

The Annapolis Gazette.

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NO. 14.

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JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public
Circle.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

THE SALMAGUNDI. AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBEDDED WITH A MULTITUDE OF
COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid.)—And he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

THE TERMS OF THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Engravings which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

All orders must come postage paid.
Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, To wit:

On application by petition in writing of Zachariah Polton, (in the recess of Anne Arundel County Court,) to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, (on oath so far as he could ascertain them) being annexed to his said petition, and I being satisfied that the said Zachariah Polton has resided in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and I having appointed Thomas Burgess, trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Zachariah Polton, which said trustee has given bond in due form for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Zachariah Polton having given bond with security for his personal appearance in Anne Arundel County Court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer to the allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal, and mixed, and the said trustee having certified the delivery thereof to him by the said Zachariah Polton, do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Zachariah Polton give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of his order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before Anne Arundel County Court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Zachariah Polton should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto as prayed.

THOS. B. DORSEY.

Jan. 18—3m.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, &c.

On application by petition in writing of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid in writing, of Henry Medford, praying for the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, (on oath so far as he could ascertain them) being annexed to his said petition, and the said Henry Medford having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal, and mixed, and the said trustee having certified the delivery thereof to him by the said Henry Medford, do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Henry Medford give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before Anne Arundel County Court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in April next to show cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Medford should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE.

Jan. 14—3m.

ALEXANDER'S MODERN ACTING DRAMA, NEW SERIES.

Embellished with Splendid Engravings.
THE publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage bestowed on his work, materially to change its typographical appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is already known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its further success is simple and satisfactory. In future the Modern Acting Drama will be published in monthly numbers of 48 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, or one year's subscription—embracing in all 676 pages.—Every Play of Five Acts to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly 1200 Embellishments—to which will be added as a compensation to the work, a full sized Steel Engraving, containing the likeness of six distinguished Actors and Actresses. Every person who desires to possess an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Art, should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number, which is absolutely subscribed for. The publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to his prospectus, or he will refund the price of subscription, free of all charges.

The first number of the new series will appear about the first of March; this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily consumed in preparing the Engravings. The terms of the Modern Acting Drama is Three Dollars, per annum, payable in advance, subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum will be furnished with both works for Five Dollars.

Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and remitting the amount of one year's subscription (\$3) for each—shall be presented with the Novelist's Magazine, two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for \$3—It contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

A large and beautiful white sheet, Imperial size, filled on both sides with humorous and comical engravings, will be published every quarter as a supplement to the Salmagundi. It will be furnished gratuitously to all new subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and to all the old subscribers of these works who forward their subscriptions for the present year, in advance, without further solicitation.

Feb. 11.

TOBACCO LANDS.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his valuable Real Estate, situated on the north side of Severn River, opposite the city of Annapolis, containing upwards of

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

About Six Hundred covered with wood and heavy timber, consisting of White Oak, Black Walnut and Poplar, &c., the residue for the most part under good fences—the whole nearly surrounded by the waters of Severn River, and a wide navigable creek, emptying into the Chesapeake Bay, which affords convenient water carriage for wood and produce from almost every part of the land.

It is at present divided into two farms, both in a promising state of improvement, and possessing large banks of oyster shells, and other sources of manure in great abundance. Plaster has been found to act with great effect on those lands in promoting the growth of clover—the soil is naturally of an excellent quality, for grain and other crops, and particularly well adapted to the culture of first quality Tobacco. There is a good water mill adjoining these lands, and a steam mill in Annapolis, both very convenient to this estate.

The buildings on both the farms are beautifully situated on eminences commanding extensive views of the river and bay, and are in tolerable repair. As persons inclined to purchase will view and judge for themselves, it is deemed unnecessary to be more particular in the description of this property. It will be found on examination to be worthy the attention of those who may have money to invest in real estate, and particularly of such as are skilled in cutting and selling timber, of which there is a great quantity near the water, and none more remote than half a mile.

These farms will be divided, to suit purchasers. The terms will be moderate and a long credit given for part of the purchase money, or for the whole, if well secured—possession may be had at any time.

For further particulars enquire of N. Brice Baltimore, or to the subscriber living on the premises.

CHARLES C. BRICE.

Feb. 4.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, &c.

On application by petition in writing of Solomon Frasier to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County in Maryland, praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors (on oath so far as he could ascertain them) being annexed to his said petition, and I being satisfied that the said Solomon Frasier has resided in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and I having appointed William Bryson trustee for the benefit of the said Solomon Frasier, which said trustee has given bond in due form for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Solomon Frasier having given bond with security for his personal appearance in Anne Arundel County Court, on the third Monday in April next, to answer to the allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal, and mixed, and the said trustee having certified the delivery thereof to him by the said Solomon Frasier, do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Solomon Frasier give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before Anne Arundel County Court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in April next to show cause, if any they have, why the said Solomon Frasier should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE.

Jan. 14—3m.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Saturday, March 26th.

Mr. Gough presented a petition of sundry citizens of Harford county, praying that Honor Pritchard, may be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Darby presented a petition of Nathan O. don, of Montgomery county, praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

And Mr. Worthington presented petitions of Elizabeth Watson and Ann Thomas, of Prince George's county, praying to be placed on the pension roll of said county.

And Mr. Richardson presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the city of Baltimore, counter to the petition of Orndorff & Co. and others, praying to be allowed to ship flaxseed in bulk, contrary to the ordinances of said city.

Mr. Merriek, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a bill, to impose a tax on theatrical exhibitions, circuses, traveling menageries, and public shows of every description within this State.

The bill reported by Mr. McLean, chairman of the committee on corporations, entitled, an act to incorporate the Globe Insurance Company of Baltimore, was taken up for consideration.

The said bill was then read the second time amended, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. McMahon, the house took up for consideration the bill from the senate, entitled, an act to incorporate the Allegany Mining Company.

On motion of Mr. McMahon, said bill was laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Monday next, the 28th inst.

The bill from the senate, entitled, an act to regulate the rate of interest in this State, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Carpenter moved that said bill be rejected.

Resolved in the affirmative.

And the bill was returned to the senate.

The house then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, in relation to the Port Deposit Rail Road Company, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Ely, to said report.

The question was then put, will the house adopt the amendment.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The said report was then read the second time, the report concurred in, and the resolution therein contained, assented to.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, to divorce Susan Foreman of Queen Anne's County, from her husband John S. Foreman.

Also the bill, to incorporate the Union Company.

Also, a further additional supplement to an act, for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers.

Also, a bill, relating to constables fees, in Cecil county and for other purposes.

Also, a bill, for the relief of John P. Robins and others, citizens of Worcester county.

Also, a bill, to lay out and open a road in St. Mary's county.

Also, a bill, to authorise the Levy Court of Somerset county, to levy a sum of money for the use of Alexander Donohy, of said county.

Also, the bill, to authorise the Levy Court of Frederick county, to erect a bridge over the Colecton Creek, at or near John Kentauver's mill, on the road leading from Middletown by said Kentauver's mill to Berlin.

Also, the bill, to authorise Thomas Hayward to bring out in negroes into this State.

Also, the bill, for the alteration in the constitution so as to enlarge the number of election districts in Baltimore county, and fix the place of voting.

Severally endorsed, "will pass," severally ordered to be engrossed.

Also, a supplement to an act, to alter and amend a road in Harford and Baltimore counties, from the upper cross roads in Harford county to Baltimore city.

Also, the bill, to incorporate the Greenacrough manufacturing company; severally endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Also, the resolutions in favour of Edward Dennis, Anna Maria Smyth, and Henry P. C. Wilson.

Also, the resolution directing the armourer to deliver to Capt. Edmund Menard, certain arms.

Also, the resolution directing the armourer to deliver arms to Capt. Benj. Vanhorn.

And, the resolution in relation to St. John's Female Benevolent School and Orphan Asylum; severally endorsed, "assented to," and severally ordered to be engrossed.

And, delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, an act to authorise the Corporation of Annapolis, to subscribe for shares in the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company.

Also, a further supplement to an act, for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November session 1805, chapter 110.

Also, a resolution authorising the delivery of

certain arms to Captain John Abdul Unkefer, of Frederick county.

On motion of Mr. McLean, the house took up for consideration the bill from the senate, entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and New Orleans Packet Company.

The said bill was then read the second time and passed.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, for the benefit of John Sanders, of Somerset county, endorsed "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

And, delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, a supplement to the act, to authorise the recording of a certain deed of sale and manumission, passed at December session of the year 1834, chapter 282.

Also, the bill to incorporate the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company.

Also, a bill for the suppression of riots in particular cases.

And a supplementary act to the act, to incorporate the Union Company.

The house then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill reported by Mr. Dulany, entitled, an act for the relief of Jane White, late of the city of Baltimore.

On motion of Mr. Dulany, the house was called, and the doorkeeper sent for the absent members, who after a short time had elapsed, returned and reported, that he had notified the absent members that their attendance in the house was required.

The house then resumed the consideration of said bill.

Mr. Spence having withdrawn his motion to refer said bill to the next General Assembly, moved to amend said bill by adding at the end thereof the following.

"And upon the redemption thereof by the said city within two years from and after the passage of this act, thereafter, as it relates, the said sum of twenty thousand dollars annually, shall be paid out of the proceeds of duties arising from sales at public auction, for the purpose of deepening and improving the harbor of the City of Baltimore, and subject always to the control of the Legislature of Maryland."

The said bill was then read the second time as amended, and the question put, shall the said bill pass.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ely the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows:

YEAS—THIRTY.

Messrs. Heard, Dickinson, Iglehart, Hood, Mercer, Kent, Weems, Merriek, Carpenter, Dulany, Winter, Hamblin, Dudley, Bruff, Mulliken, Teackle, Jones, Dennis, Platt, Bryan, Brewer, Duckett, Hensley, Spence, Willis, Annan, Gough, Carter, Burchenal, Hardcastle, Darby, McMahon,—32.

NEGATIVES.

Messrs. Lassel, Primrose, Kirby, of Kent, Miller, Wales, Duke, Ely, Brown, Carroll, of Balt. Co. Ford, McCullough, Nowland, Henderson, Worthington, Larrimore, Kirby, of Q. A. Gilliss, Shriver, Boyd, Sutton, Nelson, Turner, Richardson, McLean, Newcomer, Brookhart, Beam, Matthews, Berry, Frantz,—30.

So the bill passed.

The house then adjourned.

THE BURNING OF THE TREASURY.

The National Intelligencer says—It is now about three years since the destruction by fire of the Treasury building, with the greater part of its contents. Never, perhaps, did so serious a public calamity, in any country, produce so little excitement, raise so little curiosity, or provoke so little censure of the Government. The Opposition press, slow to censure except where there is just ground for it, forbore accusation, because they saw nothing in the circumstances of the case to inculpate the Administration. Of neglect of due care and precaution, there was sufficient evidence in the fact of the conflagration; but censure for that would have fallen upon subordinates, such as watchmen, &c. already sufficiently afflicted by the loss of their employments, and the censure was either withheld or sparingly bestowed.

Upon a vague suspicion of design being at the bottom of this fire, examination into the matter was made, by the proper authorities, at the instance of the Executive; and, after full investigation, nothing appeared to justify the belief that the fire was not the result of accident.

Time, however, which is often the only test of truth to the sense of mortals, has disclosed circumstances which leave little doubt of this fire, having been the work of a conspiracy of individuals, of whom some were directly, and others indirectly, instrumental in producing the conflagration. The matter has, we believe, been some time in the course of investigation; but, as secrecy was important to success in the pursuit of evidence and the criminals, we should have refrained from noticing it even now, were it not that the bringing to Washington city one of the persons implicated has been noticed in the Baltimore papers. Such an individual, arrested in the city of New York, arrived here on Saturday, in custody of several police officers, and is now in confinement. Another, we have heard, is in confinement in Canada, and one or more others elsewhere. The evidence must be in some degree circumstantial. We have reason to think, however, that the whole iniquity

will be brought to light and judicially established. The desire to destroy evidence in the public records will probably appear to have been the motive of this desperate action.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

By the arrival, at New York, of the Steam Packet Columbia from Charleston, the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received Charleston papers to the 20th instant.

The steamboat Florida arrived at Savannah on the evening of the 23d, having on board as passengers Col. Twiggs, Major Montfort, and two other officers, who left Fort Drake on the 19th, where General Scott remained with all his troops in fine health and spirits and excellent discipline. They were to set out for Gen. Gaines' battle ground on the 25th, to unite with Gen. Eustis from Volusia and Col. Lindsey from Tampa Bay.

Gen. Gaines and Gen. Scott met at Fort Drake and passed one day together—sitting at the same table, and showing as much courtesy to each other, as the Jacksonville Courier says, as two men can, who take no notice of each other.

An agreement was made by Gen. Gaines with the Indians, to the following effect:—That the Indians and their chiefs should retire beyond the Withlacoochee, and there remain peacefully until the wishes of the government are known—that commissioners would be sent them by the proper authorities, to express as those wishes, and that the chiefs should assemble at any time and place, when and where they should be required.

Osola, Jumper, Albert II (Crazy Alligator) all Indians, with Abram (principal adviser of Micapops) and Caesar, both Indian negroes, were present at the interview on the part of the Indians; and the officers who were present, were Captain Hitchcock, of the first regiment of infantry; Captain Marks, of the Louisiana volunteers; and adjutant Burrow, of the same.

The general impression at Fort Drake was, that the war was over, it being General Scott's firm intention to make them comply with the terms of the agreement by fair means or foul. No hostile Indians had been seen since General Gaines left the Withlacoochee. Most of the friendly Indians, with Black Dirt, their chief, have returned to Tampa, deeming their services no longer necessary.

Lieut. Izard survived his wound but five days.

Gen. Macomb and suit left Charleston for Picolata on the 26th inst.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Despatches were received on Tuesday evening at the Adjutant General's office, dated Fort Drake, March 14, which state that General Clinch, with some means of subsistence, and about 600 men, of whom 150 were mounted Floridians, joined General Gaines on the 6th instant. The force under the latter had already been reduced to the necessity of commencing on horses and dogs for their subsistence. The troops remained in their position until the 10th. General Gaines relinquished the command to General Clinch on the 9th, and departed for Louisiana. The troops under General Clinch fell back to the vicinity of Fort Drake.

It appears that at the moment of the junction of the troops under General Clinch, with General Gaines, some communication had been opened with the Indians. The Indians, however, were fired upon by the advancing troops, and afterwards disappeared.

General Scott reports that he has reason to believe the Indians remain in the same position they have occupied for some time. General Scott continues, "I have instructed Brigadier General Eustis, after securing the country through which he would have to pass to some extent, to place his column in position some where in the neighborhood of Polaklekuha, about the 25th inst. Col. Lindsey, by the same day, is to be with his force at Chickachuck, about two marches from Tampa, and means are suggested to each other in order to multiply the chances of communication with each other. The right wing will move hence, say on the 24th inst. to attack in front. This column will pass through Outhlacoochee, about half a mile below the late entrenched camp, where there is a good ford, &c."

The 25th instant is appointed in order that I may be certain of giving Brigadier General Eustis and Colonel Lindsey time to put themselves in positions respectively, and further to give time to the harassed troops lately under the command of Major General Gaines, to re-crofit themselves for effective operations.

The same interval is equally important to enable Brigadier General Clinch to receive from Picolata, or Gary's ferry, a quantity of subsistence indispensable to give confidence to the movements of the right wing."

Extract of a letter from General Clinch to General Scott, dated,

"Fort Drake, March 12."

"I returned last night from the Outhlacoochee, with the troops composing the right wing, Florida army. The troops turned over to me by Major General Gaines, are stationed four miles in advance of this post, and with a little rest and recruiting, will be a very efficient force."

and will add much to the strength of the right wing of the army of Florida.

"The principal force of the Indians is still on the Oulhaocoochee, and it is my opinion they will remain there until driven from their strong hold by force."

The following is an extract from a letter received from Dr. Nourse, dated

"Fort Brook, Tampa Bay,
March 16, 1836."

"We march in a few days for Fort King, for the purpose of joining General Scott. Col Land, of the army, arrived since my last, with 300 Alabama Volunteers, making the force at this post at present about 1200."

We have just heard of one fact, which shows the state of improvement among the Indians west of the Mississippi, and furnishes an encouraging prospect for emigration. The contract with the United States for furnishing the Creek Indians with provisions from the 1st of April, 1836, to the 31st March, 1837, has been taken by a Cherokee emigrant, for five cents four mills and three quaters, per ration; and Captain Brown, the superintendent, reports that this person has enough on hand for present supply, and is fully able to procure any additional quantity that may be wanted.—Globe.

It is stated in the Richmond Compiler of the 20th inst., that Dr. Caldwell, a member of Gen. Scott's staff, had passed through that city, on his way to Washington, bearing a Treaty of Peace with the Seminole Chief Osceola. We suspect there is a mistake in the above, and that no other despatches have been received than those mentioned above.

A LIST OF TITLES OF THE LAWS, MADE AND PASSED AT DECEMBER SESSION, 1835.

No. 1. An act to continue an act, entitled, an act for the despatch of business in Frederick county court, passed December session, 1820, and its supplements.

2. An act making additional provision for the Crier of Harford county court.

3. An act for the benefit of William Jenkins, of Anne Arundel county, former collector of said county.

4. An act for the benefit of William Anderson of Somerset county.

5. An act to extend the power of the Commissioners for Talbot county, for the purposes therein mentioned.

6. An act to change the name of Thomas Nicholson, of Baltimore city, to that of Thomas Gould.

7. An act to authorize Thomas Baldwin, present sheriff of Prince George's county, to bond as Sheriff of said county, at any time before the 13th day of February next, and to authorize the clerk of said county to receive and record said bond.

8. An act to condemn and make public an alley called West alley, in the city of Baltimore.

9. An act to confirm an act passed at December session 1834, chapter 219.

10. An act for the relief of Allen Elder, of the city of Baltimore.

11. An act for the relief of William Adams of Somerset county.

12. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for building a bridge over the Little North East in Cecil county, near McCauley's mill, passed at December session 1833, chapter 61.

13. An act to incorporate the Queen Anne's Silk Company.

14. An act for the establishment and regulation of the Baltimore City Guards.

15. An act further to continue an act passed at November session 1795, entitled, an act to incorporate an Insurance Company in Baltimore town.

16. An act for the relief of the old citizens of Frederick town, in Frederick county.

17. An act to confirm an act passed December session 1834, chapter 166, entitled, an act to alter and change a part of the division line between the second, third and fourth election districts in Washington county.

18. An act entitled, a supplement to an act passed December session 1833, chapter 144, entitled, an act for the re-assessment and re-valuation of all the real and personal property in Washington county.

19. An act to authorize the clerk of Kent county, to record a deed therein mentioned.

20. An act to authorize the Commissioners of Washington county, to appoint Commissioners to review a certain road in said county, and for other purposes.

21. An act authorizing the Judges of the Levy Court of Frederick county, in their discretion, to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over Catoctin creek, on the public road leading from Middletown, by the late John Shaffer's mill, now David Rameburgh's mill.

22. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for incorporating the Govan's town Academy, in Baltimore county.

23. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the head waters of Wicomico river, at or near Allen's Fresh, in Charles county.

24. An act to authorize William Krebs, Richard Linthicum and William Linthicum, to build a bridge over Gwynn's Falls, at or near where the present bridge stands, known by the name of the long bridge.

25. An act to provide for certain improvements and alterations in the Court house in Washington county.

26. An act to incorporate the Putnam Company.

27. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of leather in the city of Baltimore.

28. An act to alter and amend an act, entitled, an act to provide for electing Commissioners for Baltimore county, and prescribing their duties.

29. An act to incorporate the Columbia Beneficial Society of Maryland.

30. An act to regulate Constables fees in Allegany county.

31. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to certain fees in Anne Arundel County Court, passed at December session 1831, chapter 100.

32. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the town called and known by the name of Vienna in Dorchester county.

33. An act to confirm certain acts of Isaiah Taylor, acting as a Justice of Peace in and for Harford county.

34. An act to limit the sitting of the Commissioners of the Tax in Montgomery county.

35. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Buckstown, in Dorchester county.

36. An act to alter and change the name of Thomas Dawson, of Dorchester county, to the name of Thomas McKenzie.

37. A supplement to the act, to incorporate the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company.

38. An act for the relief of Henry Eberhart, of the City of Baltimore.

39. An act to make valid the instrument of writing therein mentioned.

40. An act to incorporate the Atlantic company of Baltimore.

41. An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Frederick county, to cause an alphabetical record entry to be made of all the original land certificates in said county, in the surveyor's office.

42. An act to authorize the commissioners of Washington county, and the moderator and commissioner of Hagers town, in said county, to levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

43. An act to divorce William Ford, of Montgomery county, from his wife Acenta Ford.

44. An act to amend the constitution and form of government, so far as relates to the division of Allegany county into election districts, and to establish an additional election district.

45. An act to divorce Andrew Young, of the city of Baltimore, from his wife Maria Young.

46. An act to divorce Jacob Easterday, of Washington county, from his wife Fanny Easterday.

47. An act to divorce Mary Floyd, of St. Mary's county, from her husband Joseph Floyd.

48. An act to divorce James Alford, of the city of Baltimore, from his wife Jane Alford.

49. An additional supplement to the act entitled, an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools throughout the State.

50. An act for the benefit of Thomas H. Clapp and Charles Gassaway, citizens of Loudon county, State of Virginia.

51. An act to divorce Susan Stewart, of Charles county, from her husband John M. Stewart.

52. An act to authorize Abraham, Deaver, of Frederick county, to remove and bring into the State, from the county of Loudon, in the State of Virginia, a negro woman.

53. An act to locate a public landing at or near the head of the tide waters of the Great Falls of Gunpowder, in Baltimore county.

54. An act for the benefit of John S. Crockett and Cadmus Dashiell, administrators of Matthias Dashiell.

55. An act for the relief of Isaac G. Magruder, former collector of the tax for Prince George's county.

56. An act to authorize the mayor and city council of Baltimore, to condemn and make public a certain alley therein named, near Baltimore street, Between Eutaw and Paca streets.

57. An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act regulating fences in Dorchester and Caroline counties, passed at December session 1833, chapter 119, and the supplement thereto, passed at December session 1834, chapter 225, so far as they relate to Dorchester county.

58. An act to provide for the building a bridge over the Western Run in Baltimore county at a place therein named.

59. An act supplementary to an act, passed December session 1834, chapter 195.

60. A supplement to an act relating to Run alley, in the city of Baltimore, passed at December session 1834.

61. A further supplement to an act, entitled, a supplement to an act relating to free negroes and slaves.

62. An act to authorize the appointment of commissioners, and the division of Charles county into school districts.

63. An act relating to Aisquith street in the city of Baltimore.

64. An act for the relief of Joseph S. Merriken and Edward A. Slicer, of the city of Baltimore, and David S. Reynolds, of Washington county.

65. An act to incorporate the Merchants Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

66. An act relating to Constables fees in Worcester county, and for other purposes.

67. An act to prevent swine and geese going at large in the village of Piscataway.

68. An act in favour of Charles Lee, a free man of colour, in Frederick county.

69. An act for the benefit of Thomas R. Crase, of Anne Arundel county.

70. An act to divorce Elizabeth Gibson, of the city of Baltimore, from her husband John Gibson.

71. An act in behalf of John Gregg, James Gregg and Andrew A. Gregg, the children and heirs of Thomas Gregg, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased.

72. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for erecting a bridge over Choptank river, at Dover ferry, passed at December session 1810, chapter 112.

73. An act to provide for the payment of Jurors and State witnesses, in Montgomery county.

74. An act to authorize Samuel Latimore, of Charles county, to bring into this state a negro slave therein named.

75. An act for the speedy trial of misdemeanors in the city of Baltimore.

76. An act to alter and amend an act providing for the appointment of Lime Inspectors for the city of Baltimore, and prescribing their duties.

77. An act for the relief of David Hershey and Thom a Hedges.

78. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to lay out and make a public road in Allegany county.

79. An act to incorporate the Maryland Print Works Company.

80. An act to confirm a deed therein mentioned.

81. An act for shutting up certain parts of St. Paul's street and Lovegrove alley, in the city of Baltimore.

82. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Patapsco Insurance company.

83. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to provide for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland, and for the completion of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad to the borough of York, in the state of Pennsylvania.

84. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Marine Bank of Baltimore.

85. An act to make valid a certain deed therein mentioned, from Bene S. Pigman to Richard Coale.

86. An act to change the name of Goodloe street in Baltimore.

87. An act to divorce Ezekiel F. Chambers from his wife Sarah G. Chambers.

88. An act to divorce Henrietta M. Ferguson, of Cecil county, from her husband William Ferguson.

89. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Commercial Exchange Company of Baltimore.

90. An act for the benefit of Noah Fairbanks.

91. An act to authorize the widening of Carpenters alley in Baltimore.

92. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company, to be styled the Allegany Coal Mine Company, passed at December session 1831, chapter 168.

93. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Delaware and Maryland rail road company.

94. An act to continue in force and effect an act, entitled, an act for increasing the width of a part of Light street, in the city of Baltimore, passed at December session 1832, chapter 214.

95. An act for the benefit of the Trustees of Curtis' Chapel.

96. An act for the extension of Caroline street, in the city of Baltimore.

97. An act to divorce Mildred B. Webster, of Prince George's county, from her husband Zachariah Webster.

98. An act to alter and amend the constitution and form of government of this state, so far as it relates to the representation in the House of Delegates, from the city of Baltimore.

99. An act to authorize the improvement of an Island therein named.

100. An act to divorce Reuben Gilder, of Baltimore, from his wife Eliza M. Gilder.

101. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Merchants Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

102. An act relating to certain claims on Baltimore county.

103. An act to provide for the building a bridge over the Beaver Dams, in Baltimore county, where it intersects the Falls road.

104. An act to divorce Leonard Householder, of Washington county, from his wife Ellen Householder.

105. An act to divorce Abraham Reeve, of Frederick county, from his wife Catharine Reeve.

106. An act to divorce Sarah Satterfield.

107. A supplement to the act establishing the Baltimore City Guards.

108. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorize the Trustees of the Poor of Kent county, to purchase a farm or tract of land for the use of the Poor, and to sell the present alms house of said county, and for other purposes passed at December session 1825, chapter 101.

109. An act to locate a public landing at or near the head of the tide water of the great Falls of Gunpowder, in Baltimore county.

110. An act to authorize John Archer, of Cecil county, and Ann Archer, of Harford county, to construct certain wharves.

111. A supplement to an act passed at December session 1825, chapter 36, relating to the Trustees of the alms house for Caroline county.

112. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate Frederick town, in Frederick county.

113. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act incorporating a company, to make a turnpike road from Williamsport, to Hagerstown, passed at December session, 1832, chapter 125.

114. A supplement to an act passed December session, 1834, entitled an act for the building a bridge over the great falls of the Gunpowder, at Monkton mills, in Baltimore county.

115. An act to incorporate the Retreat School house in Frederick county.

116. An act to divorce Mary E. Lewis, of the City of Baltimore, from her husband William W. Lewis.

117. An act to divorce Mary Tyson, of Cecil county, from her husband, Joseph Tyson.

118. An act to authorize John Donoho, of Harford county, to construct certain Wharves in the town of Hayes de Grace.

119. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Cecil county Rail Road Company, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 287.

120. A supplement to an act passed at December session, 1831, chapter 96, entitled an act to authorize and empower the Commissioners of Cecil county, to build a bridge over the big North East creek, at or near William Phillips in said county.

121. An act to lay out and open a road through a part of Frederick and Baltimore counties.

122. An act to condemn and lay off a lot of ground for a public wharf at Cedar Hall Landing, on the Pocomoke river in Worcester county, and to make a public road therein mentioned.

123. An act, entitled, a further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to establish State warehouses, for the inspection of tobacco, in the city of Baltimore.

124. An act to authorize the sale of the real and personal estate of Elisha J. Hall.

125. An act to change the place of holding the polls in the first election district, in Baltimore county.

126. An act for the benefit of James M. Briscoe, Mary A. Briscoe, Andrew J. Briscoe, and Lucy B. Briscoe, minors, of Scott county, in the State of Kentucky.

127. An act to authorize the city of Baltimore to subscribe to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

128. An act to alter and amend the Constitution and form of Government, so far as to require the assent of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature, to annul a marriage contract.

129. An act for the compensation of the constables of Anne Arundel county.

130. An act to confirm and make valid the title of Horatio C. Scott, to a house and lot of ground in the town of Upper Marlborough.

131. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Westminster Savings Institution.

132. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act, to lay out and open a new road in Frederick and Baltimore counties, passed at December session, 1832, chapter 23.

133. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the regulation and improvement of the village of Denton in Caroline county, and for other purposes, passed at December session, 1826, chapter 106.

134. An act to straighten, widen, and alter certain streets or roads in and coming from the town of Cumberland.

135. An act for the benefit of Thomas N. Muhr.

136. An act to authorize Elijah Taylor, former collector of taxes in the first election district in Baltimore county, to complete his collection.

137. An act relating to riots.

138. An act to authorize and empower Joseph L. Smith, of Frederick county, to convey to the proper owners all the lots in the town of Berlin, in said county, which were sold by his grandfather Leonard Smith, and by his father Joseph Smith, and not conveyed.

139. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorize the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, to construct a lateral Rail Road to Westminster and for other purposes.

140. An act to divorce Maranda Hyatt, of Montgomery county, from her husband Lloyd Hyatt.

141. An act to authorize the Register of the Land office of the Western Shore, to issue a warrant or warrants of resurvey and patents for certain lands lying in Allegany county.

142. An act relating to certain Banks in the City of Baltimore.

143. An act to incorporate the Elk Ridge Landing Lyceum.

144. An act to authorize Edward Dymock, and others to purchase, receive, and hold certain real estate for a parsonage in Worcester county, in Snow Hill circuit, for the use and benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church in said circuit, and for other purposes.

145. An act vesting certain powers in the commissioners for Talbot county, for the purposes therein named.

146. An act to authorize the laying out and opening of a road in Cecil county, therein mentioned.

147. An act to make valid certain proceedings therein mentioned.

148. An act for the relief of John Guyton, of Harford county.

149. An act to condemn and lay off a lot of ground for a public wharf and lumber yard, at Mataponi Landing on the Pocomoke river, in Worcester county.

150. An act for the relief of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Frederick city in Frederick county.

151. An act to authorize the Levy Court of Frederick county, to erect a Bridge over the River Monocacy near Kemp and Buckeys Mill, on the public road leading through Buckeys Town and Urbanna, to New Market.

152. An act to authorize the extension of a street in the village of Port Deposit, Cecil county, and to connect the same with the public road.

153. An act for the relief of the Crier Jury, men and Bailiffs, of Harford county.

154. An act for the incorporation of St. Tammany Lodge No. 25 of the order of Independent Odd Fellows, in Queen Ann's county.

155. An act for the benefit of the person or persons who may or shall become the purchaser or purchasers, of the property of the Frederick Water Company.

156. An act relating to the Alma House, of Harford county.

(To be concluded.)

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, April 7, 1836.

The Legislature adjourned on Monday last after a session of ninety-eight days, to meet again on the fourth Monday in May, having passed 841 Laws, a list of the Titles of which we commence in this day's paper.

CITY ELECTION.

On Monday an Election was held for Seven Council-Men, which resulted as follows:

Van Buren.

*William Bryan,	155
*James H. Iglehart,	161
*John Randall,	166
*Richard G. Hutton,	166
John T. Barber,	161
Nicholas H. Green,	161
James F. Brice,	155

Whigs.

*Richard Swann,	160
*George Wells,	160
Dr. Brewer,	160
George Schwarr,	156
Philip Clayton,	156
Vachel Severe,	156
W. G. Tuck,	156

Four Van Buren men elected—two Whigs. A tie between Barber and Brewer.

Those marked * elected.

U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE.

The nomination of UFTON S. HEATH, to be United States Judge for the District of Maryland, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JAMES GLENN, has been confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Roroco, Capt. Delano, we have Liverpool papers to the 26th of February, inclusive, the day on which she sailed.—N. Y. Com.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nearly the whole of Tuesday the 23d of February was consumed in the House of Commons, in a debate upon Mr. Hume's motion for an address to the crown to remove all magistrates, &c. who remained members of Orange lodges, or of any other political club or society, bound together by oaths or signs. Mr. Hume supported his motion by a long and very interesting speech, in the course of which he read a great number of letters from distinguished members of the Orange lodges, going to prove that a change of the succession was actually contemplated. Lord John Russell moved as a amendment, to the effect that the address be such measures as might be deemed advisable for the suppression of Orange lodges, &c., which was finally adopted.

The tithe commutation bill (for England) was read a second time on the 22d February.

In the House of Lords a committee has been appointed to inquire into the causes of agricultural distress.

Great difficulties have arisen in the London stock exchange, from the robbery committed by Lakeman. The committee had decided that all parties concerned in his stock operations who had received payment in full, should refund and receive only a pro rata payment, but the greater number of them had refused. It is considered the greatest wound the stock exchange has ever suffered.

In the house of commons, 2d Feb., in reply to a question from Lord Ashburton, who presented a petition from Nova Scotia, against an alteration in the timber duties, the Marquis of Lansdown stated that it was not the intention of his majesty's government to propose any alteration.

On the 23d Mr. Robinson presented a petition from the inhabitants of Nova Scotia against any alteration in the timber duties.

On the 25th Lord Morpeth was to make a motion that that part of his majesty's speech relating to the settlement of the tithe question in Ireland, should be read and taken into consideration by the house.

On the 16th Col. Sibthorp complained of being annoyed by persons attending in the lobby, anxious to forward railway bills, said that he considered railways a dangerous system of gambling, calculated to fill the pockets of attorneys and engineers, and gave notice that in future, whenever a railway bill came before the house, he would move that the company should not be at liberty to sell a single share until the works should be completed. (Hear, hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer read a letter from Lord Sidmouth, in which the noble lord announced his resignation of the pension of 8000l., a year, granted to him by George the Fourth.

RUSSIA—POLAND.

Lord Dudley Stuart called the attention of the House of Commons to the British interests of the policy of Russia. He described Russia to be constantly seeking territorial aggrandizement, looking to become mistress of the South as the one hand, and of the Danubian as the other. The latter object gained, she would possess one hundred sail of the line, British commerce with Turkey would be immediately destroyed; Persia would soon be a Russian province; and Russia, thus coming in contact with India, would shake the power of England, and subject this country to an enormous expense for the necessary increase of our army there. His Lordship moved an address for a copy of the treaty of Constantinople of the 9th of July, 1833, called the treaty of Unkiah-Skelessi; the treaty of St. Petersburg of the 18th of Jan. 1834; and also for a copy of any correspondence between the government and the governments of Russia and Turkey relating to

ed on Monday last night days, to meet in May, having the Titles of which paper.

was held for some days as follows:

selected—two Whigs, Brewster.

T JUDGE. TON S. HENRY, is in the District of Maryland, occupied by the United States.

ENGLAND. ce, Capt. Delane, on the 26th of February, which she sailed.

BRITAIN. Tuesday the 22d of Feb. the House of Commons. Mr. Hume's motion to remove all members of Orange political club or society, or signs, Mr. Hanlong and very late, so of which he read a distinguished member, going to prove that on was actually called Russell moved as if he deemed advisable to lodge, &c., which bill (for England) was 22d February.

arisen in the London robbery committed by thee had decided that all stock operations who full, should refund and payment, but the greater stock. It is considered lock exchange has been

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called the attention of the British interests of the described Russia to be a tree of the South as the Dardanelles on the gained, she would of the line, British would be a Russia soon be in contact the power of England to an enormous increase of our army

stantinople of the 15th treaty of Unkitchinsk, the 15th of the 18th century, and the Turkey relation

those treaties, and any correspondence with the government of Russia relating to the remonstrances made by England against the conduct pursued by Russia toward Poland.

Mr. T. Ashurst seconded the motion, and hoped the insults offered by Russia to this country would, at least be properly censured. War with that power, he was sure, would be popular.

Lord Palmerston hoped we should continue at peace with Russia, and offered a variety of explanations on the points touched upon by the noble mover, showing that, in some instances, the conduct of Russia had not been what was supposed, nor was the effect of her policy such as had been described. Part of the papers called for, he was willing to produce, but others he considered desirable for the public service to withhold. His lordship observed, in conclusion, that though success had hitherto attended the efforts of England for peace, at the same time, this country was still fully prepared in a becoming attitude as regarded every state in Europe.

Sir R. Inglis expressed much sympathy for Poland, and said that England and France ought to guarantee her nationality, in conformity with the treaty of Vienna.

After further debate between Sir E. Canning, Lord Sandon, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Stratford Canning, Mr. P. M. Stewart, and Mr. Ewart, the question was put, when it was agreed to furnish the treaties, but the correspondence, was withheld. It is worthy of remark that Lord Dudley Stuart is a Whig, and a supporter of Lord Melbourne's ministry.

From the Paris papers of Feb. 13. EXECUTION OF FIESCHI, MOREY, AND PEPIN.

This morning, at 10 minutes past 8 o'clock, the awful sentence of the law was carried into effect upon Fieschi and his accomplices.

At 7 o'clock the executioner, accompanied by nine of his assistants, arrived at the prison of the Luxembourg and exhibited to the governor the order for the execution. He was immediately conducted to the hall where the preparations were to be made.

Fieschi came out first, attended by the keepers. He came forward with a careless air, holding his head high, and casting his eyes on every object around him, and he took his seat on the bench, as he was told, without saying a word. When his hands were about to be tied behind his back, he requested that they should not be tied very tight. Several times during that operation he exclaimed, "It is too tight, you hurt me; I wish to have my movements free." One of the assistant executioners slackened the cord and was proceeding to tie his legs when Fieschi said, "Well, this very night I dream that you were tying my legs." While these and preparations were going on, Fieschi continued talking with great volubility, addressing himself to every one around him whom he had known in prison. He then held his head down for a moment and appeared to be thinking; then assuming a solemn air, he said, "Why was I not killed in Russia, instead of coming to have my head cut off in my own country? But I declare to you all who are present, that I have done service to my country by stating the truth; I do not repent having done so, I ought to serve as an example on the scaffold."

The preparations being completed, Fieschi stood up and spoke—Gentlemen, I request you will bear witness that I have bequeathed my head to M. Lavocat. I have done so in writing, and I suppose the law allows that my will be respected. Where is the man whose business it will be to pick up my head? I tell him it shall not be his, but M. Lavocat's. Yes, my head belongs to M. Lavocat, my soul to God, and my body to the earth. Now let the others be brought forth; and let them be placed before me; I want to see them; this is my day of festivity."

The executioner took hold of his arm, and assisted him to one of the three chairs placed against the wall.

Morey was brought forward next, supported by two of the keepers. His silence and immobility formed a striking contrast with Fieschi, who was placed opposite Morey, and did not cease talking.

During the preparations that Morey was undergoing in silence, a man was seen close to the pillar, in a grey great-coat, with a fur cap on his head, smoking his pipe. He appeared to be looking on as an indifferent spectator, and addressed a few words to his neighbours on the details of this ceremony. This man was Pepin.

On being called by the executioner he placed himself on the side of Morey, took off his coat and neck-cloth, which he gave up to a keeper, saying, "Give these things to the Director," and while his hands were being tied he continued smoking his pipe. His face did not show the least emotion; his voice was not altered—he spoke very little. But when the collar of his shirt was cut off, he turned toward Morey, and said, with a calm voice, "Well, my old Morey, it appears that we are going together into the other world!" Morey replied—"A little sooner, or later, what does it matter?" A moment after Pepin cast his eyes on Fieschi. "Well, Fieschi," said he, smiling, "you are pleased, you are now opposite your friend, (choking himself)—I am your victim."—Fieschi attempted to reply, but was prevented by the Abbe Grivol.

At a quarter past 7 o'clock the preparations were finished. The condemned got up to be led to the fatal vehicle, Pepin, who continued smoking his pipe, then said—"Gentlemen the crime of Fieschi is confined to him alone. There is no other guilty man here beside himself."

"I have done my duty," observed Fieschi, "and all I regret is not to have had 40 days more to live, in order to write a great number of things that remained to be told."

The three convicts were then led out of the hall, and were taken through the garden to one of the farthest gates, where three vehicles were standing to receive and conduct them to the place of execution.

Each of the convicts was placed in a separate vehicle, with a confessor, and two gendarmes. The doors of the three vehicles were left open. Attended by a party of gendarmes and Municipal Guards on horse-back, the procession started from the Luxembourg, at half past 7, for the place of execution.

The melancholy cortege took the way of the Boulevards to the place of execution. A great display of the armed force had been deemed necessary by the government. There were 6,200 under arms, not including the numerous agents of the police, who were so stationed as to prevent the curious from traversing the road through which the cortege was to pass. On every tree of the gardens adjacent commanding a view of them there were perched from 10 to 15 persons. The dead walls along the Boulevards were also crowned with crowds. We think it would be falling short of the number to estimate at 25,000 that of the curious who had taken their station from the extremity of the Luxembourg garden to that part of the Boulevard which adjoined the place of execution. The crowd would have been still more considerable, had not the precaution been taken of closing the external barriers.

Now and then Morey, looked out of the door of his vehicle, to see whether the scaffold was yet in sight. A few moments before the arrival of the cortege the commissioners of the police on the Place St. Jacques allowed that portion of a crowd which was nearest to a very wide circle formed around the guillotine to take their station within the circle; which was instantly filled with 3000 persons.

The three vehicles soon made their appearance, followed by those of the executioner and his assistants. All eyes were then fixed on the doors of the vehicles containing the condemned, which had been left open for them to be seen by the public as much as possible.

They all three descended with the same calmness they had during the preparations. Pepin was the first to descend from his vehicle. He mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and exhibited in his entire deportment a degree of calmness and resignation that formed a strong contrast with the weakness and irresolution displayed by him during his trial. On reaching the platform he bowed to the assembled multitude, resigned himself into the hands of the executioner, and in another moment ceased to live.

The appearance of the next prisoner (Morey) who ascended the scaffold excited an intensely painful feeling among the populace. His age, his physical infirmities, and his venerable gray hairs, seemed to command respect in spite even of the terrible charges against him, and the conclusive evidence of his guilt, which he was now on the point of expiating with his life.

In consequence of his extreme debility, he was actually lifted on the scaffold by the executioner and his assistants, by whom he was strapped to the fatal board. The knife then descended, and almost before the countless and breathless multitude could perceive the signal given for its fall, the wretched criminal was a headless corpse.

It was now Fieschi's turn to brave the embrace of death, with which he had long boasted his readiness to form companionship. He mounted the steps leading to the scaffold, without the slightest symptom of faltering or wavering, attended by the ecclesiastic who had accompanied him from the prison.

Arrived on the platform, he whispered a few words in the ear of his reverend attendant, and then embraced him warmly. He then said a few words to the crowd, but on account of the distance, we were able to distinguish only the phrase, "I die fearlessly—I have declared the truth." As soon as the priest by whom he was attended had quitted the platform, the executioner performed the melancholy office; and Fieschi joined his comrades in guilt and misfortune in another world.

The entire of the fatal ceremony occupied but the brief space of five minutes, it being exactly that time after 8 o'clock when the reeking axe fell upon the last of the criminals. Not the slightest disorder was manifested by the multitude, except when the cavalry were obliged to repel somewhat the pressure of the crowd.

The body of Pepin was given up to his family for burial, at their request. The others were delivered for dissection.

From Galignani's Messenger of the 20th.

The head of Fieschi was examined yesterday at Bicetre, when it was found that, though the skull had been fractured by the bursting of the barrels, the wound had not penetrated to the brain. This accounts for his having been able to descend from the room by the rope, as it is possible that, if he had not been so much weakened by the loss of blood, he would have effected his escape. The phenologists have not discovered any remarkable indications on the skull.

HYMENEAL. Married, in Baltimore, on Thursday, the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Heimer, Mr. CHARLES A. OENKTRUPPER, of Baltimore, to Miss MARY L. PENNINGTON, formerly of this city.

—, in Baltimore, on Sunday the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Thornton, Mr. WILLIAM MILLS, to Miss SUSAN TREL, all of that city.

—, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Poles, Mr. BARNEY MILLS, to Miss ELIZA GARRAWAY, all of this city.

OBITUARY. Died, on yesterday evening, in the prime of life, Miss ANN JANNETTA HERRBERT, young daughter of Mr. Gottlieb I. Grammer.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. ANNAPOLIS, April 6, 1836. PROPOSALS will be received at the Court of Chancery until Wednesday, the 20th inst. for publishing in pamphlet form with marginal notes, 2,500 copies each of the Act to enrol, organize, equip and regulate the Militia of this State, passed at December session 1834, ch. 251, and that to repeal part of an Act passed at December session 1834, ch. 251, and Supplements thereto, passed at December session 1835, ch. 218.

THOMAS V. VEAZEY, Commander-in-Chief. R. April 7.—2w.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, at eleven o'clock, A. M., a Tract or Parcel of Land, lying immediately at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, whereon the late Thomas Snowden resided at the time of his death. This estate is highly improved. The soil is equally well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn and tobacco. The meadows are extensive, and it is believed the Farm for grazing purposes, would be equal to any Farm in the county. The improvements consist of a large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, in good repair; an excellent TONNE HOUSE occupied by the Overseer; with extensive QUARTERS for servants; BARN; TOBACCO HOUSES; STABLES, and other necessary Outbuildings. The estate contains about

Twelve Hundred Acres of Land. It will be sold entire, or in parcels, to suit purchasers. For further particulars reference may be made to the Overseer on the premises, or to Robert Welch, of Ben., Esquire, of the city of Annapolis.

ON THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, a Tract or Parcel of Land in Anne Arundel county, near Ellicott's Patuxent Forge, containing about

SIX HUNDRED ACRES. This estate is in a tolerable state of improvement. It abounds in Timber. It will be sold entire or in parcels to suit purchasers. Persons disposed to purchase are referred for further information to Bushrod W. Marriott, or Benj. Brown, Esquires.

At the time and place last mentioned, the subscribers will also offer at Public Sale another Tract or Parcel of Land, lying in the Fork of Patuxent, and containing about

TWO HUNDRED ACRES. For information in reference to this estate, application may be made to Mr. Samuel Bealman who resides near the premises.

AND ON FRIDAY, the 3d day of June next, the subscribers will offer at Public Sale on the premises, another Tract or Parcel of Land called "BROOKS," lying in Anne Arundel county, about two miles from the Savage Factory, and containing about

Twelve Hundred Acres of Land, this Land is in a superior state of cultivation, and the improvements thereon are excellent. The Baltimore and Washington Railroad passes through the farm. This Land will also be sold entire, or in parcels to suit purchasers. Reference for further particulars may be made to Mr. Zedekiah Moore, who resides in the neighbourhood.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on credits of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months. The purchaser to give bonds with satisfactory security, for the punctual payment of the several instalments, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

HORACE CAPRON, THOMAS S. HERBERT, Trustees.

NOTICE. THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on TUESDAY the 19th day of April next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Ck.

FOR SALE. A HOUSE and Two Half Acre LOTS, situated on North East street, in the city of Annapolis, near Severn Ferry, and now in the occupancy of Mr. Zachariah Duval. For terms apply to

RICHARD M. CHASE.

NOTICE. THE Public are respectfully notified, that the Subscribers are now carrying on an extensive Black and Ship-Smith, Wheel-wright, and Machine Making Business. Where all orders will be promptly attended to, and work executed with the utmost dispatch, at the subscriber's Steam Mill, opposite the Steam Boat wharf.

March 17. R. I. JONES, & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Barber, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 6th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of March, 1836.

LUKE BARBER, Adm'r.

A LIST OF LETTERS. Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1836.

George Adams, Dennis Bates, Capt. Richard D. Ball, Col. Boyd, Miss Abby Brown, Miss Bryan, Jacob Bausford, Thomas Birmingham, Dennis Boyd, George H. Brice, (2) Nicholas D. Coleman, Henry Coulter, (2) Rich'd. F. Carr, John Carr, B. Crapeter, Hon. Clem. Dorsey, Rich'd. Darnall, Miss Catharine H. Duval, John F. Eze, (2) Stanley H. Fleetwood, O. S. Fowler, M. D. Henry Fitzsimmons, W. S. Green, Dr. F. L. Grammer, H. H. Goldborough, Thos. C. Gantt, Rich'd. R. Goodwin, James C. Gittings, John Harris, Harriet Harris, Mrs. Mary Hayden, John B. Hall, M. Hammond, Henry Hammond, James R. Harriman, Isaac D. Jones, Thomas Johnson, Mr. Jones, John Lams, Wm. Kilty, Stephen Lee, P. G. Leobachter, Wm. McNair, (10) Gilbert Ward, (2) James Miller, (2) Nicholas McCubbin, Nancy Martin, (10) H. Moss, (2) John Moss, Thos. Mayberry, Ann Morricks, Wm. H. Norris, Joseph Owens, Capt. Moses E. Perry, John B. Patterson, Joseph Phelps, (2) John Phelps, Joseph Palmer, Wm. Pargunson, Wm. Ross, (3) John Randolph, Joseph Rounan, Mrs. Stewart, (2) Wm. Stewart, Col. Wm. R. Stewart, Jason Stewart, Gen'l. G. H. Stewart, Charles John Stewart, Edward Stewart, (2) T. F. Scott, Ephraim Sawyer, John Smith, Henry Selby, Joseph M. Tate, (9) Michael F. Terman, James Traskie, (2) Michael Tivney, Benj. Tysman, Jonathan Woolen, Philip Wallace, Robert Washington, Henry Weeks, Mrs. Weeks, Charles Waters, B. Wells, Elijah Wells, (2) Gideon White, (2) Charles B. White, (2) April 7.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Gardiner, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JAMES IGLEHART, Adm'r.

March 10.—3w.

\$100 REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 25th instant, Negro Man

BILL. He is a short thick set fellow, about 5 feet 3 inches high, broad features, very black, and 21 years of age; he speaks quick, and when surprised apt to stammer very much; his clothing, having a variety, cannot be described. His push will be no doubt for Pennsylvania, to effect which I have reason to believe he has prepared himself with a false pass, or free papers, as such papers have been obtained by other slaves leaving this part of the county before. He has a number of acquaintances and relations in and about Annapolis, where he may be harboured for a while in case he is not successful in getting off immediately.

The above reward will be given if taken and secured over 15 miles from home, and Fifty Dollars if 15 miles or under.

BASIL D. MULLIKIN, Living near Good Luck Post Office, Prince George's county, Md.

March 31.

The Editors of the American, Baltimore National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above three times a week for three weeks, and forward their bills to the subscriber at Good Luck Post office, Md.

B. D. M.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital \$1,000,000. P. MACAULY, President, Baltimore. MORRIS ROBINSON, Vice-President, New York.

PERSONS may effect Insurances with the Company on their own lives, or on the lives of others, and either for the whole duration of life, or for any limited period. The payments of premium may be either made annually, or in a gross sum.

A TABLE Of the Rates of Insurance of One Hundred Dollars on a Single Life. ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

Age	1 year.	7 years.	For Life.	Age	1 year.	7 years.	For Life.
14	72	86	1 53	38	1 48	1 70	3 05
15	77	88	1 56	39	1 57	1 76	3 11
16	84	90	1 62	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
17	86	91	1 63	41	1 78	1 88	3 34
18	89	92	1 69	42	1 83	1 89	3 40
19	90	94	1 73	43	1 89	1 92	3 51
20	91	95	1 77	44	1 90	1 94	3 63
21	92	97	1 82	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
22	94	99	1 88	46	1 92	1 98	3 87
23	97	1 03	1 93	47	1 93	1 99	4 01
24	99	1 07	1 98	48	1 94	2 02	4 17
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	49	1 95	2 04	4 40
26	1 07	1 17	2 11	50	1 96	2 09	4 69
27	1 12	1 23	2 17	51	1 97	2 20	4 75
28	1 30	1 28	2 24	52	2 02	2 37	4 90
29	1 28	1 33	2 31	53	2 10	2 39	5 24
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	54	2 18	2 39	5 40
31	1 32	1 42	2 43	55	2 22	2 51	5 78
32	1 33	1 46	2 50	56	2 27	2 56	6 05
33	1 34	1 48	2 57	57	2 70	4 20	6 37
34	1 35	1 50	2 64	58	3 14	4 31	6 50
35	1 36	1 53	2 73	59	3 67	4 63	6 75
36	1 39	1 57	2 81	60	4 33	4 91	7 00
37	1 43	1 63	2 90				

Money will be received in deposit by the Company, and held in Trust upon which interest will be paid semi annually, or it can remain to accumulate by compound interest.

RICHARD WILSON, Sec'y Baltimore, Jan. 31, 1836. Apply personally, or by letter, post paid, to J. N. WATKINS, Agent for the Company in the City of Annapolis, February 11. R.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, March 16, 1836.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT on the Stock of said Bank for six months, ending the 31st instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order, SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.

March 17. R. THE Flette, and American, Baltimore, will publish the above law 3w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, March 29th, 1836.

ON application by petition of Solomon G. Chaney, Executor of the last will and Testament of Elijah Chaney, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Jun'r. Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elijah Chaney, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 29th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of March 1836.

SOLOMON G. CHANEY, Ex'r.

March 31.—2w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, March 1st, 1836.

ON application by petition of Beale Gaither, executor of the last will and Testament of William Plummer, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Jun'r. Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Plummer late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of March, 1836.

BEALE GAITHER, Ex'r.

March 3. 6w.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.
BOOKS BY MAIL.
**PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOL-
UMES FOR 1884.**

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public the original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been whole- some.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1884, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, sub- scriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books at a more moderate price than any other; it has outlived more than thirty per- cent of its imitations; and now has an exten- sive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intel- lectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polit- ical literature, a character to enlarge and im- prove the mind. The time and attention of a reader from inclination to the purchase of a book, is devoted to the peruse of a volume which may be admitted into every family without hesitation, for the most fasti- dious, and become a rallying point for a lit- erary society, promoting social virtues, read- ing and conversation. The variety thus col- lected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biographies, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memo- irs of extraordinary men, and curious re- counts of events, &c. An amount equal to fifty volumes appearing in a year, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan of the Library is to supply a range of popular lit- erature, and the work has become so uni- versally diffused in every part of the Union, as to form an indispensable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who live in society.

The Library is now conducted dissemi- nates books to all parts of the country from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle of family; for a *cent* and a *half* a *day*, post- age included, a *decimo* book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of *Ross's Cyclopaedia*. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitute a most useful collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which will always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and unenjoyable society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or the listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tues- day, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, *The Journal of Belles Let- tres*, containing reviews of new books, liter- ary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper, at the whole for \$5.00 per an- num, or \$1.00 of five individuals obtain five copies for \$20.00, a reduction which pays the postage. Payment always in advance.

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much mat- ter as the Library, at half the price; or both are furnished to clubs of five for \$6.00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best mat- ter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Jour- nal. Its object is popular instruction and am- usement, combined in such a manner as to excite the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circu- lation, and price to single subscribers not taking the Library, \$2.50, postage paid.

A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by pay- ing for the past three years and the volumes for 1883 and 1884, the whole can be had for \$30.00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE, Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

THE MUSEUM OF BOOKS, LITERATURE AND BOOKS, price \$5.00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for \$18.00, Oct. 1st.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT-TAILOR.

TAKES this method of informing the pub- lic, that he has moved his Establishment to the New Brick Building adjoining the store of Mr. Dennis Church, Junior, and immedi- ately opposite the City Hotel, where he has opened a Large and Splendid Assortment of Goods, consisting of
Clothes, Cambrics, and Vestings, Of various descriptions and qualities. He respectfully invites his friends and the public to give him a call, as he is determined to sell his Goods at the lowest prices.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration, de bonis non, on the personal estate of Adolphus Mad- dux, late of said county, deceased. All per- sons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or be- fore the 4th day of August next, they may o- therwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of January 1883.
GEORGE F. MADDOX, Adm'r D. B. N. Feb. 4.

SPLENDID

French, Italian, German, British and Amer- ican Prints.

CONSISTING of the most beautiful Fe- male Portraits; Sporting Landscapes; Historical, Sentimental, Caricature Engrav- ings and Lithographs, ever offered in this city; all of which will be exhibited to such persons as will purchase to the amount of fifty cents, the frequent handling tending considerably to soil and otherwise retard the sale of them.

The above beautiful collection of articles have just been received. For sale by
F. M. JARBOE

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
WASHINGTON MIRROR.

SECOND VOLUME.

THE subscriber having purchased the Washington Mirror from its former pro- prietor, will in future be its conductor.

The general plan of the Mirror is, we be- lieve, satisfactory to all our subscribers—af- fording a comprehensive view of the city af- fairs in a manner unattempted by any other paper. This plan will be strictly adhered to. One leading object being to lay before the public all subjects and occurrences, such as are of general interest in the daily papers, including Police Reports, and all such mat- ter as is of general interest, we have engaged the valuable services of Mr. William C. Frazier, as assistant editor, whose special- ized training and experience to establish this paper have been eminently successful.

We propose to furnish brief abstracts of all judicial decisions which shall more par- ticularly interest the citizen, of this District. Also, a brief but comprehensive summary of Congressional proceedings.

We propose further, during the session of Congress, to publish an Evening Edition, by which arrangement our instant subscribers will receive the latest Congressional Intelli- gence one day and a half sooner than through any other Washington paper.

We intend, if possible, to furnish a week- ly list of all New Patents; a Bank note Ta- ble, and Prices Current of Washington, Alex- andria, and Georgetown, corrected with the greatest accuracy; also, Stage, Steamboat, and Rail Road Registers.

We shall exert our best endeavours to ele- vate the literary character of the Mirror. This can only be done by the co-operation of those minds which are able and willing to aid in the advancement of letters. We cannot, however, be so unjust to our subscribers as to make the Mirror an arena for the unskill- ful, since far more desirable, it must be al- lowed, would be judicious selections than mediocre originality.

We believe that the prospects of Washing- ton demand such a paper as we intend to pub- lish. She is already closely allied, by her rail road, to a great and flourishing city, and is destined to be her competitor rather than rival, in exchanging the products of the coun- try; by means of her stupendous canal, she is about to be thrown as it were, into the centre of an immense territory, where the resources of industry defy the reach of im- agination, and where an amount of capital must soon be created, which will astonish the most sanguine economist. Washington and Bal- timore, as one mighty heart, must receive and return the current which will give vitality to the commerce of twenty millions of men. Such, in fact, are our advantages that pros- perity must come in spite of cures which conspire to oppress us; but a sense of duty, carried into action, will relieve our em- barrassments, and produce results of incal- culable magnitude.

We propose, then, to supply a paper in some degree adapted to the wants of an im- portant community; a literary and miscella- neous family paper; a journal of current liter- ature; a repository of commercial intelligence. And we appeal to an enlightened and liberal community to sustain us in our undertaking.

Terms of the paper—two dollars, payable in all cases semi-annually in advance.

RUFUS JAMES.

CASH FOR ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.

PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the high- est prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy, and give higher prices than any o- ther purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in Annapolis. All communications directed to me, will be promptly attended to.
ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Patapasco Bank of Maryland.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stock- holders of this Institution, that the bal- ance of fifteen dollars on each share of stock is required to be paid at the Banking House, in the following instalments, to-wit:
The third instalment of five dollars per share, on the 15th December next, of which due notice has been given.

The fourth instalment of five dollars per share, on the 1st of February next.

The fifth and last instalment, of five dol- lars per share, on the 1st of April next.

Stockholders who pay their instalments be- fore the periods above designated, will be al- lowed to participate in the profits of the In- stitution from the first day of the month, next ensuing the date of their respective pay- ments.

By order of the President and Directors,
H. CAMPBELL, Cashier.
Nov. 5, 1882.

A BARGAIN.

THE undersigned intending to transfer his Publication office to the Eastward, offers to sell the PRESSES, TYPE and MATERI- ALS used in the Public Work. If there be an Editor printer of the party who dares to become a competitor for the printing, we will furnish an office and the materials to do the work, and take orders on the Clerk of the House of Representatives in payment.

The patronage of the Department is worth from twelve to twenty thousand dollars per annum, and that of the House as much more. Will editors with whom we exchange give this one or two insertions.

DUFF GREEN.

Nov. 5.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND will go to Annapolis, on Sunday the 20th, and 27th inst. and return same day, leaving the lower end of the wharf, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Passage same as last year.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR.
Dec. 24.

Anne-Arundel County, Etc.

ON application to the subscriber, Chief Judge of Anne-Arundel County Court, by petition, in writing, of Henry Watts 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 Decem- ber session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, and of the debts due to him, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Henry Watts having satisfied me by compe- tent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Henry Watts having 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 I having appointed Joshua Watts his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Henry Watts a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed; I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Watts be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by caus- ing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel County, once a week for three consecutive months, before the third Monday in April next, to ap- pear before the said County Court, at the Court House of said county, in the city of Annapolis on the said third Monday in April next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Watts should not have the benefit of the said Act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand the eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

Dec. 24.

THOS. B. DORSEY.

Anne-Arundel County Etc.

ON application by petition in writing of James Frazier, to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court for the said county, praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at No- vember session 1803, and the several suppl- ements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, (on oath so far as he can ascertain them,) being annexed to his said petition, and I being satisfied by compe- tent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James Frazier having 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 I having appointed Henry Medford his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said James Frazier a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said James Frazier be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday in April next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Frazier should not have the benefit of the said Act and Sup- plements as prayed. Given under my hand the 31st December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

Dec. 24.

GIDEON WHITE.

**PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICA-
TION TO BE CALLED**

The Catholic Periodical Library.
Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Lan- guage, in weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works most long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and ob- serving Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enter- prising to undertake their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionably high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been com- piled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may cer- tainly say, that up to this time, he has at- tempted nothing to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our reli- gious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Peri- odical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libra- ries of the rich. Such a publication as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increas- ing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the ex- pectation that it will meet with sufficient en- couragement to enable him to conduct it suc- cessfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confid- ing entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadas has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws him- self on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally en- couraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in gen- eral, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their parochial duties by af- fording, at an uncommonly low rate, all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The subscriber, therefore earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to in- crease the popularity of the work and to ob- tain a sufficient number of subscribers to en- able him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual com- forts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denomina- tions are unfortunately blinded.

TERMS:
The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers, and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesi- astical history. The first number will be is- sued on Thursday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Ag- ents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succe- sion.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Hayward's True Church of Christ showing Hayward's Charity and Truth; Mores Ca- tholic, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Ques- tion of Questions; Munford's Catholic Scrip- tures; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M. Hale's Evidences of the Catholic Church; Fleury's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Ecclesi- astical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Chillonier's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fast; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edi- tion of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Ca- tholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as receiv- ed; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar ex- cellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.
Editors of Papers in the country by giving the above a few insertions; and sending the papers containing it to the publisher, will en- title themselves to a copy of the work for one year.

FOR SALE

TWO nice young Negro Girls, aged 14 and 16, well educated, and skilled. They will not be sold to any one beyond the limits of the state. The terms will be moderate. Ap- ply to the Editor.
Feb. 25.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. SPITTALL,
WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 31, Franklin Place,
PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of News- papers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment. Specimens will be published as early as possible.

Engravings on Wood,
Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac-similes, Orna- mental and Plain Rules, &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood. Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. en- graved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Or- ders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few in- sertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials
Oct. 15.

Anne-Arundel County, Etc.

ON application by petition in writing of Ed- ward Holland, to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court for the said county, praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at No- vember session, 1803, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors (on oath so far as he could ascertain them) being annexed to his said petition, and I being satisfied that the said Edward Holland has resided in the state of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and I having appointed James Frazier his trustee for the said Edward Holland, who has given bond in due form for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Edward Holland having given bond with security for his personal appearance in Anne-Arundel County Court, on the third Monday in April next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee of all his property, real, personal and mixed, and the said Edward Holland, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Edward Holland give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the county of Anne-Arundel for the term of three months, to appear before the County Court of Anne-Arundel County, to be held in the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of April next, to shew cause if any they have, why the said Edward Holland should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed.

Jan. 14.—3m. GIDEON WHITE.

THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE CULTIVATOR

WILL be commenced on the first of March next. The terms will continue to be FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable in advance.

We tender our thanks to gentlemen who have kindly aided in the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their good offices in its behalf. If this paper enables one man, by the infor- mation it affords him, to add to the profits of his farm ten dollars a year,—and we mean to be modest in our supposition,—it will bene- fit ten men who take it one hundred dollar—and it will effect the most good in districts and towns where it has the greatest subscrip- tion; and hence every intelligent man who wishes to promote the interests of his neigh- bourhood, (and who does not?) will be able to do so by increasing its circulation.

The Cultivator is a monthly publica- tion of 16 quarto pages, devoted to Agricul- tural improvement.

J. BUEL, Conductor,
Albany, N. Y.
Subscriptions to THE CULTIVA- TOR and COMMON SCHOOL ASSIST- ANT received at the Post Office, Annapo- lis, by

A. COWAN.

February 4.

FUNERALS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Bu- siness, and intends to collocate himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAK- ER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual man- ner, or according to special directions.

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON C. TUCK.
Feb. 26.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

NO. 10.

Take from the stump of an old cabbage which you generally set out early, the most prominent shoots after they have sufficiently expanded themselves; and set them out in the same manner you do your plants, and they will immediately take root and give you a very early and luxuriant cabbage. Those who have tried this method will find that they are much easier and far superior any that can be produced from the plant. They must be broken from the stump and set out off, as the small stems will greatly facilitate the taking root.

1990

MODERN ACTING DRAMA

NEW SERIES.

Published with splendid Engravings.

This publication has been issued from the American...
The first number of the new series will appear about the first of March; this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily consumed in preparing the Engravings. The terms of the Modern Acting Drama in Three Dollars, per annum, payable in advance. Subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum will be furnished with both works for Five Dollars.

Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and remitting the amount of one year's subscription (\$3) for each, shall be presented with the Novelists' Magazine, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for \$3—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

A large and beautiful white sheet, imperial sized, filled on both sides with accurate and costly engravings, will be presented every quarter as a supplement to the Magazine. It will be furnished gratuitously to all new subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and to all the old subscribers of these works who forward their subscriptions for the present year, in advance, without further solicitation.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE UNION AGENCY,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1836.
AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!!!
Regular Salary and sure pay.
No Electrotyping.

Sub-agents, local, are wanted in every town, and city in the United States, which has a population of upwards of one thousand; and in every County Seat throughout the States and Territories adjacent, without regard to population. The Agents will have to make it appear that they have resided three years in the county from which they write, and that they are competent to perform, or cause to be performed, the business of a General Agency; which business includes every thing that can be done by a man of common capacity and strict honesty.

Applicants who furnish the most respectable security, on or before the first day of May next ensuing, will receive appointments; an application will be received after that day. Appointments, once made, will be subject to no change for a term of years.

GEO. R. MYERS, Secretary,
By order of the Board of Request.

THE SALMAGUNDI

EMBEDDED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius.

It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

The SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note; postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

The SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks; otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Engravings which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

All orders must come postage paid.
Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER,
American Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES

JANES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Wadlie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere percentage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty perilsous attempts at imitation; and now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Wadlie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment, liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor himself are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation.

The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Fables, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union, as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library is now conducted disseminating books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle of family; for a cent and a half a day, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Reed's Cyclopaedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and unenjoyable society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed everywhere as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk and listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Wadlie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, the Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for \$5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for \$20 00 a reduction which pays the postage. Payment always in advance.

Wadlie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or both are furnished to clubs of five for \$6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, \$2 50, postage paid.

A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1836 and 1836, the whole can be had for \$20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,
ADAM WADLIE,
South, two doors south of Openair street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price \$9 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for \$13 00.

Oct. 2.

A BARGAIN.

THE undersigned, intending to transfer his publication office to the Eastward, offers for sale the PRESSES, TYPE and MATTER, ALES and in the Public Works. If there be an Editor or printer of the party who desires to become a proprietor for the printing, we will furnish an office and the materials to do the work, and take orders on the Clerk of the House of Representatives in payment.

The patronage of the Department is worth from twelve to twenty thousand dollars per annum, and that of the House as much more. Will editors with whom exchange give this one or two insertions.

DUFF GREEN
FOR ANNAPOLIS.
T. E. STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND will go to Annapolis, on Sunday the 20th and 27th inst. and return same day, leaving the lower end of the wharf, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Passage same as last year.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

SPLENDID

French, Italian, German, British and American Prints.

CONSISTING of the most beautiful Female Portraits; Sporting Landscapes; Historical, Sentimental, &c. &c. Engravings and Lithographs, ever offered in this city; all of which will be exhibited to such persons as will purchase to the amount of fifty cents, the frequent handling tending considerably to soil and otherwise retard the sale of them. The above beautiful collection of articles have just been received—for sale by

F. M. JARBOE.

CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.

PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest price, will do well to give me a call, as am determined to buy, and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at this time be found at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. PERVIS.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WASHINGTON MIRROR.

SECOND VOLUME.

THE subscriber having purchased Washington Mirror from its former proprietor, will in future be its conductor.

The general plan of the Mirror is, to be a faithful, satisfactory to all our subscribers—affording a comprehensive view of the city affairs in a manner unattainable by any other paper. This plan will be strictly adhered to. Our leading object being to lay hold of those local subjects and occurrences which have not been noticed in the daily papers, including Police Reports, and all such matters as are of general interest, we have engaged the valuable services of Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON as assistant editor, whose spirit and untiring exertions to establish this paper have been so eminently successful.

We propose to furnish brief abstracts of all judicial decisions which shall more particularly interest the citizens of this District. Also, a brief but comprehensive summary of Congressional proceedings.

We propose further, during the session of Congress, to publish an Evening Edition, by which arrangement our distant subscribers will receive the latest Congressional Intelligence one day and a half sooner than through any other Washington paper.

We intend, if possible, to furnish a weekly list of all New Patents; a Bank note Table, and Prices Current of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, corrected with the greatest accuracy; also, Stage, Steamboat, and Rail Road Registers.

We shall exert our best endeavours to elevate the literary character of the Mirror. This can only be done by the co-operation of those minds which are able and willing to aid in the advancement of letters. We cannot, however, be so unjust to our subscribers as to make the Mirror an arena for the unskilful, since far more desirable, it must be allowed, would be judicious selections than mediocre originality.

We believe that the prospects of Washington demand such a paper as we intend to publish. She is already closely allied, by her rail road, to a great and flourishing city, and is destined to be her competitor, rather than rival, in exchanging the products of the country; by means of her stupendous canal, she is about to be thrown, as it were, into the centre of an immense territory, where the resources of industry defy the reach of imagination, and where an amount of capital must soon be created, which will astonish the most sanguine economist. Washington and Baltimore, as one mighty heart, must receive and return the current which will give vitality to the commerce of twenty millions of men. Such, in fact, are our advantages, that prosperity must come in spite of causes which conspire to oppress us; but a sense of duty, carried out into action, will relieve our embarrassments, and produce results of incalculable magnitude.

We propose, then, to supply a paper in some degree adapted to the wants of an important community, a literary and miscellaneous family paper; a journal of current literature; a repository of common sense and intelligence. And we appeal to an enlightened and liberal community to sustain us in our undertaking. Terms of the paper—two dollars, payable in all cases semi-annually in advance.

RORUS DAWES.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

The Catholic Periodical Library. This is designed to be a repository of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in regular numbers, at a moderate price, in depth and variety of the best Catholic works most long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionably high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will reach all the best Catholic works without the reach of the poorest individuals and without the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a publication as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadas has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their parochial duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The subscriber, therefore, earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to increase the popularity of the work, and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it out with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denominations are unfortunately blinded.

TERMS: The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers, and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th. Terms of subscription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Hayward's True Church of Christ shows Hayward's Charity and Truth; Mores Catholicism, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Question of Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scripturist; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. Hane's Evidences of the Catholic Church; Fleury's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Treatise; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.

Editors of Papers in the country by giving the above a few insertions, and sending the papers containing it to the publisher, will entitle themselves to a copy of the work for one year.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. SPITTALL.

WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER.

No. 21, Franklin Place.

PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice. Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment. Specimens will be published as early as possible.

Engravings on Wood

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac-similes, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials Oct. 15.

Large Sum of Money to Loan.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars in French Francs carefully inspected and warranted genuine.

BIDS will be received at the Financial Agency for the above sum, from the first day of March, until the first day of May. The applicants will have to take the whole sum, and make triannual payment of the proposed interest. The sum can be retained for three years, perhaps longer.

GEO. R. MYERS.

Feb. 25—59.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of DEEDS OF MANUMISSION, BILLS OF SALE, BONDS, LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c. Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

N. B. Having an approved form of Enslaved Blanks he will also attend to business having relation thereto, on moderate terms for Cash.

Dec. 3

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Albany, N. Y.

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A. COWAN.

February 4.

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WASHINGTON, G. TUCK.

Feb. 26.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at the

OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1836.

NO. 17.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public
Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

POETRY.

From the New Yorker.

THE PILGRIM.

"Behold the shrine—the Pilgrim's goal
I mark the altar's rays;
There will I rest my weary soul,
My lonely footsteps stay.
Oh, Father! by the thorny path,
My bleeding feet have pressed;
Dispel, I pray, the cloud of woe,
And give my spirit rest.
Receive the costly gift, I bring,
These tokens rich and rare;
Take from my hand each glittering ring,
These gems that grace my hair.
"Daughter! I ask not gold, nor gold,
To decorate this shrine—
Can Heaven's eternal peace be sold?
Pilgrim!—that peace is mine.
"Then take these flowers of fairest dye,
And this triumphant wreath;
They bring no gladness to my eye,
For no no fragrance breathe.
"Away with such frail, fleeting gifts!
Poor Nature's only dower—
The meadow falls, the cold storm drifts—
Where is each vaunted flower?
"So stars of word, with locks as white—
Oh Heaven!—than man more mild—
Hear the deep prayer thy creatures slight
Rest for thy wandering child!
Her weary head the pilgrim bow'd;
She knelt before the shrine;
"Faint joy from yonder sunset cloud,
The drops that round her shined!
Not tears of agony untold—
Tears like the tropic rain;
Burst from her woman's heart, and roll'd
Before that sacred fane.
The whitest of men then laid his hand
Upon the Pilgrim's head;
"Daughter! the gold of India's strand
Is dross to tears thus shed.
"I spurn the costly gifts of art;
But these are gems of price:
The income of a broken heart
Will rise to Fortitude.
"Pace to thy spirit, Child of Earth!
Thou tempest-tost and driven;
Life's deepest raptures are not worth
The mere repose of Heaven."
CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

Flower, Ala. 1836.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Forget-me-not, for 1836.
LIFE IN THE WOODS.

BY WM. L. STONE, ESQ.

Among the earliest settlers of the wilds of
Salmon river was a Vermontese by the name
of Dobson—a large, resolute and athletic
man. Returning one evening from a fruit-
less hunt after his vagrant cows, which ac-
cording to custom in the new countries, had
been turned into the woods to procure their
own subsistence from the rank herbage of an
early summer; just before emerging from the
forest in the clearing of his neighbor, the
late Joseph Sleeper, he saw a large bear de-
scending from a lofty sycamore, where he
had been in quest probably of honey. A
bear ascends a tree much more expertly than
he descends it—being obliged to come down
stern foremost. My friend Dobson did not
very well like to be joined in his evening
walk by such a companion, and without re-
flecting what he should do with the "var-
mint" afterwards, he ran up to the tree on
the opposite side from the animal's body,
and just before he reached the ground seized
him firmly by both of his fore paws. Bruin
growled, and gnashed his tusks, but he soon
ascertained that his paws were in the grasp of
paws equally iron strong with his own.—
Nor could he use his hinder claws to disem-
bowel his antagonist, as the manner of the
bear is, inasmuch as the trunk of the tree
was between them. But Dobson's predicam-
ent, as he was endowed with rather the
more reason, was worse yet.—He could no
more assail the bear than the bear could as-
sail him. Nor could he venture to let go of
him, since the presumption was, that Bruin
would not make him a very gracious return
for thus unceremoniously taking him by the
hand. The twilight was fast deepening into
darkness, and his position was far less com-
fortable than it otherwise would have been
at the same hour, surrounded by his wife
and children at the supper table, to say noth-
ing of the gloomy prospect for the night.
Still as Joe Sleeper was not far distant, he
hoped to be able to call him to his assis-
tance.—But his lungs though not of the
weakest, were unequal to the task, and al-
though he hallooed and bawled the live long
night, making the welkin ring again, he suc-
ceeded no better than did Glendower of old,
in calling spirits from the vasty deep. It
was a wearisome night for Dobson; such a
game of hold fast he had never been en-
gaged in before. Bruin, too, was probably
somewhat worried although he could not de-
scribe his sensations in English—albeit he
took the regular John Bull method of mak-
ing known his dissatisfaction; that is to
say, he growled incessantly. But there was
no let up in the scene, and Dobson was there-
fore under the necessity of holding fast, till it
seemed to his clenched and aching fingers,

as though the bears paws and his own had
grown together.

As daylight returned, and the smoke from
Mr. Sleeper's chimney began to curl up
gracefully, though rather dimly in the dis-
tance, Dobson again repeated his cries for
succour; and his heart was gladdened by the
appearance of his worthy but inactive neigh-
bor, who had at last been attracted by the
voice of the sufferer, bearing an axe upon
his shoulder. Dobson had never been
so much rejoiced at seeing Mr. Sleeper be-
fore, albeit he was a very kind and estimable
neighbor.

"Why don't you make haste, Mr. Sleep-
er, and not be lounging along at that rate,
when you see a fellow christian in such a
kettle of fish as this?"

"I vum! is that you Dobson, up a tree
there! And was it you I heard hallooing so
last night? I guess you ought to have your
lodging for nothing, if you've stood upagin
that tree all night."

"It's no joke though I can tell you, Mr.
Joe Sleeper, and if you had hold of the paws
of the black varmint all night you'd think
you paid dear enough for it. But if you
heard me calling for help in the night, why
didn't you come and see what was the
trouble?"

"Oh, I was tired and just going to bed,
after laying up a log fence all day, and I
thought I'd wait till morning, and come out
bright and dirty—but if I'd know 'twas
you—"

"Known 'twas me!" replied Dobson, bit-
terly—"you know 'twas somebody who had
flesh and blood too good for the plaguy black
varmint's tooth; and you know there's been
a smart springing of bears about the settle-
ment all the while."

"Well don't be in a huff Tommy! It's
never too late to do good. So, hold tight
now, and don't let the varmint critter get
loose, while I split his head open."

"No, no," said Dobson, "After holding
the beast here all night, I think I ought to
have the satisfaction of killing him. So, you just
take hold of his paws here, and I will take
the axe and let a streak of daylight into his
skull about the quickest."

The proposition being a fair one, Mr.
Sleeper was too reasonable a man to object.
He was no coward neither; and he thereupon
stepped up to the tree, and cautiously tak-
ing the bear with both his hands, relieved
honest Dobson from his predicament. The
hands of the latter though sadly stiffened by
the tenacity with which they had been clenched
for so many hours were soon brandishing the
axe, and he apparently made all prepara-
tions for giving the deadly blow—and dead-
ly it would have been had he struck—since,
like the sons of Zerah, Dobson needed to
strike but once. But to the surprise of
Sleeper, he did not strike; & to his further
astonishment Dobson swung his axe upon
his shoulder and marched away, whistling as
he went, with as much apparent indifference
as the other had shown when coming to his
relief.

It was now Sleeper's turn to make the
forest vocal with his cries. In vain he raved,
and threatened. Dobson walked on and
disappeared, leaving his friend as sad a pros-
pect for his breakfast as he himself had for
his supper. Hour after hour passed away
and Sleeper still found himself at bopeep
with Sir Bruin. In the course of the after-
noon, however, when Dobson supposed that
the lesson he was teaching had been
thoroughly learned by the pupil, and when
he thought the latter would willingly forget
his resentment for the sake of succour, the
sturdy Yankee returned, and by a single
blow relieved both bear and man from their
troubles in the same instant. Sleeper
thought rather hard of Dobson for some
time; but no real breach of friendship ensued,
and indeed the two borderers became after-
wards better friends and neighbors than be-
fore.

FENCE POSTS.

An excellent method of rendering these
durable is published in the American Eagle.

It consists, 1. In peeling the posts and
in sawing and splitting them if too large, &
in sticking them up under cover, at least
one entire summer; and 3. In coating with
hot tar, about three feet of the but ends,
which are to be inserted in the ground—af-
ter which they are ready for use.—We have
no doubt the advantages of this mode of pre-
paration will more than remunerate for labour
and expense. Our reasons for this belief are
briefly as follows: The sap of all nonresin-
ous trees, will ferment in the presence of
heat and moisture, and cause the decay of
the wood. To prevent this natural conse-
quence, the first object should be, when a
tree is felled to expel sap from the borer of
the wood. This is done by peeling, split-
ting, sawing, or hewing, and exposing the
wood to the drying influence of the sun, or at
least the air. The process is facilitated too by
immersing the wood in water for a time
which liquifies the sap, and favors its expul-
sion. And when the moisture has been ex-

pelled, the next object is to keep it out, by
paint, tar or charring. In the mode recom-
mended above, the moisture is expelled by the
peeling, sawing, and summer drying, and its
return is prevented by the coating of tar. The
retention of the bark upon the timber is
particularly prejudicial, not only in prevent-
ing evaporation, but affording shelter to var-
ious species of the borer, which under its
cover carry on its depredations upon the
timber. We have seen pine logs nearly de-
stroyed in a summer by worms, where the
bark had been left on, while those which had
been peeled remained uninjured. The best
timber is obtained from trees which have
stood a summer, or a year after they have
been girdled and peeled.—*Cultivator.*

We are told by a sensible and experienced
planter that a log or post which has never
been split or hewn will last much longer
when exposed to the weather than one that
has.—The splitting or hewing divides the
hard rings of wood called the grain, and lets
in the water, which causes the timber to rot.
On that account the ends of a round log of
wood exposed to the weather are the first
parts to rot.—*Ed. Ch. Gazette.*

CLOVER AND ITS FERTILIZING PROPERTIES.

In a recent conversation with Mr. Robert
Sinclair, senior, upon this subject, we ob-
served to him, that in crossing a clover field a
few days previously, we were more convinc-
ed than ever, of its capacity in restoring
worn out lands, by the immense vegetable
deposits we saw in a state of rapid decom-
position; that no matter how carefully a crop
of clover might be cut, the return of the soil
would be very great; upon which he related
to us the following fact illustrative of our re-
marks.—*Amer. Farmer.*

Some years back he purchased a farm at
Stone's Falls, called Poplar Hill, on which
there was a lot of 8 acres, which, from the
exhausting course of culture to which it had
been subjected was almost literally deprived
of its vitality.

It was not convenient for him to apply
either lime, ashes or suitable manure, and
so importuned was the lot that the gener-
al opinion of the neighbors was, that it
would not bring more than six bushels of
wheat to the acre. This opinion was based
as well on the result of former year's pro-
ductions as on the then present appearance.
In this discouraging aspect of affairs being
willing to let it remain idle, he sowed down
in clover, and pushed its growth by plaster.
The clover thrived tolerably well, was
ploughed in next fall, and wheat was sowed
on the clover lay. The produce of the eight
acres, to the great astonishment of Mr. Sin-
clair and neighbors, was two hundred bush-
els of good heavy wheat being an average of
25 bushels to the acre. This result, as we
have before premised, was effected without
the application of any thing in the form of
manure, save the clover and plaster, and to
those agents alone is the great melioration in
the condition of the soil of Mr. Sinclair's lot
to be ascribed, and we hold that it is a mat-
ter of perfect indifference whether the effect
was produced by the clover as a manure, or
the plaster as the stimulant; whether from
the affinity of the latter to attract moisture
or the combined operations of both—we say
be the *modus operandi* what it may, the ef-
fect was most salutary and wholesome, in
converting a worn out field into a state of
fertility.

The success of the experiment, for it was
but an experiment, at the period together
with the thousand of other encouraging re-
sults, which have subsequently taken place,
should make every one who has a poor field
sow it down in grass, whether his object be
the attainment of a good crop of nutritious
hay for his stock, or a luxurious clover lay
to turn in to fertilize his soil, and whether his
object be one or the other, he should not
sow less than three gallons of seed, if sown
alone. If intended for hay, a primary object
with every farmer should be, to have that
hay as clean and free from weeds as possi-
ble, and the only way to effectuate that, is by
filling the entire surface with grass, masmuch
as leaving unoccupied spaces in a clover
field, only serves to encourage the growth of
noxious weeds, exhaust the strength of the
soil, render the hay foul, and ultimately to
supplant the clover by unwholesome grasses
and weeds. There is another mistake, which
many farmers make in their desire to
practice a wasting economy. We allude to
the time of ploughing in the clover lay.
Many delay the operation until the third
year, when in the natural course of things,
the clover is nearly run out it being a biennial
plant. This delay therefore defeats in a
great measure the very effects intended to be
secured by the ploughing in of the clover be-
cause of the plant. Whereas, if it were to
be turned in the second year, the decomposition
both of the top and lateral roots and stem
would exercise the happiest effect in
fertilizing, separating, and rendering the soil
friable.

But is it not wonderful, that notwithstanding
the advantages resulting from the clover

culture, in the comfort of animals, the meli-
oration of the soil, and increase of the crops
has been known and universally acknowl-
edged in Europe for upwards of two centuries,
and it is well on fifty years since it was first
introduced into America, that it is not even
now in general cultivation, throughout our
country? It was but the other day that the
raising of small patches by two gentlemen in
one of the counties of North Carolina, was
hailed as a meritorious novelty.—We rejoice
sincerely when we saw the announcement
that the good work had begun; therefore, in
the language of an old adage it is "better late
than never," and we doubt not the intelli-
gence of that state, well, when the benefits
of the clover culture are placed before them
soon discover its great advantages, and emu-
late their neighbors in the more worthy
work of rendering public good.

TO SAVE CUCUMBERS FROM BUGS.

Sprinkle on at evening (after cool) tea
grounds, as they are commonly left by fami-
lies after use. This done as often as two or
three times in a week, will not only prevent
injuries from bugs, but strengthens and in-
vigorates the vine, and causes it to become
exceedingly fruitful.

From the New York Sun of April 11.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

One of the most horrible and melancholy
affairs which we have ever been called upon
to record, occurred in this city on Saturday
night at a house of ill fame in Thomas street,
No. 41, kept by a woman named Rosina
Townsend, alias Brown. It appeared from
the testimony of Rosina and other witness-
es examined before the Coroner's Jury,
that about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening a
young man named Richard P. Robinson,
a clerk for Mr. Joseph Hoxie, came to the
door, where he was met by Rosina, and in-
quired for Helen or Ellen Jewett, one of the
girls of the house, whom he had been in the
habit of visiting since the year 1831. Rosina
called Ellen from the parlor, and she and
Robinson went together up to her room;
and nothing more was heard of them until
11 o'clock, when Ellen went part way
down stairs, and calling to the land-
lady, desired her to bring a bottle of Cham-
pagne up to her room. Rosina did so; and
at that time Robinson, as it is understood,
and Ellen, though undressed, had not yet
retired to bed for the night. Neither he
nor she, however, were again seen by the
inmates of the house at the time it was closed
by Rosina for the night; which was about
12 o'clock.

About 3 o'clock in the morning Rosina
was aroused by a knocking at her front door,
and on looking out of her window, dis-
covered the person at the door to be a young
man who was in the habit of visiting one of
the girls, and she went to the door and let
him in. In doing this she was surprised to
find in her front parlor a lamp burning, which
she knew, from the fact that she had but
two like it in the house, to belong either to
Ellen, or the girl in the room adjoining.
She accordingly took it up stairs; and first
applying at the door adjoining Ellen's found
it fastened. She then took hold of the latch
of Ellen's door, and on opening it, she was
almost suffocated by the great body of smoke
which instantly rushed out, and from which
she knew, of course, that the house was on
fire and Ellen smothering or dead; and run-
ning to the street door cried for watchmen,
two or three of whom were soon on the spot.

On proceeding to Ellen's room, and open-
ing the doors and windows so as to suffer the
smoke to escape, the bed and bedding were
found almost wholly consumed, and Ellen
lying on it perfectly dead, her left side burn-
ed, from head to foot, almost black. At first
it was not mistrusted that any thing more
than the fire and smoke occasioned her death;
but one of the watchmen happening to look
more sharply; discovered that there was, on
the right side of her head, a little above the
temple, a large and deep cut, about three in-
ches in length, which, on inspection, was
found to have been made with some sharp in-
strument in the shape of an axe or hatchet,
which had penetrated her skull and entered
her brain; and which undoubtedly instantly
deprived her of life, almost without her be-
ing aware that she had been struck. One or
two other scratches were found near the
wound, but it did not appear probable that
she received more than one blow. The bot-
tle, brought up a few hours previous by Ro-
sina, was standing on the mantle-piece, near-
ly empty, and beside the bed, curtains, &c.,
much of the other furniture was more or
less burned. Nothing, however, was found
of Robinson, in the room or about the house.

On examining the premises in the rear, a
hatchet, on the blade and handle of which
was considerable fresh blood, and to which
a string was attached, was found in the yard
of the house; and a watchman, on climbing to
the top of the fence, discovered lying in the
second yard from it, a black cloth cloak,
such as was worn by Robinson to the house

on Saturday evening. On examining the
cloak, a string, corresponding exactly in size
and appearance with that attached to the
hatchet, was found tied to one of the tassels
of the cloak; the reasonable inference from
which is, that Robinson brought the hatchet
to the house with him, with a premeditated
design to use it for the diabolical purpose to
which it has been put, and to screen it from
observation had suspended it to the tassel of
the cloak, inside; and that such was his per-
turbation and alarm, that in making his es-
cape he dropped both hatchet and cloak in
different places, perhaps without being con-
scious of the loss of either.

On making these discoveries the Coroner
was sent for, who arrived at the scene of the
horrid tragedy between five and six o'clock;
and on hearing what had occurred, he sent
a messenger for officer Brink, who lives a
few squares above. Mr. Brink, on arriving,
was despatched in pursuit of Robinson, and
on going to the unfortunate young man's
boarding house, in Day street, he was shown
to Robinson's room, where he found him in
bed with his room mate, and apparently fast
asleep. Brink awakened him, and inform-
ing him that he must up and along with him,
Robinson proceeded to dress himself. It
was noticed by Brink that there was a good
deal of whitewash on one of the legs and
the seat of Robinson's pantaloons; and it was
also ascertained that one of the fences over
which he must have climbed before dropping
his cloak was whitewashed on one of the
sides.

On being brought up to the scene of this
melancholy affair, Robinson appeared to look
upon the lifeless, burned, and disfigured
corpse of his paramour, with great com-
posure, and declared he knew nothing of her
murder, or the attendant circumstances. He
was, however, committed to Bridewell by
the Coroner, to await the results of a further
investigation of this horrible affair.

Robinson's room-mate, a fine, intelligent
young man, on being examined by the Cor-
oner, testified that he went to bed about nine
o'clock on Saturday evening, and falling a-
sleep, did not hear Robinson come in, nor
know when he came to bed. He awoke dur-
ing the night, and found Robinson in bed,
though not asleep; and asking him how long
he had been in bed, the latter replied that
he came to bed about half past eleven. The
cloak found in the adjoining yard was not
shown, by any proof adduced on the inquest,
to belong to Robinson, who usually wore a
camel cloak—but his room-mate acknowl-
edged he knew the cloak, and had known
Robinson to wear it. The verdict of the
jury was that the deceased came to her death
by a blow on the head with a hatchet, in-
flicted by the hand of Richard P. Robinson.

Robinson is a young man of excellent
general character, fine, manly appearance,
and most respectable connections, not yet
twenty years of age; and was much esteem-
ed by his employer, Mr. Hoxie, and many
others whom we yesterday heard say they
had known him long and intimately. We
understand he was from Maine. The un-
fortunate girl, Ellen Jewett, who has thus
been unfortunately cut off in the midst of
folly, gaiety, and vice, was also from the
eastward, and was one of the most intelli-
gent, beautiful, and accomplished women to
be found in her class of life. She was twenty-
three years of age, and, aside from her
disreputable calling, was deemed a high
minded and honourable woman.

Young Robinson, whose dreadful act has
been the burden of the newspapers for sev-
eral days, has not yet had a second exami-
nation. It seems that for a number of years
he has been in the habit of keeping a jour-
nal, slight extracts from which have found
their way into the public prints. They in-
dicate a cold and unfeeling heart. It is
stated in the New York Sun, that they contain
several dark and revengeful hints of future
retribution, in which the sacrifice of human
life is freely spoken of, thrown out against
individuals who have crossed the writer's
path; and that on the whole, the contents of
his journal has done him most essential in-
jury in the minds of his best friends and the
police authorities.

With respect to his present feelings and
demeanor, the same journal observes:

Though he still maintains that he is guilt-
less of the murder of his late paramour, the
striking emaciation of his frame, and unna-
tural glaring of his eyes, which have not
known sleep since his incarceration in pri-
son, give evidence, not to be mistaken, of
the fearful war that agitates his bosom. In-
deed, unless from what source sooner it may
be derived, he shall experience some relief
both from the mental and bodily sufferings
which are evidently racking him beyond the
strength of his system, he will never live to
be brought before a tribunal of his country
to undergo the trying ordeal of the law.

John Spomer has been convicted in But-
ler County, Ohio, of the murder of Allen
M'Laughlin, whom he killed in the town of
Madison, let August 1835.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS
Thursday, April 28, 1836.

THE FRIENDS OF VAN BUREN AND JOHNSON IN THIS CITY.

Are respectfully requested to meet at the Assembly Room on Saturday next at 7 1/2 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet the State Convention in Baltimore in May, to select ten candidates to be supported as Electors of Martin Van Buren as President, and R. M. Johnson, as Vice President.

The citizens of the fourth Election district of Anne Arundel County, are requested to meet at Cecil's Tavern, on Saturday the 30th April, to appoint Delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention, which is to meet in Baltimore on 2d of May next.

For the Maryland Gazette.

We have now had before us, for some time, a long range in the form of "An Address of the city of Baltimore to the people of Maryland." No longer then do the merchants and property holders separate themselves from their fellow citizens, but now all "with one accord" undertake to tell us what "the best friends of the State desire." We are told among other things, that it was wise in our Legislature to determine upon an extra session—"to take a breathing space;" but then they have forgotten to tell us that this measure was not approved of by the friends of the bill; that the motion was introduced by those opposed to it because of an attempt to verify the measure, after several members unfriendly to the bill had left the seat of government; and it was opposed in the first instance by those who introduced the bill, and was never agreed to by them, or by "the gentlemen from Baltimore," until it was discovered that the second effort would be as complete a failure as the first.

We are told too, that the subject has been consigned to "an intelligent joint committee of both houses, who are instructed to report at the re-assembling of the Legislature." Now why not tell us wherefore the invitation to assemble on a fixed day at the city of Baltimore "assumes the delegation of the friends of Internal Improvement from every city, town, village, and election district of every county in the State." Surely this is not the course to be taken, if the interval is to be devoted by the people themselves "to the consideration of the great question lately in debate." The people well know what description of persons generally contrive to procure seats in these Conventions; that if there be some of them, in whom the people might be willing to confide, the many are made up of those whom nobody would select—of those who go not to deliberate, but to "eat and drink," and of course to applaud whatever is proposed by those, of whose good things they are allowed for the time being to partake.

If "such a crisis" as is suggested "has arrived in the internal affairs of Maryland," and "calls for the earnest and immediate action of every portion of the State," why not suffer the people at large, at their homes or in their neighbourhoods, to deliberate and speak for themselves? If it be the duty of the people to give them instructions promptly, why this gathering from every "city, town, village and election district." Such an assembly cannot, when collected, be very well qualified for deliberation, and must be without authority to instruct the county delegates. We have been often told indeed, that representation in Maryland is not according to population. Surely it cannot be thought that such a body as it is proposed to assemble in Baltimore, would express the sentiment of the Yeomanry of Maryland. Surely Baltimore might ere this, have discovered that elsewhere it is considered that a mob is a mob, whether it be composed of those who choose to call themselves gentlemen, or of those who are admitted to be blackguards.

It was, we are told, "peculiarly the province of the people of Baltimore to take the earliest opportunity to express their own opinions on the subject in discussion." So it is; and they have given us their sentiments in exchange, setting down reason after reason for thinking that all are fools who do not think as they think. Now be it remembered, that this self same reasoning, and those half sane reasons, have at various times and in various forms, and to produce different results, been urged upon us before. If what these good folks now say, and for years past have been saying to us be true, we should even now, and for years past would have been the wealthiest and most prosperous State in the Union. But it is as their duty to more first, and so they have been the first to put themselves in motion, and given us the "four causes," and then "the four reasons," and also "the most prominent arguments." Well then, they have done their duty; and why not here permit "every man in Maryland" to examine the subject and "study his map," by so doing he will "see that he ought to be at work to secure the communications to his own State?" Why refuse to let the people speak for themselves, each man seeking with his own eyes, and judging with his own understanding? Why "in order to secure a full and intelligent expression of the sentiments of the people on this question" is it necessary for delegates from towns, cities, &c. to meet in Baltimore, there to settle the affairs of the nation, and to pretend to speak in the name of the people, when the very full Baltimore representation (60 in number) shall direct?

We are told of the immense line of Canals and Rail Roads which Pennsylvania has completed. And this, but the last year, was urged as a most persuasive reason for completing the Susquehanna Rail Road, and thereby securing to our great city a commercial line with "the great West." When they tell us of what Pennsylvania has done, they forget to tell us how Pennsylvania has done it. When they tell us of the debt they have been driven to incur in the construction of the good to what distress she was reduced until she had the good fortune to be able to sell a bank charter and thereby supply her wants. If Maryland can sell a charter for the same sum, she too might expend her millions.

Of these vast improvements in Pennsylvania, what are we told by some of them selves? "The flood gates of extravagance were thrown wide open, and the people loaded with taxes to pamper the satellites of power. Every species of deception and fraud were resorted to to keep the people ignorant of the extent and amount of the plunder." Aware of the frauds practised upon the public, and the waste of the people's money elsewhere, what did the Legislature of Maryland design to do? To appoint "a committee to inquire in what manner the loan of the last season to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company had been expended, and the causes which led to the enormous estimates furnished the Legislature; also generally into the manner in which the public money appropriated for the construction of works of internal improvement had been expended." Surely it was the duty of the people's representatives to make those inquiries, and when if further appropriations of money were required in the course of eight or ten months, to postpone all further action until the report was presented. Yet weeks before the committee of inquiry were even able to report that they were not prepared to report, and could not be prepared without dedicating the whole of their time to the subject; when indeed they could only infer "from the known character and probity of the parties," simply that they had no intention to mislead or deceive the people, another committee unasked and unauthorised, report the mammoth scheme. How unlike this to the conduct of a committee some few years ago, when the two great companies could not agree, because the one after a defeat at law, wished to take from the other rights ascertained to belong to it by the decision! And who that now recollects that report and the doings of that day, and the memorial then presented to Congress by the one company insisting that Congress ought not to aid the other, unless the other would surrender up some of its established rights, can doubt that some among us might exclaim, "Tempera mutantur et non mutatur cum illis." It is the duty of the Legislature before they give to any public work the people's money, to inquire and ascertain that the agents whom they employ are honest, and not only honest but capable. The work may indeed be of inestimable value to the State, but does it thence follow, that if those charged with the completion of it waste or misapply the public money their faults are to be overlooked, and no efforts are to be made to procure fitter agents? Is it any answer to all this to talk about "the absence of all charge and suspicion of improper expenditure of the fund for objects unconnected with the Canal," when time to make the necessary inquiries have not been allowed?

We are told of another "most prominent argument" for the passage of this bill, and the employment of three men to go to Europe, that New York is making two Rail Roads, and so we are to follow the example of New York. But this latter State did not attempt to make the Rail Roads until she had completed the Canal. Now let us follow, for the present, the example. Besides New York has resources which Maryland has not. Among her various sources of revenue, she derives, and has all along derived a considerable revenue from auction duties, which always have been paid into the treasury, and for State purposes. Now our revenue derived from auction duties never has been and never probably will be equal to that of New York. Moreover it will for years to come be a fund exclusively for the indemnity of the late sufferers in Baltimore, and thus is placed out of the reach of the State, whatever might now be its situation if "the merchants and property holders" had been as prompt to "make known their sentiments" to the mob in August, as to the Legislature in a few weeks since.

To make the original Canal profitable to the State and other stockholders, another considerable expense must be incurred—a way must be opened to the Chesapeake, and then as the Address very justly remarks "the coal trade will build up a city of its if it that point where the Canal meets the Chesapeake." But then how does all this prove that the people need not enquire if their money be not wasted—that the people's representatives may vote away millions without taking care that it is applied as it ought to be?

As yet we are furnished with no reason for a grant of \$3,000,000 to the Ohio Rail Road. But the Address in the sequel, furnishes us with a most prominent argument for this grant. The Ohio Rail Road is now called "the great Western Rail Road." To justify this road we were told by our Committee of Ways and Means, that "it will derive its revenue from the transportation of passengers chiefly." Now, forsooth, we learn that "it is necessary for the transportation of the mail, and that it will insure a valuable contract with the General Government." Now, can it be reasonable that Maryland should be burdened with this debt just to furnish the General Government with a good post road, or to carry passengers upon better terms and with more expedition than when they travel in the stage? Besides, this would be counting our chickens before they are hatched. Felix Grundy's bill is not yet and perhaps never will be a law. The sum asked is large indeed to be paid for a per centage. And what will the company do with this money, if the State, and the corporation, and the Western people supply all that is wanted to make the road? In addition to all this, it is most respectfully suggested that as "the great Western Road" now passes through Frederick and Washington, it is not right that these portions of our own State should be ruined, in order to construct with Maryland money, a rail road along the line of Virginia, and for the accommodation of the people of "the ancient dominion." Uncle Sam would pay as liberally for a rail road in the direction of the present turnpike as he would for any work constructed on the margin of the Potomac.

The fourth of the reasons is, if possible, more extraordinary than the others. The State is "in possession of the sources of credit both at home and abroad." With respect to our credit abroad, how is it possible for the city of Baltimore to discover it? The State owes quite as much as her citizens will be able to pay, and that to preserve her credit she shall studiously avoid waste and extravagance. But our sound credit abroad is to be employed to procure for us "foreign capital." Now very many of our citizens think that foreigners already own too much of the stocks of this country, and our land holders might in a little time begin to fear that their farms, like the city of Washington, were in danger of being sold to the Dutch. Then again, this foreign capital is to give vigour to our various banking institutions. So after being told that more banks were necessary in order to give us the capital we want, now forsooth we are to send three of our patriotic citizens to Europe in order to get foreign capital for our banks.

The Address is careful to inform us, that "Baltimore expects to contribute much more to these great works." Now of her ability to contribute even the \$3,000,000 which she has promised, doubts may reasonably be entertained, when, according to the corporation reports she is utterly unable, in consequence of the Auction Duties being taken from her, to buy the ice-breaker, or even to incur the expense of making a survey, which would cost but a trifling sum of money. If this scheme of managing the Legislature by means of grand Conventions, made up of individuals to be picked up in

every city, town, village and election district," (made up in a considerable degree of men "without bread and without principle,") be successful, it must not be matter of marvel if our great emporium should in a little time, through the like means to get restored to its Auction Duties, and the rest of the State be left to pay the stock issued to the sufferers.

It will not be denied, that two of the works to which the money of the State has been contributed will, when completed, be of great value to us. Those two works (the Canal and the Susquehanna Rail Road), the State, but the nation before the last, determined to finish. But when the Legislature so determined, assurances were given that no attempt would be made to construct the Rail Road parallel with the Canal "until the state of the trade should require it, and the income of the company would justify it." And moreover, it was then well understood that the Susquehanna (not the Ohio Rail Road) was the work which was to connect our great commercial emporium with "the great West." (See the report of the President and Directors of the Ohio Rail Road Company, and the luminous report of the Committee of Internal Improvement to the Trade Convention in November 1834.) Now why this marvellous change? Why before either of those works is finished, and when the State Treasury is not overflowing, are we to contract a debt of \$3,000,000, either to transport passengers between Baltimore and the Ohio, or to secure a contract with the General Government? Those reports convinced the Legislature that the Ohio Rail Road ought not for years to come ask of the State more money. If it be right now to grant to that company such a sum of money, what opinion are we to entertain of those who then managed its concerns?

And even with respect to the Canal, why an extra session to vote to that work as much money as it could contemplate to spend in the course of three years if "the revolution" with which we have been threatened was certainly to take place, and "all authority" in the state to be "put down." Why then it might be said to our Legislature, despatch the whole work before the small counties and "the rotten borough" are demolished. But as we hope to have one more General Assembly to meet in the Fall, it will be quite time enough then to vote the money which is not to be expended till some two or three years afterwards. Every word of the Address might be admitted to be true as the gospel, yet there would be but one reason for doing at the extra session the business which is referred to it, and that is, unless this great bill passes, the great men will not be sent to Europe to borrow this great amount of foreign capital, and to be paid, each man of them \$250. But it is the fate of some men of lofty genius never to be convinced that they are in error. Bank projects therefore were to be equally beneficial to the community, and all our bank explosions have been caused by men who professed to believe that their schemes if they had not been arrested, would have "refunded the capital employed, enlarged trade, created new demands for labour, raised the value of lands in all directions, rewarded industry by large profits." &c. We know how the stockholders and creditors of many of our banks profited by the splendid schemes of splendid calculators, and so will Maryland profit by her funds and her failures, if such men are permitted to direct the employment of her credit.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

In conformity to public notice, a respectable meeting of the Republican Voters of Anne Arundel County, was held at the Ball Room in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 20th of April—when on motion JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq. was called to the Chair, and PHILIP PETTIBONE appointed Secretary.

The following Resolutions were then adopted: Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the result of the present political contest, which is going on in the United States, is to determine, whether the will of the People or the influence of wealth is to be paramount in the administration of the Government; whether the voice of the Constituent is to speak through the Representative, or is to be silenced, to gratify such as seek to place themselves above the Democratic doctrine of instruction; and whether a monied aristocracy is to dominate over the hitherto republican institutions of the land, and to dispel the hope so fondly cherished by our Fathers, that a people were at length found of sufficient intelligence and possessing sufficient self-respect, to govern themselves.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the nomination of our eminent fellow-citizen, MARTIN VAN BUREN, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, seeing as we do in him an individual, whose whole life has been spent in maintaining for the people that elevated and important station, where the constitution of our country, and the spirit of its laws, have placed them, and in resisting the progress of every anti-republican and aristocratic influence.

Resolved, That RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, has proved himself to be in times of war and national disaster, the prompt and gallant defender of his country's honour, and at all times a talented, honest, and skilful Statesman, and the ever ready advocate and friend of the poor, the distressed and the helpless; and that he is therefore entitled to the support of the democracy of the land.

Resolved, That entertaining as we most sincerely do, the sentiments contained in the above resolutions, we pledge ourselves to use every honourable exertion to propitiate the election of the Republican Candidates at the ensuing contests in this State, and we do most earnestly call upon our political friends throughout the country, and all who desire to maintain the free and popular institutions of the country, to come forward and join us in this determination.

Resolved, That the result of the recent elections in the State of Connecticut, and the rapid change which has been effected in the political sentiments of that patriotic community, are flattering testimonials of the solid virtues of the American people, and furnish an inspiring promise that Maryland will soon follow this noble example, and will rank as

an ardent and generous rival in the support of those principles which are natural to the undeceived feelings of her freemen.

Resolved, That the Van Buren Republican Voters of each election district in the county, be requested to assemble at the place of voting, on Saturday week, the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, and select five Delegates, to represent them in the Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the third Wednesday in May next, to form an Electoral Ticket for the State; and that at the same time five Delegates be appointed from each election district to meet at Cecil's Tavern on the first Saturday in June, for the purpose of nominating two Electors of Senate, and four candidates for the Legislature.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in such newspapers as they may deem proper.

JOHN S. SELLMAN, Chair'n.
PHILIP PETTIBONE, Sec'y.

CIVIL OFFICERS OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, FOR 1836.

ORPHANS' COURT.
Gideon White, Thomas H. Dorsey, Joseph Howard.

COMMISSIONERS.
William O'Hara, Leonard Iglehart, Thomas Hood, James Iglehart, John Warfield, of Joshua, Charles Waters, Benjamin Brown.

JUSTICES OF THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

For the 1st District.—William O'Hara, Rinaldo Pindle, William J. W. Compton.
For the 2d District.—Dr. Benj. Watkins, Caleb White, Stephen Beard.

For the 3d District.—Charles R. Stewart, John Selby, Frederick Rawlings.
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For the 5th District.—Dr. Charles G. Worthington, Daniel Murray, Richard Gambrell.
For the 6th District.—Mortimer Dorsey, Thomas Burgess, Charles W. Hood.

For the 7th District.—City of Annapolis—William Brewer, Thomas G. Waters, Edward Dubois.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

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SURVEYOR.

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Philip Clayton.

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WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

This Territory is fast gaining on public attention. The following notice of it is from Genesee (Lo Boy) Gazette, of the 17th inst. Two years ago, nearly, we heard a person who was well acquainted with the west, speak of the Rock River country in terms of as decided praise as those we now copy. The editor of the Gazette says: "We have now in our possession a letter written by a young gentleman, formerly of Livingston county in this state, and who has spent considerable time in travelling in Michigan, Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory." He speaks well of this latter Territory. "The Rock river country is the finest country he ever saw for farming purposes. He says: 'I thought Grand river surpassed any thing in the western world, but it will not compare with Rock river country.' Rock river is navigable for steam boats to Rockport, where there is water power equal to the Genesee river at Rochester. There are two steamboats now making at Rockport."

From the Albany Argus.

April 28. Died at his residence, on Saturday the 26th inst. John J. Bluff, of the City of New York, aged 70 years. He was a native of New York, and had resided in this city for many years. He was a member of the New York Society, and was highly respected by his friends. He was buried in the City of New York.

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How few, And court, Take him, Reach out Or mix the Practising sunk into Death, with religion was.

He knew bonds under is a hand weeps, the courages which is which is to deepest and held com of retired age to his The sorrow no exterior wearing to for that fa to a higher why should tion? Wh He who of a mere ing is the survivor.

Yours next, the Summer in comp April

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ALEXANDER'S MODERN ACTING DRAMA, NEW SERIES.
Embellished with Splendid Engravings.
The publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage bestowed on his work, materially to change its typographical appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is already known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its further success is simple and satisfactory. In future the Modern Acting Drama will be published in monthly numbers of 48 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, or one year's subscription—embracing in all 576 pages. Every Play or Farce is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly Fifty Two Engravings—to which will be added as a Frontispiece to the work, a full and Steel Engraving, containing the likenesses of six distinguished Actors and Actresses. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. The publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to his predecessors, or he will refund the price of subscription, free of all charges.
The first number of the new series will appear about the first of March; this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily consumed in preparing the Engravings. The terms of the Modern Acting Drama is Three Dollars, per annum, payable in advance. Subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum will be furnished with both works for Five Dollars.
Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and remitting the amount of one year's subscription (\$3) for each—shall be presented with the Novelist's Magazine, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for \$2.50—contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.
A large and beautiful white sheet, Imperial size, filled on both sides with humorous and costly engravings, will be published every quarter as a supplement to the Salamagundi. It will be furnished gratuitously to all new subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and to all the old subscribers of these works who forward their subscriptions for the present year, in advance, without further solicitation.
CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE UNION AGENCY.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1836.
AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!!!
Regular Salary and sure pay.
No Electioneering.
SUB-AGENTS, local, are wanted in every town, and city in the United States, which has a population of upwards of one thousand; and in every County Seat throughout the States and Territories adjacent, without regard to population. The Agents will have to make it appear that they have resided three years in the county from which they write, and that they are competent to perform, or cause to be performed, the business of a General Agency; which business includes every thing that can be done by a man of common capacity and strict honesty.
Applicants who furnish the most respectable security, on or before the first day of May next ensuing, will receive appointments; no application will be received after that day. Appointments, once made, will be subject to no change for a term of years.
GEO. R. MYERS, Secretary.
By order of the Board of Request.
THE SALAMAGUNDI.
A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.
The SALAMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN
600 ENGRAVINGS
will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order, and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.
The terms of the SALAMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.
The SALAMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Engravings which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.
All orders must come postage paid.
Address, **CHARLES ALEXANDER.**
Athenian Building, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.
BOOKS BY MAIL.
PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.
THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.
The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere percentage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty piratical attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.
The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.
The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a cent and a half a day, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Reed's Cyclopaedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.
Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for \$5.00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for \$20.00, a reduction which pays the postage. Payment always in advance.
Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.
This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or both are furnished to clubs of five for \$6.00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, \$3.50, postage paid.
A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for \$20.00. For this amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.
Address, post paid,
ADAM WALDIE,
Seventh, two doors south of Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price \$6.00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for \$12.00.
Oct. 8.

A BARGAIN.
THE undersigned intending to transfer his Publication office to the Eastward, offers to sell the PRESSES, TYPE and MATERIALS used in the Public Work. If there be an Editor printer of the party who dares to become a competitor for the printing, we will furnish an office and the materials to do the work, and take orders on the Clerk of the House of Representatives in payment.
The patronage of the Department is worth from twelve to twenty thousand dollars per annum, and that of the House as much more. Will editors with whom we exchange give this one or two insertions.
DUFF GREEN.
Nov. 5.
FOR ANNAPOLIS.
THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND will go to Annapolis, on Sunday the 20th, and 27th inst. and return same day, leaving the lower end Dugan's wharf, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Passage same as last year.
N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR.
Dec. 24.
SPLENDID
French, Italian, German, British and American Prints,
CONSISTING OF the most beautiful Female Portraits; Sporting Landscapes; Historical, Sentimental, Caricature Engravings and Lithographs, ever offered in this city; all of which will be exhibited to such persons as will purchase to the amount of fifty cents, the frequent handling tending considerably to soil and otherwise retard the sale of them.
The above beautiful collection of articles have just been received.—for sale by
F. M. JARBOE.
CASH FOR
ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES,
Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.
PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest price, will do well to give me a call, I am determined to buy, and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.
ISAAC P. PUNNIS.
PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WASHINGTON MIRROR.
SECOND VOLUME.
THE subscriber having purchased the Washington Mirror from its former proprietor, will in future be its conductor.
The general plan of the Mirror is, we believe, satisfactory to all our subscribers—affording a comprehensive view of the city affairs in a manner unattempted by any other paper. This plan will be strictly adhered to. Our leading object being "to lay hold of those local subjects and occurrences which have not been noticed in the daily papers," including Police Reports, and all such matter as is of general interest, we have engaged the valuable services of Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON as assistant editor, whose spirited and untiring exertions to establish this paper have been so eminently successful.
We propose to furnish brief abstracts of all judicial decisions which shall more particularly interest the citizens of this District. Also, a brief but comprehensive summary of Congressional proceedings.
We propose further, during the session of Congress, to publish an Evening Edition, by which arrangement our distant subscribers will receive the latest Congressional Intelligence one day and a half sooner than through any other Washington paper.
We intend, if possible, to furnish a weekly list of all New Patents; a Bank-note Table, and Prices Current of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, corrected with the greatest accuracy; also, Stage, Steamboat, and Rail Road Registers.
We shall exert our best endeavours to elevate the literary character of the Mirror.—This can only be done by the co-operation of those minds which are able and willing to aid in the advancement of letters. We cannot, however, be so unjust to our subscribers as to make the Mirror an arena for the unskilful, since far more desirable, it must be allowed, would be judicious selections than mediocre originality.
We believe that the prospects of Washington demand such a paper as we intend to publish. She is already closely allied, by her rail road, to a great and flourishing city, and is destined to be her compeer, rather than rival, in exchanging the products of the country; by means of her stupendous canal, she is about to be thrown, as it were, into the centre of an immense territory, where the resources of industry defy the reach of imagination, and where an amount of capital must soon be created, which will astonish the most sanguine economist. Washington and Baltimore, as one mighty heart, must receive and return the current which will give vitality to the commerce of twenty millions of men.—Such, in fact, are our advantages, that prosperity must come in spite of causes which conspire to oppress us; but a sense of duty, carried out into action, will relieve our embarrassments, and produce results of incalculable magnitude.
We propose, then, to supply a paper in some degree adapted to the wants of an important community; a literary and miscellaneous family paper; a journal of current literature; a repository of commercial intelligence. And we appeal to an enlightened and liberal community to sustain us in our undertaking.
Terms of the paper—two dollars, payable in all cases semi-annually in advance.
HUBB LAMBS.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED
The Catholic Periodical Library.
Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.
THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionably high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.
The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a publication as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadas has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.
In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their parochial duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The subscriber, therefore earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to increase the popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denominations are unfortunately blinded.
TERMS:
The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers, and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.
Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.
The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.
Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Hayward's True Church of Christ shown; Hayward's Charity and Truth; Moore's Catholicism, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Question of Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scripturist; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M. Hane's Evidence of the Catholic Church; Fleury's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.
The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.
All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.
JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.
Editors of Papers in the country by giving the above a few insertions, and sending papers containing it to the publisher, will entitle themselves to a copy of the work for one year.

FOR SALE.
TWO highly young Negro Girls, about 16 and 18 years of age, and sixteen. They will not be sold to any one beyond the limits of the state. The terms will be moderate. Apply to the Editor.
Feb. 25.
TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.
J. SPITZBALL.
WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 21, Franklin Place, PHILADELPHIA.
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.
Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.
Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.
His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.
Specimens will be published as early as possible.
Engravings on Wood
Executed with neatness and promptness. Heads for Newspapers, Fac-similes, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.
Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.
A liberal discount for cash. Six weeks credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be post paid.
Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therein in any of the above mentioned materials Oct. 15.
Large Sum of Money to Loan.
One Hundred Thousand Dollars in French Francs carefully inspected and warranted genuine.
BIDS will be received at the Financial Agency for the above sum, from the first day of March, until the first day of May. The applicants will have to take the whole sum, and make triannual payment, of its proposed interest. The sum can be retained for three years, perhaps longer.
GEO. R. MYERS.
Feb. 25—6w
NOTICE.
THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of **DEEDS OF MANUMISSION, BILLS OF SALE, BONDS, LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c.**
Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.
FRANCIS M. JARBOE.
N. B. Having an approved form of Invent Blanks he will also attend to business having relation thereto, on moderate terms for Cash.
Dec. 3
THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE CULTIVATOR
WILL be commenced on the first of March next. The terms will continue to be FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable in advance.
We tender our thanks to gentlemen who have kindly aided in the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their good offices in its behalf.—If this paper enables one man, by the information it affords him, to add to the profits of his farm ten dollars a year,—and we mean to be modest in our supposition,—it will benefit ten men who take it one hundred dollars—and it will effect the most good in districts and towns where it has the greatest subscription; and hence every intelligent man who wishes to promote the interests of his neighbourhood, (and who does not?) will be able to do so by increasing its circulation.
The Cultivator is a monthly publication of 16 quarto pages, devoted to Agricultural Improvement.
J. BUEL, Conductor,
Albany, N. Y.
Subscriptions to THE CULTIVATOR and COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT received at the Post Office, Annapolis, by
A. COWAN.
February 4.
FUNERALS.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself to the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.
All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.
He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.
WASHINGTON G. TUCK.
Feb. 26.
PRINTING
Neatly executed at the
OFFICE.