The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1838. NO. 18.

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 McNEIR & SON,
Merchant 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 invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them.

November 18. tf.

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 following will exhibit their selection:

LIQUORS.

Pale, Cognac & Peach } BRANDY, Hennessy, J. J. Dupuy. and other brands.
Old Rye & Irish } WHISKEY, warranted 10 years old.
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.

L. P. MADEIRA. | Old Brown SHERRY.
Blackburn's MADEIRA. | Do Pale do
Extra fine Old MADEIRA. | Extra fine Old PORT.
Fine do do

CHAMPAIGNES of the following Brands:

Orange, pts. and qts. | Forrest Fourneaux, pts.
Star, qts. | Anchor, pts.
A. Y. qts. | Lwussenre, qts.

HOCKHEIMER.

Maraschino and Imperial Curracoa CORDIALS.
ROYAL PUNCH SYRUP.
CIGARS, CHEWING TOBACCO, &c.
CASES *loaned* in good order to Members of the Legislature purchasing their Liquors of the subscribers.

DUBOIS & WEEMS.

January 18.

I 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. BUEL.
Office, No. 3, Washington-street, Albany.

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publication of 16 pages, devoted to agriculture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper—28 by 40 inches. The price is ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance. The postage on a volume of *the Cultivator* will not exceed 18¾ cents to any part of the Union, and within the state, and a circle of 100 miles, it will be but 12½ 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 1500 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 cheapest periodical any where published.

The *Cultivator* will continue to treat of the science of agriculture, to furnish instructions for the best models of practice in all the departments of husbandry, in horticulture, and other rural affairs, and to furnish useful lessons for the improvement of the young mind. The Conductor will endeavour to render it a *present help*, and a volume of *useful reference*, to all who have the ambition to distinguish themselves in rural labours and rural improvements—to help themselves and to benefit society.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

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

December 7, 1837.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent.* It will contain the works of the day, which are each sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four* to *six cents*, a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

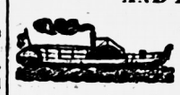
On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,
ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and receipting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.



The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.
LEM'L G. TAYLOR.

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE subscriber wants the following information:

Some time in the year 1821 or 22, a certain OLIVER POLLOCK, formerly a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, but at the above time a resident of Annapolis, Maryland, left Annapolis for the western country. The said O. Pollock is now dead. Any person that knows of his death, will confer a favour 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.

WM. CATON.

Annapolis, Md. Sept. 12th, 1837.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court, by petition, in writing, of William Murdock, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Murdock having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said William Murdock having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Robert Welch of Ben. his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said William Murdock a conveyance and possession of all his property, real personal and mixed, it is therefore hereby ordered and adjudged, 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 newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months 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 purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Murdock should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

Test, WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

January 4. 3m.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application to Nicholas Brewer, Esquire, 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 insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Peter McRoberts having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said 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 interrogatories 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 McRoberts a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Peter McRoberts be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the third Monday in 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 purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Peter McRoberts should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, 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. BREWER,
Chief Judge of the Orphans Court, Anne-Arundel County.

Test, WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

December 99 3m.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

TO OUR FRIENDS, BROTHER AND SISTER G——

Written after attending the prayer meeting at the parsonage on the evening preceding the day of their departure from the West River circuit, March, 1836.

We own the lip quivered the prayer as we prayed;
We own that the tear-drop *would* flow:
For nature demanded the debt should be paid
Which she levies on pilgrims below:
But O, there was Faith, there was Hope, there was Love,
As together we lifted the strain,
The assurance to seal, that in mansions 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 no. banish the smile,
As we bade them a long, long adieu.

Go then, we resign you; affection must yield
To Him who hath need of you still;
And a cloud must not lower o'er the neighbouring field,
Where you go his designs to fulfil:
Much, much has been given you, freely then give,
And when the last scene shall draw nigh,
Having told us, and shown us, how Christians should live,
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 community, who have not read or heard the story of Julia Brace, 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 person of Laura Bridgeman, a very pretty, intelligent 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 printed, and cannot fail to excite the most lively emotions.

The report informs us that the child is constantly active; she runs about the house, and up and down stairs; she frolics with the other children, or plays with her toys; she dresses and undresses herself with great quickness and precision, 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, insomuch 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 reproved, and such a one approved by those about her, but certain it is, she will retain nothing belonging to another; 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 different 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 express 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 letters in the alphabet, and is now occupied in increasing her vocabulary of words. Having learned the alphabet and the arrangement of letters 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, correctly, 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 idea 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 countenance, 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 attainments, 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 instruction (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 accomplished. 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 evidently makes to gain new ideas; not from fear of punishment, or hope of reward, but from the pleasure which the exercise of the faculties confers upon her. No pains or expense will be spared in efforts to develope the moral and intellectual nature of this interesting child, and no opportunity lost, of gathering for science what ever phenomena her singular case may furnish."

*Julia Brace did not succeed in attaining a knowledge of the written signs significative of objects. She possessed her senses until the age of four years, and is aided by a sense of smell, sharpened by practice, to the acuteness of the vulture, while Laura has it so imperfectly as that she may be said to be without smell.

SERGEANT JASPER.

The following account of this dauntless patriot soldier, we copy from the "*Charleston Mercury.*" The deed of noble daring recorded below, has long been familiar to us. On the anniversaries of the 28th of June and the 4th of July, the sons of Carolina, in their flowing cups, ever freshly remember him: An attempt is going to be made to get a pension for his daughter, who is living, and in want. For the honour of our country, let it not prove unsuccessful.

William Jasper emigrated at an early age from Ireland, and settled and married in one of the interior districts of South Carolina, previous to the Revolution. Imbued with a *national* hatred of tyrants, he *naturally* embraced with ardor the cause of the Revolution and was among the first who took up arms and joined the troops which Carolina marshalled at Fort Moultrie for the defence of the harbour of Charleston. Upon the memorable 28th of June, 1776, and when the fire upon the fort was the hottest, the flag-staff was struck down by a cannon ball, and the colours, precipitated with it over the walls of the fort. Dismay struck consternation into the hearts of the assembled citizens who, from the wharves of the city, witnessed the fight, for they thought for a moment that it was lost; but the gallant Jasper was seen rushing over the ramparts; he recovered the colours; he mounts the perilous height; he turns; waves the colours in the face of the enemy, and hurraing and shouting "*God save liberty and my country*" fixed them in their position and resumed his place at the guns.

Heroism like this excited a corresponding enthusiasm; the next day Governor Rutledge visited the slaughter pen, called for Jasper, and offered him a commission. "No, sir! I am more at home, and can be more useful as I am."

"Noble Jasper! accept then this sword," and his Excellency presented him his own, often did he make it drink the best blood of the enemy. He was a powerful man, strong, active, intelligent, and of the most fearless courage; eminent in partisan warfare, ever hovering around the skirts of Royalists, he struck them many a terrible blow, and carried off many a precious prize. Implicit confidence was placed in him by the American officers, and he was allowed to pick a few daring spirits like his own, and go and come when and where he pleased. Scarcely was a battle fought in the South between 76 and 79 without the aid of the Sergeant, and many acts as daring as that of the celebrated "*Rescue,*" are told by fond tradition. Thus he went on, proving the wisdom of those institutions that have made America the terror of the oppressors, as well as the asylum of the oppressed, until the period of the disastrous attack of the combined French and American arms to dislodge the British from Savannah, on the 9th of October, 1779. It was unsuccessful. The colours of the regiment to which Jasper belonged were presented to it, with a special charge from the noble donor, Mr. Elliott, to Jasper, to "guard them well." Those colors were successively borne by Lieutenants Bashe 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 has 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 Sumpter, and Laurens and Rutledge. They remember it at their festivals, and women and children speak of it with benediction. History has embalmed his name among those things she holds most precious, and poetry has married it to vernal verse. The genius of painting has evoked its happiest 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 illustrious by his own deeds, and by the tribute of genius.

AGRICULTURAL.

EARLY VEGETABLES.

Every one has observed that when the luttice 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 sowing 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 undergoes 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 consists in the absorption of the oil the seed contains, rendering every part of it susceptible of being acted upon by the moisture of the earth, and thereby fitted to spring quickly into life on 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 away 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 surface. On this I planted beet seed. In two days after the ground was thus prepared, the radish seeds had germinated and made their appearance, and continued to grow the most luxurious of any that I ever saw. The other instance strikingly illustrates the benefits of thus disposing 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 accidentally got covered up, and lain through the winter. Of this I gathered up a handful, and threw it broad-cast upon the ground I had previously planted. In four or five days this last seed came up and grew to be 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 accidentally, 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 experiment more extensively this winter, with different kinds, and whether the result prove successful, or a failure, your readers shall be informed in the spring.

WM. WETMORE.

Stow, Aug. 1837.