Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, November 22, 1837.

For the Maryland Gazette.

CASTLE CROSIER.

(*Continued.*)

And were not a little relieved, when informed that the besiegers were vanquished, and this welcome news was confirmed on the entrance into their apartment of the Emerald Knight, who directed his brave comrades to join him in the presence chamber, so soon as they saw that the dead were removed, and the wounded attended to, and the arrangements of the castle properly disposed, saying as he left them, my devoirs are now to be paid to the fair inmates of the castle, since no doubt they have need of consolation. The ladies on his entering approached him, and hoped a lasting truce had taken place. Not so, ladies fair, replied he, for this day week I have to encounter, in single combat, the Knight of the Burning Plume, who, by this gage, (presenting the gauntlet with a courtesy that well denoted the high breeding of the knight, to Eudocia,) has challenged me to the tournament, and if in your possession will prove to me a talisman. [A magical property is ascribed to that instrument which is considered as possessing the power of preventing evil. Of this nature is the talisman, by the virtue and influence of which Appolonius Tyanæus, according to tradition, wrought wonders, is not miracles.] Not so, most noble knight, returned Eudocia, surely you will not put your destiny on a level with an outlaw. It ill boots me to do so, answered the knight, nor would it by the laws of chivalry [Milton uses the term Memphian chivalry, in describing Pharoah's pursuit of the sojourners of Goshen, over the Red Sea.] be right and proper that I should, but the glorious cause which I vindicate requires it on me. Well then, exclaimed Eudocia, he who engages in the sacred cause of religion must prevail. Refreshments were now brought in, and waited only for the coming of the other knights, who soon joined the ladies and their chief—and the company thus assembled, discoursed on the incidents that had scarcely more than an hour occurred. Having remained some time with the ladies, the Council of Twelve called a meeting in Montrose Hall, and gave directions for repairing the outworks of the castle, of which many of them were considerably dilapidated, owing to the fierce onset made on them, not knowing but that Red Beard might rally his forces and again besiege the fortress or citadel.

It is worthy of remark, that in the height of the siege, a condor hovered over the Crosier on the pinnacle of the castle, with outspread wings, which omen augured favourably for its safety; while approaching it, the distressing cries, and piercing screams of the bird attracted the attention of all, and for a brief space suspended the raging elements of strife, which were only resumed by the Knight of the Burning Plume commanding his forlorn hope or serfs, to tear down the principal banner which had been unfurled during the violence of the storm, and waved in triumphant undulations over the ramparts. The corps de reserve, thus submitting to the orders of the great bandit, marched with a resolute and firm step towards the object of their attack, when they were, ere they could reach it, overwhelmed by a shower of stones, arrows and darts, and other missiles, which were thrown or cast from the towers by the soldiers who manned them. The reception this cohort met with was so hot that not one of them reached the spot where the colour was displayed, being a crimson flag, with purple stars or stripes.

Scarcely had night once more spread its curtains over the earth, when a tremendous yell was heard some hundred yards from the castle moat; [This word, in castrametation, signifies a deep trench on the outer wall or rampart. The brink of the moat next the fort is called a scarp, and the opposite one the counterscarp.] this, as we have seen, was in consequence of a number having been perpetrated. The Emerald, or Sapphire Knight, with the Knights of the Pink and Orange, sallied forth with three hundred brave followers from the castle, and spurring their steeds rowel deep, galloped toward the direction whence the howl issued, but what was their consternation to find that the Knight of the Burning Plume had again collected in arms, and was laying waste every thing with fire and sword, having just slayed two men who were returning from the mines of Peru, laden with gold for the castle, the others who were with them, and in number seven, escaped, and gained the castle before they could, though closely pursued, be overtaken. The bandit, perceiving that the Emerald Knight had with him but an inconsiderable force, sent a detachment of five hundred men to rout the Crosier band, who however were repulsed or driven back with great slaughter, having left one hundred and fifty on the field.—This so increased the ruffian, that he placed himself at the head of his murderous gang, and commenced a general and furious and reckless battle, which terminated with a loss of all but two hundred men—the Emerald Knight, owing to the blow inflicted on the giant at the storming of the castle, which prevented his using his scimetar arm, having lost in the two skirmishes only twenty men, he himself, received five wounds, since he was in the heat of each engagement—his wounds were however slight, he being cased in armour. The Knight of the Pink was of great assistance to Bellano, since he twice parried the scimetar that was raised by Red Beard, and levelled at that pert of the skull or head of the Emerald Knight which was most exposed, and had the blows taken effect, the Emerald Knight would doubtless have been severely wounded. This so infuriated the bandit that he impetuously rushed on the Knight of the Pink, and would have slaughtered him on the spot, had he not adroitly eluded the uplifted scimetar, by springing, with his well trained charger, which was a remarkable leaper, over the head, scimetar and all, of Red Beard, which so astounded him, that his large eyes rolled in their sockets with amazement—he with an imprecation too horrible to repeat, again furiously attacked the Knight of the Pink, with his whole length stretched to the utmost extent, and just as he was a second time brandishing his scimetar high in air, the steed of the Knight of the Pink leapt [The famous stable of the Elector of Hanover, at Dresden, consisted among others, of a horse of wonderful swiftness and agility, to which the celebrated Flying Childers bore no comparison.—Before Michael Schatz's (this being the name of the German quadruped,) eyes, was a glass window, with a curtain of green cloth, to be drawn at pleasure; he was covered with a red mantle, the rack was of iron, and the manger of copper, neither of which was so costly or superb as that of the stall of the favoured beast of Caligula, the Roman Emperor. Above, or over the stable, was a gallery on one side, adorned with a statue of the animal and his rider in complete armour. In our principal cities, the trappings of a charger, or war horse, are now considered of great consequence, since they are of gay, showy and expensive materials, and partake of the various prismatic colours, which greatly improve their appearance.] ten feet higher

For throughout the wide border his steel was the best, than before over the bandit's upraised arm—this he was afterwards heard to say, worried him more, ripping out an oath, than any thing he had ever met with. Finding that he could effect nothing, he at length gave spurs to his horse, and was with the remnant of his gang soon out of sight, having left all the gold, two wagon loads, behind him. The Emerald Knight and his aids returned with their followers to the castle, after an absence of about three hours.

At Castle Crosier there were no revels, or other loose and inordinate pastimes—the knights employed themselves in dispensing charity, and other offices of humanity, and affording protection to their border neighbours, who were greatly harrassed by detached bands of marauders who infested that region—so that Castle Crosier, as well as its environs, was constantly in danger of being stormed, which circumstance rendered it expedient that the force to defend it should be sufficient for the purpose as with a view to repel aggressions, or inroads, or incursions on the lowly hamlets of a brave and honest peasantry.

The ladies Eudocia and Atalanta, [Although there is something classic in Ovid's metamorphosing Atalanta into a lioness, yet it would have been a more suitable transformation had he changed her into a Venus, since she was celebrated for her beauty, but we never heard that she was any thing of a virago. The story of Atalanta and the golden apples, is doubtless familiar to our readers] for that was the name of the other lady, who as well as Eudocia, remained at the castle for security, until the hordes of bandit that were ravaging the country far and wide should be subdued, or routed from their fastnesses, with their attendants, were engaged in a variety of occupations, that served, together with the occasional conversation of the knights, to beguile their moments, which rendered them perfectly satisfied with, though not entirely reconciled to their condition, conscious as they were, that there was no prospect of their leaving the castle without hazarding their lives. A description of those ladies we shall here give or afford.

(*To be continued.*)

It is announced that the Exploring Expedition will sail on the 1st of December.

If the survey now in progress under the direction of the State Geologist, Professor Ducatel, had been attended by no other consequences than the discoveries made by that gentleman of large beds of marl on the Eastern shore and elsewhere, a full consideration would have been received for all the trouble and expense incurred. In these collections of the best description of fertilizing material our farmers have an inexhaustible source from which to draw manure for restoring their worn out lands.—*Baltimore American.*

BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE.

Baltimore County Court has recently been engaged in the trial of a case involving a breach of the marriage promise. The suit was brought on behalf of Miss Louisa Wallace, a respectable young lady of Harford, against Dr John Sappington, of the same county. The case occupied the attention of the Court for nearly a week, and at its close the Jury rendered a verdict in favour of the plaintiff for the sum of *five thousand dollars.* Counsel for plaintiff Messrs. Constable, Martin, Lee and Jenkings; for defendant, Messrs. Johnson and McMahon.—*Baltimore American.*

The most casual observer must have been struck with the profaneness and vulgarity of lads of from eight to twenty years of age, by whom our streets are infested. Within a few years past the increase of this evil has been so evident that it calls loudly for the adoption of measures to prevent it. Masters, guardians and parents neglect most grossly their respective obligations when they suffer youths under their charge to run at large at night; and congregate in the neighbourhood of engine houses and tippling shops, to rival each other in blasphemy and low ribaldry. It would be well for the City Council to watch over the public comfort in this as in other matters, and pass such ordinances as will make such offences penal, and see that their ordinances shall be enforced.—*Bal. Am.*

A number of Western Indians, engaged for the Florida campaign, arrived at Tampa Bay on the 1st instant.

A steamboat arrived at New York on Thursday from Newburg, with a cargo of butter, pork, poultry, &c. valued at $50,000.

The Stonington Rail Road is now open for regular travel.

The St. Louis Bulletin states that the Secretary of War has authorized the raising of 400 volunteers in the Choctaw Nation, to be employed in the Florida war, against the Seminoles, to be commanded by their Agent, Capt. Wm. Armstrong.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

It turns out that all the V. B. candidates for Assembly in Jefferson County are elected, which makes that body stand,—100 Whigs and 28 Van Buren men. Senate 10 Whigs, 22 Van Buren men.

SICKNESS AT WEST POINT.

From the following extract of a letter it will be seen that the Typhus fever has been raging at West Point, and proved fatal in two instances among the corps of Cadets.

"*U. S. Military Academy,*
"*West Point, N. Y.*

"Friend Burke:—We have to deplore the death of two of our fellow cadets. Benjamin F. Baden, a member of the 4th class, and an only son of a widowed mother, (his father, an officer in the army, died in Florida some nine months since,) died on Wednesday, the 18th inst after an illness of only six days, with the Typhus fever. Also, on the 25th inst. Augustus M. Davidson, of North Carolina, a member of the 3d class, died with the same disease.

Their funerals were both attended on the day following their deaths respectively, by the corps of cadets, officers, and professors. They were buried with military honours.

The typhus fever has prevailed here to some extent. There have been several others sick with it, besides those mentioned, but I believe there are none considered dangerous now. It was thought by some a few days ago, that it would be necessary to break up the organization of the institution, for a short time at least, but I am in hopes now that it will not be the case."—*New Port Argus.*

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.

On the afternoon of Sunday last, a little boy about 18 months old, the son of a Mr. Samuel King, of Camden, N. J. was observed suddenly to exhibit signs of great agony. Upon stripping him to ascertain the cause of his distress, a needle was found to have entered his body just below the breast bone, the head of which could be seen protruding from the skin. The father endeavoured to extract it with his fingers, but in the confusion of the moment it was broken off, and a physician was sent for Dr. Harris, who immediately attended, could feel the needle in the flesh, and while he was engaged in making an incision, for the purpose of reaching it, he discovered that the spirit of his little patient had winged its way to Him who gave it. Upon a post mortum examination, by Drs. Harris and Fisler, it was found that the needle had entered the lungs, and the consequent suffusion of blood had caused immediate suffocation.—*Phil. Inq.*

HYDROPHOBIA.

Messrs. Dearborn and Co. have published the title pamphlet, so often mentioned in the papers as forthcoming, in which is set forth the remedy for hydrophobia prescribed, and it is said with great success, by Henry Hughes, a private soldier in one of the British regiments stationed at Montreal. The remedy is simple, easily procured and easily administered, and the promulgator—who does not profess to be the discoverer—affirms that it has invariably proved efficacious. The pamphlet consists of 30 pages, 27 of which are occupied by a treatise on the horrible disease. If the remedy offers but one chance in a hundred for success, no one should remain ignorant of it a moment longer than the time required to obtain possession of the pamphlet. We will not further interfere with its sale than by saying that one ingredient of the remedy is a preparation of mercury.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT LOST.

We understand that the steamboat *Ceylon*, owned at Pittsburg, and bound to New Orleans from Louisville was burnt to the water's edge, on Tuesday last, near Salt river, thirty miles below the Falls of the Ohio. The Ceylon was full of frieght and passengers. The cargo was principally consumed; but the passengers escaped, without any loss of life.—*Cin. Whig.*

AURORA SEEN THROUGH A SNOW STORM.

The snow storm of yesterday, which, at sunset, had covered the earth and all things near it with a mantle of the purest white, closed early in the evening with a most curious and beautiful pageant. About 6 o'clock, while the sky was still thick with falling snow, all things suddenly appeared as if dyed in blood. The entire atmosphere, the surface of the earth, the trees, the tops of houses, and in short, the whole face of nature, were tinged with the same scarlet hue. The alarm of fire was given, and our vigilant firemen were seen parading the streets in their ghostly uniform, which assuming the general tint, seemed in excellent keeping with the phenomenon.

The light was most intense in the north west and north-east. At short intervals it increased and diminished in brightness, until, at half past six, only a slight tinge of red remained on the sky. It is presumed that places favored with a clear sky, enjoyed a splendid exhibition of the Aurora Borealis, the light of which was transmitted to us through the snowy medium and a thin veil of clouds, and was thus diffused like the light of an astral lamp, covered with a red shade of ground glass. That the stratum of clouds was very thin, was inferred from the fact, that before half past six, a few stars were discernible as when seen through a fog; and such was the appearance of the moon, which rose about the same time. As usual in brilliant exhibitions of the Aurora Borealis, the *Magnetic Needle* was exceedingly disturbed. Mr. Herrick reports as follows:—"The needle was more disturbed between six and ten o'clock, than I ever know it to be during an Aurora. It often moved 30 minutes in three seconds. Its entire range was nearly six degrees! At 6h. 16m. it stood at 3° 10 West, and at 9h. 10½m. at 9° 7 W. Its mean position at present time, is 5° 55 W." O.

Yale College, Nov. 15.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IN 1838.

The sun will be eclipsed, visibly throughout the United States, on the 18th of September next, between 3 and 6 o'clock. P. M. The eclipse will not be total, but *annular:* that is, the moon, being too near the sun to hide it entirely from our view, will leave its margin visible, like a luminous ring (*annulus.*) to those beholders whose place makes the moon pass directly between them and the sun's exact centre.

The tract of the country, to which the eclipse will be thus central, is stated in the American Almanac to be the following:

Beginning to be visible in the unknown regions near the North pole, the central annular eclipse will pass through Kamtchatka in Asia, the British Posessions in North America, not far west of Hudson's Bay, Lake Superior, Wisconsin Territory, Michigan, Lake Erie, the N. E. part of Ohio, the Southeastern part of Pennsylvania, the west part of Maryland, northern part of Virginia, southern part of Maryland eastern shore of Virginia, and into the Atlantic Ocean; its course being from N. W. to S. E. The eclipse will be *annular*, over a space of 420 miles wide.

The *ring*, in the places where it may be seen, will continue only from *four* to about *six and a half* minutes.

At Baltimore, the eclipse will begin at 6 minutes past 3, P. M. The *Ring* will be formed at 25 minutes past 4; and be central at 27½ minutes past 4. The eclipse will end at 40 minutes past 5.

At Washington City, and Richmond, the several phases will be within a small fraction of a minute, of the same time as at Baltimore.

At Raleigh, within about 2 minutes of the same time. But there, no *ring* will appear.—The sun will be a *very slender crescent.*

This crescent will be wider and wider, with horns less and less sharp, as we go south and Southwest, or north and northeast, from the path of the central eclipse.

This *path* first touches the earth at a point near the North Pole, a little east of the meridian of Greenwich. In a few seconds afterwards it attains its greatest northern latitude (88°.) whilst for the first 8 minutes it moves rapidly westward, until it is 98° west of that meridian. In ten minutes after passing out of Virginia, into the Atlantic Ocean, it leaves the earth, at a point about 31° north latitude, and 58° west longitude; just one hour, 48 minutes and 32 seconds after its first touching the earth; having traversed a somewhat circuitous track, of 5000 miles in length; and (as we said before) the whole annular path being 420 miles in breadth. It reaches, in width, from Fairfield county in Connecticut, nearly to Raleigh in North Carolina.

The counties of Virginia, through which the *exact centre* of the eclipse will pass, are Morgan, Berkly, Jefferson, Loudoun, Fairfax, and Accomac.

This will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the United States, until that of May 26th, 1854; which will be also *annular.* The *total* eclipse of the sun will be August 7th, 1869.

RIOT AND DEATHS AT ALTON ILLINOIS.

The St. Louis Republican publishes the following letter, dated

"Alton, Wednesday evening, Nov. 8.

The curse of Abolitionism has again fallen upon our town. Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, P. M. a fourth abolition press was landed from the Missouri Fulton, and put into Godfrey Gilman and Co's. warehouse under guard of the friends of Mr. Lovejoy. During the day of yesterday much excitement prevailed, and during the evening many individuals collected with a full determination to destroy it. The warehouse was again guarded by some 18 or 20 friends of the cause, and when the attack was made, Mr. Lovejoy fired from a window and shot down a Mr. Bishop. The populace infuriated at this, and not being able to make entrance, set fire to the building. The individual who applied the torch to the roof was about to be fired upon (or was fired upon by Mr. Lovejoy, when he, Mr. L. received a mortal wound from some one of the assailants. Two others inside received wounds, but not dangerous. The press was then given up and destroyed. To-day, we have peace and quietness, and trust in God that it may continue."

In addition to the foregoing, we learn that the crowd attacked the house of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman & Co. about eleven o'clock in the night, but finding it defended, they retired. In a short time afterwards the attack was renewed. At each time no violence was manifested, except to demand the press. Those in the house having refused to give possession, and having expressed their determination to resist, it was resolved by the assailants to set fire to the building. For this purpose a ladder was raised and a fire kindled on the roof. The fire when first kindled did not burn freely, and a second person ascended to add fuel to it. Whilst he was in the act of ascending the ladder, the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy came out of the house and stood opposite to the S. W. corner of the building. He fired from this position several times, at the man ascending, but without effect. A man from behind a pile of lumber on the wharf below, fired at Mr. L: the gun was charged with two balls, both of which entered Mr. L's. body, near or in the chest. Mr. L. dropped the gun he was in the act of firing, ran up into the house, and as he reached the Clerk's room fell on the threshold and expired instantly.

Those in the house now proposed surrendering, if the fire was put out. The crowd without ascended, and carried water in their hats to extinguish the flames. The doors were then thrown open, and as the crowd rushed in, two guns were fired, by some of those entering.—The ball from one of the guns lodged in the ancle a Mr. Roff, one of the defenders of the house, and it is yet doubtful, whether he will not lose his leg. The other ball lodged in the foot of Mr. Weller. Several other persons in the house were injured, in attempting to escape.—As soon as the crowd had obtained possession they took the press, broke it up into many pieces, and threw it into the river. All then dispersed, and by two in the morning the town was again quiet.

The Mayor, we learn, was on the ground, attempting to arrest the disturbance, but without any effect. He narrowly escaped being wounded or killed, as a ball perforated his hat.

Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Bishop were both interred yesterday, and every thing seemed to indicate, that the storm had subsided. Report states that Mr. L. on the evening preceding his death had agreed to leave Alton and remove his press, but was dissuaded by Dr. Beecher and some others from doing so, on the ground, that the war had been commenced there and must be terminated there.

If the press had not been surrendered, a large amount of property must have been destroyed, as the stone house in which the press was, contained more than $100,000 worth of goods, exclusive of the building.

Every one must regret this unfortunate occurrence, but the guilt of the transaction will ever rest with those who madly and obstinately persisted in the attempt to establish an abolition press there. They were warned time after time of the consequences, and urged by every consideration, not to press the attempt; but to all they turned a deaf ear, and public opinion will hold them responsible for the fatal consequences.

THE AFFAIR AT ALTON.

The following is the official account given by the Mayor of the recent affair at Alton:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
City of Alton, Nov 8, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In order that the public mind may be correctly informed of the lamentable and fatal tragedy that was enacted in our city on the night of the 7th inst., and with a view of preventing and correcting distorted statements of the proceedings of the mob, and those persons against whom the attack was directed, I deem it incumbent on me and proper, that I should present in my official capacity, a plain statement of all the facts connected with the unhappy excitement that has so long agitated the peace and tranquillity of the citizens of Alton. Without recurring to the causes or results of the previous excitements in reference to the "Alton Observer" press and its final destruction, I shall confine my statement to the last, and most melancholy occurrence, which has befallen our city.

For several days past it had been announced and generally believed, that a printing press was hourly expected to be landed at our wharf. It had also been the current rumour, that this press was intended for the re establishment of the "Alton Observer." The circulation of these rumours produced no small degree of excitement among those who had taken a decided stand against the *abolition* sentiments that were understood to have been disseminated through the columns of the Observer. Various reports of a threatening character against the landing of the press were in circulation, which led the friends of the Observer and its editor to make preparations to defend the press, in case any violence should be offered by those opposed to the publication of that paper.

On Tuesday about 3 o'clock in the morning, I was called from my lodgings, and informed that the press had arrived at the wharf, and my official interference was desired. I immediately repaired to the wharf, and remained there until the press was landed and stored in the warehouse of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman & Co. There were no indications of violence or resistance on the part of any one at that time.—The arrival of the "abolition press" (as it was called) was generally known in the early part of that day, which served to re kindle the excitement. A representation was made to the Common Council of the threatening reports which were in circulation. The Common Council did not, however, deem it necessary to take any action on the subject. Gentlemen directly interested in protecting the press from mob violence, deemed it expedient to guard the warehouse with men and arms, in readiness to resist violence, should any be offered. During the early part of the night of Tuesday, it was reported through the city that there were from 30 to 40 armed men on guard within the warehouse.

About 10 o'clock at night 20 or 30 persons appeared at the south end of the warehouse and gave some indications of an attack. Mr. W. S. Gilman, from the third story of the warehouse, addressed them without, and urged them to desist, and at the same time informed them that the persons within the house were prepared, and should endeavour to defend their property, and that serious consequences might en-