

150. ID.

WM. WETRO
Aug. 1827.

told by fond tradition. Thus he went on
ing the wisdom of those institutions that
made America the terror of the oppressed
well as the asylum of the oppressed, and
parried off the disastrous attack of the

100

NO. 18.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, May 2, 1838.

ANNAPOLIS AND ELK-RIDGE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Proposals for the Graduation, Masonry and Bridging, of the above Road, will be received till the 25th May by G. W. Hughes, Chief Engineer, at the office of said company.

For particulars see Advertisement in Maryland Republican.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Voters of the 3d Election District of Anne-Arundel county, convened pursuant to public notice, on Wednesday the 25th instant, ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen. was called to the Chair, and PHILIP PETERSON appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Wm. B. Chaire, Charles Hammond, Dr. M. M. Duvall, Wm. S. Weedon and Abner Linthicum, Sen. be appointed delegates to meet the convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 31st May, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor of the State, also to meet the convention to be held at Elliott's Mills on the 1st day of June to nominate a candidate for Senator to represent Anne-Arundel county and the city of Annapolis in the next Senate of Maryland, and four candidates to represent the county in the next House of Delegates.

On motion it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Republican.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen. Chairman.
PHILIP PETERSON, Sec'y.

An Election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. I. McKim, in the fourth Congressional District of this State, was held on the 25th ult. and resulted in the Election of John P. Kennedy, Esq. by a majority of 802 votes.

ANNAPOLIS CITY.

KENNEDY.	MARRIOTT.
144	134
134	

Whig majority, 10

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Districts.	KENNEDY.	MARRIOTT.
1	322	94
2	77	75
3	95	121
4	127	230
5	210	226
6	215	74
	1052	820
	820	

Whig majority, 232

BALTIMORE CITY RETURNS.

Wards.	KENNEDY.	MARRIOTT.
1	409	314
2	351	820
3	432	584
4	425	574
5	590	375
6	508	460
7	631	231
8	408	552
9	637	200
10	400	473
11	628	408
12	538	710
	5957	5337
	5337	

AWFUL FIRE IN CHARLESTON!

Office of the Augusta Chronicle.
April 28, 6 o'clock P. M.

We learn with the deepest regret, by passengers from Charleston, who arrived here this evening by the Carolina Rail Road, that the city of Charleston has been visited by one of the most awful and destructive fires that has ever visited any city in the United States. ONE-THIRD OF THE CITY WAS LAID IN ASHES at the departure of the cars this morning at six o'clock, and the fire was raging as if it would consume at least one-third more.

CINCINNATI WHIG—EXTRA.

Wednesday night, April 25th, 9 P. M.
MOST AWFUL STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

LOSS OF 125 LIVES.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most awful and destructive occurrences known in the terrible and fatal catalogue of STEAM BOAT ACCIDENTS.

This afternoon about six o'clock, the new and elegant steamboat, MOBILE, Capt. Perin, left the wharf of this city, (full of passengers,) for Louisville and St. Louis, and with a view of taking a family on board at Fulton, about a mile and a half above the quay, proceeded up the river, and made fast to a lumber raft for that purpose. Here the family were taken on board, and during the whole time of the detention, the Captain was holding on to all the steam he could create, with an intention of showing off to the best advantage the great speed of the boat as she passed down the whole length of the city. The Mobile is a new brig boat, and had recently made several exceedingly quick trips to and from this place.

Soon as the family were taken on board from the raft, the boat shoved off, and at the very

moment her wheels made the first evolution, her boilers burst with a most awful and astounding noise, equal to the most violent clap of thunder. The explosion was destructive and heart rending in the extreme, as we are assured by a gentleman, who was sitting on his horse, waiting to see the boat start.

The Captain was thrown by the explosion entirely into the street, and was picked up dead and dreadfully mangled. Another man was thrown entirely through the roof of one of the neighboring houses, and limbs and fragments of bodies scattered about the river and shore in heart rending profusion. Soon as the boat was discovered to be rapidly sinking, the passengers who remained unhurt in the gentlemen's and ladies cabins, became panic struck, and with a fatuity unaccountable, jumped into the river. Being above the ordinary parts of this city, there were no boats at hand except a few large and unmanageable wood flats, which were carried to the relief of the sufferers as soon as possible, by the few persons on the shore. Many were drowned, however, before they could be rescued from a watery grave, and many sunk who were not seen afterwards.

The accident unquestionably occurred through sheer imprudence and carelessness. The Captain of the boat was desirous of showing off her great speed as she passed the city, and to overtake and pass another boat which had left the wharf for Louisville a short time before him. Dearly has he paid for his silly ambition. The clerk of the boat, we understand, escaped unhurt. These are all the particulars we have yet been able to learn. In tomorrow's Whig, we shall no doubt be able to give the names of many who have been lost or killed.

The Cincinnati Whig of 26th April has the following additional particulars:

Thursday, 1 o'clock P. M.

We have just returned from the scenes of horror occasioned by the explosion, and the account above published, instead of being in the slightest degree exaggerated, fills far short of the dreadful reality. The fragments of human bodies are now lying scattered all along the shore, and we saw the corpses of a number mangled and torn, that they bore scarcely any resemblance to the human form. We also saw several with their heads and arms entirely blown off; others with only a part of the head destroyed, and others with their lower extremities shivered to an apparition jelly. Fragments of the boilers, and other portions of the boat, were thrown from fifty to two hundred yards on the shore, some of them having passed entirely over the two rows of buildings on the street and a portion of the boilers tearing away the gable end of a stable, situated high up the steep hill in the rear of the houses, at least 200 yards from the boat. Other parts of the boat were driven entirely through a large house on the street, entering through the windows on one side and passing out at the other. It is positively stated that one man was picked up this morning on the Kentucky side, having been blown completely across the river.

The wreck of the boat now lies near the steam Water Works, (about 3/4 of a mile below where the accident occurred,) having her chimneys and about half of her upper cabin above the water. A great many persons are employed in gathering the bodies, freight, &c. Only four bodies have to-day been taken from the boat, viz. a German woman and her two children, and another small boy. The number of dead and mangled bodies, altogether, that have been recovered, is about twenty, as nearly as has yet been ascertained. A number of persons, severely wounded, have been sent to the hospitals, but whose names we have not yet heard. One young man by the name of Edward Sesson, from Connecticut, we saw in a neighbouring house, dreadfully scalded; but his physician thinks he will certainly get well.

The lower deck of the boat is yet entirely under water, and when the boat shall be raised, a very large number of persons, it is expected, will be found.

There are no doubt more persons lost than we have stated. We conversed, a while ago, with Mr. Broadwell, the agent of the boat, who says positively, that there were ninety-five deck passengers, and thirty-five cabin passengers, whose names were entered on the boat's register at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and other towns on the river above this place, for Louisville, St. Louis and other places below. Here there are one hundred and thirty passengers that must have been on board, exclusive of the very large number who took passage at this place.

The boat was unusually crowded, and Mr. Broadwell thinks the whole number on board, at the time of the accident, cannot be little (if any) short of THREE HUNDRED persons! From the best information we can gather, it does not appear that more than 30 or 40 of this number are known to have been rescued. It is therefore probable, that the whole number drowned or destroyed, is somewhere in the neighborhood of TWO HUNDRED OR TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY OR FORTY PERSONS! It is impossible that any accurate detail of the dead and missing can ever be made, or the precise number ascertained. A very large portion of them were deck passengers, whose humble sphere in life will preclude the possibility of finding out their names.

A MONSTER.

On Saturday, the 31st of March last, a male child was born unto Mr. John Salisbury, of Weymouth, in this State, who had four eyes, four ears, four arms, and four legs! It died the day after its birth. The duplicate eyes appeared above the natural eyes, in the forehead—the duplicate ears just behind the true ears—the duplicate arms grew from below and immediately under the true arms—and the duplicate legs sprang from the hips and extended in length a short distance below the knees of the true legs.

HYMENÆAL.

Married, at Lower Sandusky, Ohio, on the 11th April, by the Rev. Leonard Hill, Mr. Wilson M. STARK, to Miss MARTHA GREEN; only Daughter of the late Lewis Green, formerly of this city.

THE ART OF DANCING.

MR. DUROCHER has the honor very respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis and vicinity, that at the request of many of his friends, he will open his

DANCING ACADEMY,

at the Assembly Rooms, on Monday the 7th of May, and will by his utmost exertions endeavour to give great satisfaction.

A subscription list is left at Messrs. Hart & Franklin's, Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's, and Mr. James Iglehart's.

The terms of instruction will be \$12 for thirty-six lessons.

May 3.

St.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

May 3

ADMINISTRATION.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth R. Worthington, late of said county, deceased, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all persons having claims against the said estate, to produce the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to

NICHOLAS J. WORTHINGTON,

May 3.

Am'r.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company,
April 20th, 1838.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified, that a payment of Five Dollars on each share subscribed is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of the Company, on or before the 1st day of July next, and a further similar sum to be paid as aforesaid on or before the 1st day of August next.

By order of the Board,

N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

May 3.

The National Intelligencer, Washington city, and Baltimore American, will publish the above once a week for four weeks, and forward their accounts to the office of the Maryland Republican.

IN CHANCERY.

30th April, 1838.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by I. Nevitt Steele and Alexander Randall, trustees for the sale of the real estate of Dr. Hyde Ray, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 30th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks before the 30th day of May next in some newspaper.

The report states that 103 1/2 acres were sold for \$3,299 98.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

May 3.

Reg. Cur. Can.

3w.

RULES OF COURT.

Published by Authority.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1837.

FOR the orderly conducting of business in Anne Arundel County Court, and to regulate the practice in the said court for the advancement of justice, and to prevent unnecessary delay in the prosecution of suits, it is ordered by the said court that the following rules be observed:

1. The clerk of this court is not to deliver any original paper out of his office to any person whomsoever, without first obtaining the consent of the court, when sitting, or of one of the Judges during the vacation.
2. All subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials shall be returnable on the first Monday of the term at 10 o'clock, A. M.
3. In cases of the nonattendance of any witness who shall be summoned, within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments may be issued on application to the court.
4. At the meeting of the court after charging the Grand Jury, the appearance docket shall be called over, and settled as far as may be.
5. The court will then go over the trial docket, to settle the same as far as practicable, and ascertain the causes to be tried, and will, on the second going over the docket, call up the same for trial in the order in which they stand.
6. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause if the witnesses of the parties attend at the time the court call the said cause, without some legal cause be shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.
7. If any cause that can continue, be continued, after notice of trial, or if any cause that cannot continue without affidavit be continued, the party applying therefor shall pay the costs of the term.
8. Whenever any cause is postponed, because the witnesses, or some of them, do not attend, and against whom attachments are

ordered and taken out, that the parties, or either of them, shall have a right to bring on the trial of the said cause as soon as the witnesses or witnesses attend, against whom attachments are ordered according to the original right of preference established by rule of court.

9. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause, if the parties have not summoned any witnesses, without some legal cause shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.

10. All special verdicts, points saved, demurrers, cases in equity, motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the trial of jury causes, unless this order be dispensed with for special reasons, and all appeals and errors on Monday the first day of the term, and subpoenas in all cases shall be made returnable on that day and be returned by nine o'clock, A. M.

11. Every motion in arrest of judgment, or for a new trial, must be made within two days after verdict, inclusive of the day upon which the verdict shall be found, and the party making such motion shall file reasons in writing at the time of such motion, and if on hearing of the motion he shall suggest additional reasons, these reasons shall be filed in writing, and a further hearing at the discretion of the court be granted.

12. No motion for a new trial shall be received after motion in arrest of judgment, but a motion in arrest of judgment may be received within one day after the decision of the motion for a new trial.

13. The sheriff is directed to return all process to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of the term.

14. The sheriff is required to attend in person with two constables during the whole term, unless excused by the court.

15. No attorney, or other officer of this court, or any deputy of any such officer, shall be admitted as special bail in any action commenced or to be commenced in this court.

16. Every sheriff and surveyor shall endorse on every plat returned by them, the amount of fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, in words at length, and sign the same, and also return with the plats an account of the particulars of their fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, proved and signed by them.

17. In all cases where leave shall be given to complete any survey under any warrant of resurvey, or to make any amendment of, or addition to, any plats returned under a warrant of resurvey, the sheriff shall give the plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, (or if either plaintiff or defendant are non-resident or absent from the county, to his attorney) notice in writing of the time and place of completing such survey, or of making such amendment or addition, at least five days before proceeding to complete the said survey, or making any addition or amendment of the same plats.

18. When leave is given by the court to make any amendment or addition to any plat, each party shall complete the amendment or addition on his part on or before the second day of April, and second day of October, respectively, and the surveyor shall return two plats thereof to the clerk of the court, or deliver one to each of the parties, plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, on or before the 9th day of April and 6th day of October, respectively, and in case the parties, or their attorneys, shall have been furnished with a plat as aforesaid, then the surveyor shall return the residue of the said plats to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of court.

19. On an appearance to a single writ the plaintiff may be ruled to file his declaration by the next rule day, but the court, for special cause shown, may allow further time to declare, and on such terms as they may think reasonable, unless the court shall otherwise order.

20. If a commission shall be ordered to examine witnesses, or to obtain testimony, and the parties do not agree upon commissioners, the party applying for the commission shall name his commissioners during the term, and if the opposite party should not, during the said term, name his commissioners, then the commission may issue to the commissioners so named.

21. Ordered, That the clerk of this court give notice immediately of the filing interrogatories to the other party or his attorney, that he may prepare and file his interrogatories to be forwarded with the commission. Ordered, that the party who obtained the order for issuing the commission shall have the carriage thereof.

22. No commission shall issue in any cause after the time limited by law for the continuance of such suit, unless the court shall be fully satisfied by oath, (or affirmation) or otherwise, that the witness's testimony, alleged to be wanting, hath been discovered, or the cause for issuing such commission hath arisen since the last continuance.

23. All pleadings shall be in writing, but in court the general issue and general replication may be entered by the clerk short on the docket.

24. If the defendant neglect to plead by the rule day, he shall not plead the act of limitation, unless the declaration shall be amended.

25. If the plaintiff or defendant neglect to declare or to plead within the time limited by rule of court, judgment of nonpross or by default, as the case may be, shall be given, but the court for special cause shown, may allow further time to declare or to plead, and on such terms as they may think reasonable.

26. In all cases where rules are laid to declare or to plead, such declaration or pleadings shall be filed by the twentieth day of March, and the twentieth day of September, respectively, next following the term at which said rule was laid.

27. Special pleas may be withdrawn with consent of the plaintiff, or with leave of the court, to plead the general issue, or other plea to the merit, and the general issue may be withdrawn in like manner for the purpose of pleading any special plea involving the merits of the controversy between the parties.

28. Upon an appearance in a cause, motion to revive a judgment, or scire facias against bail or terre-tenants, the defendants may be ruled to plead by the rule day.

29. If there be a demurrer in law, and an issue in fact, the demurrer shall be argued and determined before the trial of the issue in fact.

30. Any issue in fact may be struck out for the putting in general demurrer at the costs of the party making such application.

31. All declarations in ejectment shall be served on the tenants in possession, or set up on the premises, eight days before court, exclusive of the day of service or setting up and day of return, and when so served or set up, the plaintiff may take judgment by default against the casual ejector if no appearance for the tenant in possession, or his landlord, during the term.

32. Upon the appearance of a defendant in ejectment, he shall enter into the common law, and have leave until the next term to ascertain his defence, and if defence shall not be then taken, general defence may be entered on the docket by the plaintiff, and the issue may be joined, and the cause put under notice of trial to the next term.

33. The principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail upon a scire facias returned scire facit, at any time during the first four days of the term to which the scire facias is returned, or payment of the costs of the scire facias, but not afterwards, and upon nihil returned upon two successive scire facias, the principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail at any time during the sitting of the court, upon payment of the costs of the scire facias, but not to extend to any adjourned court.

34. No action or suit shall be continued beyond the term limited by law, with the consent of the parties, unless the issue or issues are made up, or unless some satisfactory reason is assigned to the court for not joining issue. Ordered by the court, That all the subpoenas on the trial docket be returnable to the first day of the term.

35. To prevent surprise upon the parties, to notify them of the particular matters in controversy, to avoid the useless accumulation of costs by summoning witnesses to testify to facts not controverted, to promote the despatch of business, the due administration of justice, and bring disputed questions of facts fairly to trial before the jury, it is ruled by Anne-Arundel County Court, that all cases at law hereafter for trial therein, against executors or administrators, or on testamentary or administration bonds, where under the pleadings the due administration of the estate of the deceased, or the amount of assets in the hands of the executor or administrator, may appear to be subject for ascertainment by the jury, shall be referred to the auditor of the court, or to an auditor to be specially appointed for that purpose, who shall state the accounts between the parties in relation to such estate or assets of the deceased, upon such evidence and vouchers as may be submitted to him by the parties, respecting which accounts or statements of the auditor shall (unless otherwise assented to by both parties,) remain in court liable to exceptions, to be filed by either party, for one entire term, and all debts and credits not excepted to, during the regular session of said term, shall in the trial before the jury be deemed facts admitted.

36. Ordered, That the papers in any suit on the reference docket be delivered to the referees on application.

37. In all cases of appeals from the judgment of a justice of the peace, that the appellant, shall on filing his petition at the first court, order a subpoena to be issued for the appellee, or his agent will be dismissed with costs, unless the appellant appears at the said first court.

38. The clerk of this court may, upon application made by either the plaintiff in any cause, or by his attorney, deliver the original cause of action, the execution of which is not put in issue by the pleadings, upon retaining a copy of the same.

IN CHANCERY.

10th April, 1838.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Thomas V. Harris, deceased, made and reported by Somerville Pinkney and Charles F. Mayer, the trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the tenth day of June next, provided a copy of this order be published in one of the Annapolis newspapers once a week for three successive weeks before the 10th day of May next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$5,181 25.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

April 12.

Reg. Cur. Can.

3w.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE this day associated with me in business my son, PHILIP C. CLAYTON, and it will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

PHILIP CLAYTON & SON.

January 1st, 1838.

PHILIP CLAYTON & SON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that they will execute with promptness and despatch any thing in their line of business, viz. Bricklaying, Plastering, Whitewashing, &c. in a neat and workmanlike manner, and grateful for past favours, hope by their attention to merit an increased share of public patronage.

Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.

In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1836, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled, "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—

Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.

J. H. CULBERTH,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.

An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several Counties of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the confirmation of this act, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, the clerk of Baltimore city court, the register of the high court of Chancery, and the register of wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; provided nevertheless, that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the court of appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city court, and as registers of wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty five.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 197.

An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and referred as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be; and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election, under this act, the senators shall be divided in such

manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of the elections for delegates.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days' notice at the least, excluding the day of election, shall be given.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; five delegates in and for Frederick county, and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington, and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; provided, and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinafter mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of

Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That in all elections for the senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into electoral districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the Council to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this State, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted*, That the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint all officers of the State whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; provided, that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment, when this act shall go into operation, or alter, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted*, That the Governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuing the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, whichever shall first occur.

Sec. 16. *And be it enacted*, That the same person, shall in no case be nominated by the Governor a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall inform the Governor by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration; and in case any person nominated by the Governor to any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall not be lawful for the Governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.

Sec. 17. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. *And be it enacted*, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the Governor for said term is to be taken, to be Governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen, and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.

Sec. 19. *And be it enacted*, That the term of office of the Governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 20. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and place of holding the elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year forever

thereafter, an election shall also be held for a Governor of this State, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor; at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for Governor, and the person voted for as Governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been, for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the Governor is to be taken at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, he shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, inclusive of the city of Annapolis, Montgomery, and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Southern District; Baltimore, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the senate, in the senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thereupon be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen Governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for Governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thereupon be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen Governor at the second election under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for Governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thereupon be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen Governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the senate, and be reported by the speaker of the house of delegates on his return to that body and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter to be signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

Sec. 21. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for Governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in the manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the Governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

Sec. 22. *And be it enacted*, That of the persons voted for as Governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the Governor at such election is to be taken, shall be Governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as Governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as Governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be Governor, and the one who, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be Governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

Sec. 23. *And be it enacted*, That no person

who shall be elected and act as Governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 24. *And be it enacted*, That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of Governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

Sec. 25. *And be it enacted*, That in all elections for Governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 26. *And be it enacted*, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

Sec. 27. *And be it enacted*, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

Sec. 28. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 84.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the act entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government, of the State of Maryland passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on the premises at Public Sale, on THURSDAY the 30 day of May next, a Farm called WALNUT HILL, containing 400 1-4 of an acre of land, in Anne Arundel county, five miles from Annapolis, and one mile from the public road that leads from Baltimore to Annapolis. The above Farm adjoins the Farms of Major Thomas Dorsey, Messrs. Iglehart's, Worthington's, and Lusby's. It has on it a GRIST MILL in operation, and is called an excellent stand for custom; also a great quantity of Pine and Hickory Wood standing, and timber of every description; a comfortable Dwelling House, and other necessary out houses. It is well adapted to the growth of Clover, Tobacco, and Grain of every description. The terms of sale on the land will be made known on the day of sale.

Also several LIKELY SERVANTS. Horses, three Yoke of well broke Young Oxen, other Cattle, Hogs, one Horse Wagon and Gear, one set of new Wagon Wheels, one Ox Cart, Ploughs, Harrows, Axes, Hoes, &c. Household and Kitchen Furniture; also a quantity of BACON.

TERMS—on all sums of Twenty Dollars and upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—under that sum the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JAS. W. WATERS.

IN CHANCERY.

16th April, 1838.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Preston McComas, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, ORIN SCOTT, be ratified and confirmed, unless a case be shown to the contrary on or before the 16th day of June next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 16th day of May next.

The report states the amount of sales to be five thousand dollars.

True copy—Test.

RAMSEY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Cam.
Sw.

A public notice. I HEREBY PUBLICLY GIVE NOTICE to Merchants and others residing in the city of Annapolis, not to credit my account unless by a written order from me, or one others will I consider myself bound to pay.

RICHARD M. CHASE.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library. BOOKS BY MAIL. PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOL- UMES 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 whole- some.

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, sub- scriptions 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 more per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now 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 polite literature of a character to enlarge and im- prove the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procure- ment of works of an elevated standard of in- tellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fasti- dious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres read- ing and conversation. The variety thus col- lected 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 an- tiquities &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 lit- erature, and the work has now 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 mix in society.

The Library as now conducted dissemi- nates 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, post- age included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees'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 affords, 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 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; the whole for \$3 00 per an- num, or four or 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 its 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 Chambers's Edinburgh Jour- nal. Its object is popular instruction and am- usement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circula- tion; 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 only an individual may now form a club by himself, and by pay- ing 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 ob- tained by early application.

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

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price \$4 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for \$12 00.

Oct 2.

NEW PAPER. THE BALTIMORE KALEIDOSCOPE. And Weekly Express.

RECENTLY commenced, and now pub- lished every Saturday, by YOUNG & ABRAHAM, at the South East corner of Market and Gay streets, Baltimore, L. J. Wilmer, editor. Price \$2 per annum.

This paper will contain a great variety of original and selected matter, news, literary and scientific articles, notices of new books, and amusements on the most popular topics of the day. The publishers have made such arrangements as enable them to promise with confidence that the *Kaleidoscope* shall not be surpassed by any other similar paper in the Union, not only in point of utility, but in the various qualities which make a newspaper attractive and desirable.

One Dollar, in advance, will be received as payment in full for six months. The terms of advertising are moderate. Letters or communications to the editor or publisher, if post paid, will receive prompt attention; and the paper will be forwarded to any part of the country, where it may be ordered. Subscribers at a distance are requested to en- close the amount of their subscription, (at least for six months,) when they order the paper.

Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1837.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be publish- ed, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large capital octavo size, and neatly stitched in a coloured cover, the first number OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK, ENTITLED,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON, Philadelphia. To whom all original communications will be ad- dressed.

THE announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of our country, and the nature of the work, are subjects of great interest to the public. The *Gentleman's Magazine* is a new work, and one of the most valuable of the kind. It is a monthly work, and will be published on the 1st of July, 1837. It is a work of great utility and interest, and will be a valuable addition to the literature of the country. It is a work of great utility and interest, and will be a valuable addition to the literature of the country.

The contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly in the face of the world, or to be the only source of information. We intend to publish the most valuable and interesting works of the day, and to be a source of information to the public. We intend to publish the most valuable and interesting works of the day, and to be a source of information to the public.

We have received the first number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and are much pleased to find it so well calculated to answer the expectations of the public. It is a work of great utility and interest, and will be a valuable addition to the literature of the country. It is a work of great utility and interest, and will be a valuable addition to the literature of the country.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* will contain every two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight col- umns, each column containing one hundred and more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the prop- ertors pledge themselves that the *Gentleman's Mag- azine* shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names im- mediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the *Gentleman's Magazine* will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a few dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dol- lars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alex- ander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadel- phia, will meet with the earliest attention.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MA- RYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis \$1 50, to St. Michaels and Wye Landing \$2 50.

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

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 prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All com- munications directed to me will be promptly at- tended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Sept. 12. Any communications left with Mr. John Lamb, will be promptly attended to.

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS.

By Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, First and Three Cousins, Frank Ramsey, King's Own, Felham, The Disowned, Doverens, Paul Clifford, Eugene Aram, &c.

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dol- lars in cash, to the publisher of *The Saturday News and Literary Gazette*.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either *Robt. Marryat*, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if pur- chased of the booksellers, would be \$21 25; and in Go- day's cheap and uniform edition they cost \$6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at \$3 50 for Balwer, \$3 for Marryat, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Ma- ny of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and a gentleman of high tal- ent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for \$5.

L. A. GODEY & Co.

The following notices are taken from many of a sim- ilar character, and are published for the benefit of the public. The *Saturday News* is a weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before. Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beat them for publishing, and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was prom- ised. We prophesy for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette*.

The *Philadelphia Saturday News*—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard, and would not discredit the columns of the most popular news- papers of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same liberal and judicious spirit, it will soon win liberal patronage and a valuable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Inquirer and Courier*.

The *Philadelphia Saturday News and Literary Gazette*—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last, is one of the largest size of newspaper published in that city, and is well calculated to give a new impetus to the literary and news columns. The paper, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifi- cations for conducting such a periodical in the most ad- vantageous manner. The first number is a highly sat- isfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

We have received the first number of the *Saturday News*, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and ex- perienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The *Gentleman's Vade Mecum* has been transferred to Messrs. Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the *Saturday News*, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the *Vade Mecum*. We intended to publish their prospec- tus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Mercury and Schuylkill Journal*.

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the *Lady's Book*; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the *Pennsylvania*; and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the *Saturday Courier*. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it is far from being an original and new collection, but a weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a reprint of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette*.

The first number of the *Philadelphia Saturday News* has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publishers and editors, its contents being various, enter- taining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city cannot do better than to sub- scribe for the *Saturday News*. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Darby Republican*.

Our paper under this title, made its appearance last week, and is very agreeably on the "eye" almost every system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose *Lady's Book* we have in times past laboured to make our *far readers* forty in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our pen-head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier*.

A BY-LAW.

Entitled, *A Supplement to the By-Law to open and establish the lines of Compromise Street in the City of Annapolis, and for other purposes, passed on the 11th of Sep- tember 1837.*

SECTION 1. Be it established and or- dained by the Mayor, Recorder, Alder- men, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That three Commissioners be ap- pointed by the Mayor for the purpose of as- certaining, by competent evidence, and in the usual way, what damages will be sus- tained by the owners of property on the line of said street, and that they shall report to this Board what damage will accrue to each of the said owners by opening the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in making the said assessment and valuation, the said Commissioners shall take into con- sideration the benefits which will in their judgment, result to said owners by opening the aforesaid street, and that said benefits shall be deducted from the damages which the commissioners may be of opinion the a- foresaid owners would otherwise be entitled to.

Sec. 3. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That after the said commissioners shall have made their report to this Board in manner aforesaid, it will be for this Board to decide whether the said street shall be opened, any thing in the by-law, to which this is a sup- plement, to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN MILLED, Mayor.

MAMMOTH SHEET. Office of the SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE. Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding ex- tions, have induced us this week to publish a Double Number—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadel- phia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supple- mentary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its ex- traordinary size, this number presents at- tractions that entitle it to some attention. It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offer- ing* for 1837, the London copy of which costs \$4, and has 384 closely printed pages of let- ter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former test case. For four cents subscri- bers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now be- come so well known as to require no com- ment. We may take occasion to say, how- ever, that in enterprise and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have en- tered the field prepared for zealous competi- tion, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be accepted, and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regard- ed as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort.—From time to time, as opportunity of sets, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY & Co.

THE SALMAQUINDI. AND NEWS OF THE DAY. EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel char- acter, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of Jan- uary, 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 liv- ely and pungent sallies which are daily float- ing 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 de- voted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will pos- sess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their or- ders, postage paid)—and he pledges him- self that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number su- perior in every respect to the preceding ones.

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

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Jour- nal in one year—these, in addition to an ex- tensive and choice selection of Satire, Criti- cism, 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 con- fidence on the liberality of the American pub- lic, 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 SALMAQUINDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in- variably in advance. No paper will be fur- nished 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 for- warding 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 SALMAQUINDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be im- possible to procure the numerous Embellish- ments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be en- hanced by this arrangement.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philad- elphia.

A NEW AND GREAT PERIODICAL. Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and ex- tra cheap book, periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of Jan- uary. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make books cheap beyond all precedent. It will contain the works of the day, which are not sought after, but are comparatively cheap, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished in- stant for from four to six cents; a Marryat no- vel for twelve cents, and others in propor- tion.

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

Books at Newspaper Postage. WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNI- BUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI- TERARY ENTERPRISE!!

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

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

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

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on pa- per of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will con- tain:

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

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

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

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

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

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the nonfulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading mat- ter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned a- bove.

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

Editors throughout the Union, and Ca- nada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and ac- cepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steamboat MA- RYLAND leaves Balti- more, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORN- ING, at 7 o'clock for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

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

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXXII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1888.

NO. 19.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
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Price—Three Dollars per annum.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, April 14th, 1888.

In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1886, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled, "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—

Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.

J. H. CULBERTH,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.

An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from and after the confirmation of this act, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, the clerk of Baltimore city court, the register of wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; *provided nevertheless,* that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the court of appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city court, and as registers of wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, anything therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 197.

An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such

election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be, and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of the elections for delegates.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted,* That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in the case of the between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days notice at the least, excluding the day of election, shall be given.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted,* That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted,* That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted,* That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulgation of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; five delegates in and for Frederick county; and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington, and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted,* That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand

and souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; *provided,* and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinafter mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted,* That in all elections for the senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted,* That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the Council to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this state, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the state whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; *provided,* that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment, when it is set shall go into operation, or after, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuing the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, whichever shall first occur.

SEC. 16. *And be it enacted,* That the same person, shall in no case be nominated by the governor a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall inform the governor by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration; and in case any person nominated by the governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall not be lawful for the governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.

SEC. 17. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. *And be it enacted,* That in case

a vacancy shall occur in the office of governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the governor for said term is to be taken, to be governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen, and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim,* with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim,* with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim,* with the executive powers of government.

SEC. 19. *And be it enacted,* That the term of office of the governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 20. *And be it enacted,* That at the time and places of holding the elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year thereafter, an election shall also be held for a governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor; at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for governor, and the person voted for as governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the governor is to be taken at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the state shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, inclusive of the city of Annapolis, Montgomery, and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Southern District; Baltimore, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the senate, in the senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thereupon be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thereupon be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever

thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the Journal of the senate, and be reported by the speaker of the house of delegates on his return to that body and be entered on the Journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter to be signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

SEC. 21. *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

SEC. 22. *And be it enacted,* That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

SEC. 23. *And be it enacted,* That no person who shall be elected and act as governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 24. *And be it enacted,* That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

SEC. 25. *And be it enacted,* That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 26. *And be it enacted,* That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

SEC. 27. *And be it enacted,* That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

SEC. 28. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, anything in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 84.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,

That the act entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government, of the State of Maryland passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety-seven, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOIS:
Thursday, May 10, 1838.

Anne Arundel County Court closed its Spring session on Thursday last.

Among the cases on the criminal docket, the following high misdemeanor and felonies were tried and disposed of.

State, vs. Giles Price.—Larceny of six hundred dollars—verdict guilty, transported for 15 years. Boyle for the State, Alexander for the accused.

Same, vs. Abraham Howard.—Stealing a note book, containing two certificates issued by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for 50 cents each, 4 do. do. of 25 cents each, 4 do. do. for 12 1/2 cents each, 5 do. issued by the Westminster Savings Institution for 12 1/2 cents each. The court decided that such embezzlements were illegal, and that Larceny could not be committed of them. The jury found the prisoner guilty of stealing the book, and the court sentenced him to two years in the Penitentiary, three months of which, in the solitary cells. Boyle for the State, Randall for the accused.

Same, vs. Niel Gray.—Larceny of a saddle—verdict guilty, sentenced to the Penitentiary for 7 years, 5 months of which in the solitary cells.

Same, vs. William H. Shorter.—For stealing 100 yards carpeting, verdict not guilty. Boyle for the State, Randall and Duckett for the prisoner.

Same, vs. David York alias David L.—Indicted for the same—verdict guilty, sentenced to be transported for 15 years. Boyle for the State, Randall and Duckett for the accused.

Same, vs. Thomas Gardner.—Larceny of watches—two cases, verdict not guilty. Boyle for the State, Steele for the accused.

Same, vs. John Simpson alias John Asker.—For stealing a coat—verdict guilty, sentenced for 10 years in the Penitentiary, 6 months of which in solitary confinement. Boyle for the State, Randall for the accused.

Same, vs. Josiah Eagleton.—Indictment for murder—verdict manslaughter, sentenced to the Penitentiary for 10 years, 6 months of which in solitude. Boyle for the State, Randall for the accused.

Same, vs. Henry Gamell.—For stealing a coat—verdict guilty, sentenced to the Penitentiary for 5 years, and 4 months solitary confinement. Boyle for the State, Randall and Duckett for the prisoner.

Same, vs. Hughes Dick.—For stealing one person of indigo, two chests of tea, &c. submitted to the court—judgment guilty, sentenced to be transported for 15 years. Boyle for the State, Randall for the accused.

Same, vs. George Price.—Assault with intent to murder—verdict not guilty. Boyle for the State, Duckett for the prisoner.

Same, vs. Harriet Brown.—Larceny of a frock—verdict guilty, sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary, 3 months in the solitary cells. Boyle for the State, Hammond for the accused.

All the above cases, except the last, were removed for trial from Baltimore.

FIRE AT CHARLESTON.

We have received the Charleston Courier slip of May 1, containing a list of all the sufferers by the late calamity, and of the houses destroyed. The list occupies several columns, and is placed in our counting room for examination by all who desire to see it. We have taken the trouble to extract from it the names of the sufferers and their occupations, and also the names which our readers will find below. The Courier says: "The loss of property is variously estimated, but from what we can ascertain it will be in the vicinity of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, of which about one half is probably insured."

The same paper also says—

We were largely out of the way (in an extra issued on Saturday afternoon last) in our estimate that the Insurance Offices would pay but 60 per cent of their losses. This estimate was made at a time of confusion, when it was impossible to obtain correct information. We now learn that the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company will pay in full, the Union Insurance Company nearly if not quite all, and the fire and Marine 75 per cent, if no more. The two agencies of Georgia Companies in this city, are interested, as we understand, to the amount of about eighty five thousand dollars; their losses of course, will be paid. An advertisement of the Trust Company announces that claims will be paid as soon as presented.

It affords us sincere gratification to state that the Hotel was insured to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, 20,000 each in five different offices, and, therefore, this splendid edifice will surely rise, Phoenix like from its ashes, to ornament Charleston, or we mistake the spirit that animates our people.

We have given to our readers above, all the details we could collect of this awful visitation of Providence upon us. We have heard the regrets of the rich, that their wealth has taken wings and flown from their grasp. We have heard the complaints of those who were in comfortable circumstances, and in a fair road to prosperity, that they had to commence the world anew. We have seen the poor man grieving that his all was gone, and his wife and children left without a place to lay their head, or covering for their bodies;—and we have heard too, the wails of the widow and orphan, that they have not wherewith to satisfy the cravings of

hunger. All this have we heard, and with all do we deeply, most sincerely sympathize. But while we have listened to these complaints, the consoling reflection comes with a strong and overpowering conviction that the Almighty has not thus chastised his people without an eye to their relief. The rich have the means of again amassing wealth still opened to them. He who has saved sufficient for present wants, should be thankful for what is left. The poor, and the widow and the orphan, are under the protection of a Providence, and live in a community, that will not suffer them to want. Away then with despondency, and unavailing regret. To say that they are useless is not enough—they are improper, injurious, and wicked; and no truly industrious, firm and virtuous man will allow vain regrets for the past, to take root hold in his breast; but rather redouble his exertions to repair, what useless murmurs would only render more effective.

The renovation and restoration of our fair city is now the all engrossing topic. A public meeting of our citizens, it will be seen, is to be held to-morrow, to take the subject under consideration, and we confidently predict that five years from this time, and the present calamity will be forgotten, as far as the losses of the citizens are concerned.

The lives of six persons are known to have been lost by the fire. Captain Durr, it appears, was on the roof of a house at the time that a keg of powder exploded in it, but he providentially escaped without injury. Two of the three persons in the house were killed by the explosion, and the third, although much injured, it is supposed will survive.

From the Vicksburg Register, April 23. DREADFUL STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION. ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

On Saturday morning, at about six o'clock, the steam boat Oriskany, Captain John Crawford, collapsed a fire, while en route to Princeton, 100 miles above the city, at which place she had stopped to send her yawl for passengers. The deck passengers were upon the lower deck, half the engine. The berths were filled and the floor was covered with mattresses. We should not suppose the room would accommodate more than 100 persons. The number of deck passengers on board is estimated at 80 to 100. A gentleman who was at work among them, a carpenter, estimates the number at 150. The steam swept through the whole length of the boat with the strength of the lightning, carrying every thing before it. A great number were blown overboard—a very if not quite all were scalded severely, some completely exsanguinated and shivering mangled; some frantic with despair and agony, jumped overboard; the deck was strewn with 30 helpless sufferers, and the river alive with them, swimming to the bank, then from it, in the wildest phrenzy.

Thirty helpless sufferers were brought here from Princeton, of whom 16 have since died. Twenty or upwards were left at Princeton, of whom, we are informed this morning, 13 have died. All that were able to travel or could get upon another boat with the assistance of their friends, continued upon their course. There were also 7 or 8 negroes on board, neither of whom have been seen since. It is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the number of lives destroyed. The cabin passengers, with the exception of Mr. Myers and child, escaped uninjured. This gentleman on hearing the explosion seized his child and rushed into the cabin, which was densely filled with steam; the rest remained in their state rooms. We cannot state with confidence whether Mr. Myers and child are dead, but this report, and that his lady was slightly injured. Seven to ten of those blown overboard were picked up by the yawl, the others disappeared. One or two it is thought were saved by a skiff from the shore. Every aid in their power was rendered by the citizens of Princeton, but for whose assistance it would have been impossible to have fastened the boat to the shore.

Every possible attention has been paid by our citizens for the comfort and restoration of the survivors, and remains of the deceased were yesterday attended to by a grave by an immense concourse of citizens, the largest ever assembled here upon any similar occasion. The procession of persons on horseback, carriages, and persons on foot extended three squares in length, densely covering the walks and whole streets.

We think from all that we have learned that no censure attaches to any of the officers of this boat. The boilers were old and had been upon another boat before. Captain Crawford states that he has used them several years himself. They were doubtless unfit for use; but whether known to be so by the proprietors or any officers of the boat we cannot ascertain. Most of the firemen escaped injury.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette, April 30. OBSEQUIES OF THE DEAD.

On Saturday afternoon, April 28, the mournful duty of committing to the grave nineteen of the sufferers in the destruction of the *Oriskany*, was performed in this city, associated with a solemn funeral service, upon account of the sufferers.

As the calamity was peculiar and transcendently in its horrors, so were the funeral obsequies solemn and imposing beyond any thing that has ever taken place in this city. At three o'clock, upon the first toll of the bell, every place of business was closed. It is believed there was no exception. Apparently the whole city was a moving mass to the foot of Broadway, where the procession was forming. This was accomplished according to previous regulations. The deceased, inclosed in proper coffins, were placed in the hearse of the city, which not being sufficient to convey them, the necessary number of carriages were added. When the procession was prepared to move, Broadway to Fourth

street, and the contiguous approaches of the interesting streets were literally choked with one crowded jam of human beings. Among all these, no word was spoken, no look of levity was indulged. The universal feeling was too deep for any such sensation to be felt.

The progress of the procession, so vast in numbers, so solemn in manner, made every where on its line of movement the deepest impression. Sad and sorrowful faces, hundreds of them bedewed with tears, crowded to windows, doors, and all places of observation.

The interment took place in the public burial ground, and at this last act of respect and kindness that can be performed by the living, for the dead, some most touching scenes occurred. Those to be deposited in their last earthly rest were all strangers. Some of them were members of the same family, and in one or two instances surviving relations were present. One mother, a German, whose husband is among the lost, cast herself upon the coffin of her only two children, in agonies seldom witnessed. But we must omit a detail of those scenes.

The impressive funeral service of the Episcopal church was read by the Rev. Mr. Brooke, and a brief, but most pertinent and affecting address made, by the Rev. Mr. Echon of the Methodist Episcopal church. Our narration here ends, and we presume not to break its effect with any reflections.

A host of the citizens of the towns of Newport and Corington, and of the surrounding country, joined in the procession. It is estimated that more than twenty thousand persons were present.

FORGED TREASURY NOTES.

Since our notice on Tuesday last of the arrest of HENDERSON, charged with issuing forged Treasury notes, further developments show that the proof impressions, of which he became possessed, were obtained about the middle of January by the robbery of Mr. Rawdon, one of the engravers, whose trunk was broken open at the United States Hotel in Philadelphia, and rifled of part of its contents, amongst which were several proof impressions of Treasury notes. It is believed that, in addition to the notes passed on the Farmers and Planters Bank at Baltimore, but three others have been uttered or exist, two of them of the denomination of one hundred dollars. These notes being on Indian paper, can readily be detected in the mode pointed out in our notice of the arrest of Henderson, in our paper of the 1st inst. beside being forged in the signature and filling up.

The Wheat crop in almost every part of the country is represented as uncommonly promising. We are very glad, of course, to see such accounts, and hope most heartily, that this, which should be the greatest grain country in the world, will never again be disgraced, and it is not too much to say, impoverished by the importation of bread or even Whiskey stuffs from the Baltic and Black Seas. It is quite time for our people to plant instead of paying their land into streets, and hanging lumps along the houseless avenues which should of right have been sowed with turnips or planted with cabbages. Some of our great cities, on a paper, must be "laid out" in potato drills, instead of being surveyed into squares, and numbered into block four story stores, dwelling houses and churches. Our great wilderness cities must be ploughed up, and the rail roads that lead to them be turned into substantial rail fences, around bona fide cornfields, and the philosophers who have speculated upon them be made to cultivate wheat and pursue up the premises, instead of selling out the stock of their imaginary Bagdads and Babilons to the Brokers of Wall street. Let his be done, and there will be no need of employing Hamburgers to import bread for us to eat. We ought to raise corn enough in this country to supply half the world, instead of being obliged to import from foreign countries.

From the Mazillon (Ohio) Gazette. RETURN OF THE CAPTIVE.

War has long been reckoned a glorious trade. There is a "pride, and pomp, and circumstance" about it, extremely captivating to the young and ardent who have only had the opportunity of seeing it in holiday dress. Could it always exhibit itself in piquancy and parade, it would be, indeed, a glorious if not a useful art; but there is an undercurrent of misery in its action and results, never seen by the romantic, that strips from its adventurous tinsel, and presents it naked, the fruitful parent of pain and degradation. The victorious general, surrounded by his gaily decorated staff, with a highly disciplined and tastefully uniformed line of soldiers in his front, presents a different aspect from that which must have met the eye when surveying the carnage on the eve of the battle of Waterloo.

Our citizens yesterday morning, were introduced to the acquaintance of John Wood, a man whose tale of sorrow could not fail of interesting the heart, however callous, or however prone to incredulity. A meagre sketch can only be given now. The ample history of his misfortune may hereafter be presented to the world—and, if given by a master hand, will command the interest, and enlist the sympathy of the public, when the mawkish productions which now number our bookstores and insult our taste, shall have become despised and forgotten.

In the year of 1812, John Wood, now fifty years old, was a young and industrious farmer in Bracken county, Kentucky. He was the husband of a young and interesting woman, and the father of two infant children. He was living in happiness on a farm, which he had earned by his industry—when the gallant Captain Butler, (who afterwards fell at the capture of the British batteries at Fort Mifflin) raised his flag, and solicited the hardy Kentuckians of

Bracken county to enroll themselves among the defenders of their country. John Wood was one of the number. He suffered all the privations to which the chivalric army of the north-west was exposed, during the disastrous campaign which resulted in the defeat of Winchester at the River Raisin. By good fortune he escaped the tomahawk of the savage allies of Great Britain, and was sent a prisoner of war to Quebec.

He was next, with other American prisoners, despatched in a transport to Plymouth, in England. From Plymouth, accompanied by a crowd of fellow prisoners, he was about to be transferred to Dartmoor—that well remembered scene of British cruelty and British cowardice—when he found an opportunity to elude his guards and make his escape. He wandered through the country, stealing through byways, until he found himself at Bristol. Hunger compelled him to enter a grocery, the head quarters of a British press gang. Here he was pressed, and despite his protestations that he was a citizen of the United States, and a fugitive prisoner of war, facts which might have been easily proven by reference to the military authorities at Plymouth, he was hurried on board Sir Majesty's frigate Sea Horse, then the flag ship of the celebrated Sir Peter Parker, and compelled to bear arms against his own countrymen.

On board the Sea Horse were several other Americans, who like Wood, had fallen victims to the British system of impressment. They determined on desertion; and when lying in the Port of St. John's, succeeded in securing a boat, during an extremely dark night, and attempted to reach the eastern coast of the state of Maine. They were instantly pursued, and were obliged to desert their boats, on the shore of New Brunswick, and seek safety in the woods. After wandering about for two days, exhausted with cold and hunger, and fatigue, they were apprehended by a party of British soldiers, and again transferred to the Sea Horse. The punishment that followed this act of desertion was inflicted with all that ingenious refinement of cruelty for which the British navy is so celebrated.

The Sea Horse attached to the squadron under Admiral Cockburn, was shortly afterwards ordered into the Chesapeake, and took an active part in the robbing, burning and murdering of the defenceless inhabitants of the coast. Mr. Wood and the impressed Americans were never permitted to leave their vessel. He was on board on the night when Sir Peter Parker met his fate on shore. A few days subsequent to this event, he in company with seven other impressed Americans, attempted an escape in broad daylight, by boldly jumping into a boat alongside, and pulling rapidly for the shore. One of the number was shot by the sentinel on duty. The others reached the beach, but were apprehended, immediately on landing, by a party of marauders belonging to the Sea Horse.

By order of Admiral Cockburn, they were sent in irons to Nova Scotia, where, after undergoing the formality of a mock trial, they were sentenced to be shot. The sentence, however, was commuted to service for life in His Britannic Majesty's Army in the East Indies. They were accordingly shipped to England, and thence with a regiment of newly levied recruits, despatched to Calcutta. For 21 years Mr. Wood served as a private soldier in the East India service; and eighteen months since, when broken down in spirit and in constitution, he was permitted to sail for England. Destitute and heart-broken, he reached London, stated his case to the United States Consul, and by him was furnished with the means of reaching New York. He left New York in January, and wended his weary pilgrimage towards the home of his childhood.

It is now twenty six years since he left his wife and children in Kentucky; and not one syllable has he heard relative to their situation, since the moment of their separation. The citizens here forced a few dollars upon him, for poor and decrepit as he is, he still possesses all the pride of a Kentuckian, and sent him on his way in the stage to Wellsville, from which town he intends to embark on a steamboat for Augusta in Kentucky.

Fancy cannot help asking—what now is that home to which the war broken wanderer is returning? Will the wife of his youth be ready, in the fidelity of her early love, to hail the restoration of her long lost husband? Or will her duty and reflections have been given to another? Or, will she be reposing beneath the folds of the valley? And his children! If living, they must have long since entered upon the busy scenes of life. Will they take the weary pilgrim to their homes and to their bosoms? A thousand overpowering emotions must rush upon the old man's heart, as his weary footsteps approach the spot that was once his home! Fancy cannot fill the picture. May He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" support the aged wanderer in that eventful moment which he is soon to witness, either the ecstasy of his happiness, or the utter desolation of his hopes.

From the Tallahassee Floridian. THE INDIANS.

We have heard of no further depredations committed on our frontier during the past week. We learn, however, that there are numerous signs of Indians, and that they appear to be increasing in numbers. Captain Shehee, on Saturday last, fell in with a trail denoting a considerable force, followed it till it entered a dense hammock—his party numbering but about thirty men, and the Indians evidently far outnumbering him, rather than attack a concealed enemy, deemed it prudent to return for reinforcements. Next morning we learn, he went in pursuit with a company of eighty men, with the determination of giving battle to any force he might find concentrated.

Since writing the above, we received a letter from T. P. Chaires, Esq., enclosing an account

of an Indian attack on the house of Mr. Dyer, residing on the road from Magnolia to Monticello. The attack was made a little after dark on Wednesday evening, by a considerable party of Indians. A negro sitting in the door was fired upon, one ball cutting the hair off his head and another shaving his eyebrows—eight bullets struck the logs of the house on either side of the door. The door was shut and the fire put out, and Mr. Dyer and his negroes defended the house till about midnight, firing at the flash of the Indian's guns. Their ammunition being expended, they retired with the family to the hammock, and after securing the females in a safe position, returned with the last load in their guns, but the Indians did not again venture to approach the house. There being no force in the neighbourhood, the Indians were not pursued. Mr. J. H. Byrd, from whom the account is communicated, remarks, "if they (the Indians) are kind enough to pay us a visit to-night, we will give a good account of them. Mr. Dyer's house is distant about eight miles from Magnolia, and seven from T. P. Chaires."

MOBILE.

On the 30th April, 1803, or five and thirty years ago, the King of Spain was compelled to put his signature to the first parchment for dismembering his vast possessions, over which it was said the sun never set. Since then, Spain has lost Buenos Ayres, Chili, Venezuela, New Grenada, Peru, Central America, and Mexico—countries, any one of which is alone extensive enough to constitute an empire.

Thirty-five years since, the spot on which we live, was only distinguished by a small fort and a few soldiers, with perhaps 100 cabins, and some half a dozen good houses. Yet it had been 100 years in possession of France and Spain, two of the most powerful and polished nations of Christendom. Look around now, and examine the results of twenty-seven years existence under free institutions and republican government. What American can make the comparison, and not be proud of his countrymen? What philanthropist but feels gratified at the evidence of improvement which are presented on every hand—in the moral and physical condition of the place and its inhabitants.

[Mobile Chronicle.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of George Pearne, aged 40, a native of England, and Chief Engineer of the steam packet Great Western. The deceased, on the day after the arrival of the vessel here, while engaged in examining some portion of the machinery about the boilers, was very badly scalded by the sudden escape of steam. He was immediately taken to the city hospital, where every attention was paid to him, and up to Thursday evening he was considered to be improving rapidly. At that time, however, he was seized with vomiting, which did not cease until life had departed, about midnight. The Jury returned a verdict according to the circumstances.

[Mr. P. was a gentleman of great eminence in his profession, and only came over in the Great Western from motives of curiosity, having volunteered his services as engineer for the voyage. He had left a wife and family in England to mourn his untimely and unexpected demise.]—N. Y. Paper.

OLD UNITED STATES BANK NOTES.

The notes of the old United States Bank find hard selling. It is almost impossible to get rid of one in this city, notwithstanding we have a large number of "whig" merchants. People begin to distrust the honesty of the "able financier" who puts them into circulation.

[Rochester paper.

CUTTING.

In the Senate, on the 23d inst. Mr. Clay took formal leave of Mr. Biddle. The bill to suppress the re circulation of the old cancelled notes of the late Bank of the United States being under consideration—

"Mr. CLAY said, we have nothing to do with the Bank of Pennsylvania called the United States Bank. We have to deplore that we have not a United States Bank.

"As for Nicholas Biddle, said Mr. Clay, his merchandise, his non-resumption, his cotton bags, &c. we have nothing to do with them. We want nothing to do with them, so far as I know the opinions of my friends and my own mind. What is he to us, or we to him, that he or his bank should be continually dragged before the Senate?"

It is all over with Mr. Biddle. He must feel that his power is rapidly and certainly declining when his old retained attorneys disown him in language so pointed.—Louisville Advertiser.

Through the vigilance of the new Collector,

some venerable abuses in the New York Custom-house are discovered; and yet the National Intelligencer's correspondent complains of a reform operation in the Custom house, the like of which is unparalleled. The turning out of the retinue that winked at, or slept over such tricks as are described in the following from the New York Sunday News, is a sad thing!!

[Boston Post.

"An honest inspector opened a package, and found a true invoice therein, which had probably dropped into it by accident, just before its being closed; he compared it with one which it was pretended was the true document by the importers. Search was made, and it was found that the importers had long practiced the same trick—receiving with their packages invoices at the rate of fifty per cent. less than the truth—and through another channel, the correct invoice. The house to which we refer, is a branch of a British house, which was established in this city about a year since.

It is needless to add that the business of this transaction is among the missing in New discoveries, and as one of the daily parties has become State evidence, the whole truth will probably be fully developed.

THE QUEEN OF THE WATERS.
The New Orleans Picayune of Thursday says: "The Sallana, Capt. Tullis, arrived yesterday, having made the trip from this city to Louisville and back in thirteen days, beating everything that ever ran on land or water."—Louisville Journal.

BALERATUS BREAD CAKES.
Put a teaspoonful of little heaping of pulverized saleratus into a pint of cold sour milk, or in this proportion stirring it till all be thoroughly dissolved; then stir in flour till the paste is dough sufficiently stiff or thick. Continue to stir it for some time—the longer the better. An iron spoon, or some other substantial instrument, is preferable to a common silver spoon. Take up as much of the paste as can be done with the spoon, and drop it upon the iron plate of the baker. Each spoonful, when baked, will make a loaf of convenient size. This bread will be perfectly white, very light, and free from the least taste of the saleratus.

REMEMBER ME!
Remember me whilst love is sweet,
While recollection dwells on thee;
Remember me till next we meet—
Dearest girl, remember me!
Time, as it swiftly glides away
Shall never, never take from me
The memory of those happy hours
I once enjoyed with thee.
Fare thee well, perhaps for ever,
And, if for ever, fare thee well—
Let thy friendship live in me,
Close, within thy breast to dwell.

IN CHANCERY.
8th May, 1838.
On motion it is Ordered, That the said trustee, Joshua Warfield, give notice to the creditors of Nicholas Welch, deceased, to file the vouchers of their claims in the Chancery Office on or before the fifteenth day of August next, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once a week for four successive weeks before the 8th day of June next.

PUBLIC SALE.
ON WEDNESDAY the 23d May, will be sold at Public Auction, at the late residence of Mrs. Sarah Murray, in this city, variety of articles of
FURNITURE, &c.
Terms of Sale—All sums of or above Ten dollars, six months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; below that sum the Cash will be required.

DANIEL MURRAY, Adm'r.
Anne-Arundel County, Sci.
An application to the County Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James B. Brewer, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said James B. Brewer having satisfied the said Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, and immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James B. Brewer having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and the Court having appointed William Brewer, his trustee, who has given bond as a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said James B. Brewer be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for his benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James B. Brewer should not have the benefit of the said act, and appendments, as prayed.

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
May 10. 3m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
I HEREBY PUBLICLY GIVE NOTICE to Merchants and others residing in the city of Annapolis, not to credit my account unless by a written order from me, as none others will. I consider myself bound to pay.

RICHARD M. CHASE.

IN CHANCERY.
8th May, 1838.
Chasey Hoskins, and Mary his Wife, and Jarrett Hollingsworth,
vs.
Oliver Hollingsworth, and others.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Isaac Hollingsworth, for the purpose of discharging the complainant's claims, the personal estate of said Isaac being insufficient for that purpose.
The bill states, that heretofore one Ananias Divers, the grandfather of complainants Jarrett and Mary, departed this life intestate, leaving among others the said Mary and Jarrett his heirs at law—That said Mary and Jarrett were his heirs at law in this way, they are the children of Cassandra Divers, a daughter of said Ananias, deceased, who intermarried with Isaac Hollingsworth, the father of said Mary and Jarrett, which said Cassandra died before her said father the said Ananias, deceased—That said Ananias deceased left a large real estate which descended to his heirs, and which under a commission from this court was divided into two parcels, and valued and elected to be taken by Salathiel Divers, one of the heirs, and by Benjamin Buck, who had married Sarah Divers another of the heirs—That said Benjamin Buck, who had elected to take one of the parcels or lots of the real estate of said Ananias deceased, at the valuation set upon the same by the commissioners, was ordered to pay or give bond to said Mary and Jarrett the sum of \$3,388 00 with interest from 9th March 1814—That said Isaac being the father of said Mary and Jarrett, said Isaac Hollingsworth, as natural guardian of said Mary and Jarrett, received at various times large sums of money from said Benjamin Buck, which was due to said Mary and Jarrett for their proportion of the value of the lands of said Ananias Divers, deceased, taken by said Benjamin Buck as aforesaid, at the valuation of the commissioners, that is to say, the said Isaac Hollingsworth received from said Benjamin Buck the sums of money stated in the account filed with the said bill, at the times therein stated, all which he received as guardian of said Mary and Jarrett—That said sums of money, so received by said Isaac, he never paid to said Jarrett and Mary, but still owes the same—That said Isaac Hollingsworth hath departed this life intestate, leaving the said Jarrett and Mary, and Oliver Hollingsworth, Elizabeth Hollingsworth, and Maria Hollingsworth, his heirs at law; and that said Isaac died seized in fee of a parcel of land lying partly in Harford, and partly in Baltimore county, containing about sixty acres, and having thereon a mill and the water rights thereto appendant—That after the death of said Isaac deceased, the Orphan's Court of Baltimore county granted administration on his personal estate to Ruth Hollingsworth, the widow of said Isaac, and George W. Nabb—That the personal estate of said Isaac is insufficient to pay his debts, and that complainants have no means to obtain payment of their claims but by recourse to the real estate of said Isaac—That the said Oliver, Elizabeth and Maria, are infants. The amended bill states, that since the filing of the original bill the defendant, Oliver Hollingsworth, hath arrived at full age, and that he hath removed out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon Ordered, That the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 5th day of June next, give notice to the said nonresident defendant, Oliver Hollingsworth, of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 20th day of October next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. 4w.

THE ART OF DANCING.
MR. DUROCHER has the honor very respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis and vicinity, that at the request of many of his friends, he will open his
DANCING ACADEMY,
at the Assembly Rooms, on Monday the 7th of May, and will by his utmost exertions endeavour to give great satisfaction.
A subscription list is left at Messrs. Hart & Franklin's, Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's, and Mr. James Iglehart's.
The terms of instruction will be \$12 for thirty-six lessons.
May 3. 3t.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.
By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk. 4w.

ADMINISTRATION.
THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne-Arundel county, state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth R. Worthington, late of said county, deceased, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all persons having claims against the said estate, to produce the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to
NICHOLAS J. WORTHINGTON,

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Middle Rail Road Company.
April 20th, 1838.
THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified, that a payment of Five Dollars on each share subscribed is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of the Company, on or before the 1st day of July next, and a further similar sum to be paid as aforesaid on or before the 1st day of August next.
By order of the Board,
N. H. GREEN, Secretary. 4w.

IN CHANCERY.
30th April, 1838.
ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by I. Nevitt Steele and Alexander Randall, trustees for the sale of the real estate of Dr. Hyde Ray, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 30th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks before the 30th day of May next in some newspaper.
The report states that 105½ acres were sold for \$3,399 98.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. 3w.

RULES OF COURT.
Published by Authority.
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT,
October Term, 1837.

FOR the orderly conducting of business in Anne Arundel County Court, and to regulate the practice in the said court for the advancement of justice, and to prevent unnecessary delay in the prosecution of suits, it is ordered by the said court that the following rules be observed:
1. The clerk of this court is not to deliver any original paper out of his office to any person whomsoever, without first obtaining the consent of the court, when sitting, or of one of the Judges during the vacation.
2. All subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials shall be returnable on the first Monday of the term at 10 o'clock, A. M.
3. In cases of the nonattendance of any witness who shall be summoned, within one hour after the meeting of the court, a writ of attachment may be issued on application to the court.
4. At the meeting of the court after charging the Grand Jury, the appearance docket shall be called over, and settled as far as may be.
5. The court will then go over the trial docket, to settle the same as far as practicable, and ascertain the causes to be tried, and will, on the second going over the docket, call up the same for trial in the order in which they stand.
6. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause if the witnesses of the parties attend at the time the court call the said cause, without some legal cause be shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.
7. If any cause that can continue, be continued, after notice of trial, or if any cause that cannot continue without affidavit be continued, the party applying therefor shall pay the costs of the term.
8. Whenever any cause is postponed, because the witnesses, or some of them, do not attend, and against whom attachments are ordered and taken out, that the parties, or either of them, shall have a right to bring on the trial of the said cause as soon as the witnesses or witnesses attend, against whom attachments are ordered according to the original right of preference established by rule of court.
9. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause, if the parties have not summoned any witnesses, without some legal cause shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.
10. All special verdicts, points saved, demurrers, cases in equity, motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the trial of jury causes, unless this order be dispensed with for special reasons, and all appeals and errors on Monday the first day of the term, and subpoenas in all cases shall be made returnable on that day and be returned by nine o'clock, A. M.
11. Every motion in arrest of judgment, or for a new trial, must be made within two days after verdict, inclusive of the day upon which the verdict shall be found, and the party making such motion shall file reasons in writing at the time of such motion, and if on hearing of the motion he shall suggest additional reasons, those reasons shall be filed in writing, and a further hearing at the discretion of the court be granted.
12. No motion for a new trial shall be received after motion in arrest of judgment, but a motion in arrest of judgment may be received within one day after the decision of the motion for a new trial.
13. The sheriff is directed to return all process to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of the term.
14. The sheriff is required to attend in person with two constables during the whole term, unless excused by the court.
15. No attorney, or other officer of this court, or any deputy of any such officer, shall be admitted as special bail in any action commenced or to be commenced in this court.
16. Every sheriff and surveyor shall endorse on every plat returned by them, the amount of fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, in words at length, and sign the same, and also return with the plat one account of the particulars of their fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, proved and signed by them.

17. In all cases where leave shall be given to complete any survey under any warrant of resurvey, or to make any amendment of, or addition to, any plat returned under a warrant of resurvey, the sheriff shall give the plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, for if either plaintiff or defendant are non-resident or absent from the county, to his attorney) notice in writing of the time and place of completing such survey, or of making such amendment or addition, at least five days before proceeding to complete the said survey, or making any addition or amendment of the same plat.
18. When leave is given by the court to make any amendment or addition to any plat, each party shall complete the amendment or addition on his part on or before the second day of April, and second day of October, respectively, and the surveyor shall return two plats thereof to the clerk of the court, or deliver one to each of the parties, plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, on or before the 9th day of April and 6th day of October respectively, and in case the parties, or their attorneys, shall have been furnished with a plat as aforesaid, then the surveyor shall return the residue of the said plats to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of court.
19. On an appearance to a single writ the plaintiff may be ruled to file his declaration by the next rule day, but the court, for special cause shown, may allow further time to declare, and on such terms as they may think reasonable, unless the court shall otherwise order.
20. If a commission shall be ordered to examine witnesses, or to obtain testimony, and the parties do not agree upon commissioners, the party applying for the commission shall name his commissioners during the term, and if the opposite party should not, during the said term, name his commissioners, then the commission may issue to the commissioners so named.
21. Ordered, That the clerk of this court give notice immediately of the filing interrogatories to the other party or his attorney, that he may prepare and file his interrogatories to be forwarded with the commission—Ordered, that the party who obtained the order for issuing the commission shall have the carriage thereof.
22. No commission shall issue in any cause after the time limited by law for the continuance of such suit, unless the court shall be fully satisfied by oath, (or affirmation) or otherwise, that the witness's testimony, alleged to be wanting, hath been discovered, or the cause for issuing such commission hath arisen since the last continuance.
23. All pleadings shall be in writing, but in court the general issue and general replication may be entered by the clerk short on the docket.
24. If the defendant neglect to plead by the rule day, he shall not plead the act of limitation, unless the declaration shall be amended.
25. If the plaintiff or defendant neglect to declare or to plead within the time limited by rule of court, judgment of nonpross or by default, as the case may be, shall be given, but the court for special cause shown, may allow further time to declare or to plead, and on such terms as they may think reasonable.
26. In all cases where rules are laid to declare or to plead, such declaration or pleadings shall be filed by the twentieth day of March, and the twentieth day of September, respectively, next following the term at which said rule was laid.
27. Special pleas may be withdrawn with consent of the plaintiff, or with leave of the court, to plead the general issue, or other plea to the merit, and the general issue may be withdrawn in like manner for the purpose of pleading any special plea involving the merits of the controversy between the parties.
28. Upon an appearance to a scire facias to revive a judgment, or scire facias against bail or terre-tenants, the defendants may be ruled to plead by the rule day.
29. If there be a demurrer in law, and an issue in fact, the demurrer shall be argued and determined before the trial of the issue in fact.
30. Any issue in fact may be struck out for the putting in general demurrer at the costs of the party making such application.
31. All declarations in ejectment shall be served on the tenants in possession, or set up on the premises, eight days before court, exclusive of the day of service or setting up, and day of return, and when so served or set up, the plaintiff may take judgment by default against the casual ejector if no appearance for the tenant in possession, or his landlord, during the term.
32. Upon the appearance of a defendant in ejectment, he shall enter into the common rule, and have leave until the next term to ascertain his defence, and if defence shall not be then taken, general defence may be entered on the docket by the plaintiff, and the issue may be joined, and the cause put under notice of trial to the next term.
33. The principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail upon a scire facias returned scire feci, at any time during the first four days of the term to which the scire facias is returned, on payment of the costs of the scire facias, but not afterwards, and upon nihil returned upon two successive scire facias, the principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail at any time during the sitting of the court, upon payment of the costs of the scire facias, but not to extend to any adjourned court.
34. No action or suit shall be continued beyond the term limited by law, with the consent of the parties, unless the issue or issues are made up, or unless some satisfactory reason is assigned to the court for not

joining issue. Ordered by the court, That all the subpoenas on the trial docket be returnable to the first day of the term.
35. To prevent surprise upon the parties, to notify them of the particular matters in controversy, to avoid the useless accumulation of costs by summoning witnesses to testify to facts not controverted, to promote the dispatch of business, the due administration of justice, and bring disputed questions of fact fairly to trial before the jury, it is ruled by Anne-Arundel County Court, that all cases, at law hereafter for trial, therein against executors or administrators, or on testamentary or administration bonds, where under the pleadings the due administration of the estate of the deceased, or the amount of assets in the hands of the executor or administrator, may appear to be subject for ascertainment by the jury, shall be referred to the auditor of the court, or to an auditor to be specially appointed for that purpose, who shall state the accounts between the parties in relation to such estate or assets of the deceased, upon such evidence and vouchers as may be submitted to him by the parties, respecting which accounts or statements of the auditor shall (unless otherwise assented to by both parties,) remain in court liable to exceptions, to be filed by either party, for one entire term, and all debts and credits not excepted to, during the regular session of said term, shall in the trial before the jury be deemed facts admitted.
36. Ordered, That the papers in any suit on the reference docket be delivered to the referees on application.
37. In all cases of appeals from the judgment of a justice of the peace, that the appellant, shall on filing his petition at the first court, order a subpoena to be issued for the appellee, or his appeal will be dismissed with costs, unless the appellant appears at the said first court.
38. The clerk of this court may, upon application made by either the plaintiff in any cause, or by his attorney, deliver the original cause of action, the execution of which is not put in issue by the pleadings, upon retaining a copy of the same.

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
IN CHANCERY.
16th April, 1838.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Preston McComas, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Ohio Scott, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 16th day of June next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 16th day of May next.
The report states the amount of sales to be five thousand dollars.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. 3w.

WOOD FOR SALE.
AT the Wood-Yard of the subscriber, near the Windmill, 300 cords of seasoned PINE WOOD may be had, on application to the Miller or to the subscriber, who will take Dry Goods, Groceries, or other useful articles in payment.
Also, about
3000 APPLE TREES of many fine varieties, and good size, may be had at the Nursery of the subscriber, or will be delivered, when 100 or more are taken by persons in the lower parts of the county, at South River Ferry free of additional charge.
N. BREWER, Junr.
February 22.

I know of no pursuit in which more real or important services can be rendered to any country, than by improving its Agriculture.
WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR THE
FIFTH VOLUME OF
THE CULTIVATOR,
CONDUCTED BY J. BULL
Office, No. 3, Washington-street, Albany.

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publication of 16 pages, devoted to agriculture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper—28 by 40 inches. The price is ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance. The postage on a volume of the Cultivator will not exceed 18¢ cents to any part of the Union, and within the state, and a circle of 100 miles, it will be but 12¢ cents. A volume will contain more than 200 pages quarto, will be illustrated with cuts of animals, implements, &c. and be furnished with a copious index. It will comprise as much letter press print as 1500 pages of common duodecimo—as much as the Penny Magazine, published by the British Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, and which, at two dollars per annum, has been reputed to be the cheapest periodical any where published.
The Cultivator will continue to treat of the science of agriculture, to furnish instructions for the best models of practice in all the departments of husbandry, in horticulture, and other rural affairs, and to furnish useful lessons for the improvement of the young mind. The Conductor will endeavour to render it a present help, and a volume of useful reference, to all who have the ambition to distinguish themselves in rural labours and rural improvements—to help themselves and to benefit society.
Subscriptions to the above work received by
A. COWAN, Annapolis.

N. B. Those who wish the Cultivator will please send their subscription by the 10th of February next.
A. C.
December 7, 1837.

WOOD FOR SALE.
AT the Wood-Yard of the subscriber, near the Windmill, 300 cords of seasoned PINE WOOD may be had, on application to the Miller or to the subscriber, who will take Dry Goods, Groceries, or other useful articles in payment.
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3000 APPLE TREES of many fine varieties, and good size, may be had at the Nursery of the subscriber, or will be delivered, when 100 or more are taken by persons in the lower parts of the county, at South River Ferry free of additional charge.
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A. C.
December 7, 1837.

Waldie's Library

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library, told 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, 1856, 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 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 five 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 an universal 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 has now conducted dissemination 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 Rees'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 ungenial 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 \$3.00 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 best 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, \$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 1855 and 1856, 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 Chestnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price \$5.00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for \$15.00.

NEW PAPER

THE BALTIMORE KALEIDOSCOPE,
And Weekly Express,
Published every Saturday, by **YOUNG & ABRAHAM,** at the South East corner of Market and Gay streets, Baltimore, L. J. Wilmer, editor. Price \$2 per annum.

This paper will contain a great variety of original and selected matter, news, literary and scientific articles, notices of new books, and animaladversions on the most popular topics of the day. The publishers have made such arrangements as enable them to promise with confidence that the *Kaleidoscope* shall not be surpassed by any other similar paper in the Union, not only in point of utility, but in the various qualities which make a newspaper attractive and desirable.

One Dollar, in advance, will be received as payment in full for six months. The terms of advertising are moderate. Letters or communications to the editor or publisher, if paid, will receive prompt attention, and the paper will be forwarded to any part of the country, where it may be ordered. Subscribers at a distance are requested to enclose the amount of their subscription, (at least for six months,) when they order the paper.

Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1837.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a coloured cover, the first number of A NEW PERIODICAL WORK, ENTITLED,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
Edited by **WILLIAM E. BURTON,** Philadelphia. To whom all original communications will be addressed.

THIS announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may excite some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "The Gentleman's Magazine," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the proposed arrangement, and produce a weekly publication, embracing the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the old work, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a position equal to the most successful works in the United States, and maintain the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly to regions and abodes, the few of man, or shall we content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our paper will not be filled with abstract predictions, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "sublime to the million." In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—a epitome of life's adventures—a literary miscellany, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States. In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic—rare and valuable contributions of men and manners—fine and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal states in the dramatic hemisphere. The current literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two or sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

June 33.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS,

AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat **MARYLAND** will leave Baltimore on **SUNDAY MORNING NEXT,** at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis \$1.50, to St. Michaels and Wye Landing \$2.50.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

November 9.

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 prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Sept. 12.

P. S.—Any communications left with Mr. John Lamb, will be promptly attended to.

POPULAR NOVELS.

THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of
The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.
And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either *Bolton* or *Maryland*, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be \$21.25; and in Godley's cheap and uniform edition they cost \$6.50. They can be had of the publisher, at \$3.50 for *Bolton*, \$3 for *Maryland*, complete.

The *SATURDAY NEWS* contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for \$5.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading papers of this city:—*Saturday News*—The weekly paper with the above title, which we first told a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godley, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael best all for writing, and Godley best all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was pointed out. We prophesy for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

The *PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS*—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard, and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspapers of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the *NEWS* will soon win liberal patronage and a valuable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Inquirer and Courier.*

The *PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE*—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last, is in the largest size of any paper published in this city, and success of the Gentleman's *Vade Mecum*, formerly edited by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godley, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the *Saturday News*, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godley, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's *Vade Mecum* has been transferred to Messrs. Godley & Co., and will be continued under the title of the *Saturday News*, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the *Vade Mecum*. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Times and Telegraphic Journal.*

SATURDAY NEWS—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godley, conductor of the *Lady's Book*; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the *Pennsylvania*; and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the *Saturday Courier*. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for original matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a reprint of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia *Saturday News* has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the *Saturday News*. It is published by L. A. Godley, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esq.—*Daily Republican.*

BY-LAW,

Entitled, A Supplement to the By-Law to open and establish the lines of Compromise Street in the City of Annapolis, and for other purposes, passed on the 11th of September 1837.

[Passed 11th December, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That three Commissioners be appointed by the Mayor for the purpose of ascertaining, by competent evidence, and in the usual way, what damages will be sustained by the owners of property on the line of said street, and that they shall report to this Board what damage will accrue to each of the said owners by opening the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in making the said assessment and valuation, the said Commissioners shall take into consideration the benefits which will in their judgment, result to said owners by opening the aforesaid street, and that said benefits shall be deducted from the damages which the commissioners may be of opinion the aforesaid owners would otherwise be entitled to.

Sec. 3. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That after the said commissioners shall have made their report to this Board in manner aforesaid, it will be for this Board to decide whether the said street shall be opened, any thing in the by-law, to which this is a supplement, to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

Office of the SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the *SATURDAY NEWS*, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression; but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention. It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs \$4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For four cents subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprise and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere; and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributions.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort.—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

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 party who desires it.—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid.)—We 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 superb 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 racking in the mail.

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

Address, **CHARLES ALEXANDER,** Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

NEW AND GREAT PERIODICAL.

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

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

Books at Newspaper Postage.
WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!
NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

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

TERMS.

Waldie's *Literary Omnibus* will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.
2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.
3d. The news of the week concentrated in a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

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

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

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

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

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

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1837.

NO. 20.

Printed and Published by

JONAS GREEN,

At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

RULES OF COURT.

Published by Authority.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1837.

FOR the orderly conducting of business in Anne Arundel County Court, and to regulate the practice in the said court for the advancement of justice, and to prevent unnecessary delay in the prosecution of suits, it is ordered by the said court that the following rules be observed:

1. The clerk of this court is not to deliver any original paper out of his office to any person whomsoever, without first obtaining the consent of the court, when sitting, or of one of the Judges during the vacation.

2. All subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials shall be returnable on the first Monday of the term at 10 o'clock, A. M.

3. In cases of the nonattendance of any witness who shall be summoned, within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments may be issued on application to the court.

4. At the meeting of the court after charging the Grand Jury, the appearance docket shall be called over, and settled as far as may be.

5. The court will then go over the trial docket, to settle the same as far as practicable, and ascertain the causes to be tried, and will, on the second going over the docket, call up the same for trial in the order in which they stand.

6. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause if the witnesses of the parties attend at the time the court call the said cause, without some legal cause be shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.

7. If any cause that can continue, be continued, after notice of trial, or if any cause that cannot continue without affidavit be continued, the party applying therefor shall pay the costs of the term.

8. Whenever any cause is postponed, because the witnesses, or some of them, do not attend, and against whom attachments are ordered and taken out, that the parties, or either of them, shall have a right to bring on the trial of the said cause as soon as the witnesses or witnesses attend, against whom attachments are ordered according to the original right of preference established by rule of court.

9. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause, if the parties have not summoned any witnesses, without some legal cause shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.

10. All special verdicts, points saved, demurrers, cases in equity, motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the trial of jury causes, unless this order be dispensed with for special reasons, and all appeals and errors on Monday the first day of the term, and subpoenas in all cases shall be made returnable on that day and be returned by nine o'clock, A. M.

11. Every motion in arrest of judgment, or for a new trial, must be made within two days after verdict, inclusive of the day upon which the verdict shall be found, and the party making such motion shall file reasons in writing at the time of such motion, and if on hearing of the motion he shall suggest additional reasons, those reasons shall be filed in writing, and a further hearing at the discretion of the court be granted.

12. No motion for a new trial shall be received after motion in arrest of judgment, but a motion in arrest of judgment may be received within one day after the decision of the motion for a new trial.

13. The sheriff is directed to return all process to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of the term.

14. The sheriff is required to attend in person with two constables during the whole term, unless excused by the court.

15. No attorney, or other officer of this court, or any deputy of any such officer, shall be admitted as special bail in any action commenced or to be commenced in this court.

16. Every sheriff and surveyor shall endorse on every plat returned by them, the amount of fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, in words at length, and sign the same, and also return with the plat an account of the particulars of their fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, proved and signed by them.

17. In all cases where leave shall be given to complete any survey under any warrant of resurvey, or to make any amendment of, or addition to, any plat returned under a warrant of resurvey, the sheriff shall give the plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, (or if either plaintiff or defendant are non-resident or absent from the county, to his attorney) notice in writing of the time and place of completing such survey, or of making such amendment or addition, at least five days before proceeding to complete the

said survey, or making any addition or amendment of the same plat.

18. When leave is given by the court to make any amendment or addition to any plat, each party shall complete the amendment or addition on his part on or before the second day of April, and second day of October, respectively, and the surveyor shall return two plats thereof to the clerk of the court, or deliver one to each of the parties, plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, on or before the 9th day of April and 6th day of October respectively, and in case the parties, or their attorneys, shall have been furnished with a plat as aforesaid, then the surveyor shall return the residue of the said plats to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of court.

19. On an appearance to a single writ the plaintiff may be ruled to file his declaration by the next rule day, but the court, for special cause shown, may allow further time to declare, and on such terms as they may think reasonable, unless the court shall otherwise order.

20. If a commission shall be ordered to examine witnesses, or to obtain testimony, and the parties do not agree upon commissioners, the party applying for the commission shall name his commissioners during the term, and if the opposite party should not, during the said term, name his commissioners, then the commission may issue to the commissioners so named.

21. Ordered, That the clerk of this court give notice immediately of the filing interrogatories to the other party or his attorney, that he may prepare and file his interrogatories to be forwarded with the commission—Ordered, that the party who obtained the order for issuing the commission shall have the carriage thereof.

22. No commission shall issue in any cause after the time limited by law for the continuance of such suit, unless the court shall be fully satisfied by oath, (or affirmation) or otherwise, that the witness's testimony, alleged to be wanting, hath been discovered, or the cause for issuing such commission hath arisen since the last continuance.

23. All pleadings shall be in writing, but in court the general issue and general replication may be entered by the clerk short on the docket.

24. If the defendant neglect to plead by the rule day, he shall not plead the act of limitation, unless the declaration shall be amended.

25. If the plaintiff or defendant neglect to declare or to plead within the time limited by rule of court, judgment of nonpross or by default, as the case may be, shall be given, but the court for special cause shown, may allow further time to declare or to plead, and on such terms as they may think reasonable.

26. In all cases where rules are laid to declare or to plead, such declaration or pleadings shall be filed by the twentieth day of March, and the twentieth day of September, respectively, next following the term at which said rule was laid.

27. Special pleas may be withdrawn with consent of the plaintiff, or with leave of the court, to plead the general issue, or other plea to the merit, and the general issue may be withdrawn in like manner for the purpose of pleading any special plea involving the merits of the controversy between the parties.

28. Upon an appearance to a scire facias to revive a judgment, or scire facias against bail or terre-tenants, the defendants may be ruled to plead by the rule day.

29. If there be a demurrer in law, and an issue in fact, the demurrer shall be argued and determined before the trial of the issue in fact.

30. Any issue in fact may be struck out for the putting in general demurrer at the costs of the party making such application.

31. All declarations in ejectment shall be served on the tenants in possession, or set up on the premises, eight days before court, exclusive of the day of service or setting up and day of return, and when so served or set up, the plaintiff may take judgment by default against the casual ejector if no appearance for the tenant in possession, or his landlord, during the term.

32. Upon the appearance of a defendant in ejectment, he shall enter into the common rule, and have leave until the next term to ascertain his defense, and if defence shall not be then taken, general defence may be entered on the docket by the plaintiff, and the issue may be joined, and the cause put under notice of trial to the next term.

33. The principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail upon a scire facias returned scire facias, at any time during the first four days of the term to which the scire facias is returned, on payment of the costs of the scire facias, but not afterwards, and upon nihil returned upon two successive scire facias, the principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail at any time during the sitting of the court, upon payment of the costs of the scire facias, but not to extend to any adjourned court.

34. No action or suit shall be continued beyond the term limited by law, with the consent of the parties, unless the issue or issues are made up, or unless some satisfactory reason is assigned to the court for not joining issue. Ordered by the court, That all the subpoenas on the trial docket be returnable to the first day of the term.

35. To prevent surprise upon the parties, to notify them of the particular matters in controversy, to avoid the useless accumulation of costs by summoning witnesses to testify to facts not controverted, to promote the despatch of business, the due administration of justice, and bring disputed questions of facts fairly to trial before the jury, it is ruled by Anne Arundel County Court, that all cases at law hereafter for trial therein, against executors or administrators, or on testamentary or administration bonds, where under the pleadings the due administration of the estate of the deceased, or the amount of assets in the hands of the executor or administrator, may appear to be subject for ascertainment by the jury, shall be referred to the auditor of the court, or to an auditor to be specially appointed for that purpose, who shall state the accounts between the parties in relation to such estate or assets of the deceased, upon such evidence and vouchers as may be submitted to him by the parties, respecting which accounts or statements of the auditor shall (unless otherwise assented to by both parties) remain in court liable to exceptions, to be filed by either party, for one entire term, and all debts and credits not excepted to, during the regular session of said term, shall in the trial before the jury be deemed facts admitted.

36. Ordered, That the papers in any suit on the reference docket be delivered to the referees on application.

37. In all cases of appeals from the judgment of a justice of the peace, that the appellant, shall on filing his petition at the first court, order a subpoena to be issued for the appellee, or his appeal will be dismissed with costs, unless the appellant appears at the said first court.

38. The clerk of this court may, upon application made by either the plaintiff in any cause, or by his attorney, deliver the original cause of action, the execution of which is not put in issue by the pleadings, upon retaining a copy of the same.

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a Double Number—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—our one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folioing the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

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L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 15.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

HEREBY PUBLICLY GIVE NOTICE to Merchants and others residing in the city of Annapolis, not to credit my account unless by a written order from me, as none others will I consider myself bound to pay. RICHARD M. CHASE.

I know of no pursuit in which more real or important services can be rendered to any country, than by improving its Agriculture. WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR THE

FIFTH VOLUME OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL.

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

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publication of 16 pages, devoted to agriculture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper—28 by 40 inches. The price is ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance. The postage on a volume of the *Cultivator* will not exceed 18 cents to any part of the Union, and within the state, and a circle of 100 miles, it will be but 12 cents. A volume will contain more than 200 pages quarto, will be illustrated with cuts of animals, implements, &c. and be furnished with a copious index. It will comprise as much letter press print as 1500 pages of common duodecimo—as much as the *Penny Magazine*, published by the British Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, and which, at two dollars per annum, has been reputed to be the cheapest periodical any where published.

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

Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

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

A. C. December 7, 1837.

Anne Arundel County, St.

ON application to the County Court of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing of James B. Brewer, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said James B. Brewer having satisfied the said Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James B. Brewer having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and the court having appointed William Brewer his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said James B. Brewer a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said James B. Brewer be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James B. Brewer should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed.

By order, WM. S. GREEN, CLK. 3m.

MAY 10. 2 FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAEL'S, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michael's, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis \$1.50, to St. Michael's and Wye Landing \$2.50.

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

ing to be signed by country merchants of good credit, who were known or supposed to be his customers. By this system he succeeded in obtaining considerable sums of money and large quantities of goods. It is believed, however, and it is but justice to him to state it, that he used the money procured by these criminal means, in a vain attempt to sustain his credit as a merchant, under the delusive expectation that he might, by some means or other extricate himself from his embarrassments and relieve himself from the consequences of his misconduct by taking up and destroying the evidence of it. It is understood that he has left the city.—Chron.

REMEMBER.

Married, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Decker, Captain DAVID GRIFITH, of Baltimore, to Miss EMILY BEWTER THOMPSON, of this city.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the Annapolis Savings Fund, have declared a dividend of five per cent on the stock in said Fund, ending 22d April, and payable on or after the first Monday in May inst.

By order,
JAMES IGLEHART, Treas'r.
May 17 3w.

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 Ann Gable, 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.

HENRY GABLE, Adm'r.
May 17 3w.

BY-LAW

Authorizing the laying of Curb on a portion of East-Street, and for other purposes.
[Passed May 14th, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the City Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized and directed to cause that part of East-street commencing at the corner of Charles Hershaw's lot on said street, and running to the lower end of Jeremiah Hughes' brick house on the corner of Fleet street, to be graded and curbed, and that they cause to be fixed and established the breadth of the footway on that part of the said street directed to be curbed in pursuance of the provisions of this by-law.

Sec 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the order of the City Commissioners, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

Sec 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of each and every proprietor of a lot fronting on that portion of said street directed to be curbed by the provisions of this by-law, to cause the footway so far as the same shall bind on his, her or their lot, to be paved with good red paving brick, and each and every person who shall neglect to pave the same for the space of thirty days after being notified by the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Dollars for every week thereafter that the same may remain unpaved.

May 17. JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company.

April 20th, 1838.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified, that a payment of Five Dollars on each share subscribed is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of the Company, on or before the 1st day of July next, and a further similar sum to be paid as aforesaid on or before the 1st day of August next.

By order of the Board,

N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

May 3. The National Intelligencer, Washington city, and Baltimore American, will publish the above once a week for four weeks, and forward their accounts to the office of the Maryland Republican.

IN CHANCERY.

8th May, 1838.

ON motion it is Ordered, That the said trustee, Joshua Warfield, give notice to the creditors of Nicholas Welch, deceased, to file the vouchers of their claims in the Chancery Office on or before the fifteenth day of August next, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once a week for four successive weeks before the 8th day of June next.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 23d May, will be sold at Public Auction, at the late residence of Mrs. Sarah Murray, in this city, a variety of articles of

FURNITURE, &c.

Terms of Sale—All sums of or above Ten Dollars, six months credit will be allowed, on the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved securities, bearing interest from the day of sale below that said Cash will be required.

DANIEL MURRAY, Adm'r.

IN CHANCERY.

5th May, 1838.

Chancy Hoskins, and Mary his Wife, and Jarrett Hollingsworth,

vs.

Oliver Hollingsworth, and others.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Isaac Hollingsworth, for the purpose of discharging the complainants' claims, the personal estate of said Isaac being insufficient for that purpose.

The bill states, that heretofore one Ananias Divers, the grandfather of complainants Jarrett and Mary, departed this life intestate, leaving among others the said Mary and Jarrett his heirs at law—That said Mary and Jarrett were his heirs at law in this way, they are the children of Cassandra Divers, a daughter of said Ananias, deceased, who intermarried with Isaac Hollingsworth, the father of said Mary and Jarrett, which said Cassandra died before her said father the said Ananias, deceased—That said Ananias deceased left a large real estate which descended to his heirs, and which under a commission from this court was divided into two parcels, and valued and elected to be taken by Salathiel Divers, one of the heirs, and by Benjamin Buck, who had married Sarah Divers another of the heirs—That said Benjamin Buck, who had elected to take one of the parcels or lots of the real estate of said Ananias deceased, at the valuation set upon the same by the commissioners, was ordered to pay or give bond to said Mary and Jarrett the sum of \$3,388 00 with interest from 9th March 1814—That said Isaac being the father of said Mary and Jarrett, and said Mary and Jarrett being minors, the said Isaac Hollingsworth, as natural guardian of said Mary and Jarrett, received at various times large sums of money from said Benjamin Buck, which was due to said Mary and Jarrett for their proportion of the value of the lands of said Ananias Divers, deceased, taken by said Benjamin Buck as aforesaid, at the valuation of the commissioners, that is to say, the said Isaac Hollingsworth received from said Benjamin Buck the sums of money stated in the account filed with the said bill, at the times therein stated, all which he received as guardian of said Mary and Jarrett—That the said sums of money, so received by said Isaac, he never paid to said Jarrett and Mary, but still owes the same—That the said Isaac Hollingsworth hath departed this life intestate, leaving the said Jarrett and Mary, and Oliver Hollingsworth, Elizabeth Hollingsworth, and Maria Hollingsworth, his heirs at law; and that said Isaac died seized in fee of a parcel of land lying partly in Harford, and partly in Baltimore county, containing about sixty acres, and having thereon a mill and the water rights thereto appendant—That after the death of said Isaac deceased, the Orphan's Court of Baltimore county granted administration on his personal estate to Roth Hollingsworth, the widow of said Isaac, and George W. Nabb—That the personal estate of said Isaac is insufficient to pay his debts, and that complainants have no means to obtain payment of their claims but by recourse to the real estate of said Isaac—That the said Oliver, Elizabeth and Maria, are infants. The amended bill states, that since the filing of the original bill the defendant, Oliver Hollingsworth, hath arrived at full age, and that he hath removed out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon Ordered, That the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 5th day of June next, give notice to the said non-resident defendant, Oliver Hollingsworth, of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 20th day of October next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 10.

THE ART OF DANCING.

M. DUROCHER has the honor very respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis and vicinity, that at the request of many of his friends, he will open his

DANCING ACADEMY,

at the Assembly Rooms, on Monday the 7th of May, and will by his utmost exertions endeavour to give great satisfaction.

A subscription list is left at Messrs. Hart & Franklin's, Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's, and Mr. James Iglehart's.

The terms of instruction will be \$12 for thirty-six lessons.

May 3. 3t.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

ADMINISTRATION.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth B. Worthington, late of said county, deceased, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all persons having claims against the said estate, to produce the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to—

NICHOLAS J. WORTHINGTON,

May 3. Adm'r.

IN CHANCERY.

30th April, 1838.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Nevitt Steele and Alexander Randall, trustees for the sale of the real estate of Dr. Rado Ray, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 30th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks before the 30th day of May next in some newspaper.

The report states that 105 1/2 acres were sold for \$3,299 98.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 3. 3

RULES OF COURT.

Published by Authority.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT,

October Term, 1837.

FOR the orderly conducting of business in Anne Arundel County Court, and to regulate the practice in the said court for the advancement of justice, and to prevent unnecessary delay in the prosecution of suits, it is ordered by the said court that the following rules be observed:

1. The clerk of this court is not to deliver any original paper out of his office to any person whatsoever, without first obtaining the consent of the court, when sitting, or of one of the Judges during the vacation.
2. All subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials shall be returnable on the first Monday of the term at 10 o'clock, A. M.
3. In cases of the nonattendance of any witness who shall be summoned, within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments may be issued on application to the court.
4. At the meeting of the court after charging the Grand Jury, the appearance docket shall be called over, and settled as far as may be.
5. The court will then go over the trial docket, to settle the same as far as practicable, and ascertain the causes to be tried, and will, on the second going over the docket, call up the same for trial in the order in which they stand.
6. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause if the witnesses of the parties attend at the time the court call the said cause, without some legal cause be shewn, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.
7. If any cause that can continue, be continued, after notice of trial, or if any cause that cannot continue without affidavit be continued, the party applying therefor shall pay the costs of the term.
8. Whenever any cause is postponed, because the witnesses, or some of them, do not attend, and against whom attachments are ordered and taken out, that the parties, or either of them, shall have a right to bring on the trial of the said cause as soon as the witnesses or witnesses attend, against whom attachments are ordered according to the original right of preference established by rule of court.
9. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause, if the parties have not summoned any witnesses, without some legal cause shewn, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.
10. All special verdicts, points saved, demurrers, cases in equity, motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the trial of jury causes, unless this order be dispensed with for special reasons, and all appeals and errors on Monday the first day of the term, and subpoenas in all cases shall be made returnable on that day and be returned by nine o'clock, A. M.
11. Every motion in arrest of judgment, or for a new trial, must be made within two days after verdict, inclusive of the day upon which the verdict shall be found, and the party making such motion shall file reasons in writing at the time of such motion, and if on hearing of the motion he shall suggest additional reasons, those reasons shall be filed in writing, and a further hearing at the discretion of the court be granted.
12. No motion for a new trial shall be received after motion in arrest of judgment, but a motion in arrest of judgment may be received within one day after the decision of the motion for a new trial.
13. The sheriff is directed to return all process to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of the term.
14. The sheriff is required to attend in person with two constables during the whole term, unless excused by the court.
15. No attorney, or other officer of this court, or any deputy of any such officer, shall be admitted as special bail in any action commenced or to be commenced in this court.
16. Every sheriff and surveyor shall endorse on every plat returned by them, the amount of fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, in words at length, and sign the same, and also return with the plat one account of the particulars of their fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, proved and signed by them.
17. In all cases where leave shall be given to complete any survey under any warrant of survey, or to make any amendment of, or delivery of, any plat returned under a warrant of survey, the sheriff shall give the plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, (or if either plaintiff or defendant are non-resident or absent from the county, to his attorney) notice in writing of the time and place of completing such survey, or of making such amendment or addition, at least five days before proceeding to complete the said survey, or making any addition or amendment of the same plat.
18. When leave is given by the court to

make any amendment or addition to any plat, each party shall complete the amendment or addition on his part on or before the second day of April, and second day of October, respectively, and the surveyor shall return two plats thereof to the clerk of the court, or deliver one to each of the parties, plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, on or before the 9th day of April and 6th day of October, respectively, and in case the parties, or their attorneys, shall have been furnished with a plat as aforesaid, then the surveyor shall return the residue of the said plats to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of court.

19. On an appearance to a single writ the plaintiff may be ruled to file his declaration by the next rule day, but the court, for special cause shewn, may allow further time to declare, and on such terms as they may think reasonable, unless the court shall otherwise order.

20. If a commission shall be ordered to examine witnesses, or to obtain testimony, and the parties do not agree upon commissioners, the party applying for the commission shall name his commissioners during the term, and if the opposite party should not, during the said term, name his commissioners, then the commission may issue to the commissioners to name.

21. Ordered, That the clerk of this court give notice immediately of the filing interrogatories to the other party or his attorney, that he may prepare and file his interrogatories to be forwarded with the commission. Ordered, that the party who obtained the order for issuing the commission shall have the carriage thereof.

22. No commission shall issue in any cause after the time limited by law for the continuance of such suit, unless the court shall be fully satisfied by oath, (or affirmation) or otherwise, that the witness's testimony, alleged to be wanting, hath been discovered, or the cause for issuing such commission hath arisen since the last continuance.

23. All pleadings shall be in writing, but in court the general issue and general replication may be entered by the clerks short on the docket.

24. If the defendant neglect to plead by the rule day, he shall not plead the act of limitation, unless the declaration shall be amended.

25. If the plaintiff or defendant neglect to declare or to plead within the time limited by rule of court, judgment of nonpross or by default, as the case may be, shall be given, but the court for special cause shewn, may allow further time to declare or to plead, and on such terms as they may think reasonable.

26. In all cases where rules are laid to declare or to plead, such declaration or pleadings shall be filed by the twentieth day of March, and the twentieth day of September, respectively, next following the term at which said rule was laid.

27. Special pleas may be withdrawn with consent of the plaintiff, or with leave of the court, to plead the general issue, or other plea to the merit, and the general issue may be withdrawn in like manner for the purpose of pleading any special plea involving the merits of the controversy between the parties.

28. Upon an appearance to a scire facias to revive a judgment, or scire facias against bail or terre-tenants, the defendants may be ruled to plead by the rule day.

29. If there be a demurrer in law, and an issue in fact, the demurrer shall be argued and determined before the trial of the issue in fact.

30. Any issue in fact may be struck out for the putting in general demurrer at the costs of the party making such application.

31. All declarations in ejectment shall be served on the tenants in possession, or set up on the premises, eight days before court, exclusive of the day of service or setting up, and day of return, and when so served or set up, the plaintiff may take judgment by default against the casual ejector if no appearance for the tenant in possession, or his landlord, during the term.

32. Upon the appearance of a defendant in ejectment, he shall enter into the common rule, and have leave until the next term to ascertain his defence, and if defence shall not be then taken, general defence may be entered on the docket by the plaintiff, and the issue may be joined, and the cause put under notice of trial to the next term.

33. The principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail upon a scire facias returned scire facit, at any time during the first four days of the term to which the scire facias is returned, on payment of the costs of the scire facias, but not afterwards, and upon nihil returned upon two successive scire facias, the principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail at any time during the sitting of the court, upon payment of the costs of the scire facias, but not to extend to any adjourned court.

34. No action or suit shall be continued beyond the term limited by law, with the consent of the parties, unless the issue or issues are made up, or unless some satisfactory reason is assigned to the court for not joining issue. Ordered by the court, That all the subpoenas on the trial docket be returnable to the first day of the term.

35. To prevent surprise upon the parties, to notify them of the particular matters in controversy, to avoid the useless accumulation of costs by summoning witnesses to testify to facts not controverted, to promote the despatch of business, the due administration of justice, and bring disputed questions of facts fairly to trial before the jury, it is ruled by Anne-Arundel County Court, that all cases at law hereafter for trial therein, against executors or administrators, or on testamentary or administration bonds, where under the pleadings the due administration of the estate of the deceased, or the amount of assets in the hands of the executor or administrator, may appear to be subject for ascertainment by the jury, shall be referred to

the auditor of the court, or to an auditor to be specially appointed for that purpose, who shall state the accounts between the parties in relation to such estate or assets of the deceased, upon such evidence and vouchers as may be submitted to him by the parties, respecting which accounts or statements of the auditor shall (unless otherwise assented to by both parties,) remain in court, liable to exceptions, to be filed by either party, for one entire term, and all debts and credits not accepted to, during the regular session of said term, shall in the trial before the jury be deemed facts admitted.

36. Ordered, That the papers in any suit on the reference docket be delivered to the referees on application.

37. In all cases of appeals from the judgment of a justice of the peace, that the appellant, shall on filing his petition at the first court, order a subpoena to be issued for the appellee, or his appeal will be dismissed with costs, unless the appellant appears at the said first court.

38. The clerk of this court may, upon application made by either the plaintiff in any cause, or by his attorney, deliver the original cause of action, the execution of which is not put in issue by the pleadings, upon retaining a copy of the same.

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

WOOD FOR SALE.

AT the Wood-Yard of the subscriber, near the Windmill, 300 cords of seasoned PINE WOOD may be had, on application to the Miller, or to the subscriber, who will take Dr. Goods, Groceries, or other useful articles in payment.

Also, about

3000 APPLE TREES of many fine varieties, and good size, may be had at the Nursery of the subscriber, or will be delivered, when 100 or more are taken by persons in the lower parts of the county, at South River Ferry, free of additional charge.

N. BREWER, jun.

February 22.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE this day associated with me in business my son, PHILIP C. CLAYTON, and it will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

PHILIP CLAYTON & SON.

January 1st, 1838.

PHILIP CLAYTON & SON.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that they will execute with promptness and dispatch, any thing in their line of business, viz. Bricklaying, Plastering, Whitewashing, &c. in a neat and workmanlike manner, and grateful for past favours, hope by their attention to merit an increased share of public patronage.

February 22.

I know of no pursuit in which more real or important services can be rendered to any country, than by improving its Agriculture.

WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR THE

FIFTH VOLUME OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL.

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

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publication of 16 pages, devoted to agriculture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper—28 by 40 inches. The price is ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance. The postage on a volume of the Cultivator will not exceed 184 cents to any part of the Union, and within the state, and a circle of 100 miles, it will be but 124 cents. A volume will contain more than 200 pages quarto, will be illustrated with cuts of animals, implements, &c. and be furnished with a copious index. It will comprise as much letter press print as 1500 pages of common duodecimo—as much as the Penny Magazine, published by the British Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, and which, at two dollars per annum, has been reported to be the cheapest periodical any where published.

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

Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

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

A. C.

December 7, 1837.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis \$1 50, to St. Michaels and Wye Landing \$2 50.

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

LEML. G. TAYLOR.

May 26.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, April 14th, 1836.
In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at the session, 1836, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 107, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—

Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in a the papers published in the several counties of the State.

J. H. CULBERTH,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.

An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the confirmation of this act, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, the clerk of Baltimore city court, the register of the high court of Chancery, and the register of wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; *provided nevertheless*, that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the court of appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city court, and as registers of wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, anything therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 107.

An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be, and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such

manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the senate of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of the elections for delegates.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days' notice at the least, excluding the day of election, shall be given.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution, as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulgation of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; five delegates in and for Frederick county, and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington, and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; *provided*, and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinafter mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, and nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed

to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted*, That in all elections for the senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the Council to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this state, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the state whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; *provided*, that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment, when it is act shall go into operation, or after, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, causing the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, whichever shall first occur.

SEC. 16. *And be it enacted*, That the same person, shall in no case be nominated by the governor a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall in form the governor by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration, and in case any person nominated by the governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall not be lawful for the governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.

SEC. 17. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. *And be it enacted*, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the governor for said term is to be taken, to be governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen, and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.

SEC. 19. *And be it enacted*, That the term of office of the governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 20. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and place of holding the elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year forever thereafter, an election shall also be held for a

governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, until the election and qualification of a successor; at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for governor, and the person voted for as governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the governor is to be taken at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the state shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, inclusive of the city of Annapolis, Montgomery, and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the senate, in the senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the second election under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the senate, and be reported by the speaker of the house of delegates on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter to be signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

SEC. 21. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

SEC. 22. *And be it enacted*, That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor; and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

SEC. 23. *And be it enacted*, That no person who shall be elected and act as governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 24. *And be it enacted*, That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates to the senate, in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification; and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and of the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

SEC. 25. *And be it enacted*, That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 26. *And be it enacted*, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

SEC. 27. *And be it enacted*, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

SEC. 28. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 84.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the act entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government, of the State of Maryland passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY. EMBELLISHED 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 character, 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 the paper for one year, by forwarding the 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 Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement. Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

The Maryland Gazette.

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RULES OF COURT.

Published by Authority.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT.
October Term, 1837.

FOR the orderly conducting of business in Anne Arundel County Court, and to regulate the practice in the said court for the advancement of justice, and to prevent unnecessary delay in the prosecution of suits, it is ordered by the said court that the following rules be observed:

1. The clerk of this court is not to deliver any original paper out of his office to any person, whomsoever, without first obtaining the consent of the court, when sitting, or of one of the Judges during the vacation.

2. All subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials shall be returnable on the first Monday of the term at 10 o'clock, A. M.

3. In cases of the nonattendance of any witness who shall be summoned, within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments may be issued on application to the court.

4. At the meeting of the court after charging the Grand Jury, the appearance docket shall be called over, and settled as far as may be.

5. The court will then go over the trial docket, to settle the same as far as practicable, and ascertain the causes to be tried, and will, on the second going over the docket, call up the same for trial in the order in which they stand.

6. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause if the witnesses of the parties attend at the time the court call the said cause, without some legal cause be shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.

7. If any cause that can continue, be continued, after notice of trial, or if any cause that cannot continue without affidavit be continued, the party applying therefor shall pay the costs of the term.

8. Whenever any cause is postponed, because the witnesses, or some of them, do not attend, and against whom attachments are ordered and taken out, that the parties, or either of them, shall have a right to bring on the trial of the said cause as soon as the witnesses or witnesses attend, against whom attachments are ordered according to the original right of preference established by rule of court.

9. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause, if the parties have not summoned any witnesses, without some legal cause shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.

10. All special verdicts, points saved, demurrers, cases in equity, motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the trial of jury causes, unless this order be dispensed with for special reasons, and all appeals and errors on Monday the first day of the term, and subpoenas in all cases shall be made returnable on that day and be returned by nine o'clock, A. M.

11. Every motion in arrest of judgment, or for a new trial, must be made within two days after verdict, inclusive of the day upon which the verdict shall be found, and the party making such motion shall file reasons in writing at the time of such motion, and if on hearing of the motion he shall suggest additional reasons, those reasons shall be filed in writing, and a further hearing at the discretion of the court be granted.

12. No motion for a new trial shall be received after motion in arrest of judgment, but a motion in arrest of judgment may be received within one day after the decision of the motion for a new trial.

13. The sheriff is directed to return all process to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of the term.

14. The sheriff is required to attend in person with two Constables during the whole term, unless excused by the court.

15. No attorney, or other officer of this court, or any deputy of any such officer, shall be admitted as special bail in any action commenced or to be commenced in this court.

16. Every sheriff and surveyor shall endorse on every plat returned by them, the amount of fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, in words at length, and sign the same, and also return with the plat one account of the particulars of their fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, proved and signed by them.

17. In all cases where leave shall be given to complete any survey under any warrant of survey, or to make any amendment of, or addition to, any plat returned under a warrant of survey, the sheriff shall give the plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, (or if either plaintiff or defendant are non-resident or absent from the county, to his attorney) notice in writing of the time and place of completing such survey, or of making such amendment or addition, at least five days before proceeding to complete the

said survey, or making any addition or amendment of the same plat.

18. When leave is given by the court to make any amendment or addition to any plat, each party shall complete the amendment or addition on his part on or before the second day of April, and second day of October, respectively, and the surveyor shall return two plats thereof to the clerk of the court, to deliver one to each of the parties, plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, on or before the 10th day of April and 6th day of October, respectively, and in case the parties, or their attorneys, shall have been furnished with a plat as aforesaid, then the surveyor shall return the residue of the said plats to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of court.

19. On an appearance to a single writ the plaintiff may be ruled to file his declaration by the next rule day, but the court, for special cause shown, may allow further time to declare, and on such terms as they may think reasonable, unless the court shall otherwise order.

20. If a commission shall be ordered to examine witnesses, or to obtain testimony, and the parties do not agree upon commissioners, the party applying for the commission shall name his commissioners during the term, and if the opposite party should not, during the said term, name his commissioners, then the commission may issue to the commissioners so named.

21. Ordered, That the clerk of this court give notice immediately of the filing interrogatories to the other party or his attorney, that he may prepare and file his interrogatories to be forwarded with the commission. Ordered, that the party who obtained the order for issuing the commission shall have the carriage thereof.

22. No commission shall issue in any cause after the time limited by law for the continuance of such suit, unless the court shall be fully satisfied by oath, (or affirmation) or otherwise, that the witness's testimony, alleged to be wanting, hath been discovered, or the cause for issuing such commission hath arisen since the last continuance.

23. All pleadings shall be in writing, but in court the general issue and general replication may be entered by the clerk short on the docket.

24. If the defendant neglect to plead by the rule day, he shall not plead the act of limitation, unless the declaration shall be amended.

25. If the plaintiff or defendant neglect to declare or to plead within the time limited by rule of court, judgment of nonpross or by default, as the case may be, shall be given, but the court for special cause shown, may allow further time to declare or to plead, and on such terms as they may think reasonable.

26. In all cases where rules are laid to declare or to plead, such declaration or pleadings shall be filed by the twentieth day of March, and the twentieth day of September, respectively, next following the term at which said rule was laid.

27. Special pleas may be withdrawn with consent of the plaintiff, or with leave of the court, to plead the general issue, or other plea to the merit, and the general issue may be withdrawn in like manner for the purpose of pleading any special plea involving the merits of the controversy between the parties.

28. Upon an appearance to a scire facias to revive a judgment, or scire facias against bail or terre-tenants, the defendants may be ruled to plead by the rule day.

29. If there be a demurrer in law, and an issue in fact, the demurrer shall be argued and determined before the trial of the issue in fact.

30. Any issue in fact may be struck out for the putting in general demurrer at the costs of the party making such application.

31. All declarations in ejectment shall be served on the tenants in possession, or set up on the premises, eight days before court, exclusive of the day of service or setting up and day of return, and when so served or set up, the plaintiff may take judgment by default against the casual ejector if no appearance for the tenant in possession, or his landlord, during the term.

32. Upon the appearance of a defendant in ejectment, he shall enter into the common rule, and have leave until the next term to ascertain his defence, and if defence shall not be then taken, general defence may be entered on the docket by the plaintiff, and the issue may be joined, and the cause put under notice of trial to the next term.

33. The principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail upon a scire facias returned scire feci, at any time during the first four days of the term to which the scire facias is returned, on payment of the costs of the scire facias, but not afterwards, and upon nihil returned upon two successive scire facias, the principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail at any time during the sitting of the court, upon payment of the costs of the scire facias, but not to extend to any adjourned court.

34. No action or suit shall be continued beyond the term limited by law, with the consent of the parties, unless the issue or issues are made up, or unless some satisfactory reason is assigned to the court for not joining issue. Ordered by the court, That all the subpoenas on the trial docket be returnable to the first day of the term.

35. To prevent surprise upon the parties, to notify them of the particular matters in controversy, to avoid the useless accumulation of costs by summoning witnesses to testify to facts not controverted, to promote the despatch of business, the due administration of justice, and bring disputed questions of fact fairly to trial before the jury, it is ruled by Anne Arundel County Court, that all cases at law hereafter for trial therein, against executors or administrators, or on testamentary or administration bonds, where under the pleadings the due administration of the estate of the deceased, or the amount of assets in the hands of the executor or administrator, may appear to be subject for ascertainment by the jury, shall be referred to the auditor of the court, or to an auditor to be specially appointed for that purpose, who shall state the accounts between the parties in relation to such estate or assets of the deceased, upon such evidence and vouchers as may be submitted to him by the parties, respecting which accounts or statements of the auditor shall (unless otherwise assented to by both parties) remain in court liable to exceptions, to be filed by either party, for one entire term, and all debts and credits not excepted to, during the regular session of said term, shall in the trial before the jury be deemed facts admitted.

36. Ordered, That the papers in any suit on the reference docket be delivered to the referees on application.

37. In all cases of appeals from the judgment of a justice of the peace, that the appellant, shall on filing his petition at the first court, order a subpoena to be issued for the appellee, or his appeal will be dismissed with costs, unless the appellant appears at the said first court.

38. The clerk of this court may, upon application made by either the plaintiff in any cause, or by his attorney, deliver the original cause of action, the execution of which is not put in issue by the pleadings, upon retaining a copy of the same.

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a Double Number—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention. It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs \$4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For four cents subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprise and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 15.

PRINTING

Notably executed at this Office.

POETRY.

THE COMPASS.

The following charts and beautiful lines are from the London Evangelical Magazine:

The storm was loud—before the blast
Our gallant bark was driven;
Our fuming crests the billows reared,
And not one friendly star appeared
Through all the vault of heaven.
Yet dauntless still the steersman stood,
And gazed without a sigh,
Where poised on needle bright and slim,
And lighted by a lantern dim,
The compass meets his eye.
Thence taught his darkness course to steer,
He breathed no wish for day;
But braved the whirlwind's headlong night,
Nor once throughout that dismal night
To fear or doubt gave way.
And what is off the Christian's life
But storm as dark and drear,
Through which, without one blithesome ray
Of worldly bliss to cheer his way,
He must his vessel steer!
Yet let him never to sorrow yield,
For in the sacred page
A compass shines, divinely true,
And self-illumined, greets his view,
Amidst the tempest's rage.
Then firmly let him grasp the helm,
Though loud the billows roar:
And soon his toils and troubles past,
His anchor he shall safely cast
On Canaan's happy shore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the *Lady's Book.*

THE JOURNEY OF A NIGHT.

The wind whistled through the casement, the sheet rattled on my window, and the fire seemed to glow with increased intensity in the grate, while I sat, "Solitary," discussing a bottle of old Rheinish, and musing on the follies and frailties of human nature. While I was yet deeply absorbed in meditation, and lost to all external things, a tall, commanding figure stood before me, and, with an austere manner, bade me follow him. At once, without being sensible how I arrived there, I found myself travelling a smooth, grassy path, accompanied by companions apparently my own age, and many of them I recognized as being intimate friends; others were total strangers. We travelled on joyously, taking or receiving little notice of our strange guide, yet following him with an irresistible, and almost unconscious impulse. Presently I discovered—that what had not before attracted my notice—that we were ascending a hill; but neither of us took the trouble to enquire where we were going, or the object of our journey. We continued to ascend; and as we did so, the ground became more uneven and the steep more rugged. Nothing daunted, we toiled till near the summit of the hill, when, raising my eyes, I saw a high and impenetrable wall, beyond which nothing was visible, save the deep blue sky, which relieved the outlines of the massy wall, and the bright green sward from which it rose. Our guide briefly remarked of the enclosure, that "it was a garden, and that from the top of the wall we should be able to overlook it." We followed in silence, and were conducted to a flight of steps which led us to a prospect too brilliant for description. It was impossible to calculate the extent of the garden; but as far as the eye could reach, the most brilliant and beautiful flowers that can be imagined or conceived, met our view. The ground was laid out in porticoes of every shape and variety; and nothing could exceed the splendor of the *tout ensemble*. At equal distances, throughout the garden, we observed wide alleys, leading to the opposite extremity till lost in the distance; and on either side, every variety of flowers the garden afforded. Our sombre guide permitted us to enjoy the scene for a time, without interruption, when he addressed us as follows:

"Of all the alleys you see before you you have a choice. You are permitted, from this place, to select one, and, after your selection is once made, you have no liberty to change it. From the variety before you, you have the power to pluck one flower, and but one.—Proceed!"

We immediately took our respective walks, and for a time I was entirely absorbed in the flowers which adorned my path. Presently it occurred to me to look around on my fellow travellers. Some were deeply engaged examining the flowers, others passed on as if they saw them not; some were wrangling for the same flower, and others had already chosen one, and, entranced in all its beauties, seemed dead to all around them. A word from our guide recalled me to my senses, and I again proceeded on my way.

As the butterfly leaps from flower to flower, so was my singular journey. Now I stopped to inhale the delightful fragrance of one, now to admire the gorgeous colouring of another, and anon a graceful, drooping, but perfect flower would catch my eye, and its very loneliness and retirement made it more beautiful in my estimation. But the fear that I might, after my selection, pine for one more perfect than I had seen, often deterred me from plucking those which my heart and reason told me were most worthy my acceptance. Thus I proceeded, rapt in my occupation, till I began to perceive that the flowers were less beautiful and fragrant; they were faded, and their leaves falling. Alas! I discovered too late that I had passed the garden, and lost forever the chance of obtaining my flower.

My companions soon joined me, and then I perceived that others had procrastinated as well

as myself, till the day of grace was passed. This was a momentary relief, for I hoped their society and sympathy would be some compensation. But I soon perceived that I had "counted without my hosts;" for their disappointment made them morose and sour, and those who were more provident (though rather disposed to laugh at us) were much the most compassionate.

When we were all collected, our guide again called our attention to himself. His eyes passed over the group, till it rested on those of us who were destitute. "Did I not tell thee," he asked, that thou mightest pluck one of the flowers which thou hast just returned from viewing?" Faintly we answered in the affirmative. "And is it my fault that ye did not?" he continued.—All exclaimed, "No!" A bitter smile gathered on his withered features as he said. "My name is *Fate*—see that you lay not your carelessness and perverseness to my charge. Know ye, sons of men, that those flowers were placed there for your benefit. They have qualities calculated to restore the weary, cheer the sad, and there is a balm in their fragrance that exhilarates and restores the way worn, lightens the burden it cannot entirely remove, and is a comfort even in the pangs of death. If in the fatigues and exertions you will hereafter be obliged to undergo, you see the others comforted through, the same means you refused or neglected to furnish yourselves with, censure yourselves, not *Fate*!"

Now indeed came the "stug of war." Over hills, rocks, valleys, precipices, and torrents we toiled on unceasingly, and one difficulty was scarcely surmounted ere another presented itself, and it was no small provocation to the flowerless ones, to see their companions cheered and strengthened, and bear the jeers and scoffs with which they good humoredly complimented us.

Disconsolate and sullen I was in the act of swinging myself off a huge rock, when my foot-hold gave way, and I was precipitated—I know not where.

When I came to myself, I found that I was in my own room and in bed. I had a racking pain in my breast and on raising my hand, found it bruised and bandaged. On looking around, I saw the bottle and glass empty on my table, and began to have a faint recollection of the evening before.

Ere I recovered, I had ample time to digest my dream, and consider my present condition. The first of my journey was youth—the up-hill of life. The garden, the field of matrimony. The flowers, ladies; and the alleys, the different walks in life. And we, poor luckless wights, without the flowers, old bachelors! I must take the hint—almost thirty!

My valet-de-chambre says, on entering the room late in the evening, he found me lying on the floor, and from my position and appearance, had evidently been trying the strength of my head against the grate. So much for the Rheinish.

E. S. R.

From the *N. Y. American.*

AN ORDINANCE OF CROMWELL AGAINST DUELING.

Cromwell, Protector.

"It is enacted, That if any person should challenge, or cause to be challenged, or accept, or knowingly carry a challenge to fight a duel, he shall be committed to prison without bail for six months, and find security for his good behaviour for one whole year after. Persons challenged, not discovering it in twenty-four hours afterwards, to be deemed acceptors.—Fighting a duel, if death shall ensue, to be adjudged murder. The seconds, in the last case, to be deemed principals, and in every other to be banished from the Commonwealth for life, and to suffer death in case of return.

CROMWELL."

Whitehall, 1654. O. S.

NOT TO BE CHEATED.

It is the boast of the hardy fishermen and coasters of the North that they can tell their whereabouts without any other instrument than lead, and with no other observation than a scrutiny of the sand brought from the bottom upon it. A famous anecdote in Nantucket, is told of one Captain Bunker, a branch of the great amphibious family of Bunkers. Being sick and below, he directed that the lead should be brought down to his berth for his inspection.—The craft belonged to Nantucket, and was in sand ballast. The mate of the vessel, somewhat of a wag, and a doubter of the Captain's infallibility, wet the lead, and dipping it in the ballast carried it down to the berth. Old Captain Bunker's eyes dilated with astonishment as he asked, "Do you say that you got this sand by sounding?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then Nantucket's sunk, and we are right over 'Tupper's Hill!'"
The mate went on deck.

INCREASE OF CHRISTIANS.

A table has been published showing the progressive increase of christians from the first century to the present. The first century is put down at 500,000, the tenth at 50,000,000, 18th at 150,000,000, and the 19th at 200,000,000.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOIS:
Thursday, May 24, 1838.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Voters of the city of Annapolis, convened pursuant to public notice on Saturday evening the 19th May, 1838, at the City Hall, LOUIS GASSAWAY, Esq. was called to the Chair, and PHILIP C. CLAYTON appointed Secretary.

On motion, Resolved, That Messrs. Somerville Pinkney, William Bryan, James H. Iglerhart, John Nichol, Watkins, and Dr. Albert G. Welch, be and they are hereby appointed a committee to represent this meeting in Convention in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for Governor, and the Convention at Ellicott's Mills to nominate a candidate for Senator for Anne-Arundel county and the city of Annapolis.

Resolved, That the above delegation have power to fill any vacancy that may occur.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Baltimore Republican, and Maryland Gazette.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Chairman.
P. C. CLAYTON, Sec'y.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

SAVAGE, May 18th, 1838.
At a meeting of the Democratic Voters of the Fourth Election District of Anne-Arundel county, held at Cecil's Tavern on the 18th inst. called in pursuance of a County Convention held at Annapolis, Capt. REZIN HAMMOND was appointed Chairman, and TRISTRAM S. DORSEY, Secretary.

On motion, Resolved, That five delegates be appointed from this district to meet the Convention in Baltimore on the 31st May, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to meet in County Convention at Ellicott's Mills on the 1st of June to elect four delegates as candidates for the General Assembly, and a suitable person as a candidate for the Senate of Maryland, and that Thomas Snowden, Randolph Pope, Wm. Shipley, Owen Disney and Tristram S. Dorsey constitute said committee.

Resolved, That said committee fill any vacancy that may occur in their delegation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Republican.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

REZIN HAMMOND, Chairman.
TRISTRAM S. DORSEY, Secretary.

A meeting of the Democratic Republican Voters of the 5th Election District of Anne-Arundel county convened at Bond's tavern on Saturday the 12th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. ALLEN THOMAS to the Chair, and appointing Dr. W. H. Worthington Secretary. Upon motion, the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated to compose the committee to meet in convention in the city of Baltimore on the 31st May, to nominate a candidate for Governor of Maryland; and on the following day, 1st June, to meet at Ellicott's Mills to nominate a candidate for the Senate of Maryland, and four candidates for the next General Assembly.

ALLEN THOMAS,
WESLEY LINTHICUM,
GEO. COOKE,
JOSEPH CLARKE,
W. H. WORTHINGTON.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Baltimore Republican, and Maryland Gazette.

ALLEN THOMAS, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. WORTHINGTON, Secretary.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday.

SERIOUS TORNADO.

Our city was yesterday afternoon visited by a storm of wind and rain, which, although of but short duration, was of extraordinary violence, and occasioned very considerable damage. It commenced about seven o'clock, passing over the city from the South-West to the North-East, carrying off in its progress, the roofs and chimneys of houses, and scattering their fragments over the streets. We have not heard that any lives were lost or that any person was severely injured. It is impossible to detail the many cases in which loss was suffered by the owners of property, but we note the following which came under our own observation.

The zinc roof upon the new Christ Church, next door to the Chronicle office, was, to a great extent torn off, and rolled up, as if by the operation of some powerful machinery.

An immense mass of copper roofing was ripped from the top of the Museum, corner of Calvert and Market streets, and carried into the street. A large bench which was upon the roof, was carried by the wind to the corner of Fayette and Calvert streets. The granite warehouses in Market street, between Calvert and South, occupied by T. Palmer & Co., and others, unroofed. The warehouse of Joseph Taylor and Son, Eutaw street, unroofed.

The chimney of Jenkins' saddlery store, in Market street, blown down and the roof dashed in.

The chimney of a house in Saratoga street, blown down.

The front of Thos. C. Dunlevy's stable on Frederick street blown down.

The gable end of a house in Harrison street blown down—fell on a carpenter shop and crushed it to the ground.

Part of the wall of the old circus on the Falls and the whole of the old wall on Low st. blown down.

Two chimneys of Thos. Kelsa's dwelling on York-street, were blown down.

Besides these, we learn that chimneys were blown off and houses partly unroofed in every street within the range of the hurricane. The roofs of zinc, copper, and tin, appear to have been particularly exposed to damage. Most of the houses covered in this way that were within the course of the storm, were injured in a greater or less degree.

The shipping in port, we are glad to learn, escaped without injury. So sudden was the approach of the storm, that it was impossible to take any precautions to guard against it, and we have heard of several instances in which the lives of persons seem to have been almost miraculously preserved. One case, which occurred in our neighbourhood, is worth relating. At the moment when the storm was at its height, Mr. Haslam, a son of the celebrated veterinary surgeon, was about entering, on horseback, the stable of Mr. Dunlevy. He had not passed the door an instant, before the gable end wall fell with a heavy crash. Had he been a second or two later, he must have perished.

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA, AND CONFLAGRATION OF PENNSYLVANIA HALL.

The Philadelphia papers received by yesterday's mail furnish the particulars of the occurrence of a serious riot in that city, attended by the burning of a large new building on Sixth street, near Arch, known as the Pennsylvania Hall. The first movement of popular excitement was manifested on Wednesday evening, and is thus noticed in the National Gazette of Thursday afternoon:

We have received an account of a riot which took place last evening outside of the large new building called the "Pennsylvania Hall," lately opened in this city for scientific and political discussions and lectures, including the discussion of the question of abolitionism. As there is a part of the community which is calculated to bring about a riot of this kind, we shall omit its details, giving its substance. Last evening the hall was crowded with about three thousand persons, to hear a lecture by Mr. Garrison and others. Of the audience a half were females. It was promiscuously composed of white and black people.

At the close of Mr. Garrison's address, a mob outside was very noisy. Mrs. Maria W. Chapman of Boston then addressed the meeting for several minutes. She was followed by Mrs. Angelica E. Grimké Weld, Lucretia Mott, of this city, and Abby Kelley. In the meantime the mob increased and became more unruly and threw various missiles at the windows, no further injury was done than breaking the glass, as the blinds inside protected the audience. At a quarter before ten the company retired and the cries and groans of the mob who blocked up the street on every side. One black man was knocked down with a club.

The proprietors of the Hall have called upon the city to pay the amount of damage done. The Police will, we trust, use every exertion to discover and punish the rioters, and in the mean time nothing should be done to excite popular outrage. For the present Philadelphia has been sufficiently degraded by a single riot.

The occurrences of Thursday night, which resulted in the burning of the Hall, are thus related in the United States Gazette of yesterday morning:

During most of the day, (Thursday) large numbers of persons were standing round the Hall, and it was evident that there was a purpose of injury.

In the afternoon the Mayor went to some of the leading members of the society owning this building, and represented to them the great danger of continuing to hold their meetings, and he especially urged upon them the propriety of not assembling that evening, as he had every reason to believe that there was an organized band prepared to break up the meeting, and perhaps do injury to the building—and crowded as the walk must be by the company, this could not be done without personal injury and loss of life. It was agreed to forego the evening meeting, and the Mayor took the keys, and went out and addressed the persons then in the street, stating that there would be no meeting, and requested them as good citizens to retire. The people cheered the Mayor, who returned to his office, placing persons to bring information of any attempt at injury, calling around him all his disposable force, and having some volunteers.

Early in the evening notice was given that a crowd had come down the street and was attacking the North side of the Hall; the Mayor hastened up Fifth-street to Cherry with his force, and when he met the crowd, which was dense and numerous, he sprang his rattle and his police called upon the people to sustain the Mayor, but not one person appeared to give aid. It was then seen that those who had assailed the building had broken open the doors and lower windows—obtained entrance and were beating out the upper windows. By this time the Mayor and his police had attempted to arrest the course of destruction—but they were assailed with clubs, and almost every one severely wounded. Col. Watmough, the Sheriff, also made an attempt to restore peace and save the building, but he was attacked, severely bruised, and narrowly escaped.

We learn that the persons inside then gathered the benches, chairs and books in a heap, set fire to them, and then left the Hall. The engines hastened to the conflagration, but the firemen were not allowed to play on the building, but directed to play upon those houses endangered by the flames, so that before 10 o'clock the whole wood work of the Hall was entirely destroyed—and shortly

afterwards the crowd, which consisted of many thousands, began to disperse.

We give the above statement as we gathered it at a late hour. We have no time to indulge in any reflections upon the outrage against the laws and the city's character.

From the Philadelphia Herald, May 17.

PENNSYLVANIA HALL BURNED.

We regret to learn that this magnificent building, recently erected in this city, was totally destroyed by fire last evening. Considerable excitement has existed in this city for some days past in consequence of the course pursued by the Abolitionists, but it was not supposed that it would lead to any serious results.

Last evening about eight o'clock, a mob assembled around the Hall and commenced throwing stones at the windows, and finally set fire to the building, which in a few hours was reduced to ashes, the walls only remaining. No damage of consequence was done to the adjoining buildings. The Mayor and other public officers did all in their power to disperse the mob. The fire was still burning when our paper went to press.

A correspondent of the Herald says—
"At the celebration of the opening of the Hall, young white females were seated beside young coloured men, and an intermingling of colours and sexes, apparently pre-arranged, took place."

FOUR LETTERS TO MR. BIDDLE.

From the Boston Courier, (Whig).
To Nicholas Biddle, Esq. Philadelphia.
No. 3.

Boston, April 17, 1838.

Sir,—Your argument, in favour of waiting for a second cotton crop to pay the debts of the Southwestern States before you resume, would be excellent, if it did not throw out of sight one exceedingly important feature in the case. And this is, the probable price of cotton, after it is cropped. The thing is not beyond the bounds of possibility, in the present disordered state of affairs, that upon all but the very best lands, or under the most favourable circumstances, cotton may not repay the cost of its production. And if it should so prove, of course the Southwestern States would, instead of paying their debts, be actually running into them deeper. So that far from accelerating your proposed redemption, they would be shortening you of your actual resources with which to redeem.

I do not propose now to prophesy what will be the case. But, in all human affairs, it is not unreasonable to examine what it may be. Assuming for data, 1. the present price of exchange upon England, which makes a loss to every cotton grower—2. the continuation of the contracting system, agreeably to your advice, at the close of your letter—and 3. the consequent difficulty of making any importations, with a reasonable prospect of steady prices, and hence a profit—my proposition may appear to many rather more startling than untrue. I hope I shall be able to explain it to others in the manner in which I view it myself, because it bears upon the question of an immediate resumption, in the following manner.

If we do import foreign goods, at a profit, the tendency to speculation will revive, and then the chance of returning to specie payments becomes daily weaker.

If we do not import foreign goods, especially of cotton, the demand for the raw article is slackened, at the very time when we pour in an immense large crop. Great Britain, of course, will not be willing to pay us two years in succession in coin. While she is doing a losing business in her manufactures. A glut may come, and then how is the cotton grower to get back his outlay in the crop?

You may take either branch of this alternative, and how are you going to be better able to resume specie payments by your delay? The people in the Southwest will not thank you for straining them to an overproduction, unless you will buy all the surplus, your creditors will not thank you for thus impairing the extent of your resources. In truth, the whole reasoning about this cotton crop will prove bad, if your basis is bad; and that it is, I, for one, have no kind of doubt. You, in substance, deny the fact of overtrading in the Southwest. You tell us their debt is good, and only requires time to settle; that their Legislatures are pledging their funds to meet this debt, &c., and, to accommodate them, the false state of the currency must be kept up a year longer, in order that these debtors should have the advantage of it.

In my humble opinion, this whole strain of reasoning is perfectly false—the edifice is rotten, from its foundation upwards—because it makes no use of the true material. Overtrading and overproduction is now the curse of the Southwest. The planters have run in debt to buy land, and they have run in debt to buy negroes, at exorbitant and ruinous prices. whom they run in debt to maintain, in the hope of realizing twenty and twenty-five cents a pound for their cotton. What are they to do, when it falls to six? I ask you, Mr. Biddle, if your artificial exertions to keep it up can, by any possibility, avail of anything but of quackery. You keep it up, by making a nominal price, and by taxing all the rest of the country to sustain it—but, after all, it is not real. You clutch at a shadow. The Southwestern planter may pay you in cotton, at ten cents a pound, but if, to accommodate him, you have depreciated your paper money to the amount of the difference between ten cents and six cents, the only consequence is not that there is not the same amount of loss, but that you divide it with him. He pays your debt in cotton, at ten cents a pound, and he is the gainer, by four cents. But if you sell it to others, and expect to realize specie, with which to pay your notes, you must submit to the loss of the rate of those notes below it. Hence you are the loser.

I am afraid I do not state this process with quite the clearness which I wish, because I deem it so important to the right view of our present condition, that it would be well that every one should at least be able to reflect upon it. The error of your letter appears to me to lie in a very imperfect conception of the financial crisis of the last two years. It is the holding on to a portion of the mistaken theory, which appeared in your former letters, and which led to that greatest of your financial errors, your two million loan in New York, for which you saddled yourself with bonds payable in London. While you admit that the disease of the country was "an overstrained and distempered energy," you nowhere describe its symptoms. How did this energy overstrain itself? Was it not by buying more of every thing than was wanted, at prices much greater than they were worth? Was it not by raising into value, things which had no value at all? And, in order to effect this, were not promises made far beyond any ability to perform them? And did not the violation of these promises constitute what is called the suspension of specie payments—in other words, the grand catastrophe? Who on earth, then, can, by any artificial process restore a value which existed no where but in sanguine expectations?

Under such circumstances, it appears to me that the course of the State of New York was the only natural and sound one. The entire scale of fictitious prices had given way, not by any art of this or that person, but because confidence was gone. It was in the nature of things that it should be so; just as with the air, which, when too highly charged with the electric fluid, will, in the end, make an explosion. No safe resource remained but to come back to the well-known standard of value. To begin with the proper foundation. To establish a new scale of prices as soon as possible, and with it, to enable all traders to depend upon its continuance. All this the State of New York has done, with as little suffering, take the case all in all, as the dreadful nature of the process will probably admit. This we have also done in New England, at much greater cost, because we did not begin so soon, and suffered ourselves to be deluded by false doctrines in the interval. But you and your Pennsylvania brethren have not thought proper to do it yet, and still imagine you will not have to do it at all. Perhaps you are right. The event must decide. Your process may be the least painful, but it is the most dangerous—and pre-supposes the command of resources not always subject to human control.

Take for example, your own statement respecting exchange. You tell us that, in the nature of things, it must rise, because we must buy from England what manufactures it has to spare. Very well, I admit it. But can we regulate the quantity we shall buy? Can we prevent it from being excessive, and thus forming a new debt? And then we shall hear of the unfavourable rate of exchange, as a reason for not resuming, exactly as we did five months ago. The moment when a paper dollar here will more than place its equivalent in London, is a tempting moment for the purchase of goods, because they come cheaper than usual. Is it to be expected that it will not be improved? I, for one, am not so unreasonable. But in order to the safety of the community, this ought to be begun only when the specie standard has been fully restored, as a regulator of prices, and not so long as there is a doubt about it. The difference then between an expansion of the currency, by the banks of New York, before and after a resumption, is more important to the community than you appear willing to believe. It is the difference between having a compass to go by, and being wide aloft without it—the difference between a road well beaten, and an open, trackless plain—between a watch and an hourglass.

An expansion by the banks, after resumption, must necessarily be a carefully guarded operation; but before that event, where is the check upon individual enterprise? Where is the probability that five or six thousand bank directors will think alike about the propriety of restraining themselves? I confess I cannot see it. I confess as too the stimulus of private profit appears to me too dangerous, in this connexion, to hazard its existence and action upon our present ill-defined pecuniary condition, one moment longer than can possibly be believed.

My argument in favour of an immediate resumption of specie payments then, rests upon two propositions—the one is, that a continuation, for another year, to export cotton without importing, may help us in the North, but will ruin the cotton growers completely—the other, that an importation from abroad, without a resumption, will inevitably tend to another expansion of our domestic and foreign debt. In either case, we shall be departing from our desired object, instead of reaching it, as we hope, by delay. In either case, we shall be hazarding a great deal of certainty for a great uncertainty. In New York and New England the object is now won. The suffering has been borne, and the chances are all turning in our favour. Now, I hold it to be the height of folly to begin to float away again, when within reach of harbour. Bank notes are now very nearly equivalent to specie in value and the current of the precious metals is now certainly running towards us. Here are infallible data upon which to form a new and true reckoning. Shall we give them all up, in the vain hope of realizing a doubtful Southwestern debt? Shall we hazard the change to a possibly worst state of things, because it is not the best? Particularly, shall we wait for the Government to do what we know it is determined not to do? To make a National Bank, which shall force all the rest to do their duty? But, in the mean time, what is likely to become of us?

The issue before the people, at this time, ought not to be made between metallic and paper money. It ought to be between a sound credit system and a rotten one—between a pa-

per currency, easily convertible into coin, and a mere parcel of rags we agree for the moment to call money, but which has none of its attributes. It does seem to my humble apprehension that upon this issue you should have been willing to do your duty, but who would fault in theirs. Then the friends of a sound currency would have looked from all quarters of the Union to you, as the pillar of fire to lead them through this night of darkness. You have not chosen this night of darkness. You have not chosen for you were unable to set this part. You went with the rest, and are now doing your best to band them together in an unholy league, to punish the people for electing a Chief Magistrate, who commits great errors. To me the alternatives are very disagreeable, to sanction these errors on one side, or to approve your proceedings on the other. I will resist them as long as any body, but if I was at last to be driven to the choice, and you were my brother, I would infinitely rather vote the utter destruction of your paper money, than to see you, in your present position, wield by the means of it, the political destinies of this great country.

Very respectfully,

A CITIZEN.

To Nicholas Biddle, Esq. Philadelphia.

No. 4.

Boston, April 18, 1838.

Sir,—Of the many errors which have prevailed from the day of the suspension of specie payments to this, none is more remarkable than one which has been industriously propagated, that, by the act of suspension, the banks were doing a favour to, by protecting the community, protecting the community from whom? Why, from themselves. Or, as you adroitly word it, "the suspension is wholly conventional between the banks and the community, arising from their mutual conviction that it is for their mutual benefit—the inquiry, whether the banks are ready to resume, is only another form of asking whether the people are ready to pay their debts to the banks."

The whole secret is then a nutshell. The people want to get rid of paying their debts, and you are, upon certain conditions, ready to accommodate them. Those conditions are, that they shall bid good bye to hard money, and take your paper exactly at the price you choose to affix to it. Taking silence for consent, you have proceeded upon this supposition, and appear unwilling to stop until they shall speak to you their disapprobation in a voice of thunder. In truth, your mistake springs from the fact, that you contended the people with the borrowers of the banks, and hence imagine that because it is the interest of the latter to ask you not to resume, therefore the delay is agreeable to the people at large.

If the banks had thought proper to confine themselves within the line of the truth in their justification, I should not have ventured to contend with them. If they had simply stated that, as things were in the month of May last it were safer policy for them, and for their borrowers, not to force a settlement at that moment, their case would have stood upon its real ground. It would not have made a pretence of justifying what is beyond justification, their having suffered the gambling spirit of the borrowers to drive them so far. In this you are most particularly responsible; for at a moment when the trouble from this "overstrained energy," as you call it, and extravagant gambling, as I think it, was beginning to be felt, you solemnly announced to the public that there was no overtrading—that you did not know what overtrading meant—that the trouble all came from the Administration. The panic, which was then beginning, was thus, by the magic of your reputation as a financier, calmed for the moment—the speculators, even when oppressed almost beyond bearing, throw up their caps and shouted it was no matter—and the banks were encouraged, by your example, to extend their discounts, at the very moment when they were by far too much extended for the public good already.

There is no justification, and can be none, for the condition in which you and the rest of the sound banks in the Union found yourselves in May last. You had received sufficient warning of the storm in the excessively rapid contraction of your note circulation during the previous year, but you were bent upon ascribing this, not to the true cause, the expansion of the currency in other quarters, but to the course of the Government in ordering the Specie Circular. Then came the call of the drowning at New York upon you to help them, and you could not resist its tone. Still utterly blind to the true nature of the impending crisis, you imagined it possible to save those who were past saving, and in the effort you became involved yourself. How different, under the same circumstances, was the course of the Bank of England. That institution sacrificed some whom it might have saved, because it would adhere to the strict rules of prudence. And however painful or cruel the process to the community at large, it was the only mode of performing its duty. By failing in attention to it, where did you find yourself in May? Saddled with two millions of bonds, payable in a few months, in something more than your paper, with a debt to yourself in New York, growing out of these advances, from which you could realize little beyond vexation, and a heavy debt to the Government to provide for, you had only \$1,400,000 in your vaults in specie with which to meet \$10,000,000 of immediate obligations. Now, Mr. Biddle, I ask you, in your sober senses, and if you will not answer, I appeal to any sound thinker, to know, whether, in a year of storm, this was a pilot's adequate preparation?

The great fault of all the sound banks then, and it is a fault for which there is not much justification, was, that they did not stop discounting altogether at an early period of the pressure, and insist upon a payment of their balances from the weaker banks. Instead of de-

ing this, they fall into the exactly opposite error. They are not together, and agreed, by resolution, to discount five per cent. more and ten per cent. more of their capital, when they know at the same time, that the only way it could be done was by reducing the rule respecting the redemption of mutual balances. This, of course, favored the proprietors of the weak banks, at the cost of the stronger ones. I know very well what the pressure was from the debtors. I know what the difficulty was of resisting the importuning looks of the honest traders, as well as the gambling speculators. But indulgence did no good. It put off only to make worse the evil day, and now here we are, in consequent need of it, with a whole year of paralysis, and little prospect of better times for the future. And now we are to be told that all this was done to protect us. Yes, the Government and the banks unite to give us all the brandy we ask for to drink, until we are raving mad, and then we tumble the whole into the ditch, where we stick fast, and they bid us be thankful to them that we are not drowned.

It is a remarkable fact, that in your letter, as well as in all other discussions of the subject that have come within my observation, the suspension of specie payments has been regarded solely in its bearings upon the present time. Such is the distress of the hour, that people seem to act as if there never had been one before, and never would be one again. Yet this event borrows all its most threatening aspect from its probable influence upon the future. In this country, where every thing is regulated by public opinion, I hold it of immense importance to the future stability of our pecuniary concerns, and through them, perhaps, of our free institutions themselves, that the people should form such an estimate of a suspension of specie payments, as should forever prevent the banks from indulging in any hope of declining one, without forfeiting their character. Perhaps the most provoking part of your letter is the facility with which you slide over the matter as one of very little importance. What! Is it of little importance that you have the right of driving away the only perfectly sound currency, without giving adequate security for your substitute? Is it of little importance to overturn the relations of property, at intervals of but a few years duration? Is it of little importance, finally, to destroy in the public mind, the sense of obligation, by continually blunting it, through the habit of seeing them but partially performed? And is it you, the man above all other men in this country, to whom we looked for a different example, to smooth it all over, and tell us it is no great matter? Do you know what you do when you say so? That you encourage every rotten bank in the country in its process of cheating its creditors? That you rally around yourself all the debtors, who see no resource to themselves, but in withholding the legal currency from the people, so long as they will bear it? And last of all, that you pave the way for a possible state of things at some future moment, which may prostrate banks and property, and Government, by one fell blow?

The conclusion, from all which I have endeavored to present, is then, to say to the banks here—resume—resume as soon as you can, if you have the least regard for your own safety and the peace of the community. Mind not the coaxing of Mr. Biddle—nor the threats of the Government. Mind not the sophistries of your debtors. You have a nigher duty than to either. I mean, that of showing to the people, from whom you derive your authority, that you can furnish the best and most convenient of currencies, paper readily convertible into coin—and thus you render futile the decision of the issue between hard money and paper, which some misjudging individuals are endeavouring to make up. Here lies your only safety. In doing right, the people are ready to sustain you, because they know that you can be of service to them—but if you will not do right until you are forced, then will come the solemn question, whether it is ultimately for the public good to have you at all. You have, as yet, done nothing of your own free will and accord.—Public sentiment has compelled you to take the necessary steps to save your own credit from the contamination it has incurred by association with the greatest examples of profligacy which the records of banking operations in this country have yet furnished. As one of the people who are friendly to you, I pray you, for your own sake, as well as for ours, to act hereafter with more boldness for the right.

My letters to you, Mr. Biddle, have swelled in size and in number so far beyond my expectation, that, although I have by no means exhausted my views of the subject, yet, for fear of fatiguing the patience of the editor and his readers, I propose to take my leave. I do so gladly, because this task has been by no means a pleasant one. The public will judge whether it has been efficiently performed or not. It will, at least, have an opportunity of reflecting upon something in the way of argument on the opposite side of the question to yours. Your influence is great throughout the commercial part of the land. It has reached to this place in a manner too palpable to be mistaken—for your committee no sooner appeared in Boston, than that which had been fixed upon as the course of our Banks, was changed to suit your views. That which many of us believe to be the only sound policy, was postponed to what we hold to be an unsound, and probably ruinous one. You cannot wonder, then, that even personal feelings yield to the importance of the crisis; and those who never wished to join issue with you upon any question, should yet feel that the attempt ought, at least, to be made upon this. It was not enough that you were wrong yourself, but you must try to make us keep you in countenance, and then with our aid, browbeat the Legislature of New York into doing what you impel the banks in New

York to do. If this is not an attempt to control the policy of the country through its commercial metropolis, then is there no such thing as evidence. I think the people of this country will do well to resist such machinations in the outset. I think they ought to give you to understand that politics are not in your legitimate province—that if you choose to resign your office, and act as a citizen, nobody will be better entitled to influence and consideration, but that while you hold it, the very worst Chief Magistrate, whom imagination could conceive them to be capable of electing, agreeably to our laws, would be a safer guide in the government of the Nation, than you.

Very respectfully,
A CITIZEN.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP on the shore of the subscriber (South side of Magothy River) on Saturday, the 5th inst. a quantity of **PINE PLANK.** The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take possession of the same.
Z. MERRIKIN.
May 24. 3w.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, the subscriber will expose at Public Sale, at his residence, on **THURSDAY** the 7th day of June next, a portion of the Personal Estate of Elizabeth R. Worthington, late of said county, deceased, consisting of
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils of all kinds, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.
TERMS.—The terms of the sale are, Cash for all sums under Twenty Dollars; for all sums of Twenty Dollars and upwards a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
N. B. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
NICH'S J. WORTHINGTON, Adm'r.
May 24. 1s.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery bearing date the 23d day of May, 1838, passed in a cause wherein Thomas S. Alexander, Edward L. Nicholson, and others are complainants, and Eleanor Harwood, Harriet Harwood, and Maria Harwood are defendants, the subscribers will expose at Public Sale on **MONDAY**, the 4th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. on the Farm late the residence of the family of Richard Harwood of Thomas, deceased, hereafter described, all the residue of the
PERSONAL ESTATE
of the said Richard Harwood of Thomas, deceased, consisting of a number of **VALUABLE NEGROES** of both sexes and different ages, and also Horses, Cattle, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. The terms of sale of the personal estate are, for Cash or on a credit not exceeding six months.
And also on **FRIDAY**, the 15th June next, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, the subscribers will expose at Public Sale all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE
of the said Richard Harwood of Thomas, deceased, consisting of about
1,000 ACRES OF LAND,
called "**SUMMER HILL**," situated near South River, in Anne Arundel county, adjoining the lands of Robert W. Kent, Dr. James Harper, Solomon Sparrow, John Knighton, and William S. Green. The land is amply supplied with wood, timber, arable land and meadow, and is capable of being advantageously cultivated as one or more farms or plantations, into which it will be divided to suit purchasers. There are on the Farm a commodious Frame **DWELLING HOUSE**, and suitable Out Houses of every description.
The terms on which the real estate will be sold are as follows: On a credit in four equal instalments payable in six and twelve months, and in two and three years from the day of sale, respectively.
The credit sales of both real and personal estates are to bear interest from their dates, and are to be secured by bonds, with sureties to be approved of by the subscribers. On payment of the purchase money the trustees are authorized to execute deeds to the purchasers conveying the property sold, free and clear of all claims of the parties to this cause and those claiming under them.
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Trustee.
ALEXANDER RANDALL, Trustee.
May 24. 1s.

The Chronicle, and Republican, Baltimore; the Globe, and National Intelligencer, Washington, will insert the above twice a week till the day of sale, and forward their accounts to the subscribers,
J. H. N. A. R.

IN CHANCERY,
30th April, 1838.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by I. Nevitt Steele and Alexander Randall, trustees for the sale of the real estate of Mr. Hyde Ray, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 30th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks before the 30th day of May next in some newspaper.
The report states that 1,054 acres were sold for \$3,999 98.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
May 3. 3w.

IN CHANCERY.
5th May, 1838.
Chancy Hoskins, and Mary his Wife, and Jarrett Hollingsworth.

Oliver Hollingsworth, and others.
THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Isaac Hollingsworth, for the purpose of discharging the complainants' claims, the personal estate of said Isaac being insufficient for that purpose.

The bill states, that heretofore one Ananias Divers, the grandfather of complainants Jarrett and Mary, departed this life intestate, leaving among others the said Mary and Jarrett his heirs at law. That said Mary and Jarrett were his heirs at law in this way, they are the children of Cassandra Divers, a daughter of said Ananias, deceased, who intermarried with Isaac Hollingsworth, the father of said Mary and Jarrett, which said Cassandra died before her said father the said Ananias, deceased. That said Ananias deceased left a large real estate which descended to his heirs, and which under a commission from this court was divided into two parcels, and valued and elected to be taken by Salathiel Divers, one of the heirs, and by Benjamin Buck, who had married Sarah Divers another of the heirs. That said Benjamin Buck, who had elected to take one of the parcels or lots of the real estate of said Ananias deceased, at the valuation set upon the same by the commissioners, was ordered to pay or give bond to said Mary and Jarrett the sum of \$3,388 00 with interest from 9th March 1814. That said Isaac being the father of said Mary and Jarrett, and said Mary and Jarrett being minors, the said Isaac Hollingsworth, as natural guardian of said Mary and Jarrett, received at various times large sums of money from said Benjamin Buck, which was due to said Mary and Jarrett for their proportion of the value of the lands of said Ananias Divers, deceased, taken by said Benjamin Buck as aforesaid at the valuation of the commissioners, that is to say, the said Isaac Hollingsworth received from said Benjamin Buck the sums of money stated in the account filed with the said bill, at the times therein stated, all which he received as guardian of said Mary and Jarrett. That the said sums of money, so received by said Isaac, he never paid to said Jarrett and Mary, but still owes the same. That the said Isaac Hollingsworth hath departed this life intestate, leaving the said Jarrett and Mary, and Oliver Hollingsworth, Elizabeth Hollingsworth, and Maria Hollingsworth, his heirs at law; and that said Isaac died seized in fee of a parcel of land lying partly in Harford, and partly in Baltimore county, containing about sixty acres, and having thereon a mill and the water rights thereto appendant. That after the death of said Isaac deceased, the Orphan's Court of Baltimore county granted administration on his personal estate to Ruth Hollingsworth, the widow of said Isaac, and George W. Nabbs. That the personal estate of said Isaac is insufficient to pay his debts, and that complainants have no means to obtain payment of their claims but by recourse to the real estate of said Isaac. That the said Oliver, Elizabeth and Maria, are infants. The amended bill states, that since the filing of the original bill the defendant, Oliver Hollingsworth, hath arrived at full age, and that he hath removed out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon Ordered, That the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 5th day of June next, give notice to the said nonresident defendant, Oliver Hollingsworth, of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 10th day of October next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
May 10. 3w.

THE ART OF DANCING.
MR. DUROCHER has the honor very respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis and vicinity, that at the request of many of his friends, he will open his
DANCING ACADEMY,
at the Assembly Rooms, on Monday the 7th of May, and will by his utmost exertions endeavour to give great satisfaction.
A subscription list is left at Messrs. Hart & Franklin's, Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's, and Mr. James Iglehart's.
The terms of instruction will be \$12 for thirty-six lessons.
May 3. 1s.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on **TUESDAY**, the 5th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.
By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

ADMINISTRATION.
THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth R. Worthington, late of said county, deceased, **DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE** to all persons having claims against the said estate, to produce the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to
NICHOLAS J. WORTHINGTON, Adm'r.
May 3.

DIVIDEND.
THE President and Directors of the Annapolis Savings Fund, have declared a dividend of five per cent. on the stock in said Fund, ending 30th April, and payable on or after the first Monday in May inst.
By order,
JAMES IGLEHART, Treas'r.
3w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Gable, 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.
HENRY GABLE, Adm'r.
May 17. 3w.

A BY-LAW
Authorizing the laying of Curb on a portion of East-Street, and for other purposes.
[Passed May 14th, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the City Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized and directed to cause that part of East-street commencing at the corner of Charles Henshaw's lot on said street, and running to the lower end of Jeremiah Hughes' brick house on the corner of Fleet-street, to be graded and curbed, and that they cause to be fixed and established the breadth of the footway on that part of the said street directed to be curbed in pursuance of the provisions of this by-law.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the order of the City Commissioners, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of each and every proprietor of a lot fronting on that portion of said street directed to be curbed by the provisions of this by-law, to cause the footway so far as the same shall bind on his, her or their lot, to be paved with good red paving brick, and each and every person who shall neglect to pave the same for the space of thirty days after being notified by the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Dollars for every week thereafter that the same may remain unpaved.

May 17. **JOHN MILLER, Mayor.**

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company.
April 20th, 1838.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified, that a payment of Five Dollars on each share subscribed is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of the Company, on or before the 1st day of July next, and a further similar sum to be paid as aforesaid on or before the 1st day of August next.

By order of the Board,
N. H. GREEN, Secretary.
May 3. 4w.
The National Intelligencer, Washington City, and Baltimore American, will publish the above once a week for four weeks, and forward their accounts to the office of the Maryland Republican.

IN CHANCERY.
8th May, 1838.

MOTION. It is Ordered, That the said motion, Joshua Warfield, give notice to the creditors of Nicholas Welch, deceased, to file the vouchers of their claims in the Chancery Office on or before the fifteenth day of August next, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once a week for four successive weeks before the 8th day of June next.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
May 10. 3w.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
I HAVE this day associated with me in business my son, **PHILIP C. CLAYTON**, and it will hereafter be conducted under the firm of
PHILIP CLAYTON & SON.
January 1st, 1838.

PHILIP CLAYTON & SON,
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that they will execute with promptness and despatch, any thing in their line of business, viz: **Bricklaying, Plastering, Whitewashing, &c.** in a neat and workmanlike manner, and grateful for past favours, hope by their attention to merit an increased share of public patronage.
February 22.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.
The Steamboat **MARYLAND** will leave Baltimore on **SUNDAY MORNING NEXT**, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis \$1 50, to St. Michaels and Wye Landing \$2 50.
N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.
May 26.

WOOD FOR SALE.
AT the Wood Yard of the subscriber, near the Windmill, 300 cords of seasoned **PINE WOOD** may be had, on application to the Miller, or to the subscriber, who will take Dry Goods, Groceries, or other useful articles in payment.
Also, about
3000 APPLE TREES of many fine varieties, and good size, may be had at the Nursery of the subscriber, or will be delivered, when 100 or more are taken by persons in the lower parts of the county, at South River Ferry, free of additional charge.
N. BREWER, Junr.

February 22.
PUBLIC NOTICE.
I HEREBY PUBLICLY GIVE NOTICE to Merchants and others residing in the city of Annapolis, not to credit my account unless by a written order from me, as none others will I consider myself bound to pay.
RICHARD M. CHASE.

I know of no pursuit in which more real or important services can be rendered to any country, than by improving its Agriculture.
WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR THE
FIFTH VOLUME OF
THE CULTIVATOR,
CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL.
Office, No. 3, Washington-street, Albany.

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publication of 16 pages, devoted to agriculture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper—28 by 40 inches. The price is ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance. The postage on a volume of the *Cultivator* will not exceed 18 cents to any part of the Union, and within the state, and a circle of 100 miles, it will be but 12 cents. A volume will contain more than 200 pages quarto, will be illustrated with cuts of animals, implements, &c. and be furnished with a copious index. It will comprise as much letter press print as 1500 pages of common duodecimo—as much as the *Penny Magazine*, published by the British Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, and which, at two dollars per annum, has been reputed to be the cheapest periodical any where published.

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

N. B. Those who wish the *Cultivator* will please send their subscription by the 10th of February next.
A. C.
December 7, 1837.

Anne Arundel County, Sec.

ON application to the County Court of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing of James B. Brewer, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said James B. Brewer having satisfied the said Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James B. Brewer having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and the court having appointed William Brewster his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said James B. Brewer a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said James B. Brewer be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James B. Brewer should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed.
By order,
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
May 10. 3w.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.
The Steam Boat **MARYLAND** leaves Baltimore every **TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNING**, at 7 o'clock for the above places, starting from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.
N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, April 4th, 1836.
In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1835, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—

Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.

J. H. CULBRETH,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.

An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the confirmation of this act, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, the clerk of Baltimore city court, the register of the high court of Chancery, and the register of wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; *provided nevertheless*, that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the court of appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city court, and as registers of wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 197.

An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be, and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such

manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of the elections for delegates.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days' notice at the least, excluding the day of election, shall be given.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that a senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulgation of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; five delegates in and for Frederick county; and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than ten thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; *provided*, and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinafter mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed

to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted*, That in all elections for the senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the Council to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this state, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the state whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; *provided*, that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment, when this act shall go into operation, or alter, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuring the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, whichever shall first occur.

SEC. 16. *And be it enacted*, That the same person, shall in no case be nominated by the governor a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall in form the governor by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration, and in case any person nominated by the governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall not be lawful for the governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.

SEC. 17. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any; or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. *And be it enacted*, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at the next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the governor for said term is to be taken, to be governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen, and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.

SEC. 19. *And be it enacted*, That the term of office of the governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 20. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and places of holding the elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year forever thereafter, an election shall also be held for a

governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for governor, and the person voted for as governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the governor is to be taken at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the state shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, inclusive of the city of Annapolis, Montgomery, and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the senate, in the senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the second election under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the senate, and reported by the speaker of the house of delegates on his return to that body and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter to be signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

SEC. 21. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

SEC. 22. *And be it enacted*, That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

SEC. 23. *And be it enacted*, That no person who shall be elected and act as governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 24. *And be it enacted*, That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

SEC. 25. *And be it enacted*, That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 26. *And be it enacted*, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

SEC. 27. *And be it enacted*, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

SEC. 28. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 84.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety-seven.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the act entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government, of the State of Maryland passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety-seven, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

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VOL. X.

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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1835.

NO. 22.

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RULES OF COURT.

Published by Authority.
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT.
October Term, 1837.

FOR the orderly conducting of business in Anne Arundel County Court, and to regulate the practice in the said court, and the advancement of justice, and to prevent unnecessary delay in the prosecution of suits, it is ordered by the said court that the following rules be observed:

1. The clerk of this court is not to deliver any original paper out of his office to any person whomsoever, without first obtaining the consent of the court, when sitting, or of one of the Judges during the vacation.

2. All subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials shall be returnable on the first Monday of the term at 10 o'clock, A. M.

3. In cases of the nonattendance of any witness who shall be summoned, within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments may be issued on application to the court.

4. At the meeting of the court after charging the Grand Jury, the appearance docket shall be called over, and settled as far as may be.

5. The court will then go over the trial docket, to settle the same as far as practicable, and ascertain the causes to be tried, and will, on the second going over the docket, call up the same for trial in the order in which they stand.

6. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause if the witnesses of the parties attend at the time the court call the said cause, without some legal cause be shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.

7. If any cause that can continue, be continued, after notice of trial, or if any cause that cannot continue without affidavit be continued, the party applying therefor shall pay the costs of the term.

8. Whenever any cause is postponed, because the witnesses, or some of them, do not attend, and against whom attachments are ordered and taken out, that the parties, or either of them, shall have a right to bring on the trial of the said cause as soon as the witness or witnesses attend, against whom attachments are ordered according to the original right of preference established by rule of court.

9. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause, if the parties have not summoned any witnesses, without some legal cause shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.

10. All special verdicts, points saved, demurrers, cases in equity, motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the trial of jury causes, unless this order be dispensed with for special reasons, and all appeals and errors on Monday the first day of the term, and subpoenas in all cases shall be made returnable on that day and be returned by nine o'clock, A. M.

11. Every motion in arrest of judgment, or for a new trial, must be made within two days after verdict, inclusive of the day upon which the verdict shall be found, and the party making such motion shall file reasons in writing at the time of such motion, and if on hearing of the motion he shall suggest additional reasons, those reasons shall be filed in writing, and a further hearing at the discretion of the court be granted.

12. No motion for a new trial shall be received after motion in arrest of judgment, but a motion in arrest of judgment may be received within one day after the decision of the motion for a new trial.

13. The sheriff is directed to return all process, to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of the term.

14. The sheriff is required to attend in person with two constables during the whole term, unless excused by the court.

15. No attorney, or other officer of this court, or any deputy of any such officer, shall be admitted as special bail in any action commenced or to be commenced in this court.

16. Every sheriff and surveyor shall endorse on every plat returned by them, the amount of fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, in words at length, and sign the same, and also return with the plat one account of the particulars of their fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, proved and signed by them.

17. In all cases where leave shall be given to complete any survey under any warrant of resurvey, or to make any amendment of, or addition to, any plat returned under a warrant of resurvey, the sheriff shall give the plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, (or if either plaintiff or defendant are non-resident or absent from the county, to his attorney) notice in writing of the time and place of completing such survey, or of making such amendment or addition, at least five days before proceeding to complete the

said survey, or making any addition or amendment of the same plat.

18. When leave is given by the court to make any amendment or addition to any plat, each party shall complete the amendment or addition on his part on or before the second day of April, and second day of October, respectively, and the surveyor shall return two plats thereof to the clerk of the court, or deliver one to each of the parties, plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, on or before the 9th day of April and 6th day of October, respectively, and in case the parties, or their attorneys, shall have been furnished with a plat as aforesaid, then the surveyor shall return the residue of the said plats to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of court.

19. On an appearance to a single writ the plaintiff may be ruled to file his declaration by the next rule day, but the court, for special cause shown, may allow further time to declare, and on such terms as they may think reasonable, unless the court shall otherwise order.

20. If a commission shall be ordered to examine witnesses, or to obtain testimony, and the parties do not agree upon commissioners, the party applying for the commission shall name his commissioners during the term, and if the opposite party should not, during the said term, name his commissioners, then the commission may issue to the commissioners so named.

21. Ordered, That the clerk of this court give notice immediately of the filing interrogatories to the other party or his attorney, that he may prepare and file his interrogatories to be forwarded with the commission. Ordered, that the party who obtained the order for issuing the commission shall have the carriage thereof.

22. No commission shall issue in any cause after the time limited by law for the continuance of such suit, unless the court shall be fully satisfied by oath, (or affirmation) or otherwise, that the witness's testimony, alleged to be wanting, hath been discovered, or the cause for issuing such commission hath arisen since the last continuance.

23. All pleadings shall be in writing, but in court the general issue and general replication may be entered by the clerk short on the docket.

24. If the defendant neglect to plead by the rule day, he shall not plead the act of limitation, unless the declaration shall be amended.

25. If the plaintiff or defendant neglect to declare or to plead within the time limited by rule of court, judgment of nonpross or by default, as the case may be, shall be given, but the court for special cause shown, may allow further time to declare or to plead, and on such terms as they may think reasonable.

26. In all cases where rules are laid to declare or to plead, such declaration or pleadings shall be filed by the twentieth day of March, and the twentieth day of September, respectively, next following the term at which said rule was laid.

27. Special pleas may be withdrawn with consent of the plaintiff, or with leave of the court, to plead the general issue, or other plea to the merit, and the general issue may be withdrawn in like manner for the purpose of pleading any special plea involving the merits of the controversy between the parties.

28. Upon an appearance, to a scire facias to revive a judgment, or scire facias against bail or terre-tenants, the defendants may be ruled to plead by the rule day.

29. If there be a demurrer in law, and an issue in fact, the demurrer shall be argued and determined before the trial of the issue in fact.

30. Any issue in fact may be struck out for the putting in general demurrer at the costs of the party making such application.

31. All declarations in ejectment shall be served on the tenants in possession, or set up on the premises, eight days before court, exclusive of the day of service or setting up, and day of return, and when so served or set up, the plaintiff may take judgment by default against the casual ejector if no appearance for the tenant in possession, or his landlord, during the term.

32. Upon the appearance of a defendant in ejectment, he shall enter into the common rule, and have leave until the next term to ascertain his defence, and if defence shall not be then taken, general defence may be entered on the docket by the plaintiff, and the issue may be joined, and the cause put under notice of trial to the next term.

33. The principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail upon a scire facias returned scire facit, at any time during the first four days of the term to which the scire facias is returned, on payment of the costs of the scire facias, but not afterwards, and upon nihil returned upon two successive scire facias, the principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail at any time during the sitting of the court, upon payment of the costs of the scire facias, but not to extend to any adjourned court.

34. No action or suit shall be continued beyond the term limited by law, with the consent of the parties, unless the issue or issues are made up, or unless some satisfactory reason is assigned to the court for not joining issue. Ordered by the court, That all the subpoenas on the trial docket be returnable to the first day of the term.

35. To prevent surprise upon the parties, to notify them of the particular matters in controversy, to avoid the useless accumulation of costs by summoning witnesses to testify to facts not controverted, to promote the despatch of business, the due administration of justice, and bring disputed questions of fact fairly to trial before the jury, it is ruled by Anne Arundel County Court, that all cases at law hereafter for trial therein, against executors or administrators, or on testamentary or administration bonds, where under the pleadings the due administration of the estate of the deceased, or the amount of assets in the hands of the executor or administrator, may appear to be subject for ascertainment by the jury, shall be referred to the auditor of the court, or to an auditor to be specially appointed for that purpose, who shall state the accounts between the parties in relation to such estate or assets of the deceased, upon such evidence and vouchers as may be submitted to him by the parties, respecting which accounts or statements of the auditor shall (unless otherwise assented to by both parties) remain in court liable to exceptions, to be filed by either party, for one entire term; and all debts and credits not excepted to, during the regular session of said term, shall in the trial before the jury be deemed facts admitted.

36. Ordered, That the papers in any suit on the reference docket be delivered to the referees on application.

37. In all cases of appeals from the judgment of a justice of the peace, that the appellant, shall on filing his petition at the first court, order a subpoena to be issued for the appellee, or his appeal will be dismissed with costs, unless the appellant appears at the said first court.

38. The clerk of this court may, upon application made by either the plaintiff in any cause, or by his attorney, deliver the original cause of action, the execution of which is not put in issue by the pleadings, upon retaining a copy of the same.

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a Double Number—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—our one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention. It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs \$4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For four cents subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprise and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 15.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Yale Literary Magazine.
TO A LITTLE BOY.

You are sad, my boy—you are sad, you say.
Well, 'tis a sad and a weary way.
Life, and its pleasures—There's much to make
The young spirit droop, and the warm heart ache—
There is much that calls for our griefs and tears,
As we journey on through these weary years.
There is much to make you, my little one,
Pine, and be sick of the blessed sun.
There is much that will make the closing light
Welcome, that brings in the silent night;
When you may turn away from these busy things,
And lose on your pillow the bad world's stings.
You think 'tis false, and it seems so now,
That a cloud should shadow that unsund' brow;
And when I look at that life's smile for thee;
I think there must be but life's smiles for thee;
And yet, you weep, my little one,
Not a moment since—and wished day was done.
I saw you gather, but now a flower;
And saw you drooping the selfsame hour—
Your head hung, and your lips were apart,
And your hand, as now, was press'd on your heart;
And your locks were laid, where they linger yet,
On your mother's lap, and your eye was wet.
And straightway you tried the path again,
And straightway came back with some other pain;
And soft was your mother's kiss, and her words,
And then your shout was as clear as a bird's;
Yet, I find you here at the close of day,
And sad, my boy—you are sad, you say.
O, behold a picture of human life—
Behold it here in your mimic strife!
You have not tried yet the sterner path,
Where men and their passions are up in wrath;
Yet here, on this little stage, my boy,
You see how life doth itself annoy.
There are larger children than you, sweet one,
Who pine and droop with the setting sun.
Like you they try all these giddy things,
And as wisely they treasure the truth each brings;
And so they weary their lives away,
Children always—though their heads are gray.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO MAKE A YOUNG WIFE OF AN OLD MAID.

The following true story might perhaps furnish matter for a little comedy, if comedies were still written in England.

It is generally the case that the more beautiful and the richer a young female is, the more difficult are both her parents and herself in the choice of a husband, and the more offers they refuse. The one is too tall, the other too short, this not wealthy, that not respectable enough. Meanwhile one spring passes after another, and year after year carries away leaf after leaf of the bloom of youth, and opportunity after opportunity. Miss Harriet Selwood was the richest heiress in her native town; but she had already completed her twenty-seventh year, and beheld almost all her young friends united to men whom she had at one time or other discarded. Harriet began to be set down for an old maid. Her parents became really uneasy and she herself lamented in private a position which is not a natural one, and to which those to whom Nature and fortune have been niggardly of their gifts are obliged to submit; but Harriet, as we have said, was both handsome and very rich.

Such was the state of things when her uncle, a wealthy merchant in the north of England, came on a visit to her parents. He was a jovial, lively, straightforward man, accustomed to attack all difficulties boldly and coolly. "You see," said her father to him one day, "Harriet continues single. The girl is handsome, what she is to have for her fortune you know; even in this scandalous town not a creature can breathe the slightest imputation against her, and yet she is getting to be an old maid."

"True," replied the uncle; "but look you, brother, the grand point in every affair in this world is to seize the right moment; this you have not done; it is a misfortune, but let the girl go, along with me; and before the end of three months I will return her to you as the wife of a man as young and wealthy as herself."

Away went the niece with her uncle. On the way home he thus addressed her:—"Mind what I am going to say. You are no longer Miss Selwood, but Mrs. Lumley, my niece, a young, wealthy, childless widow; you had the misfortune to lose your husband, Col. Lumley, after a happy union of a quarter of a year by a fall from his horse while hunting."

"But uncle—"

"Let me manage, if you please, Mrs. Lumley. Your father has invested me with full powers. Here, look you, is the wedding-ring given you by your late husband. Jewels, and whatever else you need, your aunt will supply you with, and accustom yourself to cast down your eyes."

The keen-witted uncle introduced his niece everywhere, and everywhere the young widow excited a great sensation. The gentlemen thronged about her, and she soon had her choice out of twenty suitors. Her uncle advised her to accept the one that was dearest in love with her, and a rare chance decreed that this should be precisely the most amiable and elegant. The match was soon concluded, and one day the uncle desired to say a few words to his future nephew-in-law.

"My dear sir," he began, "we have told you no untruths."

"How so?"

"How so? Are Mrs. Lumley's affections—"

"Nothing of the kind; my niece is sincerely attached to you."

"Then her fortune, I suppose, is not equal to what you told me?"

"On the contrary it is larger."

"Well, what is the matter, then?"

"A joke, an innocent joke, which came into my head one day, when I was in a good humour; we would not recall it afterward. My niece is not a widow."

"What is Colonel Lumley living?"

"No no, she is a spinster!"

The lover protested that he was a happier fellow than he had ever conceived himself; and the old maid was forthwith metamorphosed into a young wife.

THE DEAD NAPOLEON.

The following account, says the New York Commercial, of the manner in which the body of Napoleon was made for the tomb will be new we suspect to many of our readers, if not to all. At least we have never met with it before. It is copied from the Ceylon Chronicle, the editor of which journal vouches for its authenticity.

On Sunday the 6th of May, 1821, I was sent for while attending divine service, to make a tin coffin for Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte. On Monday the 7th I was ordered to attend at Longwood House for the purpose of soldering up the body of General Bonaparte in the tin coffin, which was performed in the following manner, in presence of Gen. Bertrand and Montholon, Mad. Bertrand, the French chaplain, the French surgeon, Mr. A. Darling, Dr. Rushop, H. M. 20th regiment of foot, several of the French domestics, and Saml. Ley, private in the 20th regt. The body of the late Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte, in full dress, was deposited in a tin coffin, which was lined with white silk and cotton. His cocked hat was laid across his thighs, and on the left breast of his coat was a gold star and cross, and several other medals of the same metal, several pieces of coin of various sizes and different value were also put into the coffin. His heart was deposited in a silver urn or tureen filled with spirits, to which I soldered a lid or cover of the same material, which was placed between the small part of his legs. His stomach was deposited in a silver mug in which there was spirits, which was also put in the coffin. A silver plate, knife, fork, and spoon, and a silver cup, were also deposited in the coffin. Subsequent to placing the body of the General in the coffin, the tin lid of the coffin being lined with white silk and stuffed with cotton, was put in its place and I soldered it on the coffin enclosing the late Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte and all the above mentioned articles. This tin coffin with all its contents, was then enclosed in a mahogany coffin, and they were enclosed in a lead coffin, which made in all three coffins.

ABRAHAM MILLINGTON,
Sergeant St. Helena Artillery.

THE BATTLE OF ELEVEN HUNDRED HORSES.

Two of the [Spanish] regiments which had been quartered in Funcher were cavalry mounted on fine black long tailed Andalusian horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses about 1100 in number—and Romana was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to the beast which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles therefore were taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued such as probably never before was witnessed. They were sensible that they were no longer under any restraints of human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learnt, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twenty together, then closely engaged striking with their fore feet & biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage and trampling over those which were beaten down till the shore in the course of a quarter of an hour was strewn with the dead and the disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground at a distance; they no sooner heard the roar of battle than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was it was too horrible to be long contemplated; and Romana in mercy, gave orders for destroying them; but it was found too dangerous to attempt this, and after the last boat quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were seen still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction.

LIVE IN NEW YORK.—Never ask questions in a hurry.—Point a word with you.

"Be quick then, I'm in a hurry."

"What did you give your sick horse 'other day?"

"A pint of turpentine!"

John hurries home and administers the same dose to a favorite charger, who stränge to say, dropped off dofenet in half an hour. His opinion of his friend Tom's veterinary ability is somewhat staggered. He meets him the next day.

"Well, Tom!" "Well, John, what is it?"

"I gave my horse a pint of turpentine, and it killed him as dead as Julius Caesar."

"So it did mine!"

A SNAKE.—There is a man in Vermont that swears so hard, that every time he commences he pitches a vomer.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, May 31, 1839.

For the Maryland Gazette.
TO SUSANNA.

Sweet girl 'tis true the fond wishes I cherish'd,
For ever are crush'd and I must not repine;
But still, though all my wild fancies have perish'd,
Still around this fond heart love's chain will entwine.
I tried to forget, but the struggle was vain;
In vain from thy power I strove to get free;
I must bend my proud heart to love's silken chain,
And bow unresisting to fortune's decree.
I know there is madness in loving thee now,
Since hope, even hope, is banish'd this breast;
I know that in gazing upon thy fair brow,
But yet I must love thee, though far, far apart,
Our fortunes may now and forever remain;
Still, still, in this torn and desolate heart
The image of Susanna only shall reign.

P. S.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Once more will I the Muse's aid
Invoke, implore a strain;
To welcome thee dear lovely maid,
Back to this Neck again.
Thy radiant course I recollect—
Oh! could I'er forget;
The thrilling glance, the brow convulsed
Are well remembered yet.
Thy manners bland—serenian air
Are not forgotten here;
Then welcome back dear lovely fair,
Again our hearts to cheer.
Shed thy benign influence round—
Awake our souls to joy;
Let melody and love resound,
And fill our hearts with joy.
Sweet pleasant days and pleasant nights,
Continue still with you;
Our fancy as our heart delights,
Such joys to pursue.

H. E. A.

Broad Neck, May 30th.

In the steamboat Columbia, from Norfolk, came passenger Major General Jessup and his aids from Florida; and also several French officers from the squadron lying in Hampton Roads. —Nat. Intelligencer.

ROBBERY OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that the Bank of the Metropolis was robbed on Sunday last. It is supposed that the Bank was entered by the thieves on Saturday night. By means of a light painter's ladder, the thieves reached the top of the bank portico, which fronts on Fifteenth street. Drawing the ladder after them, they placed it on the portico, and ascended the roof of the bank, crossing the balustrade. Descending by the sky-light, and forcing two trap doors, the thieves arrived at the bottom of the stairs, when they cut or forced their way through a pannel of a door which communicates with the bank, and which door was lined with sheet iron. The aperture in the door through which the thieves forced themselves into the bank is not more than 8 or 9 inches wide and 16 long, it is so very narrow that, in forcing themselves through it, one or more of the thieves must have scratched themselves and drawn blood, as marks of it were found on the office towel. With a piece of iron which appears to have been a part of an iron rail, (probably taken from the rail road,) the thieves succeeded in forcing open the book-plate in which were deposited two mahogany cases of valuable jewels, silver spoons, &c., the property of a gentleman now absent from the city, who had left them in the bank for safe-keeping. The valuable contents of these cases the thieves took away. They next forced open the door of the Cashier's apartment, which, though the lock was strong and immovable, they easily entered, as the door side was only made of wood. But the main safe, which is on the right of the Cashier's room, the thieves were unable to penetrate, as the iron and stone work of which it is constructed defied all attempts to force it on the part of the most determined and resolute robbers. It is probable that the thieves were at work during the whole of Sunday, when the watchmen of the bank were absent. It seems impossible that they could have succeeded in entering the bank if they had carried on their operations, of forcing sky lights, trap-doors, and door panels, while the watchmen were on duty. We understand that the value of the jewelry and plate stolen from the bank is very considerable. A reward of \$500 is offered by the bank Directors for the apprehension of the daring villains who have committed the robbery.

The Pennsylvania of yesterday says: "We learn that Mr. William Butler, 'the oldest inhabitant' of Philadelphia, closed his earthly career on Saturday. He was in the 108th year of his age, and until recently continued to walk about the streets. He was likewise a soldier of the revolution."

The Virginia State Loan of \$400,000, bearing six per cent. interest, was taken on the 21st instant by Messrs. Jequelin, Taylor & Co. of Richmond, at a premium of 92.91 per cent.

PEACHES.

It affords us pleasure to state, the prospect in New Jersey this year, favours an abundant crop of this delicious fruit—much better than for years past. Indeed all kinds of fruit look extra well—pears, plums, apples, &c., indicate a heavy yield. —Mount Holly Herald.

CASE OF RICHARD H. WHITE.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that on Thursday morning, soon after the opening of the Circuit Court of that district, Messrs. Brent and Brent, attorneys for the prisoner, moved the court to grant the indictment against White, for irregularity in the proceedings, apparent in the records in this case, and asked the Court to appoint a day to hear the argu-

ment. At the suggestion of the United States Attorney, nine o'clock yesterday morning was fixed, as the District Attorney stated that it was important to have the question decided before he summoned his witnesses.

MOCKERY OF THE LAW.

The trial of John Wilson, who it may be remembered, officiated as speaker of the Arkansas House of Representatives during the last Legislative session of that State, and who, on a certain occasion, walked down from his Chair and slew Maj. T. T. Anthony, with a Bowie knife on the floor of this House, took place a few days ago. The verdict of the Jury was—"not guilty of murder but culpable homicide!"—Louisville Journal.

Richard K. Frost, the steam doctor, convicted in New York of manslaughter for administering lobelia to a patient, has been adjudged to pay a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars, and discharged.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Chronicle.

DEAR SIR:—During the severe gale on Tuesday evening which caused so much devastation in your city, the property of the Messrs. Elliott at Elkridge Furnace, did not escape uninjured.

The chimney of their dwelling with those of several outhouses, was blown off, thereby injuring the roofs in a more or less degree.

The roof of a coal house was much injured, and several pair of heavy steps which went up on the outside of houses, were blown to an astonishing distance.

Their blacksmith shop, a large brick building, was injured very much, not only the roof damaged, but the walls blown six or eight inches out of place, so as to render it dangerous to work in; the end of their carpenter shop was partially blown in, and the roof moved several inches out of place. Large flasks and various heavy timbers were hurled about in every direction. And such was the immense power of the wind, that a mule standing in a cart was hurled out of the shafts and the cart upset.

The woods present one vast wreck, trees lying scattered in every direction either blown down or torn up by the roots.

The fences are in many places level with the ground, and numerous other accidents of trivial character have been the result of this tremendous tornado; this immediate neighbourhood seems to have suffered more than any other that I have yet heard of.

W. S.

ELKBRIDGE LANDING.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ALBANY.

The extensive and valuable coach making establishment of James Gould & Co., and 15 or 20 buildings on Hamilton street, Albany, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Mr. Gould's loss is estimated at about \$45,000—on which he has an insurance of \$19,500.

FIRST ATLANTIC STEAMER.

We find in the New London (Conn.) Gazette, the following particulars of the first steam navigation of the Atlantic. They were communicated to the Gazette by Capt. Stephen Rogers, of Groton, who was sailing-master of the ship, of which Moses Rogers, of Groton, was the commander. —N. Y. Express.

She was seen from the telegraph station, at Cape Clear, on the southern coast of Ireland, and reported as a ship on fire. The Admiral who lay in the Cove of Cork, despatched one of the King's cutters to her relief. But great was their wonder at their inability with all sail in a fast vessel, to come up with a ship under bare poles. After several shots were fired from the cutter, the engine was stopped, and the surprise of her crew at the mistake they had made, as well as their curiosity to see the singular Yankee craft, can be easily imagined. They asked permission to go on board, and were much gratified by the inspection of this novel novelty. On approaching Liverpool hundreds of people came off in boats to see her. She was compelled to lay to outside the bar till the tide should serve for her to go in. During this time she had her colours all flying, when a boat from a British sloop of war came alongside and hailed. The sailing master was on deck at the time, and answered. The officer of the boat asked him—"Where is your master?" to which he gave the laconic reply—"I have no master, Sir." "Where's your Captain, then?" He below—do you wish to see him?" "I do, Sir." The Captain, who was then below, on being called, asked him what he wanted—to which he answered—"Why do you wear that pennant, Sir?" Because my country allows me to, Sir." "My commander thinks it was done to insult him, and if you don't take it down he will send a force that will do it." Captain Rogers then exclaimed to the engineer—"get the hot water engine ready." Although there was no such machine on board the vessel, it had the desired effect, and John Bull was glad to puff off as fast as possible. On approaching the city, the shipping, piers and roofs of houses were thronged with persons cheering the adventurous craft. Several naval officers, noblemen and merchants from London, came down to visit her, and were very curious to ascertain her speed, destination, &c. As it was soon after Jerome Bonaparte had offered a large reward to any one who would succeed in taking his brother Napoleon from St. Helena, it was suspected that that was the object of the Savannah. After remaining 25 days in Liverpool, during which time she was visited by thousands of people of all ranks, and her officers were treated with marked attention, she left for Copenhagen, at which place she arrived in safety—where she excited similar curiosity. She proceeded thence to Stockholm, in Sweden, where she was visited by the Royal family, the foreign ministers, naval officers, nobility and others, who by invitation of

Mr. Hughes, the American minister, dined on board, and took an excursion among the neighbouring Islands, with which they were much delighted.

Lord Lyndock, of England, who was then on a tour through the north of Europe, by invitation of our minister, took passage on board of the Savannah, for St. Petersburg, which place she reached in due time. Here she was visited, by the invitation of our minister at that court, by several noblemen, military and naval officers, who also tested her superior qualities by a trip to Cronstadt. Her officers received several valuable presents of plate, &c. &c. and we have now before us a superb gold snuff box, which was presented to her sailing-master, Capt. Stevens Rogers, by Lord Lyndock. She sailed from St. Petersburg to Copenhagen, and thence to Arendal, in Norway, whence she returned to Savannah, where, after a passage of about 25 days, she arrived in safety—being the first steam vessel that had ever crossed the Atlantic—and after performing a voyage highly creditable to American ingenuity and enterprise.

She used Liverpool coal for fuel, of which she took seventy-five tons, as well as 25 cords of wood for kindling. She had no freight, and only used her engines when not able to go at the rate of four knots with her sails. By the great fire in Savannah her owners were compelled to sell her, and she was purchased to run as a packet between that place and New York, whither she was bound, under charge of Captain Nathan Holdredge, now master of the Liverpool packet ship United States—when she was lost on the south side of Long Island.

The following valuable article relative to the cure of Putrid Fever by yeast, is selected from the London Courier of the 30th March.

PUTRID FEVERS.

A Scotch paper contains the following article relative to the cure of this terrible malady by yeast. The account is given in a letter written by the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, which cannot be too extensively communicated, since it points out a new resource for the preservation of human life.

"Seventeen years ago, I went (says this benevolent clergyman) to reside at Brampton, a populous village near Chesterfield. I had not been there many months before a putrid fever broke out among us. Finding by far the greater number of my parishioners too poor to afford themselves medical assistance, I undertook, by the help of such books on the subject of medicine as were in my possession, to prescribe for them. I early attended a boy about fourteen years of age, who was attacked by the fever. He had not been ill many days before the symptoms were unequivocally putrid. I then administered bark, wine, and such other remedies as my books directed. My exertions were, however, of no avail; his disorder grew every day more untractable and malignant, so that I was in hourly expectation of his dissolution. Being under the necessity of taking a journey, before I set off to see him, as I thought for the last time, and I prepared his parents for the event of his death, which I considered as inevitable, and reconciled them in the best manner I was able, to a loss which I knew they would feel severely. While I was in conversation on this distressing subject with his mother, I observed, in a small corner of the room, a tub of wort working. The sight brought to my recollection an experiment I had somewhere met with, of a piece of putrid meat being made sweet by being suspended over a tub of wort in the act of fermentation. The idea flashed into my mind that the yeast might correct the putrid nature of the disease, and I instantly gave him two large spoonfuls. I then told the mother, if she found her son better to repeat the dose every three hours. I then set out for my journey, upon my return, after a few days, I anxiously inquired after the boy, and was informed he was recovered. I could not repress my curiosity, though I was greatly fatigued with my journey, and night was come on; I went directly to where he lived, which was three miles off, in a wild part of the moors. The boy himself opened the door, looked surprisingly well, and told me he felt better from the instant he took the yeast.

"After I left Brampton, I lived in Leicester-shire. My parishioners being these few and opulent, I dropped the medical character entirely, and would not prescribe for my own family. One of my domestics falling ill, accordingly the apothecary was sent for. His complaint a violent fever, which in its progress became putrid. Having great reluctance, and deservingly, on the apothecary's penetration and judgment, the man was left solely to his management. His disorder, however, kept only gaining ground, till at length the apothecary considered him in very great danger. At last, finding every effort to be of service to him failed, he told me he considered it to be a lost case, and that the man could not survive twenty-four hours. On the apothecary thus giving him up, I determined to try the effects of yeast; I gave him two large spoonfuls, and in 15 minutes from his taking the yeast, his pulse, though still feeble, began to get composed and fall. He in 32 minutes from his taking it, was able to get up from his bed and walk in his room. At the expiration of the 2d hour, I gave him a basin of sage, with a good deal of lemon, wine and ginger in it; he ate it with an appetite; in another hour I repeated the yeast; an hour afterwards I gave him the bark as before; at the next hour he had food; next had another dose of yeast, and then went to bed; it was nine o'clock; he told me he had a good night, and was recovered. I however repeated the medicine, and he was soon able to go about his business as usual.

"About a year after this, as I was riding past a detached farm house, at the outskirts of the village, I observed a farmer's daughter standing at the door, apparently in great affliction. On inquiring into the cause of her distress, she told

me her father was dying. I dismounted, and went into the house to see him; I found him in the last stage of a putrid fever. His tongue was black, his pulse scarcely perceptible, and he lay stretched out like a corpse, in a state of drowsy insensibility. I immediately procured some yeast, which I diluted with water, and poured down his throat; I then left him with little hopes of recovery; I returned however, in about two hours, and found him sensible and able to converse; I then gave him a dose of bark; he afterwards took at a proper interval, some refreshment. I staid with him till he repeated the yeast, and then left him with directions how to proceed; I called upon him the next morning at nine o'clock; I found him apparently well, and walking in his garden. He was an old man upwards of 70.

"I have since administered the yeast to above fifty persons labouring under putrid fevers; and what is singular (continues this benevolent man) I have not lost a patient."

The above has been handed to us by a gentleman in this city, who has lost two children by the fever which has been so prevalent and fatal of late. He had a third child who was taken ill, and this prescription having come to his knowledge, he made the experiment, which was happily crowned with success. We shall be happy to record farther proofs of its efficacy. Edinburgh, March, 1799.

From the Mobile Examiner.

SHAMEFUL.

The following article is from yesterday's Monitor. We are assured the facts are true, and delicacy alone prevents us from giving further particulars. The monsters who have been guilty of this outrage deserve the severest reprehension of the public; and we hope the matter may be inquired into. If there be no law to reach the case—let public opinion set its condemnation upon it.

"AFFECTING DEATH.—A melancholy case of mental derangement and consequent death has recently occurred in this city. Late in the autumn of last year, Louisa Parnier, a young woman of French descent, about twenty years of age, arrived in this city from Philadelphia, to fulfil an engagement with two gentlemen, in attending a fancy store. About two months since, she was carried in a state of derangement to the City Hospital, by these gentlemen, and left there at their expense. Every possible kind of attention was bestowed upon her by the worthy Steward and his amiable lady; but these with the skillful treatment of the attending physicians, were of no avail in restoring her lost reason and health. Her situation excited the deepest sympathy. She slept little, generally refused nourishment, and spent the most of her time in walking the floor, in great agitation, which was increased beyond degree at the very sight of a man. We are told that in her only lucid moments, she made disclosures, which, with other circumstances, leave no room to doubt that violence had been done to her. A lady, to whom Louisa had brought letters of introduction, last week, for the first time, learned that she was in the Hospital, and caused her to be removed to her own house, where she died on Saturday last—a victim, it is supposed, of deception and violence."

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.

This delightful watering place, has been purchased by a Company who have erected extensive improvements for the accommodation of those who may visit it for health, or recreation from the toil and bustle of a city life. In referring the attention of its readers to the advertisement, the Charleston, Va. Press says:

The truth of the statements there made concerning this beautiful and valuable establishment, can be fully attested by all who have ever had the pleasure of a visit or who have had an opportunity of fairly testing the beneficial effects of the waters. Many distinguished gentlemen who have visited these Springs, before the recent works of art were united to the charms of nature, have borne testimony to their great merits and to the attractions around them; amongst the number, Professor Hall, of Maryland, a gentleman of talents and distinction, who, in a long letter upon the subject says, in his allusions to the appearance of the country around the Springs—"I have seldom seen such scenery; so beautiful, so varied, so romantic. I have visited the medicinal fountains of Bath and Bristol, in England, and often those of Saratoga and Ballston, in New York; and can safely affirm that the prospect around none of these celebrated places, is, by any means, so delightful, so charming, as that around Shannondale Springs." Of the medicinal virtues of these waters, this gentleman also speaks in the highest terms.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A tragedy of a painful and appalling character, was recently perpetrated in the western part of Alabama. The particulars as recorded in the Lakeville Express are somewhat to the following effect. A young lady of great personal attractions, the daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood, had formed an acquaintance with a youth of wild and dissolute habits, and her parents in consequence forbade him their house, and exerted themselves to sever the connection, by providing "Miss Julia Maria" with a steady middle aged husband. "The squire" having performed the ceremony, "the happy couple" set off for their home on the borders of the great prairie, and for six months the lady appeared perfectly reconciled to her lot, and exerted herself to love, honour and obey her hiege lord. One morning as the farmer was returning home with his rifle and dogs, he met his former rival who requested for his sudden appearance by saying that he had just returned from New Orleans, where he had made a rare speculation in Texian lands, and that it was his intention to emigrate to his new property so soon as he had

completed some family arrangements. The unsuspecting husband invited his friend to pass a day or two with him, saying, that although he should be going to Lakeville the next day, the other could amuse himself with his return by shooting the prairie hens, or hunting in a patch of corn, whichever he pleased. The other consented, and returned to the house with the hospitable farmer. The next day, the young man renewed his intimacy with his former sweet heart, and finally succeeded in obtaining a promise that she would the next morning, run away with him. The husband, in the meantime, had gone on a tour to the prairies, in search of game, and was not expected to return for several days. He had his misgivings however, and returning home late at night, he was a horrified witness of his own diabolical. Without attempting to disturb the guilty pair, he fired his house in three places, the flames creeping through the upper stories, and encircling the roof of his once happy home. The wretched woman and her paramour were aroused from their delirious dreams by the flames, and rushed to the windows to save themselves by leaping out, but below stood the infuriated husband with his rifle, and the moment the casement was opened fired with unerring aim, and they both fell, amid the burning ruins.

From the Philadelphia Engineer. A PACKAGE LOST, CONTAINING UPWARDS OF TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

We learn that a package containing Bank notes and drafts to the amount of about twenty-two thousand dollars, was made up by four of the Philadelphia Brokers on Wednesday last, and placed in the hands of the Mail guard between this city and New York, with the object of having it conveyed to the latter city. The guard received the package, and took it to the office at Third and Willow streets at five o'clock. When the mail drove up, the guard, being in haste, as he says, left the package in the passenger's office, and proceeded to take charge of the mail. He remembered no more of the matter until his arrival in New York, and then the apprehension flashed upon his mind, that he had left the package behind. He returned forthwith by the boat of yesterday morning, and on making search at the office where he supposed he had left the package, it was not to be found. The presumption therefore is that it is now in the hands of a thief.

THE CHEROKEES.

The following official paper is copied from the Globe of yesterday:
MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT, of the United States Army sends to the Cherokee people remaining in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, this

ADDRESS.

CHEROKEES! The President of the United States has sent me, with a powerful army, to cause you in obedience to the Treaty of 1835, to join that part of your people who are already established in prosperity on the other side of the Mississippi. Unhappily the two years which were allowed for the purpose, you have suffered to pass away without following, and without making any preparation to follow, and now, or by the time that this solemn address shall reach your distant settlements, the emigration must be commenced in haste, but, I hope, without disorder. I have no power by granting a further delay, to correct the error that you have committed. The full moon of May is already on the wane, and before another shall have passed away, every Cherokee, man, woman, and child, in those States, must be in motion to join their brethren in the far West.

My Friends! This is no sudden determination on the part of the President, whom you and I must now obey. By the treaty, the emigration was to have been completed on or before the 23d of this month; and the President has constantly kept you warned, during the two years allowed, through all his officers and agents in this country, that the treaty would be enforced.

I am come to carry out the determination. My troops already occupy many positions in the country that you are to abandon, and thousands and thousands are approaching from every quarter, to render resistance and escape alike hopeless. All those troops, regular and militia, are your friends. Receive them and confide in them as such. Obey them when they tell you that you can remain no longer in this country. Soldiers are as kind hearted as brave, and the desire of every one of us is to execute our painful duty in mercy. We are commanded by the President to act towards you in that spirit, and such is also the wish of the whole people of America.

Chiefs, head men and warriors! Will you, then, by resistance, compel us to resort to arms? God forbid! Or will you, by flight, seek to hide yourselves in mountains and forests, and thus oblige us to hunt you down? Remember that, in pursuit, it may be impossible to avoid conflicts. The blood of the white man, or the blood of the red man, may be spilt, and if spilt, however accidentally, it may be impossible for the discreet and humane among you, or among us, to prevent a general war and carnage. Think of this, my Cherokee brethren! I am an old warrior, and have been present at many a scene of slaughter; but spare me, I beseech you, the horror of witnessing the destruction of the Cherokees.

Do not, I invite you, even wait for the close approach of the troops; but make such preparations for emigration as you can, and hasten to this place, to Ross's Landing, or to Gunter's Landing, where you all will be received in kindness by officers selected for the purpose. You will find food for all, and clothing for the destitute, at either of those

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places, and thence at your case, and in some
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cording to the terms of the treaty.
This is the address of a warrior to war-
riors. May his entreaties be kindly received,
and may the God of both proper the Ame-
ricans and Cherokees, and preserve them
long in peace and friendship with each other.
WINFIELD SCOTT.
Cherokee Agency, May 10, 1838.

From the Savannah Georgian, May 23.
FROM FLORIDA.

The following extracts of letters, with
which we have been favoured, furnish the
latest intelligence from the posts in East
Florida, west of the St. Johns.

Extract of a letter, dated
"Fort Brooke, May 9th, 1838.

"Gen. Armstrong and staff, and Major
Wilson, with three companies 4th Infantry,
will leave to-day for the Cherokee Nation
via New Orleans, the Mississippi and Ten-
nessee rivers, to Calhoun, which they ex-
pect to reach in 5 days. There is nothing
new here.

"Gen. Taylor is at Peace Creek with Al-
ligator and some 300 Indians and negroes.
Alligator thinks he can bring in Wild Cat
and Sam Jones. I do not believe he can.
Gen. Jaup, I presume, will leave in a few
days for the eastern part of the peninsula."

Extract of another letter, dated
"Micanopy, (Fla.) May 14, 1838.

"I have no news to communicate. We
hope to be able soon to move against the
enemy. They are becoming very bold and
impudent—cross our roads in every direc-
tion, and come within half a mile of the
fort. Our express men from Fort King are
fired on every time they pass. They must
be punished, and Major Riley contemplates
an expedition round Orange Lake, as soon
as Capt. Smith arrives with his 35 men, and
comes from Tampa with a company
of mounted infantry. The last are expected
every moment; and an order for Smith has
been issued. It is certainly the most im-
portant enterprise that can be undertaken in
Florida, and if successful attend it, the termi-
nation of the war may be the result. The
enemy can muster a large force. They have
a town on the Ok-la-wa-ha—have collected
there their women and children, are plant-
ing, and feel confident of security. If bro-
ken and dispersed, their wives captured, and
fields laid waste, I am certain many will
come in immediately and the rest will soon
follow. It is at least worth the trial, and
the season is now fair. A month hence will
be too late."

All the Montreal Banks have resumed specie
payments and it is expected all the banks of Up-
per Canada will soon follow the example.

SNOW STORM AND GREEN PEAS.

On the 10th of April, a very severe snow
storm occurred in London, and on the same day
green peas were selling for eight guineas a
peck.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

The Peoria Register announces the arrival at
that place of the steam boat Princeton, with a-
bout 150 emigrants on board, who design settling
in the neighborhood of Oregon city. They em-
barked at Wheeling, and carried with them all
the necessary implements of husbandry and
household furniture to the amount of about 75
tons. It seems they have gone there prepared
to live.

FOREIGN.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Carroll of Carrollton, Capt. Bird,
the editors of the Journal of Commerce have re-
ceived London papers to April 20th, and Liver-
pool to the 27th, both inclusive.

The C. of Carrollton brings one box of gold,
—amount unknown.

The cotton market was active and the ad-
vance of 4d per lb on the prices of the week
ending April 20th, of which we have before been
advised, was fully maintained.

London, April 25th—Evening.—The com-
mercial advices which have been received from
the United States are considered to be far from
satisfactory by those who are more immediately
connected with the commerce of "the model re-
public."

In the British stock market there was more
disposition manifested for investments in money
stock this morning, and it caused an advance of
about 4 per cent. in Consols and the Three-and-
a-half per Cents. Consols for money touched
93, but the closing quotations receded to 92 1/2
money and account.

Business in the Foreign bonds has been very
limited. United States Bank stock is 25 1/2.

London, April 26.—The despatch of Sir Fran-
cis Bond is the main topic of interest, and his
personal presence in this city, having arrived in
the same vessel that brought his despatch, will
rather increase than diminish the feeling which
so remarkable a document is calculated to pro-
duce.—Morning Herald.

Crow's Nest.—Two ricks have recently taken
up their abode in a singular position, at the back
of Mr. Evans's house, Bold street, above Slater
street. There are, we believe, but three trees
in the yard, yet in one of them the ricks have
for about a week been engaged in building a
nest. A third rick made his appearance a day
or two since, but was beaten off as an in-
truder.

Letters from Bordeaux of the 21st inst. men-
tion that deplorable ravages had been made in
some of the wine districts by the late and con-
tinued frosts and storms.

The German journals referred to by the Paris

papers state that the distress and the disasters
occasioned by the late inundations in Hungary
were beyond description. The houses destroy-
ed amounted to 12,000.

A letter from Vienna of the 10th says—"(It
is affirmed that the Hungarian dress, ordered by
Prince Esterhazy for the coronation of Queen
Victoria, will cost half a million of Dutch florins.
I can believe this, since the Brandebourges alone,
adorned with silver and diamonds, cost 80,000
florins."—Dutch paper, April 24.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

"BAYONNE, April 23, 8 o'clock A. M.
"A party opposed to Don Carlos has appeared
in the Basque provinces, whose banners bear
this device—'Peace and privileges.' Murra-
gordy is at its head in the environs of Tolosa.
Some Carlist troops from Andoaïn had attacked
it without success."

SYRIA.—A recent letter from Constantinople,
quoted by the "Leipsic Gazette," says—"The
late accounts from Beirut, stating that the
Egyptians had lost 20,000 men, are now ascer-
tained to have been exaggerated. The inhabi-
tants of Damascus were unable at first to con-
ceal their joy at the defeat of the Egyptians by
the Druses, and the celebrated Soliman Pacha,
the right arm of Ibrahim, has since entered that
town with 6000 picked men."

ROME.—On Palm Sunday, the Pope in per-
son performed in the forenoon, in the Sisters'
Chapel, the ceremonies ordered for this festival.
Among other foreigners of distinction was M.
Bruggenou, Russian councillor of government,
who appeared in his official costume, and was
admitted to kiss his Holiness's toe; after which,
according to the custom of the day, he received
from his Holiness the consecrated palm branch.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Lebanon, on West River, on the
28th instant, ELIZABETH, Daughter of John
Thomas, Esq., in the thirteenth year of her age.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of
Chancery bearing date the 25th day of
May, 1838, passed in a cause wherein Thomas
S. Alexander, Edward L. Nicholson,
and others are complainants, and Eleanor
Harwood, Harriet Harwood, and Maria Har-
wood are defendants, the subscribers will
expose at Public Sale on MONDAY, the 4th
day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. on the
Farm late the residence of the family of
Richard Harwood of Thomas, deceased,
hereafter described, all the residue of the

PERSONAL ESTATE

of the said Richard Harwood of Thomas, de-
ceased, consisting of a number of VALU-
ABLE NEGROES of both sexes and dif-
ferent ages, and also Horses, Cattle, Farming
Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Fur-
niture, &c. &c. The terms of sale of the
personal estate are, for Cash or on a credit
not exceeding six months.

And also on FRIDAY, the 15th June next,
at 12 o'clock M. on the premises, the sub-
scribers will expose at Public Sale all the
residue of the

REAL ESTATE

of the said Richard Harwood of Thomas, de-
ceased, consisting of about

1,000 ACRES OF LAND,

called "SUMMER HILL," situated near
South River, in Anne Arundel county, ad-
joining the lands of Robert W. Kent, Dr.
James Harper, Solomon Sparrow, John
Knighton, and William S. Green. The land
is simply supplied with wood, timber, ar-
able land and meadow, and is capable of be-
ing advantageously cultivated as one or more
farms or plantations, into which it will be
divided to suit purchasers. There are on
the Farm a commodious Frame DWEL-
LING HOUSE, and suitable Out Houses of
every description.

The terms on which the real estate will
be sold are as follows: On a credit in four
equal instalments payable in six and twelve
months, and in two and three years from the
day of sale, respectively.

The credit sales of both real and personal
estates are to bear interest from their dates,
and are to be secured by bonds, with sur-
ties to be approved of by the subscribers. On
payment of the purchase money the trustees
are authorised to execute deeds to the pur-
chasers conveying the property sold, free
and clear of all claim of the parties to this
cause and those claiming under them.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, } Trust-
ALEXANDER RANDALL, } ees.

May 24.
The Chronicle, and Republican, Balti-
more; the Globe, and National Intelligencer,
Washington, will insert the above twice a
week till the day of sale, and forward their
accounts to the subscribers,

J. H. N.
A. R.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans'
Court of Anne Arundel county, State
of Maryland, the subscriber will expose at
Public Sale, at his residence, on THURS-
DAY the 7th day of June next, a portion of
the Personal Estate of Elizabeth R. Worthing-
ton, late of said county, deceased, consist-
ing of:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming
Utensils of all kinds, and Household
and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS.—The terms of the sale are,
Cash for all sums under Twenty Dollars; for
all sums of Twenty Dollars and upwards a
credit of six months will be given, the pur-
chaser giving bond with approved security.

N. B. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

NICHOLAS J. WORTHINGTON, Adm'r.

May 24.

IN CHANCERY.

5th May, 1838.
Chancy Hoskins, and Mary his Wife, and
Jarrett Hollingsworth,

vs.
Oliver Hollingsworth, and others.
The object of the bill filed in this cause
is to obtain a decree for the sale of the
real estate of Isaac Hollingsworth, for the
purpose of discharging the complainants'
claims, the personal estate of said Isaac be-
ing insufficient for that purpose.

The bill states, that heretofore one An-
anias Divers, the grandfather of complainants
Jarrett and Mary, departed this life intestate,
leaving among others the said Mary and
Jarrett his heirs at law—That said Mary
and Jarrett were his heirs at law in this
way, they are the children of Cassandra Di-
vers, a daughter of said Ananias, deceased,
who intermarried with Isaac Hollingsworth,
the father of said Mary and Jarrett, which
said Cassandra died before her said father
the said Ananias, deceased—That said An-
anias deceased left a large real estate which
descended to his heirs, and which under a
commission from this court was divided into
two parcels, and valued and elected to be
taken by Salathiel Divers, one of the heirs,
and by Benjamin Buck, who had married Sa-
rah Divers another of the heirs—That said
Benjamin Buck, who had elected to take one
of the parcels or lots of the real estate of
said Ananias deceased, at the valuation set
upon the same by the commissioners, was or-
dered to pay or give bond to said Mary and
Jarrett the sum of \$3,388 00 with interest
from 9th March 1814—That said Isaac being
the father of said Mary and Jarrett, and said
Mary and Jarrett being minors, the said Is-
aac Hollingsworth, as natural guardian of
said Mary and Jarrett, received at various
times large sums of money from said Benja-
min Buck, which was due to said Mary and
Jarrett for their proportion of the value of
the lands of said Ananias Divers, deceased,
taken by said Benjamin Buck as aforesaid at
the valuation of the commissioners, that is to
say, the said Isaac Hollingsworth received
from said Benjamin Buck the sums of money
stated in the account filed with the
said bill, at the times therein stated, all
which he received as guardian of said Mary
and Jarrett—That the said sum of money,
so received by said Isaac, he never paid to
said Jarrett and Mary, but still owes the
same—That the said Isaac Hollingsworth
hath departed this life intestate, leaving the
said Jarrett and Mary, and Oliver Hollings-
worth, Elizabeth Hollingsworth, and Maria
Hollingsworth, his heirs at law; and that
said Isaac died seized in fee of a parcel of
land lying partly in Harford, and partly in
Baltimore county, containing about sixty ac-
res, and having thereon a mill and the wa-
ter rights thereto appertaining—That after the
death of said Isaac deceased, the Orphan's
Court of Baltimore county granted adminis-
tration on his personal estate to both Hol-
lingsworth, the widow of said Isaac, and
George W. Nabb—That the personal estate
of said Isaac is insufficient to pay his debts,
and that complainants have no means to ob-
tain payment of their claims but by recourse
to the real estate of said Isaac—That the
said Oliver, Elizabeth and Maria are in-
fants. The amended bill states, that since
the filing of the original bill the defendant,
Oliver Hollingsworth, hath arrived at full
age, and that he hath removed out of the
state of Maryland.

It is thereupon Ordered, That the com-
plainants by causing a copy of this order to
be published in some newspaper once in each
of three successive weeks before the 5th day
of June next, give notice to the said nonre-
sident defendant, Oliver Hollingsworth, of
the substance and object of the bill, that he
may be warned to appear in this court in
person, or by a solicitor, on or before the
20th day of October next, to shew cause, if
any he hath, why a decree should not be
passed as prayed.

True copy—Test.

RANSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 10.

THE ART OF DANCING.

MR. DUROCHER has the honor very
respectfully to inform the Ladies and
Gentlemen of Annapolis and vicinity, that
at the request of many of his friends, he
will open his

DANCING ACADEMY,

at the Assembly Rooms, on Monday the 7th
of May, and will by his utmost exertions en-
deavour to give great satisfaction.

A subscription list is left at Messrs. Hart
& Franklin's, Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's,
and Mr. James Iglehart's.

The terms of instruction will be \$12 for
thirty-six lessons.

May 6.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP on the shore of the subscri-
ber (South side of Magdalen River) on
Saturday, the 5th inst. a quantity of PINE
PLANK. The owner is requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges, and
take possession of the same.

Z. MERRIKIN.

May 24.

ADMINISTRATION.

THE subscriber having obtained from the
Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county,
state of Maryland, letters of adminis-
tration on the personal estate of Elizabeth
R. Worthington, late of said county, deceased,
DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all
persons having claims against the said es-
tate, to produce the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber. All persons in-
debted to the estate are requested to make
immediate payment to

NICHOLAS J. WORTHINGTON,

Adm'r.

May 6.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the An-
napolis Savings Fund, have declared a
dividend of five per cent on the stock in
said Fund, ending 31st April, and payable
on or after the first Monday in May inst.

By order,
JAMES IGLEHART, Treas'r.

May 17.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from
the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel
county, letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of Ann Gable, late of said coun-
ty, deceased. All persons having claims a-
gainst said estate, are requested to present
them, legally authenticated, and those in-
debted are desired to make immediate pay-
ment.

HENRY GABLE, Adm'r.

May 17.

A BY-LAW

Authorising the laying of Curb on a portion
of East-Street, and for other purposes.

[Passed May 14th, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and or-
dained by the Mayor, Recorder, Alder-
men, and Common Council of the city of
Annapolis, and by the authority of the same,
That the City Commissioners be and they are
hereby authorised and directed to cause that
part of East-street commencing at the cor-
ner of Charles Henshaw's lot on said street,
and running to the lower end of Jeremiah
Hughes' brick house on the corner of Fleet-
street, to be graded and curbed, and that
they cause to be fixed and established the
breadth of the footway on that part of the
said street directed to be curbed in pursu-
ance of the provisions of this by-law.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordain-
ed by the authority aforesaid, That the sum
of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the
same is hereby appropriated for that pur-
pose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the or-
der of the City Commissioners, out of any
unappropriated money in the treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordain-
ed by the authority aforesaid, That it shall
be the duty of each and every proprietor of
a lot fronting on that portion of said street
directed to be curbed by the provisions of
this by-law, to cause the footway so far
as the same shall bind on his, her or their lot,
to be paved with good red paving brick, and
each and every person who shall neglect to
pave the same for the space of thirty days
after being notified by the said Commis-
sioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and
pay the sum of Twenty Dollars for every
week thereafter that the same may remain
unpaved.

May 17. JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge
Rail Road Company.

April 20th, 1838.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of
this Company are hereby notified, that a
payment of Five Dollars on each share sub-
scribed is required to be made into the Far-
mers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of the
Company, on or before the 1st day of July
next, and a further similar sum to be paid as
aforesaid on or before the 1st day of August
next.

By order of the Board,
N. A. GREEN, Secretary.

May 5.
The National Intelligencer, Washington
city, and Baltimore American, will publish
the above once a week for four weeks, and
forward their accounts to the office of the
Maryland Republican.

IN CHANCERY.

8th May, 1838.

ON motion it is Ordered, That the said
trustee, Joshua Warfield, give notice to
the creditors of Nicholas Welch, deceased,
to file the vouchers of their claims in the
Chancery Office on or before the fifteenth
day of August next, by causing a copy of
this order to be published in some newspaper
once a week for four successive weeks before
the 8th day of June next.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 10.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE this day associated with me in
business my son, PHILIP C. CLAYTON,
and it will hereafter be conducted under the
firm of

PHILIP CLAYTON & SON.

January 1st, 1838.

PHILIP CLAYTON & SON.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of
Annapolis, and its vicinity, that they
will execute with promptness and dispatch,
any thing in their line of business, viz.
Bricklaying, Plastering, Whitewashing, &c.
in a neat and workmanlike manner, and
grateful for past favours, hope by their at-
tention to merit an increased share of public
patronage.

February 22.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAEL'S,
AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MA-
RYLAND will leave
Baltimore on SUNDAY
MORNING NEXT, at
eight o'clock, for the a-
bove places from the lower end of Dugan's
wharf. Returning the next day, leaving
Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michael's,
Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue
this route throughout the season. Passage
to Annapolis \$1 50, to St. Michael's and
Wye Landing \$2 50.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

HENRY G. TAYLOR.

May 20.

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE Wood-Yard of the subscriber,
near the Windmill, 300 cords of sea-
soned PINE WOOD may be had, on ap-
plication to the Miller, or to the subscribers,
who will take Dry Goods, Groceries, or other
useful articles in payment.

Also, about
3000 APPLE TREES of many fine va-
rieties, and good size, may be had
at the Nursery of the subscriber, or will be
delivered, when 100 or more are taken by
persons in the lower parts of the county, at
South River Ferry, free of additional charge.

N. BREWER, Junr.

February 22.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY PUBLICLY GIVE NOTICE
to Merchants and others residing in the
city of Annapolis, not to credit my account
unless by a written order from me, as none
others will I consider myself bound to pay.

RICHARD M. CHASE.

I know of no pursuit in which more
real or important services can be
rendered to any country, than by
improving its agriculture.

WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR THE

FIFTH VOLUME OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL.

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

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publi-
cation of 16 pages, devoted to agricul-
ture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper
—28 by 40 inches. The price is one dollar
per annum, payable in advance. The post-
age on a volume of the Cultivator will not
exceed 18 cents to any part of the Union,
and within the state, and a circle of 100
miles, it will be but 12 cents. A volume
will contain more than 200 pages quarto, will
be illustrated with cuts of animals, imple-
ments, &c. and be furnished with a copious
index. It will comprise as much letter-press
print as 1500 pages of common duodecimo—
as much as the Penny Magazine, published
by the British Society for the Promotion of
Useful Knowledge, and which, at two dollars
per annum, has been reputed to be the cheap-
est periodical any where published.

The Cultivator will continue to treat of
the science of agriculture, to furnish instruc-
tions for the best models of practices in all
the departments of husbandry, in horticul-
ture, and other rural affairs, and to furnish
useful lessons for the improvement of the
young mind. The Conductor will endeav-
our to render it a present help, and a vo-
lume of useful reference, to all who have the
ambition to distinguish themselves in rural
labours and rural improvements—to help
themselves and to benefit society.

Subscriptions to the above work re-
ceived by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

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

December 7, 1837.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, ETC.

ON application to the County Court of
Anne Arundel county, by petition in
writing of James B. Brewer, of Anne Arun-
del 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 insol-
vent debtors, passed at December session
1805, and the several supplements thereto;
on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule
of his property, and a list of his creditors, on
oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, be-
ing annexed to his said petition, and the said
James B. Brewer having satisfied the said
Court by competent testimony that he has re-
sided two years within the state of Mary-
land immediately preceding the time of his
application, and the said James B. Brewer
having taken the oath by the said act pre-
scribed for the delivering up his property, and
given sufficient security for his personal ap-
pearance at the county court of Anne Arun-
del county, to answer such interrogatories
and allegations as may be made against him,
and the court having appointed William
Brewer his trustee, who has given bond as
such, and received from said James B. Brew-
er a conveyance and possession of all his
property real, personal and mixed—It is here-
by ordered and adjudged, that the said James
B. Brewer be discharged from imprisonment,
and that he give notice to his creditors by
causing a copy of this order to be inserted
in some newspaper published in Anne Arun-
del county, once a week, for three consecu-
tive months, before the fourth Monday of Oc-
tober next, to appear before the said county
court at the court house of said county, at
ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for
the purpose of recommending a trustee for
their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they
have, why the said James B. Brewer should
not have the benefit of the said act, and
supplements, as prayed.

By order,

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

May 10.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE

AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA-
RYLAND, leaves Balti-
more, every TUESDAY
& FRIDAY MORN-
INGS, at 7 o'clock for
the above places, starting from the lower end
of Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday
and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 20.

STATE DEPARTMENT
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.
In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1836, entitled, "An act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 107, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:
Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in a the papers published in the several counties of the State.
J. H. CULBRETH,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.
An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the confirmation of this act, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, the clerk of Baltimore city court, the register of the high court of Chancery, and the register of wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; provided nevertheless, that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the court of appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city court, and as registers of wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, anything therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 197.
An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be, and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such

manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the terms of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of the elections for delegates.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days notice at the least, excluding the day of election, shall be given.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

SEC. 9. And be it enacted, That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulgation of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; five delegates in and for Frederick county; and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington, and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

SEC. 10. And be it enacted, That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; provided, and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinafter mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed

to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

SEC. 11. And be it enacted, That in all elections for the senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 12. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

SEC. 13. And be it enacted, That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the Council to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this state, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

SEC. 14. And be it enacted, That the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the state whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; provided, that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment, when it is act shall go into operation, or alter, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.

SEC. 15. And be it enacted, That the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuing the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, whichever shall first occur.

SEC. 16. And be it enacted, That the same person, shall in no case be nominated by the governor a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall inform the governor by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration, and in case any person nominated by the governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall not be lawful for the governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.

SEC. 17. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. And be it enacted, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at its next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the governor for said term is to be taken, to be governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen, and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.

SEC. 19. And be it enacted, That the term of office of the governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 20. And be it enacted, That at the time and place of holding the elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year forever thereafter, an election shall also be held for a

governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor, at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for governor, and the person voted for as governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the governor is to be taken at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the state shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Southern District; Baltimore, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the senate, in the senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the second election under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the senate, and be reported by the speaker of the house of delegates on his return to that body and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter to be signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

SEC. 21. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

SEC. 22. And be it enacted, That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and residence as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

SEC. 23. And be it enacted, That no person who shall be elected and act as governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 24. And be it enacted, That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 25. And be it enacted, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

SEC. 26. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

SEC. 27. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, anything in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 28. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, anything in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 29. And be it enacted, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

SEC. 30. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

SEC. 31. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, anything in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 32. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, anything in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 33. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, anything in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 34. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, anything in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 35. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, anything in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 36. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, anything in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 37. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, anything in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

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