he ever wearing a feather (Henry the Fourth of France, on the attack at Juri, wore in his hat a large plume, as a rallying point, in the event the colours were lost sight of. The character of this monarch was, however, the reverse in every respect of that of the Knight of the Burning Plume, since he was deservedly styled "The Great," owing to his being the ablest and the best prince that had ever sat on the throne of France. The knight bore a greater resemblance to Louis the fourteenth, six feet in length, and covered over with fragrant and pieces of posphorus, which in the night resembles a flame of fire, and which when contrasted with his many coloured armour, is sufficient to strike with dismay the stoutest heart. He is called the "Thunderbolt," because he bids defiance to all who come in mortal contact with him, and he is now ranging the forest in pursuit of an antagonist with whom to measure a lance; and it is he who is a terror throughout the region over which he ravenously prowls—our orders, as issued by him, are indiscriminate butchery and robbery, and the slightest deviation is visited on us by instantaneous decapitation. The yell is always sounded inmediately the ceremony of beheading a victim is accomplished, for then we receive our pueron, which we never have but as a price for blood, and frequently have I resolved to starve rather than imbue my hands in innocent blood. My oath impels me never until death to forsake the Knight of the Burning

Plume, otherwise I had sooner beg than murder, and for the lady, she would, but for your timely interference, have shared the destiny of her companion.

Infamous monster! exclaimed he of the Crosier, could I but meet him in single combat, I would rid the world of a fiend.

Well said, bravo knight, and I wish you joy of the enterprise.

Thanks, Gratiano, for that was the name of the ruffian, and may you never again have grudge as the price of blood. So saying he left the squire with the men, and went to meet Eudocia, the name of the lady, who had that moment quitted her cloister, and approaching the knight, with suavity, thanked him for his attention to the remains of her guardian. They then consulted together as to the most expedient for conveying her from the scene of carnage, for the place where they then were, was the den of murderers and thieves, which made their departure the more desirable. The lady, the knight, and the squire, were preparing to go, when they heard a rattling among the bushes or underwood, and their apprehensions were not a little increased on finding that the postillion had not drove far, being anxious at the imminent hazard of his life, to ascertain the fate of his master and the young lady, and perceiving all danger was over hastened to the spot, but what was his concern on hearing that his master was no more, he wept wofully, and his sorrow appeared genuine. On being asked what he had done with the equipage, he replied that he had given it in care to a gentleman, who inquired whose it was, and when told, and seeing the servant's anxiety about his master and the lady, observed, that he would remain until he returned. They now traversed the forest with caution, the lady being seated on the knight's charger, he walking by her side, the squire and postillion following on, in this manner left the woods, and reached the road side in safety, and having accosted and thanked the gentleman, by whom the lady was handed into the carriage, drove off at full speed, the lady agreeing to accompany the knight to the Council of Twelve, so called because composed of twelve knights, all of whom must be present when meeting in conclave; and as the shades of night were gradually expanding, and involving in gloom the surrounding objects, but indistinctly seen, and it being indispensable that the Knight of the Crosier should reach the place of assembling against the clock chimed twelve, there being a machine of that description of ponderous proportions fixed in the hall of the Council of Twelve, that could be heard within a circle of twelve miles of the hall of Montrose, such being its designation; the party travelled with the greater expedition, especially as they had a journey of thirty dreary miles to perform. Fortunately the ruffians in their haste had not searched the vehicle, so that the provisions remained untouched, as well as the money. Eudocia, though having no appetite herself, yet pressed the knight who rode alongside of the carriage as a shield to the maiden, to take something, he however declined, courteously thanking her for her kindness and attention; the postillion and the squire, however, had keen appetites, which were rendered peculiarly so by their long fasting, and the evening and nipping air, that blew unusually cold for the tropical climate of South America.

(To be continued.)

AUDACIOUS PIRACY.

An express arrived in this city to-day, about 10 o'clock from Lewis, Del. where it left yesterday evening at 7, bringing information of the capture of the packet ship *Susquehanna*, bound from Philadelphia to Liverpool, the day previous, by a piratical schooner, within 30 miles of the mouth of the Delaware Capes.

The *Susquehanna* left Philadelphia on Thursday last, and New Castle on Friday morning, and could not have been more than a few miles from the land, and even within sight of the people of Lewis. The information is positive, as will be seen from the following letter, from Mr. Rodney, the agent for the underwriters, at Lewis, accompanied by the notarial seal of Mr. John H. Burton of the same place. It is one of the most audacious acts of piracy which we recollect to have heard of.

We learn that there was a large amount of specie on board the *Susquehanna*, and a number of passengers, some of whom were citizens of this state; and the probability is that all on board have been murdered.

LEWIS, DEL., Cape Henlopen.
Sunday, 7 o'clock, P. M. Oct. 22nd, 1837.

To all whom it may concern. I have this moment received positive information by two very respectable pilots, James M. West and Edward Maul of the Pilot Boat *Mary Ann*, that the packet ship *Susquehanna*, bound from Philadelphia to Liverpool, was captured by a piratical schooner, yesterday afternoon, (Saturday), and the pirate vessel bore away from off the Five Fathom Banks to the South, and was seen at sun-down off to the South. She has a large quantity of specie on board, it is said, by the pilots.

The pirate vessel is a long black fore-top-sail schooner.

The wind to-day being South West, it is hoped that information sent to Norfolk, to any United States officer, may enable them to cut her off.

HENRY F. RODNEY,
Agent of Underwriters.

I, John H. Burton, Notary and Tabellion Public, for the State of Delaware, and residing at Lewis, do concur in the foregoing statement, and certify that the information may be relied upon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office, at Lewis aforesaid.

JOHN H. BURTON, N. & T. P.

ADDITIONAL.

The Philadelphia papers of yesterday furnish the following additional paragraphs on the subject.

From the *U. S. Gazette*, Oct. 24.

Our citizens were yesterday thrown into a state of the most painful excitement, by the unjoined account of a supposed piracy on board the packet ship *Susquehanna*, which left Philadelphia on Thursday last, and proceeded to the Breakwater, which she left on Saturday morning, with a fine breeze from the N. E. bound to Liverpool. The ship was owned by the Messrs. Copes, and is considered one of the finest vessels and best sailers out of our port. The number of passengers, among whom were several of our most esteemed fellow citizens, and for whose fate an anxiety painful in the extreme is felt, the boldness of the outrage committed, with in sight of our shore, and under circumstances of so daring a nature, all tend to render this occurrence one of the most extraordinary that has ever taken place on our coast.

It is supposed that this pirate had been laying in wait for the *Chandler Price*, bound to Canton, from which they would have obtained a prize; but in taking the *Susquehanna*, if money was their object, they have succeeded but poorly, as it is supposed she had only about eight or ten thousand dollars on board.

Captain Dumphy, who resides at Port Penn, Penns., says that on Tuesday evening last, a suspicious vessel anchored about two miles below his house, and remained there until Thursday afternoon. During the time, they sent a boat ashore, on the Del. were side. He having no glass, could not ascertain correctly what she was, but from the indistinct view she appeared to be a clipper built vessel, painted black, heavy fore yard and raking mast.

LEWIS, Oct. 22, 1837.
SUNDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock.

Mr. J. J. Coffey—We have just received information by the pilot boat *Mary per* Jas. M. West and Mr. Edward Maul, two good pilots, that the packet ship *Susquehanna*, which went to sea at two o'clock yesterday, was captured by a piratical schooner, off the Five Fathoms Bank.

The wind being at the north, she bore off to the southward, and at dark was off Indian River. The ship was with the wind at the time of capture. The wind has been from the southward today, and I have employed an express to go to Norfolk and New Castle, to send the news to Millford, so as to enable an armed vessel to cut her off.

It ought to be sent to New York at once, as with the shift of wind the pirates may shift their course.

The wind is light, at S. W., or I would send up a pilot boat; as it is I have become responsible for an express by land, and sent a communication to the P. M. at Norfolk.

In great haste your &c.

H. F. RODNEY.

P. S. The pirate vessel was a long clipper fore-top-sail schooner, painted black—full of men.

THE STEAM PACKET HOME.

Mr. Rowland, one of the survivors of this melancholy wreck, has furnished the *New York Express* with interesting particulars, from which we extract the following:

In an instant after the strike all was utter confusion and alarm; men, women, and children screaming in the most agonizing manner. The scene was most heart rending, women clinging to their husbands, children to their mothers, and death, almost certain death, before them. It was apparent that the boat could hold together but a very few moments, and that few, very few could under any circumstances be saved. The wind blew a gale—the sea was high, and there were only three boats and one of them had been stove.

All were engaged in efforts to save their lives, some lashing themselves to spars on board, and others making what struggle they could. Our informant made his calculation, that his only chance was in swimming ashore, and he accordingly threw off all his clothes but his shirt and pantaloons; and before any had left the wreck, threw himself into the water. He found the sea so high that he could with difficulty encounter it, and reaching the surf, he came near perishing. He, however, landed in safety, though the current took him about a mile and a half to the southward of the wreck.

On reaching the shore, Mr. Rowland found all manner of pieces thrown up, from which it was evident that the boat had broken up. One man he pulled out of the surf.

The boat fortunately had a high fore-castle on which a number of the crew and passengers had all on it, some eight or ten persons went ashore and were saved—Capt. White among the number.

The boat almost immediately on striking, went to pieces. Her keel and keelson both drifted ashore about a mile from the wreck. About twenty bodies were found, men and women—among them an infant and the chief mate. The shore, for some miles to the southward, was covered with fragments. The boilers of the boat were to be seen, but every vestige of the vessel had parted from them.

Of the three small boats belonging to the *Hope*, one was staved by the violence of the gale as she hung in the davits, one other filled alongside, and the other was cast off with a number of passengers in her, but she upset in the surf, and only one person was saved. One of the survivors swam safe ashore naked, but he nearly perished afterward with cold.

The scene the next morning was too horrid to describe, the boiler being the only unbroken relic of what was the beautiful packet *Home*. The shore was lined with beds constantly coming up. All hands were engaged in collecting them together. The survivors, in groups, were nearly naked, and famished and

exhausted. The few inhabitants appeared friendly, but the many trunks that came on shore were empty.

Mrs. La Coste, the aged lady that was saved, is about 70. She is very fleshy, and almost helpless. She was found in the surf, but how she got there neither herself nor any other person could give any account. Mr. Hussey, who was saved, lashed his wife to a spar, but she was forced off by a sea and lost. Mr. H. afterwards lashed himself to a spar and reached the shore. It is the opinion of our informant that a large portion of the passengers were lost together, soon after she struck, when the boat separated. All the children on board were lost except one lad about 12 years old.

FROM THE SOUTH.
OFFICE OF THE TRUE AMERICAN,
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.
HEALTH OF THE CITY.

We are sorry to be compelled to state that the epidemic has greatly increased since the storm. The causes are obvious, the hot sun operating upon the stagnant water in our swamps; the cold nights, and continued great and imprudent influx of strangers. The fever is also, as is usual, late in the season, more virulent. The deaths amount as high as we can ascertain, to about forty or fifty per day. The first alone will extirpate the yellow fever, and until we have had frost, no unacclimated person should visit the city.

Office of the Picayune.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.

Numerous strange faces are to be seen in our streets; crowds are out of employment—hundreds have fair prospects to starve.

PRINTERS at a distance are informed that this market is stocked; there are several out of employment. We mention this fact for the benefit of printers in Philadelphia, who wrote us a letter to know the prospect of good situations and steady employment, for twenty five or thirty journeymen. Times are hard every place.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER.
CHARLESTON, October 17.
FROM FLORIDA.

By the *U. S. steamer Packet Pointsett*, Capt. TRATHEN, arrived here this forenoon, we have received the *Jacksonville Courier*, of the 12th inst. *It contains no news.

We learn from Capt. TRATHEN, that Gen. JESUP was at Black Creek, waiting for the troops, intending to open the campaign on the 1st of November.

Two Companies of Mounted Tennesseans left Gary's Ferry for Picolata, 14th inst. Two Companies of the 2d Regiment U. S. Dragoons, under the command of Major ASHBY, left Gary's Ferry for Picolata, 15th inst. A Detachment of U. S. Artillery under Lieut. MACCELLI, that arrived in Pointsett, were immediately sent off to St. Augustine. There is every appearance of a vigorous Campaign. Gen. JESUP is determined to strike a sudden and severe blow as soon as his plans are arranged.

The troops at Gary's Ferry are in fine order.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE—EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Capt. Richardson, of brig *Leonidas*, from Cronstadt, arrived at Boston, informs the Messrs. Tophill (from whom we have this intelligence,) that the U. S. frigate *Independence* sailed from Cronstadt on the 13th of August. Being all ready for sea and the wind light, the Emperor directed a boat, with an officer and boat's crew, to be sent from every Russian ship of war in the harbor, to assist in towing the frigate out; and Captain Richardson says that she went out of the harbor in fine style, with a string of boats nearly half a mile long in advance. The Emperor's attention to the frigate and her officers was unexampled, to the last moment of her stay at Cronstadt, and it was remarked that no ship of war, of any nation, had ever before been known to receive such manifestations of good will, in a Russian harbour.—N. Y. Com.

BORDER TROUBLES.

A slip from St. Louis Bulletin of Oct. 6th contains the following from the *Jeffersonian*, published at the Capital of Missouri:

"We have understood that there is some probability of difficulties with the Osages, on the frontier of the State. Information has been received that the Indians are embodying and making extravagant threats. We have also understood that the militia have been ordered out by the proper authorities, in force sufficient to repel any invasion, that may be attempted in that quarter."

DROUGHT IN VIRGINIA.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of Friday says: "The *Drought* is almost unparalleled at this season of the year. We have had one or two showers—but not one good rain since the last of August. The earth is so dry and parched, that it is difficult to plough it, so as to sow the wheat. Our James River is almost lower than has ever been recollected."

CHESAPEAKE AND THE CANAL.

The Cumberland Advocate states that the contractors on the line of the canal, from Cumberland eastward, are preparing for active operations. The Advocate adds:—"It is one of the heaviest undertakings known in the country, and will require many thousand laborers to complete it. The number now employed is computed at about 6,000, and when the whole line is under way it is thought the number will be increased to about 15,000. Average the wages and board of this number at one dollar and twenty-five cents each, per day, and the sum expended per week will be one hundred and two thousand five hundred dollars."

FOREIGN.

From the *New York Post*.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Independence*, Capt. Nya, the President, Capt. Chadwick, and the St. Andrew, Capt. Harvey, have arrived this morning from Liverpool. We have received by them Liverpool papers to the 25th of September inclusive, and London papers to the evening of Saturday the 23d. We give below a summary of the principal intelligence they contain.

ENGLAND.

It is said that some assistance is to be given of a more effectual nature in the liquidation of the claims of the American houses in New York, and that a gentleman of much experience in such business, accompanied by one of the confidential clerks of the Bank itself, is about to proceed thither for that purpose. Whether this mission is undertaken expressly by the orders of the Bank, or at the solicitation of other parties, does not appear; but, coupled with the total silence of the Directors on this subject at the meeting yesterday, it proves the correctness of the general impression in the city that the realization of the effects of those houses in America is going on very badly.—Times of the 23d.

The *London Gazette* gives the official notice that Parliament will be held for the despatch of business on the 15th day of November next.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 27th June to the 19th Sept. 1837, inclusive:

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation,	18,814,000	Securities,	26,605,000
Deposits,	11,093,000	Bullion,	6,303,000
	29,907,000		32,908,000

A comparison of the above with the last account shows that the circulation has been increased by 352,000*l.*, the deposits increased by 88,000*l.*, the securities decreased by 112,000*l.*, and the bullion increased by 519,000*l.*

The crops of potatoes in all parts of the kingdom, including Ireland, were never known to be finer.

FRANCE.

The Paris Journal, contain no news of importance. The marriage of the Princess Marie with Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg, was fixed for the 4th of October. The ceremony was to take place privately at the Chateau of Trignon.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—There was a report to-day on Chauge of a project which the Minister of Finance is said to have under serious consideration, to reduce the Five per cent Stock; the plan is said to be to change this stock into Three per cent at 75*l.* as in the plan of M. Villele, the profits of the operation estimated at 18 millions, to be applied, for five years to the execution of the iron rail road from Paris to the frontiers of Belgium—Messenger.

It may be said that cholera has ceased at Marseilles. The bulletin of the 14th announces 14 deaths, three ascribed to cholera.—Le Commerce, Sept. 19.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is not favourable to the Constitutionalists. The remains of the British legion have suffered a severe defeat. The capital of Spain is threatened with an attack from the Carlists, against which the Government was taking precautions of defence. All the gates and squares are defended by artillery, and several of the streets are barricaded. Madrid law had been proclaimed. There had been some slight skirmishing in the vicinity of the capital; on the 10th of September, a body of Carlists had advanced almost to the gates, when the arrival of Espartero with a superior force, obliged them to retire.

The British Legion, the remnant left by Evans, and commanded by O'Donnell, has experienced a severe defeat. O'Donnell, with a combined force of British and Spaniards, occupied Andoain, not far from Hernani, when on the 14th of September, early in the morning, the Carlists commenced the attack; but when they were more than a mile off, and before a shot had been fired, the Fifth Light Infantry Spanish regiment ran off the field, followed by the whole of the Spanish troops! There was then nothing to be done but to secure the guns, and to retreat to Hernani. By very great exertions the guns were carried off.

Col. Wakefield, at the head of the Lancers, charged the Carlists seven times in the most gallant manner, and thus afforded some protection to the Artillery, who, under command of Major Howe, behaved with the greatest bravery; while the Spanish officers, as well as men, refused even the slightest aid in drawing the guns. Several of the cowards were killed by the British soldiers in their flight. It was with the utmost difficulty that O'Donnell escaped; he was for a time a prisoner, but was rescued. He succeeded in rallying some troops at Hernani, and drove back the Carlists to some distance, but ultimately returned to Hernani.

The loss of the British is variously stated from 200 to 250; fourteen officers were missing, either killed or taken prisoners. The Carlists carried off a millions rounds of ammunition and about 200,000 rations. It is feared that O'Donnell will not be able to retain possession of Hernani, but will be forced to retire into San Sebastian. In that case, it is almost certain that Fuentarabia will again fall into the hands of the Carlists, and the communication with France reopened. O'Donnell on the 15th, attempted unsuccessfully to succor three companies of British soldiers who were shut up in Andoain, and still defended themselves bravely against the Carlists.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Letters and papers from Madrid to the 13th have come to hand. Espartero is said to have entered the capital on that day, which appears to be almost surrounded by

the Carlists. His infantry and 1000 It is estimated that he reached Paris to the were again retiring, and papers of the to expect the such date they were closed, as may well alarm.

The inhabitants, tional Guard, are in defence of their much in want of previously learned that the capital was state of siege. On two were closed, a maintained under arms.

The accounts for represent the Charitable Agency in the The General in co troops before Valen deserted by all his two Aides-de-camp sought refuge in G

In Berlin the ch undisciplined civi more fatal this year than. During the 16th inst., the dea births during the s In Dresden there h last week. In Ko continued to be th

The Sabian M from the frontiers plague has invade established by privi the country from tunately, the precu so strict, that it h the measures are evers village is coa tains themselves k police."

A letter from Hungary, says th half past ten at horizon above t tween East-Ren from the front noise of flame, noise and roaring followed by two short interval be meon terrified the domestic and so violent that t Samish and Mi shak-n that they to pieces. The few seconds dur all was buried i nearly similar war, in Syria.—17.

The Emperozival at Cronst Independence, with the Minis the vessel was c cholera, who c ministers, attir himself being l al. On coming he leaped on bo and at once join whom he enter interior of the addressing a fo Mr. Dallas's ch to the deck, an boat again, of steersman. The er lying in th it appears, com was at that mo of the Indepen stranger that l lost in giving a Royal salute Emperor inquit more than two of the fleet lo discovered the the case," said let us return th was done accord the port of Cro

The cholera Pisa, whether had fled from ing to the last the epidemic.

Letters from that a violent environs on th veral building crops on the s

News has l Molecas, that fine in the earthquake in 1860, and Ne by less violent The damage d very great. sident at Sapo it is in dang the latter en Shall hencefo Palang all m manufactured