

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1837.

No. 15.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public
Circle.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

FOR SALE.

A YOKE of fine YOUNG OXEN, near
South River, five miles from Annapolis.
JAMES W. WATERS.

March 1.

FRESH GOODS.

GEORGE HENRI & SON,

Merchants Tailors,

HAVE just received a lot of superior
**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND
VESTINGS,**

which in addition to their former stock,
makes their assortment more desirable than
any heretofore offered in the city. They in-
vite their friends and the public generally to
call and examine them.

November 18.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the
Members of the General Assembly,
and the citizens of Annapolis, that they have
on hand a superior assortment of **LIQUORS
AND WINES,** consisting of the most approved
Brands, both in Wood and in Glass, and at
the most reasonable Prices. The follow-
ing will exhibit their selection:

LIQUORS.

Pale } Hennessy,
Cognac & } BRANDY, J. J. Dupuy,
and other Brands.
Fresh
Old Eye & } WHISKEY, warranted 10
years old.
Irish
Holland GIN, Strawberry brand.
Jamaica SPIRIT.

WINES.

Extra fine Old Burgundy MADEIRA.
Do do do Sercial do
do do do Madeira.
Very fine old Pale and Brown SHERRY.
Do do do PORT.

WINES IN GLASS.

I. P. MADEIRA. Old Brown SHER-
RY.
Blackburn's MA-
DEIRA. Do Pale do
Extra fine Old MA-
DEIRA. PORT.

CHAMPAGNES of the following

Brands:
Orange, pts. and qt. Forre't Fourcraux,
Star, qts. pts.
A. Y. qts. Anchor, pts.
L'Esperance, qts.

HOOCHER.

Maraschino and Imperial Curacao COR-
DIALS.

ROYAL PUNCH SYRUP
CIGARS, CHEWING TOBACCO, &c.
CASHES loaned in good order to Members
of the Legislature purchasing their Liquors
of the subscribers.

DUBOIS & WEEMS.

January 18.

Know of no pursuit in which more
real or important services can be
rendered to any country, than by
improving its agriculture.

WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR THE
**FIFTH VOLUME OF
THE CULTIVATOR,**
CONDUCTED BY J. BURL
Office, No. 3, Washington-street, Albany.

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publi-
cation of 16 pages, devoted to agricul-
ture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper
—28 by 40 inches. The price is ONE DOLLAR
per annum, payable in advance. The post-
age on a volume of the Cultivator will not
exceed 18 cents of any part of the Union,
and within the State, and a circle of 100
miles, it will be but 12 cents. A volume
will contain more than 200 pages, quarto,
will be illustrated with cuts of animals,
implements, &c., and be furnished with a copious
index. It will comprise as much letter press
print as 500 pages of common duodecimo—
as much as the Penny Magazine, published
by the British Society for the Promotion of
Useful Knowledge, and which, at two dollars
per annum, has been reputed to be the cheap-
est periodical any where published.

The Cultivator will continue to treat of
the science of agriculture, to furnish instruc-
tions for the best models of practice in all
the departments of husbandry, in horticul-
ture, and other rural affairs, and to furnish
useful lessons for the improvement of the
young mind. The Conductor will endeavor
to render it a present help, and a vol-
ume of useful reference, to all who have
the ambition to distinguish themselves in rural
labors and rural improvements—to help
themselves and to benefit society.

Subscriptions to the above work re-
quired by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

N. B. Those who wish the Cultivator should
please send their subscription by the 10th of
February next.

December 7, 1837.

A. C.

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE subscriber wants the following infor-
mation:

Some time in the year 1831 or 22, a cer-
tain **OLIVER POLLOCK,** formerly a resi-
dent of Baltimore, Maryland, but at the
above time a resident of Annapolis, Mary-
land, left Annapolis for the western country.
The said O. Pollock is now dead. Any per-
son that knows of his death, will confer a
favor on the subscriber by enclosing him a
few lines to Annapolis, Maryland.

N. B. Will the Editors of papers be so
good as to insert the above, and by so doing
they will confer a great favour on an aged
man, with a large family.

W. M. CATON.

Annapolis, Md. Sept. 25th, 1837.

Anne-Arundel County, Md.

ON application to the Judges of Anne-A-
rundel County Court, by petition, in
writing, of William Murdock, of Anne-A-
rundel county, stating that he is now in ac-
tual confinement, and praying for the benefit
of the act of the General Assembly of Mary-
land, entitled, An act for the relief of sun-
dry 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 cre-
ditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the
same, being annexed to his petition, and the
said William Murdock having satisfied me by
competent testimony that he has resided two
years within the state of Maryland immedi-
ately preceding the time of his application,
and the said William Murdock having taken
the oath by the said act prescribed for the
delivering up his property, and given suffi-
cient 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 William Murdock a conveyance and pos-
session of all his property, real, personal and
mixed, it is therefore hereby ordered and ad-
judged, that the said William Murdock be
discharged from imprisonment, and that he
give notice to his creditors by causing a copy
of this order to be inserted in some news-
paper published in Anne-Arundel county, once
a week for three consecutive weeks before the
third Monday of April next, to appear before
the said county court at the court house of
said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of
said day, for the purpose of recommending a
trustee for their benefit, and to show cause,
if any they have, why the said William Mur-
dock should not have the benefit of the said
act and supplements, as prayed. Given un-
der my hand this 24th day of October, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty-seven.

Test, W. M. S. GREEN, Clk.

January 4.

Anne-Arundel County, Md.

ON application to Nicholas Brewer, Es-
quire, Chief Justice of the Orphans
Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in
writing of Peter McRoberts, 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 insol-
vent 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, be-
ing annexed to his said petition, and the said
Peter McRoberts having satisfied me by com-
petent testimony that he has resided two years
within the state of Maryland immediately
preceding the time of his application, and the
said Peter McRoberts 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 inter-
rogatories and allegations as may be made
against him, and having appointed Beale
Gaither his trustee, who has given bond as
such, and received from said Peter McRob-
erts a conveyance and possession of all his
property real, personal and mixed—I do here-
by order and adjudge, that the said Peter Mc-
Roberts be discharged from imprisonment, and
that he give notice to his creditors by caus-
ing a copy of this order to be inserted in
some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel
county, once a week for three consecu-
tive weeks, before the third Monday of April
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, for the pur-
pose of recommending a trustee for their ben-
efit, and to show cause, if any they have,
why the said Peter McRoberts should not
have the benefit of the said act, and supple-
ments, as prayed. Given under my hand
this twenty-seventh day of December, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and thirty-seven.

NICH'S BREWEL,

Chief Judge of the Orphans Court, Anne-A-
rundel County.

Test, W. M. S. GREEN, Clk.

A. A. County Court.

December 29

Sm.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.
TO OUR FRIENDS, BROTHER AND SISTER

Written after attending the prayer meeting at the per-
sonage on the evening preceding the day of their de-
parture from the West River on Sunday, March, 1836.

We own the lip quivered the prayer we prayed;
That one link in our chain should be broken;
For nature demands the debt should be paid
Which she levies on life's mortal taber:
But O, there was Faith, there was Hope, there was
Love.

As together we lifted the strain,
The assurance to feel, that in seasons above
We should lift it together again.
We scarce could believe, as in silence we stood,
That the last exhortation was spoken;

And our hearts were too full, to allow it was good
That one link in our chain should be broken;
Yet sorrow and gloom cannot linger the while.
We have glory and heaven in view,
And parting though sad, could not banish the smile,
As we bade them a long, long adieu.

Go then, we resign you, affection most kind,
And our hearts with you still;
And a cloud must not lower o'er the neighboring field,
Where you go his designs to fulfil.
Much, much has been given you, freely then give,
And when the last scene shall draw high,
Having told us, and shown us, how Christians should die,
May you show us how Christians should die!

W. R.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

LAURA BRIDGEMAN.

There are few persons, at least in our
country, who have not read or heard the story
of Julia Bruce, the deaf, dumb and blind girl
of the Hartford Asylum for deaf mutes, but there
are probably very few who have yet heard of a
still more pitiful case of deprivation, in the per-
son of Laura Bridgeman, a very pretty, intel-
ligent and sprightly girl, of eight years of age,
a pupil of the Institution for the Blind, in Pearl
street, who is entirely blind, deaf, dumb, and
almost entirely deprived of the sense of smell, and
has been so from her infancy! An account of
this interesting child is published in the sixth
Annual Report of the Institution, recently print-
ed, and cannot fail to excite the most lively
emotions.

The report informs us that the child is con-
stantly active; she runs about the house, and up
and down stairs; she frolics with the other child-
ren, or plays with her toys; she dresses and un-
dresses herself with great quickness and preci-
sion, and behaves with propriety at the table and
every where; she knows every inmate of the
house by the touch, and is very affectionate to
them. She can sew, and knit, and braid, and is
quite as active and expert as any of the rest of
the children. But all this, interesting as it is,
is nothing compared to the mental phenomena
which she presents; she has a quick sense of
propriety, a sense of property, a love of approbation,
a desire to appear neatly and smoothly
dressed, and to make others notice that she is so,
a strong tendency to imitation, inasmuch
that she will sit and hold a book steadily before
her face in imitation of persons reading. It is
difficult to say whether she has any sense of
right or wrong disconnected with the feeling
that such an action will be approved, and such
a one approved by those about her, but certain
it is, she will retain nothing belonging to an-
other; she will not eat an apple or piece of cake
which she may find, unless signs are made that
she may do so. She has an evident pleasure in
playfully teasing or puzzling others. The differ-
ent states of her mind are clearly marked
upon her countenance, which varies with hope
and fear, pleasure and pain, self approbation and
regret, and which, when she is trying to study
out any thing, assumes an expression of intense
attention and thought.

It was considered doubtful when she came
whether it would be possible to teach her any
regular system of signs by which she could ex-
press her thoughts or understand those of others;
it was deemed highly desirable, however, to
make the experiment, and thus far it has been
successful. Common articles, such as a knife,
a spoon, a book, &c., were first taken, and
labelled with their names in raised letters; she
was made to feel carefully of the article with
the name pasted upon it, then the name was
given her on another piece of paper, and she
quickly learned to associate it with the thing.
Then the name of the thing being given on a
separate label, she was required to select the
thing from a number of other articles, or to find
the article; for instance, the word key was given
her, on a bit of paper in raised letters; she would
at once feel for a key on the table, and, not
finding it, would rise and grope her way to the
door, and place the paper upon the key with an
expression of peculiar gratification. Thus far
no attention was paid to the component letters
of the word; the next step was to ascertain the
correctness of the notion, by giving her metal
types with the separate letters on their ends;
these she soon learned to arrange and to spell
the word; for instance, the teacher would touch
the child's ear, or put her hand on a book, then
to the letters, and she would instantly begin to
select the types and to set them in order in a
little frame used for the purpose, and when she

had spelt the word correctly, she would show
her satisfaction and assure her teacher that she
understood, by taking all the letters of the word
and putting them to her ear or on the book.

She then learned the arrangement of the let-
ters in the alphabet, and is now occupied in in-
creasing her vocabulary of words. Having
learned the alphabet and the arrangement of let-
ters into words, which she associated with things;
she was next taught the manual alphabet, as
used by the deaf mutes, and it is a subject of
delight and wonder to see how rapidly, correct-
ly, and eagerly she goes on with her labors.—
Her teacher gives her a new object, for instance
a pencil, first lets her examine it, and get an im-
pression of its use, then teaches her how to spell it
by making the signs for the letters with her own
fingers; the child grasps her hand, and feels of
her fingers, as the different letters are formed—
she turns her head a little one side, like a
person listening closely—her lips are apart—she
seems scarcely to breathe—and her counten-
ance, at first anxious, gradually changes to a
smile, as she comprehends the lesson. She then
holds up her little fingers and spells the word in
the manual alphabet; next takes her types and
arranges her letters; and last, to make sure that
she is right, she takes the whole of the types
composing the word, and places them upon or in
contact with the pencil, or whatever the object
may be. The process of teaching her is of
course slow and tedious; the different steps to
it must be suggested by her successive attain-
ments, for there are no precedents to go by; but
thus far the results have been most gratifying.
She has not yet been long enough under instruc-
tion (four months only) to have got beyond the
names of substances; the more difficult task of
giving her a knowledge of names, expressive of
qualities, feelings &c. remains yet to be accom-
plished. No sure prognostic can be made, but
much is to be hoped from the intelligence of the
child, and the eager delight with which she lends
all her attention, and the strong effort she evi-
dently makes to gain new ideas; not from fear
of punishment, or hope of reward, but from the
pleasure which the exercise of the faculties con-
fers upon her. No pains or expense will be spared
in efforts to develop the moral and intellec-
tual nature of this interesting child, and no op-
portunity lost, of gathering for science what-
ever phenomena her singular case may fur-
nish.

Julia Bruce did not succeed in attaining a knowledge
of the written signs signifying objects. She pos-
sessed her senses until the age of four years, and is aid-
ed by a sense of smell, sharpened by practice, to the ac-
curacy of the vulture, while Laura has it so imperfectly
as that she may be said to be without smell.

AGRICULTURAL.

French and American arms to dislodge the Brit-
ish from Savannah, on the 9th of October, 1776.
It was unsuccessful. The colours of the regi-
ment to which Jasper belonged were presented
to it, with a special charge from the noble gen-
eral, Mr. Elliott, to Jasper, to "guard them well."
These colors were successively borne by Lieu-
tenant Basso and Hume upon that fatal day, and
both were killed. Jasper was resolved that they
should not fall into the hands of the enemy, and
made a prodigious effort to carry them off. In
that desperate act he was mortally wounded,
and there closed his brilliant career. Thus his
this gallant soldier, tho' serving in the ranks,
gained a renown and an historical name, which
campaigns and the possession of empire have
failed to give generals and kings. The name
of Jasper is in the mouths of our people, with
those of Marion, and Sumner, and Laurens and
Rutledge. They remember it at their festivals,
and women and children speak of it with ben-
ediction. History has embalmed his name, and
poetry has married it to immortal verse. The
genius of painting has evoked its happy efforts
to illustrate his actions, and our own talented
townsman, Mr. White, in his painting of the
"Rescue," has proved the glorious power of the
noble art. In short; Jasper has been made il-
lustrous by his own deeds, and by the tribute of
genius.

AGRICULTURAL.

EARLY VEGETABLES.

Every one has observed that when the lettuce
seed gets scattered upon the ground in the fall,
and lies in earth during the winter, it will be
up sooner and come to maturity earlier than
where the seed is sown in the spring, be it done
as early as it may. The only objection to sow-
ing in the fall is, the ground becomes so hard
that although the seed comes up quickly, the
plant never grows so thrifty, nor becomes so
large and grateful to the palate as when the
earth has been mellowed after the setting in of
spring. The same is the case with parsnips,
onions, radishes, and many other vegetables.

Now, to obtain the benefit of fall sowing,
and, at the same time, avoid the counteracting
circumstances of the ground becoming compact
and hard, I would propose that the seed be placed
in a small bag, and buried slightly in some
safe place till spring, when as soon as the ground
is fit to work, prepare a spot for their reception;
this being done, dig them up and plant them.—
The seed lying in the ground evidently under-
goes a preparatory process, essential to a quick
and healthy germination, not to be obtained in
any other way. What this process is I am not
fully prepared to state; though probably it con-
sists in the absorption of the oil of the seed con-
taining, rendering every part of it susceptible of
being acted upon by the moisture of the earth,
and thereby fitted to spring quickly, into life or
feeling the warmth communicated by the April
sun.

It is important to have seed of any kind come
up quickly after it is sown, that it may get a
start in advance of the weeds, which draw a-
way the nutriment essential to a thrifty plant,
and by being first up choke and retard its growth.
Take onions, for example, which are generally
three or four weeks coming up—now if they
could be made to come up in one, we should
thereby obtain an absolute gain of two weeks
on the weeds, which, if it should not save one
hoeing, will certainly render the first hoeing
less difficult and tedious.

I have witnessed two instances where seeds
have lain over winter in the ground, which fully
corroborate what I have stated.

I had occasion to dig a trench eighteen or
twenty inches deep, late in the fall, into which
I threw a parcel of radish tops filled with seeds,
which were afterward covered up to the full
depth of the trench dug. In the spring I had
that same ground spaded up so deep that many
of the radish seeds were again brought to the sur-
face. On this I planted best seed. In two days
after the ground was thus prepared, the radish
seeds had germinated and made their appear-
ance, and continued to grow the most luxuriant
of any that I ever saw. The other instance
strikingly illustrates the benefits of thus dispos-
ing of seeds during the winter. It was the
following:—After having prepared some ground
for parsnips, and planted them in the usual
manner, I came across a bunch of seed, where
ungathered tops of seed parsnip had accident-
ly got covered up, and lain through the winter.
Of this I gathered up a handful, and threw it
broadcast upon the ground I had previously
planted. In four or five days this last seed came
up and grew to several inches high, before
the seed first planted was out of the ground,
which was as many weeks coming up as the
other had been days. Here, though accident-
ly, a fair experiment was made, and positive
proof of the advantages to be derived, obtained.
There are many other kinds of seeds which I
am fully convinced may be kept and prepared
in the same way for early germination with
equally beneficial results. I shall test the ex-
periment more extensively this winter, with dif-
ferent kinds, and whether the result prove suc-
cessful, or a failure, your readers shall be in-
formed in the spring.

WM. WETMORE.

Stow, Aug. 1837.