

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1833.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, WILLIAM GRASON, Esquire, of Queen-Anne's County.

For the House of Delegates, RICHARD W. HIGGINS, CHARLES HAMMOND, Dr. ALLEN THOMAS, CHARLES D. WARFIELD.

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not be hazardous if not disagreeable. I also was satisfied by former descents, that a balloon as soon as it became flaccid, would invert in a rapid descent.

When I attained an altitude of about 13,000 feet, the balloon became fearfully expanded, causing a loud hissing from the small tube at the bottom, through which the valve rope passed, giving me warning that unless I opened my safety valve, the balloon must rupture; at this critical moment I became somewhat excited. I looked over the side of my car and saw the vivid flashes of lightning passing from one cloud to another. A thunder-bolt was moving from south-west to north-east, and with great velocity, was sailing swiftly from north-west toward south-east, passing New Village and Asbury. I looked at my time-piece, and found it twenty minutes past two, and as I was returning it to my pocket, the balloon exploded! Although I had confidence in the apparatus, I must admit that it was a moment of awful suspense, for in the space of ten seconds the gas rushed from the balloon, with a noise resembling the approach of a hurricane, and as I fell through the air it whistled through the net work like unto a strong north wester, through the rigging of a ship; I cast my eyes to the balloon, and found my expectations realized; it assumed the form of a concave hemisphere, falling rapidly without any vibratory motion, until I reached the lower strata of air, which was blowing a sharp gale from the South. When the parachute commenced its first vibrations, drifting me northward, making a vibration about every ten seconds, which now made the descent very unpleasant, every motion causing a sensation similar to that of a person dreaming of falling. I make the comparison because I consider it a general affliction, as it frequently occurs to myself. The wind from the South drifted me about three miles before I approached the earth, and made my landing much harder than it would have been in a calm atmosphere.

As I neared the earth, I threw over all my ballast, which put me off my guard, and as my car struck the earth obliquely it bounced me out about ten feet, slightly bruising my shoulder. I sprang on my feet quickly, to see it collapse, but it had fell all side of me. I now stood gazing with astonishment, first at the parachute, then at the car, which had turned bottom upwards; I next cast my eyes to fleecing clouds through which I was sailing but three minutes before, and I was standing on terra firma, congratulating myself on the result of my experiment, which I intend soon to repeat. I landed on the farm of Mr. Elijah Warner, about ten miles from Easton, and got the assistance of Mr. Warno and his neighbors, who were watching the descent of the parachute, little thinking that a human being accompanied it.

J. WISE.

Easton, August 11, 1833.

LOWELL.

The intelligent correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, in his last published letter, furnishes the following interesting notice of the manufacturing capabilities of Lowell:

There are ten principal establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$8,250,000. These employ in their operations 28 mills, exclusive of printeries, &c. The whole number of looms is 4861, and of spindles 160,404. Offences employed there are 6295; of males 2047. The annual product of all the mills, in yards, is 51,147,200. The annual consumption of cotton is 16,161,006 lbs. or 44,769 bales, of wool, 600,000 lbs. The kinds of goods manufactured are calicoes, sheetings, shirtings, drillings, carpeting, rugs, negro cloth, broad cloth, cassimeres, and machinery of various sorts. The consumption of anthracite coal per annum is 11,900 tons; of charcoal 500,000 bushels, of wood, 4,810 cords; of oil, (sperm and olive) 63,489 gallons; of starch, 510,000 lbs. and of flour for starch, 3,800 bbls. The average wages of females per week, clear of board is \$175, of males, clear of board, 80 cts. per day. Persons employed by the companies are paid at the close of each month; the average amount of wages per month is \$100,000. A very considerable portion of the earnings is said to be deposited in Savings Bank. "As regards the health of persons employed," says the paper from which the above facts are gleaned, "great numbers have been interrogated, and the result shows that six of the females out of ten enjoy better health than before being employed in the mills; of males, one half derive the same advantages. As regards their moral condition and character, they are not inferior to any portion of the community."

There is an important omission in this statement. To enable us to form an intelligent opinion of the healthfulness of the occupation, we should be informed whether or not the health of any employed is injured.

Lowell is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of this most extraordinary country. It is just sixteen years since the first factory was erected there, and since, of course, it was merely an obscure country village, in nothing distinguished from the common herd except in its latent capabilities. Now it counts its 20,000 inhabitants, and presents to the admiration of the thousands who annually visit it, its thirty vast piles of buildings, in which the sound of the spind, the loom and the spindle, never ceases through the livelong day. And this is but a specimen, though undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary, of the mode in which towns spring up and reach their maturity, as it were, in a night, where the principle practically obtains, of letting men alone. How prophetically did the Bishop of Cloyne, (was it not he?) more than a century ago, sing,

"Time's noblest empire is the last," Lowell is 25 miles from Boston. The country through which you pass the first half of the distance, is rich in every thing that can interest and gratify the traveller. It is in a high state

of cultivation; it is watered by two beautifully winding streams, the Mystic and Charles Rivers; it is adorned with many elegant mansions, surrounded by picturesque grounds; it has a due intermixture of hill and valley, woodland and cultivated field; and it is enlivened by numerous villages, encompassed in thick foliage, and full of that sweet, quiet beauty, which tells at once of virtue and of thrift. I could not, in the course of my morning's flight, (for we went by steam) help contrasting the villages of stern, puritanic New England, with those of the land of statures and of song, bright, classic Italy. The latter show picturesquely in the distance, and appear well in painted landscapes, but a near approach to the reality breaks the charm, and fills, squalor and beggary then becomes the chief ingredients of the view. But here, thanks to a kind providence and constitutional government, the promise and the reality are in perfect harmony. While our villages are not less attractive in the distant view than those of Italy, no sudden and painful revulsion of feeling awaits you on a nearer inspection. Verily we have a "goodly heritage," and the "lines has fallen to us in pleasant places. Let us take care that our "cantankerous" be not removed out of its place"—that our "low slide in strength."

THE CROPS. "Our little hills shout aloud for joy," and the husbandmen have abundant reason to rejoice at the prospect before them. We have the most cheering intelligence from the farmers in every part of Maine. The harvest they say, will exceed the expectations of the most sanguine. Wheat and corn never looked better, and some of the most luxuriant crops ever produced in the country, will be raised "down east." Good crops and a good soil are long entitled Maine to rank among the very best of the agricultural States.—Portland Adc.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PIANYAN. METHODISM IN TEXAS.

We were actually astonished, and at the same time gratified, at seeing, in the Natchez Free Trader, a statement of the progress of religion in Texas. The Methodists alone have in that country twenty societies and three hundred and twenty preachers, including six elders and three exhorters. One of their Missionaries, (the Rev. R. Alexander) has travelled this year, in the course of his circuit, twenty-two hundred miles on horseback, through swamp and prairie, swimming rivers, and sleeping out exposed to every privation and inclemency. The Free Trader, after giving the above mentioned particulars, bestows upon the Methodist clergy some neat and richly merited encomiums, which we copy below.

The itinerant of the Methodist church—the real unsophisticated followers of Wesley and Whitfield—are the most extraordinary body of men that ever lived. They are the pioneers of civilization; they head not danger however imminent; they stay not for luxuries; they care not to tread the carpeted hall nor to seek learning or pleasure in cloister or saloon, but on they go, to the remotest verge of the globe, wherever erring man has wandered; wherever there is one soul to be reclaimed, there they go, to wrestle with the world, to defy its temptations, to enlighten its moral darkness. Apart from the holy character of his mission, there is a moral grandeur in the Methodist itinerant as he wanders his way through pathless forests, without associates, without reward, without even the stimulus of praise. He leaves home, and kindred, the tie of early love, perhaps, and goes forth, to struggle unknown and alone—to do himself to poverty, to the gibes and jeers of the gay, to broken health, to premature old age. And what is his impetus? It is not ambition; it is not pride; it is not any one of the selfish motives that sway the human breast. What is it? Reader—it is to preach the word of life to the poor.

CANADA.

It was generally believed in Lower Canada at the date of our last accounts from that province, that Sir John Coulbourn would return to England, in the course of the ensuing month; and that Sir Colin Campbell, now Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, would be appointed to succeed Sir John, as Commander of the forces. This, however, is little more than surmise, as the Quebec official journals, that as far as we are informed no successful steps, had been appointed to Sir John Coulbourn's command, up to the date of the last despatches from England. The Earl of Munster is spoken of to succeed Sir Colin Campbell, in the event of his removal to Lower Canada.

The Canada papers generally appear to favour the impression that Chandler and Waite will be the only persons on whom the sentence of death will be enforced, of the 19 capitally convicted at Niagara. The wives of these two very unfortunate men had gone to Quebec to sue for mercy. It is not likely, however, that the Governor General will interfere, but leave the matter entirely to the discretion of Sir George Arthur. Since sentence has been pronounced they have been confined in the condemned cells.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following practical observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq. have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository. It is the practice with some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining on the trees as long as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from trees to close casks, and kept dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavour, without acquiring an additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, was found to be, the putting of them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose, dry sand in the heat of summer, and late in October, put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantage of this mode of treatment are these: 1st, The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2d, The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving in their full flavor—at the same time any moisture yielded by the apples, (and some there will be,) is absorbed by the sand; so that the apples are kept dry, and all moisture is prevented. My pippins in May and June, are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stem look as if just separated from the twig.

The long continuance of rainy weather is a frequent subject of remark. Scarcely a day passes without shower. This constant irrigation has kept the city and environs clean and wholesome. The unusual lowness of the river has had no bad effect upon health, as the falling showers have washed all the filth and decaying noxious matter from the banks into the stream. The present clean, tide, healthy condition of New Orleans, is the theme of remark among the citizens, who often congratulate themselves on having escaped from the heat and dust of the north, by staying at home and minding their business.—N. O. Bulletin.

Last week we visited Mr. Johnson's quarry to the east of Ewit's creek, and found there employed about eighty Irishmen, as hearty looking as you will see, and what is better, not oxen or liquor or drink amongst them! Such is a portion of that class of men so much slandered by some of the natives. They are generally intelligent, sober, and well behaved.—Maryland Advocate.

HORRID REVENGE.

Two daughters of Mr. Mayse, Bath Co. Va. one six the other seven years old, were found dead, with their throats cut, near their father's house a few days since. The deed, it is supposed to have been committed by three of the servants, out of revenge for some fancied ill-treatment. The Staunton (Va.) Spectator, which relates the fact, adds:— This is certainly one of the most unmitigated and horrible instances of depravity that it has ever been our lot to record; and deep and bitter is the anguish which it must inflict on Mr. Mayse and his family.

MURDER IN NEW YORK.

A man calling himself Patrick Ross, so flagged his wife, that she died on Wednesday last. She was covered with bruises, and on a post mortem examination, a quantity of coagulated blood was found in the stomach and abdomen. Patrick Dodd fought John Shea and killed him. The grand jury returned a true bill against him.

OUTRAGEOUS.

A man named M'Altry thrust a red hot poker three feet long, and one and a half inch in diameter, into the lungs of an Irishman, whose life is despaired of. The monster has escaped.

FLORIDA.

The following letter from our fellow citizen Col. JAMES GADSDEN, says the Tallahassee Floridian of the 4th inst. gives an account of another horrid murder committed by savages near Bailey's Mills, a few miles from Col. G.'s. expressly to the frontier border. An entry to the Governor, received on Thursday, states that two Indian arrows were found in the breast of a small girl, one of the victims. One of the arrows was brought up by the express, which we saw. It is about three feet long and one inch in width, thin and sharp at the point.

WEAVERS OF MORNING, AUG. 1, 1833.

To the Editor of the Floridian. Sir.—The early part of last evening, Mr. Singletary, his wife and two children were shockingly murdered in this neighbourhood. But one of the family, a girl about 5 years of age, miraculously escaped, to tell the melancholy tidings of her parents and sisters. She says the deed was perpetrated by Indians, accompanied by one or two coloured persons. Major Dearborn, with volunteers from the neighbourhood, is in search for the murderers, but as they had a whole night in advance to escape, it is not probable that their trail can be followed, or the party overtaken. Comments are unnecessary.

THE CONTEST WAGING IN FLORIDA WITH THE SEMINOLES HAS ASSUMED SO ERATIC AND GUERRILLA CHARACTER, AS TO REQUIRE THE VIGILANCE AND ACTIVITY OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL TO BRING IT TO A CLOSE.

No one can anticipate whose house or whose family may be next victims. Yours, JAS. GADSDEN.

FROM THE SAG HARBOUR (N. Y.) CORRECTOR. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

About two o'clock this morning, the cabinet maker's shop belonging to Joseph G. Lamb, was discovered to be on fire, which, with the dwelling house over it, was soon reduced to ashes, with most of its contents; the next building north, belonging to Phineas King, containing three stores, (only one of which was improved by Alfred Edwards,) two families and a large hall in the upper story, improved as a museum, was likewise burnt to the ground—Loss perhaps in the whole \$ or \$10,000. Mr. L. tells us that the fire was first discovered in the shop. The most unfortunate part of the affair we now have to relate. A man by the name of Betty, a workman with Lamb, in jumping out of the window to escape the flames, was much injured, but will recover. Henry Westery, a boy living with W. Reeves, cooper, in endeavouring to descend from a window in the mu-

scum, from his hold and fell on the flag stones, was taken up senseless, and remains so, and cannot continue long, being much burnt and injured by the fall. A coloured girl jumped from the same window, (in the third story) fell on the flag stones, but broke not a bone, though injured internally, probably seriously, but recovered. This girl says that a young man by the name of Wm. Eldridge was in the hall, and determined to save some of its contents, and as she jumped from the window saw him fall back into the flames—the roof having fell in.

By letters from Calcutta, dated May 4th, intelligence has been received of the death of Mrs. Morrison, wife of the Rev. John H. Morrison, a missionary of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. She died of cholera, after an illness of 12 hours, and soon after her arrival at Calcutta.

Mrs. Morrison was one of the missionary company which sailed from Philadelphia last fall, in the ship Edward. They arrived at Calcutta on the 5th April, and reported as having landed in good health. No farther particulars have been received.—N. Y. Com. Adc.

FROM TEXAS.

The steam packet Columbia, Captain Moore, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst. bringing accounts from Houston to the 6th. A slip from the Bulletin puts us in possession of the news brought by her.

A gentleman just arrived at Houston from Goliad, stated that Col. Karnes was killed or taken prisoner by the Mexicans within twenty miles of Goliad, on or about the 20th of July. He was then on his way to Bezar with a quantity of goods, which he had brought from Col. Karnes, and was accompanied by several Mexican servants and one young man, from the United States. About twenty miles from Goliad they were suddenly intercepted by a party of twenty Mexican smugglers, who fired upon Karnes and shot him down. The servants instantly fled in all directions, and the young American, seeing Karnes fall off from his horse, and finding himself alone opposed to twenty marauders, immediately turned his horse and escaped in safety to Goliad. Suspicion is entertained that the servants connived at the robbery, as not one of them was injured by the attacking party. A number of the citizens of Goliad visited the place next day, but found only one or two dead cattle lying on the road and a hat of the Mexicans. No traces were found of Col. Karnes. Possibly, therefore, he may have been wounded and taken prisoner.

The latest news from the western district of Texas, is brought by Col. Caldwell, who reached Houston about the 25th July. He had recently visited the bay of Corpus Christi, and saw the schooner Cumanchee lying there at anchor. The captain of this vessel was captured forty-five miles southwest of San Patricio, who had informed him that the Cumanchee had been lying in that bay nearly two months. She had on board about 600 barrels of flour, and a quantity of lard. The flour was somewhat damaged.—Gen. Filisola had recently sent out a body of 400 men, under the command of Gen. Woll, to protect that port. A division of them had already arrived. He also stated, that the Custom House Officer from Matamoras was then on board the Cumanchee.—As Col. Caldwell had only twenty-five men with him, and a hundred and fifty soldiers were hourly expected, from Matamoras, he concluded to release the captain of the Cumanchee, and returned for reinforcements.

On his way back to San Patricio, and when within twenty-five miles of that place, he discovered about one hundred and fifty Mexican cavalry in pursuit of him. They, however, kept at a respectful distance, and permitted his party to cross the Neuenus, and return unmolested. He learned from some of his spies that Salvariego with about seventy men was encamped on a small stream, thirty miles west of the Rio Rio, to which place he had recently escorted thirty Cherokees, who had just been to Matamoras to make a treaty with the Mexican government, and were on their return with a number of mules loaded with presents, consisting of ammunition and clothing. It is said, however, that a treaty was not concluded, but they are to return in a few months and learn the decision of the Mexican government. A Mexican Colonel had been among these Indians, and the Shawnees, during the last spring, endeavouring to excite them against the Texans. It seems, however, that he had not been very successful, as not a single chief was found in the party; probably it was on this account the Mexicans did not treat with them. Col. Caldwell was also informed by his spies, that the Mexican forces do not intend to cross the Neuenus, but have received express orders to continue in the vicinity of Corpus Christi, and act on the defensive; a report however, has reached Houston that the Mexicans had shown a disposition to encroach on the Texian territory, and have pushed their posts as far as Live Oak Point, east of the Bay of Corpus Christi. This rumour has created some excitement in Texas, and if confirmed, will lead to offensive operations on the part of the Texans. They certainly will not suffer to see so much of their territory, without a struggle for their expulsion.

FROST IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Essex Register of the 16th says:—"Yesterday morning some of the low lands in our vicinity were white with frost. No damage was done to vegetation." The Lowell Advertiser of the 18th inst. states that there was a slight frost in some of the neighbouring towns on Tuesday night last.

HAIR BREADTH ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

As Mr. William D. Smith, engraver, 174 Broadway, seated himself at his desk to write about eight o'clock yesterday morning, he was suddenly confounded by a tremendous crash in the room, occasioned by his falling over head falling in one mass about six feet high, and nearly striking him nearly touching. The height of the room, (over the door) in the corner of the mantle piece, in breaking the chimney, with several pieces of wood which hung on the wall under the chimney, with the weight of the broken mass, of fallen mortar, (some 80 pounds), are sufficient to demonstrate the surrounding danger which threatened Mr. Smith, who never received a slight wound on the left wrist.—N. Y. Sun.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Wednesday morning, after a few days illness, SAMUEL THOMAS, fourth son of Mrs. S. SELMAN, of South River, aged three years, five months, and twenty-two days. While pity prompts the rising sigh, With awful power impressed, "May this death teach, 'tis too much die," Sink deep in every breast.

TIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE DEAD.

The news of the death of the late HENRY LAWRENCE, Esq. of Charles county, reached St. Mary's county during the sitting of the County Court. He had been a member of the bar—he received the manifestation of the confidence of his citizens—he had been intimate with the people, and was an universal favorite, for his amiable, his zeal, his judgment, and his unassuming philanthropy. It was therefore deemed due to his private and public virtues, that the county should, in public meeting, press the following tribute of respect to his memory: At a meeting of the citizens of St. Mary's county, on the motion of the Hon. C. Dorsey, Esq. Hon. J. STEPHEN was called to the Chair, and the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That this meeting entertain for the memory of the late HENRY LAWRENCE, Esq. of Charles county, the highest respect, and regard to his death as a great public loss, and sincerely mourn the loss of his bereaved family in this joyful dispensation of Divine Providence—and that a copy of this expression of opinion be transmitted to his family. JOHN STEPHEN, Chairman.

CALVERT COUNTY, (Md.) Aug. 13, 1833.

Upon me devolves the painful duty of announcing the death of Dr. THOMAS H. BOND, of this county, in the 31st year of his age. He was to his untimely end on Saturday night last, at the house of his uncle, Dr. Duke, having been struck by lightning, which instantly extinguished his life. Two of his brothers, his wife, some other friends, and the family of Dr. B., were present when this melancholy accident took place, and several of them narrowly escaped death. The house was much shattered, and a young lady struck senseless, who remained so for some time before she recovered. Dr. Bond has been a father to his brothers and sisters, a solace and support to his mother in her declining years, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him from his amiable and gentlemanly deportment. He had entwined around him a large circle of warm friends, who deeply deplore his loss, and will long cherish the recollection of his many virtues and truly noble character.—Nat. Intell.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he will, on the first Monday in September next, open an ENGLISH & CLASSICAL SCHOOL, in the room under Mr. Wm. McNeir's Printing Office, on the State Circle. His terms will be \$5 per quarter, to be paid in advance. An extra charge for such as study the Classics. August 23. Sw.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Anne-Arundel county on the 4th day of August, as a runaway, a Negro Boy who calls himself ISAIAH HOWARD.

and says he belongs to one William A. Shaffer, in the city of Baltimore.—He is about five feet four and a half inches high, yellow complexion, and says he is nineteen years of age—his clothing consists of an old pair of pantaloons, white twilled under jacket, an old green coat, old cloth cap, and half-worn shoes. The owner of said Negro will prove property and pay charges, or otherwise he will be discharged according to law. JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff. August 23.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of the late REESE WILLIAMS, of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. WILLIAM HUGHES, GEORGE ELLICOTT, Executors of Reese Williams. August 16. Sw.

A BY-

To present the Officers of other Persons, Discounting the Debt. [Passed August 1833] Be it established, That the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Council of the City of Baltimore, and after the first day of January next, shall not be lawfully required to receive any order of debt, or other evidence of debt, from the person, or persons, or evidence of debt is made payable. Provided by-law shall be construed in favor of the certificate and the by-law passed the and its several supplies.

PROSPERITY.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MIRROR. It is a remarkable fact, that the belief in the multiplying of the American continent, whose object is to add to the attacks made upon the sciences which even the more surprising ready existing and which to enrich such most inexhaustible. The science of medicine, through the profession and to study which occur, and all are advocated in the medical science through it is proper that it is true of the other law and of divinity, the important bearing know their science to divinity, and law, through which, as these bearings may true that some new works of a less occasionally admit at nology; but these are essentially a periodical, a permanent which shall be open opinions and the records with those facts, strong feeling of this belief that such a mandated, and will me support, has in present the prospect Phrenological Journal. The object of this serve from a numerous illustrative of the show the true bear Education, (physical and Mental and Moral) subjects there is en contributions from the resources of the it is hoped, be found.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

The religious change be decidedly changed object in giving Phrenology, out of its ignorance of its existence, suppose that ment by which to revealed religion, and man accountability. A frequent subject will therefore be, Truths of Revelation. And on the subject of our science we inquiries and objections of the truly candid. See our ways welcome to them, they will be treated with honesty and respect. But the ensure to themselves and the ignorant verthrow a science the pains to invest ed rebuke. As our object which are supposed nology; and we them, in all cases, toy vouchers for which all the fact furnished to us, own judgment of in all cases on which it is obvious these instances, logical or anti-logical the degree in which developed—we will the head or skill, certified to be true. Original Essays will form part of our views; nor our readers such portance as may logical works of which are not get american public. selves shall be de-