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AND

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HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Hillsborough Male Academy give notice that the exercises of this institution will commence its fall session on the 8th day of August next, under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. BINGHAM, A. M. whose well known reputation as a classical scholar and peculiar tact of imparting instruction, has given reputation to this school, which is second to none in the Southern States.

The healthy situation of Hillsborough, the polished, moral, and religious society, give it strong claims to public patronage. The English department will be taught by Mr. J. C. NORWOOD, whose qualifications, both moral and literary, are of the first order. Board can be had in private families at \$8 per month. No student will be received that does not board in a private house.

By order of the Board.

J. TAYLOR, Sec'y. July 2. 78 3c.

Louis A. Godey

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Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Wherever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated. The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Persons remitting TEN DOLLARS shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting FIFTEEN DOLLARS shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. Persons procuring TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent, shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound. Uncurrent Notes of solvent banks received at par value. An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (post paid.)

REMOVAL.

Hall & London, HAVE removed their Store to the well known stand between T. BROWN'S and DAWSON'S Corner—where they have on hand a fresh supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, &c. &c. And are continually receiving additions to their Stock. June 1. 74-4.

LIFE OF LAFAYETTE

LAFAYETTE, Gilbert Motier, (formerly marquis de,) was born at Chevreignac, near Brioude, in Auvergne, Sept. 6, 1757, was educated in the College of Louis le Grand, in Paris, placed at court, as an officer in one of the guards of honor, and at the age of 17, was married to the grand daughter of the Duke of Noailles. It was under those circumstances that the young Marquis de Lafayette entered upon a career so little to be expected of a youth of vast fortune, of high rank, of powerful connexions, at the most brilliant and fascinating court in the world. He left France secretly, for America, in 1777, and arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, April 25, being then 19 years old.—The state of this country, it is well known, was, at that time most gloomy; a feeble army without clothing or arms, was, with difficulty kept together before a victorious enemy; the government was without resources or credit, and the American agents in Paris were actually obliged to confess that they could not furnish the young nobleman with a conveyance. "Then," said he, "I will fit out a vessel myself," and he did so. The sensation produced in this country, by his arrival, was very great: it encouraged the almost disheartened people to hope for succor and sympathy from one of the most powerful nations in Europe. Immediately on his arrival Lafayette received the offer of a command in the continental army, but declined it, raised and equipped a body of men at his own expense, and then entered the service as a volunteer, without pay. He lived in the family of the commander in chief, and won his full affection and confidence. He was appointed major-general in July, and in September, was wounded at Brandywine. He was employed in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island in 1788, and after receiving the thanks of the country for his important services, embarked at Boston, in January, 1779, for France, where it was thought that he could assist the cause more effectually for a time. The treaty concluded between France and America about the same period, was, by his personal exertions, made effective in our favor, and he returned to America with intelligence that a French force would soon be sent to this country. Immediately on his arrival he entered the service, and received the command of a body of infantry of about 2000 men, which he clothed and equipped, in part, at his own expense. His forced marches to Virginia, in December, 1780, raising 2000 guineas at Baltimore on his own credit, to supply the wants of his troops, his rescue of Richmond; his long trial of generalship with Cornwallis, who boasted that "the boy could not escape him"; the siege of Yorktown, and the storming of the redoubt, are proofs of his devotion to the cause of American independence. Desirous of serving that cause at home, he again returned to France for that purpose. Congress which had already acknowledged his merits on former occasions, now passed new resolutions, Nov. 23, 1781, in which, besides the usual marks of approbation, they desire the American ministers to confer with him in their negotiations. In France, a brilliant reputation had preceded him, and he was received with the highest marks of public admiration. Still, he urged upon his government the necessity of negotiating with a powerful force in America, and succeeded in obtaining orders to this effect. On his arrival in Cadiz, he found 49 ships, with 20,000 men, ready to follow him to America, had not peace rendered it unnecessary. A letter from him communicated the first intelligence of that event to Congress.

The importance of his services in France may be seen by consulting his letters in the correspondence of the American Revolution, (Boston, 1831.) He received pressing invitations, however, to revisit the country. Washington in particular, urged it strongly, and for the third time, Lafayette landed in the United States, Aug. 4, 1784. After passing a few days at Mount Vernon, he visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c. and was every where received with the greatest enthusiasm, and delight.—Previous to his return to France, Congress appointed a deputation, consisting of one member from each State, "to take leave of him on behalf of the country, and assure him that the United States regard him with particular affection, and will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honor and prosperity." After his return he was engaged in endeavoring to mitigate the condition of the Protestants in France, and to effect the abolition of slavery. In the assembly of the notables in 1787, he proposed the suppression of lettres de cachet, and of the state prisons, the emancipation of the Protestants, and the convocation of the representatives of the nation. When asked by the Count D'Artois, (since Charles X.) if he demanded the states-general, he replied "Yes, and something better."—Being elected a member of the States-general, which took the name of National Assembly, (1789,) he proposed a declaration of rights, and the decree providing for the responsibility of the officers of the crown. Two days after the attack on the Bastille, he was appointed (July 15) com-

mander in chief of the National Guards of Paris. The court and national assembly were still at Versailles, and the population of Paris, irritated at this, had already adopted, in sign of opposition a blue and red cockade, (being the colors of the city of Paris,) July 26, Lafayette added to this cockade the white of the royal arms, declaring at the same time that the tricolor should go round the world. On the march of the populace to Versailles, (October 5 and 6,) the National Guards claimed to be led thither. Lafayette refused to comply with their demand, until having received colors in the afternoon, he set off, and arrived at 10 o'clock, after having been on horseback from before daylight. He requested that the interior posts of the chateau might be committed to him; but this request was refused, and the outer posts only were entrusted to the National Guards. This was the night on which the assassins murdered two of the Queen's guards, and were proceeding to further acts of violence, when Lafayette at the head of the national troops, put an end to the disorder, and saved the lives of the royal family. In the morning he accompanied them to Paris. On the establishment of the Jacobin club at Paris, he organized, with Bailly, then Mayor of Paris, the opposing club of Feuillans.—Jan. 20, 1790, he supported the motion for the abolition of titles of nobility, from which he renounced his own, and has never since resumed it. The constitution of a representative monarchy, which was the object of his wishes, was now proposed, and July 13, 1790, was appointed for its acceptance by the king of the nation, and in the name of 4,000,000 National Guards, Lafayette swore fidelity to the constitution. Declining the dangerous power of constable of France, or generalissimo of the national guards of the kingdom, after having organized the national militia, and delisted the king from popular violence, he resigned all command, and retired to his estates. The first coalition against France, (1792,) soon called him from his retirement. Being appointed one of the three major generals in command of the French armies, he established discipline, and defeated the enemy at Philippeville, Maubege, and Florennes, when his career of success was interrupted by the domestic factions of his own country. Lafayette openly denounced the terrible Jacobins, in his letter of June 16, in which he declared that the enemies of the revolution under the mask of popular leaders, were endeavoring to stifle liberty under the excesses of licentiousness. June 20, he appeared at the bar of the assembly, to vindicate his conduct, and demand the punishment of the guilty authors of the violence. But the Mountain had already overthrown the constitution and nothing could be effected. Lafayette then offered to conduct the King and his family to Compiègne. This proffer being declined he returned to the army, which he endeavored to rally round the constitution. June 30, he was burnt in effigy at the Palais Royal, and Aug. 5, was accused of treason before the assembly. Still he declared himself openly against the proceedings of August 10; but finding himself unsupported by the soldiers, he determined to leave the country, and take refuge on some neutral ground. Some persons have charged General Lafayette with a want of firmness at this period; but it is without a full understanding of the situation of things. Conscious that a price was set on his head at home, knowing that his troops would not support him against the principles which were triumphing in the clubs and the assembly, and sensible that, even if he were able to protract the contest with the victorious faction, the frontiers would be exposed to the invasion of the emigrants and their foreign allies, with whom he felt it treason against the nation to have negotiated, he had no alternative. Having been captured by an Austrian patrol, he was delivered to the Prussians, by whom he was again transferred to Austria. He was carried with great secrecy to Olmutz, where he was subjected to every privation and suffering and cut off from all communication with his friends, who were not even able to discover the place of his confinement until late in 1794. An unsuccessful attempt was made to deliver him from prison by Dr. Bollman, a German, and Mr. Huger, (now Col. Huger, of Charleston, S. C.) His wife and daughters however, succeeded in obtaining admission to him, and remained with him nearly two years, till his release. Washington had written directly to the Emperor of Austria on his behalf, without effect; but after the memorable campaign of Bonaparte, in Italy, the French government required that the prisoners at Olmutz, should be released, which was done, Aug. 25, 1797, after a negotiation that lasted three months.

Refusing to take any part in the revolution of the 18th Fructidor, or the 18th Brumaire, he returned to his estate at La Grange, and declining the dignity of Senator which was offered him by Bonaparte, he gave his vote against the consulate for life, and taking no further part in public affairs, devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. On the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, he perceived that their principles of government were not such as France required, and he did not therefore

leave his retirement. The 20th of March, 1815, saw Napoleon again on the imperial throne, and endeavoring to conciliate the nation by the profession of liberal principles. Lafayette refused though urged, through the mediation of Joseph, to see Napoleon, protested against the *acte additionnel* of April 22, and declined the peerage offered him by the emperor, but accepted the place of representative, to which the votes of his fellow citizens called him. He first saw Napoleon at the opening of the chambers: the emperor received him with great marks of kindness, to which, however, he did not respond; but, although he would take no part in the projects of Napoleon, he gave his vote for all necessary supplies, on the ground that France was invaded, and that it was the duty of Frenchmen to defend their country. June 21, Napoleon returned from Waterloo, and it was understood that it was determined to dissolve the house of representatives, and establish a dictatorship. Two of his counsellors informed Lafayette, that, in two hours, the representative body would cease to exist. Immediately on the opening of the session, he ascended the tribune, and addressed the house as follows: "When, for the first time, after an interval of many years, I raise a voice which all the old friends of liberty still will recognize, it is to speak of the danger of the country, which you only can save.—This, then, is the moment for us to rally round the old tricolor standard, the standard of 89, of liberty, of equality, of public order, which we have now to defend against foreign violence and usurpation." He then moved that the house declare itself in permanent session, and all attempts to dissolve it high treason, that whoever should make such an attempt, should be considered a traitor to the country, &c. In the evening, Napoleon sent Lucien to the house to make one more effort in his favor.—Lucien, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, conjured the house not to compromise the honor of the French nation by inconstancy to the Emperor. At these words, Lafayette rose in his place, and addressing himself directly to the orator, exclaimed, "Who dares accuse the French nation of inconstancy to the Emperor?" Throughout the sands of Egypt and the wastes of Russia; over fifty fields of battle, this nation has followed him devotedly; and it is for this we now mourn the blood of three millions of Frenchmen."

This appeal had such an effect on the assembly, that Lucien resumed his seat without finishing his discourse. A deputation of five members from each house was then appointed to deliberate in committee with the council of ministers. Of this deputation, General Lafayette was a member, and he moved that a committee should be sent to the emperor to demand his abdication. The arch chancellor refused to put the motion; but the emperor sent in his abdication the next morning, (June 22.) A provisional government was formed, and Lafayette was sent to demand a suspension of hostilities of the armies, which was refused. On his return, he found Paris in possession of the enemy; and a few days after, (July 8,) the doors of the representatives' chamber were closed, and guarded by Prussian troops. Lafayette conducted a number of the members to the house of Lanjuinais, the President, where they drew up a protest against this act of violence, and quietly separated. Lafayette now retired once more to LaGrange, where he remained till 1818, when he was chosen member of Deputies. Here he continued to support his constitutional principles, by opposing the laws of exception, the establishment of the censorship of the press, the suspension of personal liberty, &c., and by advocating the cause of public instruction, the organization of a national militia, and the inviolability of the charter.

In June, 1824, he landed at N. York, on a visit to the United States, upon the invitation of the President, and was received in every part of the country, with the warmest expressions of delight and enthusiasm. He was proclaimed by the popular voice "the guest of the nation," and his presence was every where the signal for festivals and rejoicings. He passed through the 24 states of the Union in a sort of triumphal procession, in which all parties joined to forget their dissensions, in which the veterans of the war renewed their youth, and the young were carried back to the doings and sufferings of their fathers. Having celebrated, at Bunker hill, the anniversary of the first conflict of the revolution, and at York town that of its closing scene, in which he himself had borne so conspicuous a part, and taken leave of the four ex-presidents of the United States, he received the farewell of the President in the name of the nation, and sailed from the capital in a frigate named in compliment to him, the Brandywine, Sept. 7, 1825, and arrived at Havre, where the citizens, having peaceably assembled to make demonstrations of their respect for his character, were dispersed by the *gendarmes*. In December following, the congress of the United States made him a grant of \$200,000, and a township of land, "in consideration of his important services and expenditures during the American revolution." The grant of money was, in the shape of stock, bearing interest at six per

cent, and redeemable Dec. 31, 1834. In August, 1827, he attended the obsequies of Manuel, over whose body he pronounced an eulogy. In November, 1827, the chamber of deputies was dissolved. Lafayette was again returned a member by the new elections. Shortly before the revolution of 1830, he travelled, to Lyons, &c.; and was enthusiastically received—a striking contrast to the conduct of the ministers towards him, and an alarming symptom to the despotic government. During the revolution of July, 1830, he was appointed general-in-chief of the national guards of Paris, and though not personally engaged in the fight, his activity and name were of the greatest service. To the Americans, Lafayette, the intimate friend of Washington, had appeared in his last visit, almost like a great historical character returning from beyond the grave. In the eyes of the French, he is a man of the early days of their revolution—a man, moreover, who has never changed side or principle. His undeviating consistency is acknowledged by all, even by those who do not allow him the possession of first rate talents. When the national guards were established throughout France, after the termination of the struggle, he was appointed their commander-in-chief, and his activity in this post was admirable. August 17, he was made marshal of France. His influence with the government seems to have been, for some time, great, but whether his principles were too decidedly republican to please the new authorities (a few days after the adoption of the new charter, he declared himself a great hereditary peerage, and repeatedly called himself a pupil of the American school), or whether he was considered as the rallying point of the republican party, or whatever may have been the reason, he sent in his resignation in December, 1830, which was accepted, and Count Lobau appointed chief of the national guards of Paris. Lafayette declared from the tribune, that he had acted thus in consequence of the distrust which the power accompanying his situation seemed to excite in some people. On the same occasion, he also expressed his disapprobation of the new law of election.—Shortly before his resignation, he exerted himself most praiseworthy to maintain order during the trial of the ex-ministers. The Poles lately made him "first grenadier of the Polish national guards." We are unable to state what were Lafayette's views respecting the best government for France in its present condition, though, undoubtedly, in the abstract, he preferred a republic.—*American Encyclopedia.*

FROM THE CHAPEL HILL HARBINGER.

Mr. Harbinger.—Permit me to express, through your columns, the satisfaction I have experienced in witnessing the exercises of Commencement. The examination was nearly ended when I reached "the Hill;" but I have since learned from the gentlemen invited by the Faculty to attend it, that it was highly creditable to both teacher and scholar. The public exercises commenced, as usual, on Monday evening. The speaking on that and the following evenings showed evidently that a better taste is gradually introducing the chastened, natural fervor of the polite orator for the ranting, mouthing and style of "Bombastes Furioso." Most of the speeches were well humored and delivered in good taste.

The Annual Address to the two Societies was enthusiastically received by a crowded house, and would call for further notice, did I not know that in a short time it would appear in print, to receive from the public that judgment which it so richly deserves.

On Wednesday forenoon, a meeting of the "North Carolina Institute" was held. And in the afternoon, the members of the Institute, and the audience generally were entertained by an Address from Professor Mitchell, on the subject of common schools, in which there was much profitable matter, seasoned by several happy touches of his peculiar humor.

On this occasion, as on all others, the old Chapel was crowded to overflowing.—When will the Trustees have the new Chapel completed? This is an enquiry made year after year, but one which occurs with unusual force to the visitors whilst they sit wedged in and stewing amidst the cramped and inconvenient arrangements of the present Chapel. How is it to be expected that large numbers of the friends of the Institution will attend these annual exercises, when they can expect neither room nor comfort? It is with great pleasure that I notice the improved behavior of the "students." The obstreperous plaudits with which used to deafen the audience, no matter whether in or out of place, were either omitted altogether, or exchanged for judicious or more becoming signs of approbation.

It was gratifying to every friend of the Institution to see in their places a goodly number of Trustees, with our public spirited Governor at their head, and to hear them express a determination to do all in their power to promote its interests.

One painful feeling there was that mixed with the enjoyment of the occasion, viz: that arising from seeing the feeble and broken health of the venerable President. The last few years of his life have been years of suffering, and his altered appearance presents a sad contrast to the active step and cheerful disposition which once distinguished him.—North Carolina knows not how much she is indebted to that man. If this were a proper place, it would be an easy and to me a grateful task to show how pre-eminently he is entitled to the character of a "public benefactor." May his valuable life be long spared to us; and may he yet live to see this institution, the child of his adoption, ranking as she ought among the very first in our country!

The exercises of Commencement Day were conducted in their usual order, the candidates for Degrees acquitting themselves very much to the gratification of the numerous auditory. Thirteen young gentlemen received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. The next Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Cicero F. Hawks, James W. Bryan, Samuel Smith, John R. J. Daniel, Jonathan Haughton, and — Hoskins. That of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Andrew Syme, of Petersburg, Virginia; and that of L. L. D. on Rev. Levi S. Ives, Hon. Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin, and Hon. George E. Badger. A VISITOR.

The following was the Order of Exercises for the late Day of Commencement of the University in this place:

- FORENOON.
1. Prayer by the President.
 2. Salutatory Oration in Latin—James B. Shepard, Newbern.
 3. Oration on Astronomy—William P. Gunn, Caswell.
 4. Oration on the Drama—William P. Bond, Windsor.
 5. Forensic Debate—Would the general introduction of Manufactures be beneficial to the Southern country?—Thomas G. Haughton, Edenton; Thomas J. Williams, Halifax, Va.
 6. Forensic Debate—"Does a Student derive more benefit from an attention to his Collegiate studies than from devotion to general literature?"—Sam'l R. Blake, Fayetteville; Samuel Williams, Halifax, Va.
- AFTERNOON.
7. Oration on Political Economy—David M'Allister, Cumberland.
 8. Forensic Debate—"Would the establishment of a Medical Board in North Carolina contribute to the improvement of the Medical Profession in the State?"—William B. Carter, Caswell; Albert G. Anderson, Caswell.
 9. Should Institutions for education be under the patronage and control of the State?—Henry W. Miller, Buckingham, Va.; Harrison W. Covington, Richmond.
 10. Valedictory Oration—Abraham F. Morehead, Rockingham.
 11. Address by the President.
 12. Degrees conferred.
 13. Report of the Examination.
 14. Prayer by the President.

Helena, (Arkansas) June 5th 1834.

PRISONERS BROKE JAIL.—About sun down on Saturday evening last, Matthias Oiler and John Eickerstaff, who were confined in the Phillips County Jail, under charge of high crimes, got the advantage of Mr. Garretson, the guard, and threw him into the dungeon, and then escaped from the Jail. The sheriff immediately made every effort in his power to arrest them, and summoned persons to pursue them in every direction, but has not as yet got the least intelligence of the route they have taken. They took with them two double barreled shot guns, two pistols and their clothes. They were very heavily ironed; but it seems that by oversight a razor belonged to Oiler, and was left some place within their reach, and was used in some way to cut the iron off one leg, in which condition they left the Jail, depending upon the chance of escape to a more favorable place to complete the breaking of their irons. Mr. Garretson has entirely recovered from the slight injury he received from being precipitated into the dungeon.—*Herald.*

On Sunday morning last all persons able to go, were summoned to continue the further pursuit of the prisoners—among others that went was Goodridge, who had the recounter with Smith, noticed a few weeks since. On Sunday evening he did not return—on Monday evening he was still missing and much alarm was excited—Tuesday morning came and no Goodridge. It was then determined that search should be made.—The people turned out generally; and about nine o'clock found Goodridge dead, about one mile and a half from town, and one of the most shocking pictures of human corruption we ever beheld. There was not a thread of his clothes but what were burnt to ashes, and the body literally roasted. We are unable to give the particulars of the position of the body, &c. He had with him a double barreled shot gun, one barrel of which was discharged. An inquest was held over him and the conclusion of the jury was, that he had come to his death by his own hand, either by design, or accident; but which no one can conjecture.—*Herald.*

Mr. J. A. Stone, the celebrated dramatist, author of "Metamora," and other plays, recently drowned himself at Phil'a