Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 10, 1833.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, October 7, 1833.

The Executive Council will meet on Monday the 21st inst.

THO. CULBRETH, Cl'k.

Third Congressional District.—From the returns we have received of the election in the Third Congressional District, composed of Baltimore and Harford counties, it appears that Mr. Turner has been elected to Congress by a large majority over Col. Sewell, the regularly nominated Jackson candidate, and Mr. Worthington, the late representative.—They are all Jackson men.

Frederick County.—We understand that the whole Jackson ticket for the Assembly is elected in Frederick county by a majority of between four and five hundred votes; and the majority for Mr. Thomas, the regular Jackson candidate for Congress, as far as heard from, is upwards of eight hundred.

New County.—In some of the districts of Baltimore county a vote was taken upon the division of the county. In the Sixth District there were 149 votes in favour of it, and 304 against it.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.
Caucus Nomination.

Brewer	148
Wells	137

Opposition.

Crabb (Jackson,)	144
Harwood	141

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Districts.	Jackson. Sellman.	Warfield,	Landticum.	Snowden,	Anti-Jackson. Kent,	Duvall,	Hood,	Gray,
1st.	176	118	169	116	263	247	[illegible]	[illegible]
2d.	93	82	76	93	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3d.	95	88	84	91	83	146	73	[illegible]
4th.	282	273	278	278	150	148	159	159
5th.	319	255	321	295	187	186	207	159
6th.	136	185	142	101	195	189	231	121
Tot'l.	1092	999	1010	975	947	943	952	840

For Sheriff.

Districts.	Welch,	Clarke,	Burgess,	Iams,
1st.	326	48	41	6
2d.	135	66	14	26
3d.	135	47	51	26
4th.	169	250	46	161
5th.	131	282	199	58
6th.	99	22	225	10
Annapolis.	253	28	55	26
Total.	1248	743	611	293

CITY OF BALTIMORE.
CONGRESS.
Fourth District—Complete.

Wards.	Heath.	Howard.
6th,	393	457
7th,	432	271
8th,	251	452
9th,	474	289
10th,	298	409
11th,	551	378
12th,	406	336
	2805	2592

Majority for Mr. Heath, 213.

Fifth District.

Wards.	M'Kim.	Stewart.
1st,	403	279
2d,	391	284
3d,	434	279
4th,	463	347
5th,	358	489
	2049	1678
Anne-Arundel county,	1132	1114
City of Annapolis,	151	142
Total.	3332	2934

Mr. M'Kim's majority in the district, 398.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Wards.	Jones,	Peregoy,	Jenkins,	Harper,
1st,	413	365	295	266
2d,	400	363	290	264
3d,	423	392	304	277
4th,	509	451	355	300
5th,	570	506	301	279
6th,	482	420	465	400
7th,	404	347	300	354
8th,	327	294	400	390
9th,	515	441	287	290
10th,	454	409	294	282
11th,	618	552	336	341
12th,	485	449	284	273
Total,	5600	4989	3871	3716

SHERIFFALTY.

Sanderson,	4634
Childs,	3034
Walker,	3046
Pechin,	805

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

The votes in this county for the Congressional candidates, are as follow. We do not vouch for the positive correctness of the returns: James Turner, 1909; Ch. S. Sewall, 693; J. T. H. Worthington, 1368.

The returns for Delegates and Sheriff are so incomplete and unsatisfactory that we prefer to omit them rather than publish them in a shape in which they may mislead our readers. The election of Henry S. Sanderson, Esq as Sheriff, appears to be certain.

HARFORD COUNTY.

Jackson.		Opposition.	
Johns,	1210	Moores,	1090
Sutton,	1190	Amos,	1040
Nelson,	1089	Boyd,	992
Norris,	1050	Wilson,	930

SHERIFF.

Wilson,	1123	M'Comis,	1145

CONGRESS.

Sewall,	1177	J. T. H. Worthington,	84
James Turner,	1062		

By the steamboat Maryland from Easton we learn, that four Jackson men have been elected in Worcester—Talbot and Somerset divided. In Caroline, 1 Jackson and 3 Anti-Jackson.

We learn from Prince-George's, that three Jacksonians, and one Anti have been elected.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.
RECAPITULATION.

	Jackson.	Anti-Jackson.
St. Mary's,	0	0
Charles,	0	0
Calvert,	0	0
Anne-Arundel,	4	0
Annapolis,	1	1
Montgomery,	0	0
Frederick,	4	0
Washington,	0	0
Allegany,	0	0
City of Baltimore,	2	0
Baltimore county,	0	0
Harford,	3	1
Prince-George's,	3	1
Worcester,	4	0
Somerset,	2	2
Dorchester,	0	0
Caroline,	1	3
Talbot,	2	2
Queen Anne's	4	0
Cecil,	0	0
Kent,	0	0
Total,	30	10

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The Engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has given public notice that the navigation through the Canal, from the Head of Harper's Ferry Falls to the Shenandoah Lock, will be opened for the passage of boats, rafts, &c on the first day of October.

By this arrangement, the navigation of the Potomac which has been for some time interrupted at this point, will be transferred to the Canal, and boats will be enabled to pass the Harper's Ferry Falls, and resume the river navigation above and below them as formerly.

It is confidently expected that in less than two weeks after the admission of the water, as above noticed, the whole extent of the navigation from Harper's Ferry to the Basin between Georgetown and Washington City, will be opened to the public.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

By the following extract from the Washington (Pa.) Examiner, it will be perceived that the agent of the Post Office Department despatched to that vicinity, in consequence of late losses by mail thereabouts, has been successful in detecting a rogue.

A letter from a special agent in the State of Maine, appointed and instructed by the Department a few weeks since to discover the cause of certain losses upon a mail route in that State, informs the Department, that he has succeeded in detecting the depredator, who, upon being taken before a magistrate, pleaded guilty. Justice will be dealt to both these gentlemen.—*Globe.*

MAIL ROBBERY.

On Tuesday last, *Greene Van Sickle*, Postmaster at Claysville, in this county, was taken up for purloining from the western mail the day previous, a letter containing a sum of money, amounting to about $60, and committed to jail in this place. We decline at present giving more minute particulars of this robbery, as Van Sickle will be shortly arraigned before the proper tribunal for trial, and where justice will be done him. But we take occasion now to state, that his detection was effected by the vigilance and well devised plans of GEORGE PLITT, Esq. of Washington city, Agent of the Post Office Department, who has evinced on this and other recent occasions, a vigilance and zeal in the discharge of duty, and an anxiety for the public security and safety of mail conveyance, highly honourable and praiseworthy. The Department, we think, has a most efficient and capable officer in Mr. Plitt. Van Sickle has a family consisting of a wife and five or six children.—*Washington (Pa.) Examiner.*

MOST IMPORTANT.—LITHOTRITY.

The operation of *lithotrity* has recently been very successfully performed by Baron Heurteloup, on Mr. John Lord, who keeps the Patricroft Tavern, adjoining the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, Manchester. As this is the first case from this neighbourhood, and we believe from Lancashire, a few particulars may not be uninteresting to some of our readers. Mr. Lord, who is fifty years of age, has been for two years suffering under the excruciating torments of the stone; and being a very stout, corpulent man, the usual operation of *lithotomy* could not have been performed without very great danger. He therefore went to London for the purpose of undergoing the operation practised by Baron Heurteloup. The principal operation was performed on the 31st May, when a stone *upwards of an inch in diameter* was broken to pieces and nearly reduced to powder in three minutes. What will probably appear surprising to most of our readers, Mr. Lord immediately after the operation, was enabled to walk from the Baron's house to his own lodgings, a distance of more than a half a mile; and neither after that nor after any of three or four subsequent minor operations which were found necessary for the purpose of destroying different fragments of the stone, was Mr. Lord compelled to keep his bed. In two days after the last, which was about the end of June, he was able to travel to Manchester by coach; and he is now perfectly free from every symptom of the complaint, and every unpleasant trace of the operation.—*Manchester paper.*

SINGULAR AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

The Kinderhook Sentinel of a late date relates the particulars of an accident of the most singular and distressing nature. It appears that on Friday the 20th inst. as Miss Van Buren, a young female, was dressing her hair in the cotton factory of Mr. Baldwin, she accidently brought it in contact with one of the horizontal iron shafts which makes 53 revolutions the minute. This shaft is square, two and a half inches in diameter, and is placed about 17 inches from the opposite floor. The young lady was standing nearly under it, facing from it, and in tossing back her hair, which she had been combing over her face, probably without reflecting that the shaft above her was in motion, it caught fast, and she found herself instantly drawn up towards it with the velocity of lightning. With an extraordinary presence of mind, she grasped the shaft with her hands, at the same time making a violent effort to place her feet upon it, in order that by revolving with it she might escape a dislocation of the neck. She succeeded in clinging to the shaft during two or three evolutions, but its velocity was such as at length to break her hold, and she projected 8 or 10 feet from it, leaving her entire scalp from the extremities of the eyelids to the third vertibrae of the neck, fast to the shaft, and revolving with it. She arose immediately from the floor, and proceeded to stop one of the looms which she tended, while the overseer stopped the wheel.

Drs. Miller and Philip was immediately called, and with the assistance of such as had not fled or fainted, from fright, had the patient conveyed to her room. The scene was truly frightful. The whole head, temple and forehead, were peeled to the bone, the blood streaming from the small veins and arteries over her shoulders, and to those who had seen the profusion of beautiful locks that formerly adorned her head, her first appearance impressed the idea of a headless trunk. Her presence of mind seemed at no time to have forsaken her. She was sitting in a chair when her physicians arrived, and observed that the back of her head was severely bruised, the only injury which she was then, or is even now, conscious of having received. She is at present in a comfortable condition, and her physicians state that every symptom indicates a firm re-union of the parts, and a speedy recovery of health.

DOMESTIC YEAST.

Persons who are in the habit of making domestic bread, cake, &c. can easily manufacture their yeast, by attending to the following direction. Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour. When milk warm, bottle it and cork it close. It will be fit for use in 24 hours. One pint of yeast will make 18 lbs. of bread.

THE MOSS ROSE.

The angel who takes care of the flowers and sprinkles upon them the dew in the still night, slumbered on a spring day in the shade of a rose-bush.

And when he awoke he said, with a smiling countenance, Most beautiful of my children, I thank thee for thy refreshing odour, and cooling shade. Could you now ask any favour, how willingly would I grant it!

Adorn me then with a new charm, said the spirit of the rose-bush, in a beseeching tone.

And the angel adorned the loveliest of flowers with simple moss.

Sweetly it stood there in modest attire, the *moss rose*, the most beautiful of its kind.

Lovely Lina, lay aside the splendid ornament and the glittering jewel, and listen to the instructions of maternal nature.

SIX CHILDREN AT ONE BIRTH.

On the 30th December, 1831, the wife of Dernian Ploson, in the Village of Dropin, in Bessarabia, was delivered of six daughters, all living, and only a little smaller than the usual size of children at birth, with the exception of the last, which was much the least.

The mother was not quite twenty years of age, and of a strong constitution. The whole six children lived long enough to be baptized, but died on the evening of the day of their birth. The mother subsequently suffered indisposition, but got quite well.—*Gazette Medicale.*

A BITE.

Three individuals walking the streets night before last, made a stand near some watchmen for a moment, during which one of them remarked that he had got his cheek badly bitten; but observing they were listened to, they sheered off.—The watchmen were mentioning the circumstance at the police office yesterday morning when the mystery was cleared up by a gentleman who came in and gave information that at a late hour the night previous, coming down Chatham square with a companion in feeble health, he came in contact with three persons, whom, from their jostling him in passing, he supposed to be intoxicated; but who had scarcely got past, when they seized and threw him down, tore open his vest, and attempted to rob him. During the scuffle, however, his mouth came in contact with the face of one of them, and gave him an opportunity, which he did not neglect, of biting out a piece of his cheek, about the size of a dollar. The fellow's outcries giving his companions reason to believe that the watch would soon be upon them, the trio took to their heels. The informant inclines to the belief that he shall know his man again when he meets him.—*N. Y. Courier.*

From Hamilton's Men and Manners in America.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

It has been the fashion with travellers to talk of the scenery of the Mississippi as wanting grandeur and beauty. Most certinly it has neither. But there is no scenery on earth more striking. The dreary and pestilential solitudes, untrodden save by the foot of the Indians; the absence of all the objects, save the huge alligators which float past, apparently asleep, on the drift-wood; and an occasional vulture, attracted by its impure prey on the surface of the waters, the trees, with a long and hideous drapery of pendent moss, fluttering in the wind; and the giant river rolling onward the vast volume of its dark and turbid waters through the wilderness, form the features of one of the most dismal and impressive landscapes on which the eye of man ever rested.

If any man think proper to beleive that such objects are not, in themselves, sufficient, I beg only to say that I differ with him in point of taste. Rocks and mountians are fine things, undoubtedly, but they could add nothing of sublimity to the Mississippi.—Pelion might be piled on Ossa, Alps on Andes, and still, to the heart and preceptions of the spectator, the Mississippi would be *alone*. It can brook no rival, and finds none. No river in the world drains so large a portion of the earth's surface. It is the traveller of five thousand miles, more than two thirds of the diameter of the globe. The immagination asks, whence come its waters, and whither tend they?—They come from the distant regions of the vast continent, where the foot of the civilized man has never yet been planted. They flow into an ocean yet vaster, the whole body of which acknowledge their influence. Through what varieties of climate have they passed! On what scenes of lonely and sublime magnificence have they gazed! Have they penetrated.—

'The hoary forests, still the Bison's screen,
Where stalked the Mammoth to his shaggy lair,
Through paths and alleys, roof'd with sober green,
Thousands of years before the silent air
Was pierc'd by whizzing shaft of hunter keen.'

In short, when the traveller has asked and answered these questions and a thousand others, it will be time enough to consider how far the scenery of the Mississippi would be improved by the presence of rocks and mountains. He may then be led to doubt whether any *great* effect can be produced by a combination of objects of discordant character, however grand in themselves. The imagination is, perhaps, succeptible but of a single powerful impression at a time. Sublimity is uniformly connected with unity of object. Beauty may be produced by the happy adaptation of a multitude of harmonious details; but the highest sublimity of effect can proceed but from one glorious and paramount object, which impreses its own character on every thing around.

The prevailing character of the Mississippi is that of solemn gloom. I have trodden the passes of Alp and Appennine, yet never felt how awful a thing is nature, till it was borne on its waters through regions desolate and uninhabitable. Day after day, and night after night, we continue driving right downward to the south; our vessel like some huge demon of the wilderness bearing fire in her bosom, and canopying the eternal forest with the smoke of her nostrils. How looked the hoary river god I know not; nor what thought the alligators, when awakened from their slumber by a vision so astounding. But the effect on my own spirits was such as I have never experinced before or since. Conversation became odious and I passed my time in a sort of a dreamy contemplation. At night I ascended to the highest deck, and lay for hours gazing listlessly on the sky, the forest and the waters, amid silence only broken by the clanging of the engine. All this was very pleasant; yet, till I reached New Orleans, I could scarcely have smiled at the best joke in the world; and as for raising a laugh—it would have been quite as easy to quadrate the circle.

FOREIGN.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The New York Journal of Commerce, second edition, announces the arrival of the packet ship New York, with London papers to the 3d and Liverpool to the 4th September, both inclusive.

The reported death of the King of Spain is not confirmed. He was alive on the 21st, and his death not immediately expected.

The British Government have acknowledged Donna Maria. On this event becoming known at Paris, the Miguelite scrip fell from 61 to 45.

A dreadful shipwreck occurred on the 31st August within half a mile of the port of Boulogne. A vessel said to be the Amphitrite, bound for Botany Bay, with 120 female passengers on board was cast away, making with the crew 154, all of whom except three were drowned.

Parliament was prorogued on the 29th August. The following is

THE KING'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In opening the present Parliament, I stated, that never at any time had subjects of greater interest and magnitude called for your attention. The manner in which you have discharged the duties thus committed to you now demands my warmest regard, and enables me to close a session, not more remarkable for its extended duration than for the patience and persevering industry which you have employed in many laborious inquiries, and in perfecting the various legislative measures which have been brought under your consideration.

I continue to receive from my allies and from all foreign sovereigns assurances of their friendly disposition.

I regret that I cannot yet announce to you the conclusion of a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium; but the convention, in conjunction with the King of the French, I concluded in May last, with the King of the Netherlands, prevents a renewal of hostilities in the Low Countries; and thus affords a fresh security for the general continuance of peace.

Events which have lately taken place in Portugal, have induced me to renew my diplomatic relations with that kingdom, and I have accredited a Minister to the Court of her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria.

You may rest assured I look with great anxiety to the moment when the Portuguese monarchy, so long united with this country by the ties of alliance and by the closest bonds of interest, may be restored to a state of peace, and may regain its former prosperity.

The hostilities which had disturbed the peace of Turkey have terminated, and you may be assured that my attention will be carefully directed to any extent which may affect the present or the future independency of that empire.

An investigation, carefully prosecuted during the last session, has enabled you to renew the charter of the Bank of England on terms which appear to be well calculated to support public credit, and to secure the usefulness of that important establishment.

The laborious inquiries carried on by committees of both Houses of Parliment, for several successive sessions, have also enabled you to bring the affairs of the East India Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the most confident expectation, that the system of government thus established will prove to have been wisely framed for the improvement and happiness of the natives of India; which by the opening of the China trade, a new field has been afforded for the activity and the enterprise of British commerce.

The state of slavery in my colonial possessions has necessarily occupied a portion of your time and your attention commensurate with the magnitude and the difficulty of the subject. Whilst your deliberations have been guided by the paramount considerations of justice and humanity, the interests of the colonial proprietors have not been overlooked. I trust that the future proceedings of the colonial legislature, and the conduct of all classes in my colonies, may be such as to give full effect to the benevolent intentions of the legislature, and to satisfy the just expectations of my people.

I observe with satisfaction, that the amendment of the law has continued to occupy your attention, and that several important measures have been adopted, by some of which the title to property has been rendered more secure, and the conveyance of it more easy; while by others the proceedings in courts of law and equity have been made more expeditious and less costly.

The establishment of the Court of Judicial Council is another improvement, which, if it materially assists suitors at home, will, I trust, afford substantial relief to those at the colonial possessions.

You may rest assured, that there is no part of your labours which I regard with a deeper interest than that which tends, by well considered amendments of the law, to make justice easily accessible to all my subjects. With this view I have caused a commission to be issued for digesting in one body the enactments of the criminal law, and inquiring how far and by what means the criminal process might be extended to the other branches of our jurisprudence.

"I have also directed commissions to be issued for investigating the state of the municiple corporations throughout the kingdom. The result of their inquiries will enable you to mature those measures which may seem best fitted to place the internal government of corporate cities and towns on a solid foundation, in respect of their finances, their government, and their police. In the meantime, two important acts have been passed for giving constitution, upon sound principles, to the royal and parliamentary burghs of Scotland. Your attention will shortly be called to the expediency of extending similar advantages to the unincorporated towns in England which have now acquired the right of returning members to Parliament.

It is with the greatest pain that I feel myself compelled to call upon you for additional powers to control and punish the disturbers of the public peace in Ireland. This call will be answered, as I confidently anticipate, by your loyalty and firmness. I have not thought it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers thus confided to me; but I have now the satisfaction of informing you that the spirit of insubordination and violence which had prevailed to so alarming an extent has been, in a great measure, subdued. I look forward with anxiety to the time when the painful necessity of continuing this measure of great but unavoidable severity may cease; and I have given my assent with qualified satisfaction, to the various new and remedial measures, which, during the course of the present session, have been proposed to me for my acceptance.

The act which, in pursuance of my recommendation, you passed, with respect to the temporalities of that branch of the United Church which is established in Ireland, and for the immediate and total abolition of tithe assessments, and the act for the better regulation of juries, both as to their civil and criminal functions, afford the best proofs of full reliance may be placed on the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the introduction