

NO. 40.

on or before the first day of September
OWN: BRY

OUR FLAG.



FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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Dorsey,	000
A. Linthicum,	000
Luby,	000
Franklin,	000

TO THE PUBLIC.

On Monday last, I was informed that the Evening Post of the preceding Friday, contained an article which reflected severely on myself as one of the counsel engaged for the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, in its application to the Legislature of 1834. My efforts to procure a copy of that paper were unavailing; but on the succeeding day, a friend placed in my hands a copy of the Democratic Herald, which contained the article from the Evening Post, before alluded to, with some editorial comments, of a still more exceptionable character. I set myself immediately to collect the necessary materials for my defence; and now ask the attention of the public to the following statement:—

I had no connexion whatever with the bill of 1835—8, commonly called the eight million bill. It was well understood at the time that I was opposed to the bill reported at December session 1835, and to the bill reported at the adjourned May session of 1836, and to the bill which was ultimately passed into a law. And I could show (if it were necessary) that the bill in question never did assume, in any of its mutations, a shape which would have secured it my support. I did, at one time, propose to the friends of the bill, that if they would ingraft on it an appropriation for the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company, and would make certain other changes in its material features, which it is not necessary here to enumerate, I would lend them my feeble aid in its passage. But these overtures were rejected; and I remained in opposition to the measure. I must therefore protest against every effort to connect me with the proceedings of the great companies, during the sessions of 1835 and 1836.

In the year of 1834, I admit that I was employed by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, as legal counsel to advise and assist them with their application then pending before the Legislature; and I was retained as such by John H. Hodges, Esq., a director of the Company. I was not employed by Mr. McCulloch. With that gentleman my acquaintance was slight; I had one (and I believe only one) conversation with him on the subject pending the application. On this occasion, he was in the public library at Annapolis; he had been requested by the Committee on Internal Improvements, to prepare a bill for the relief of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, whose interest he represented; and I addressed him chiefly to procure a reading of the bill, which he had drafted for that Company. The time and the place selected for this interview were entirely unsuited to the purposes of men engaged in an unworthy employment; and I think I may fairly argue, that if Mr. McCulloch and I had been engaged together in a plan which required secrecy and management, our intimacy would have been greater, and our place of meeting more private.

I have said that I was engaged by Mr. Hodges. On his application to me, I stated that my habits unfitted me for political management, and that I had no desire to engage in the business. He told me that I would not be required to engage in any measure of intrigue or management; that no such measures were designed by the Company; that he addressed me as a professional man, and desired to retain me as legal counsel for the Company. He stated also, that in the event of my retaining, I would be required to draft a bill for the Company; to advise with its officers on the questions of law which might be presented during the discussion; and to argue its case before the Committee on Internal Improvements. Upon this explanation, I consented to become the counsel for the Company; and my fee was settled at one thousand dollars, dependent on the success of the application. At that interview, or shortly after, I learnt that the Hon. Nicholas Brewer, then a member of the bar, (but now promoted to the bench) was to be united with me as counsel. I also learnt that an application had been made to Joseph J. Merrick, Esq.; but he had declined the offer. As the deposition of Mr. McCulloch is the basis of the charge against me, I may refer to the same deposition to show, that he affirms that I was employed as counsel only; and states no other fact which can at all implicate me in an improper transaction. So much for my engagement with the Company.

And now as to the services performed, Mr. Brewer and I did prepare a bill. I did give advice upon many questions which arose. And I spent much time in preparing for my appearance before the Committee. After this preparation had been nearly completed, I learnt to my surprise, that some one or more members of the Committee had objected to the admission of counsel before them; and the design of arguing the case of the Company was therefore laid aside. In addition to these services, I had an interview with Dr. Dennis Claude, who was at that time a Senator, and with George Wells, Esq., a delegate from Annapolis. These gentlemen were my intimate friends. They happened to call at my house—(the Doctor professionally, and Mr. Wells, as I believe, on other business,) and being at these times engaged in examining the papers of the Company, I took the liberty of explaining to them our views and expectations. After the bill had passed the House, and was depending in the Senate, I fell in by accident with Gen. Chapman, its President, and had with him, a discussion upon some legal questions which were supposed to arise on the bill. To all these gentlemen, I stated distinctly that I was the legal counsel of the Company; and thus warned them that my opinions should be treated as the arguments of an advocate. With Colonel Pratt I also had some conversation; he too, was aware of my engagement as counsel for the Company. I am thus particular in naming the individuals with whom I conversed, in order that the public may be assured that I addressed

myself to gentlemen, over whom no one would have presumed to assert an influence; and that an opportunity may be afforded, to such as may desire to prosecute the inquiry, of ascertaining in what manner I acted as the counsel of the Company. I have indistinct recollections of conversations on the subject of the Company's application, with other members of the Legislature, in the course of the session. But on all such occasions (as far as I have any recollection of them) the subject was introduced by others. I am very confident that no one member of the Legislature of 1834 will say that I addressed to him any argument which was not becoming the character of an honourable lawyer to use, and the character of an honourable representative to consider. And I am equally confident, that no one member was ignorant of my professional relations with the Company.

As a further proof that my engagement with the Company was strictly professional, I may further state, that after the bill to be submitted to the Committee had been prepared, and the design originally entertained of addressing the Committee had been abandoned, I left Annapolis, with the consent of the President of the Company, to attend to some business which I had in Washington. On my return I found the bill had been reported by the Committee on Internal Improvements, and had been recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, together with the bill for relief of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; that a consolidated bill had been reported by the latter Committee; and the success of that bill had been insured by the avowed opinions of the requisite majority of the Delegates. In the absence of any written memorandum, by which I could determine the precise date of my return, I am unwilling to affirm positively that I was in Annapolis at the time of passing the bill through the House. I was there within a day or two before, or a day or two after its passage. Nor is it material that I should be more accurate on this point. It is sufficient for my justification, that I was absent during the most critical epochs of the affair, when intrigue, and management, and solicitation, if admissible at all, had become more necessary to insure to the measure a favourable reception in the House. It cannot be supposed that the Company, (if it had stipulated for such services from me,) would have permitted me to be absent at such times. Nor is it to be supposed that I, if I had previously engaged in such an occupation, would have deserted my post at a crisis which called for renewed activity and watchfulness.

I can also refer to another fact, which will show most conclusively, that no pains were taken by the Company or myself to conceal the relations which existed between us. The President of the Company proposed to the Committee that the Company should be heard by its counsel; and I have always been under an impression that the Committee was aware that I was the counsel who was to have addressed them. Some one or more members objected to this proposition, and it was therefore withdrawn. When I was informed of the objection to the appearance of the Company by counsel, I expressed my surprise; and I stated that I could not conceive of any reasonable objection to the proposition; that it was a legitimate employment for counsel to explain the nature of the application, and to enforce its merits; that I had not at any time concealed my engagement with the Company, and should not have any hesitation in stating to any member, or the whole Committee if so desired, the very terms of my contract.

I have thus attempted to show:—

1. That I had nothing to do with the Legislature of 1835 and 1836.
2. That in the year 1834, I was engaged as legal counsel by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company.
3. That I acted during the session of that year as their legal counsel merely, and rendered them no service which legal counsel could not honourably have rendered.
4. That my engagement with the Company was well understood by the members of the Legislature of 1834, and was not first brought to light by the examinations of 1838.

I have therefore refuted all the charges against me, other than the simple charge that I was counsel for the Company in 1834. I admit the fact of my engagement with the Company to act as their legal counsel, and leave it to a candid public to say whether this fact alone, will sustain the language of denunciation which has been used against me. Upon the propriety of employing counsel in matters depending before the legislature, different opinions will be entertained. In my humble judgment, there exists no objection to the employment of counsel, in cases before the Legislature, which require the exercise of legal acquirements. A lawyer who would engage in the business of managing a Legislature, would be as much out of place as one who would descend to the packing of a jury or the suborning of witnesses. But so long as he confines himself within the legitimate sphere of professional employment, he is as worthily employed in discussing questions of right and policy in the halls of legislation, as he can be in the temples of justice. Certain it is, that for the last forty years, at the least, every Legislature in Maryland has allowed the employment of counsel in cases requiring their assistance. And every lawyer in Maryland, of eminence at the bar, during that term, has on one or more occasions engaged in such employment. If I am wrong, therefore, in my opinion, I share in an error common with all my profession. If the Legislature of 1834, was wrong in permitting me to act as counsel for this Company, it is chargeable only with having followed a time honoured usage of its predecessors.

In conclusion, I would observe, that I have been a practising attorney in various courts in Maryland for the last seventeen years; during the greater part of which time I have been in the enjoyment of a very extensive and lucrative

practice; and during the whole term, I suffer myself, that I have maintained a character above reproach and above suspicion. I might rely on that character as my defence against the charges which are now preferred against me. But I disdain this protection. I ask only the benefit of the common presumption, that I am innocent, until I shall be proved to be guilty. Call then for the proofs which are relied on to convict me. Consider them dispassionately, unbiased by political prejudice or personal partiality, and I will patiently, but confidently expect your judgment of acquittal.

TH. S. ALEXANDER.
September 26, 1839.

We learn from the New York American that Camp Washington, at Trenton, will be broken up early this week, and the troops there assembled will proceed to the posts they are to occupy during the coming winter. The 4th Artillery will be stationed on the Lake frontier, extending from Cleveland to Detroit.

NEW ORLEANS.
Our dates are to the 22d September inclusive. The newspapers do not seem to agree as to the condition of the epidemic. For instance, the True American of the 21st says—

The sickness which had abated very much for a few days since, has again become as bad, if not worse, than at any previous period of the season. The number of new cases, we understand, on Thursday and yesterday were very great and of increased malignancy.

On the other hand, the Courier of the afternoon of the 21st says—

For the information of people at a distance, we state that the mortality in this city has very much diminished; only twelve interments are reported to have taken place yesterday. In 1822, with a population less by one-half, the interments, on the 23d of September, amounted to fifty-one.

The Picayune of the 22d has the following paragraph:

GOOD NEWS.
Hearses are not so often seen in the street about this time as they were some time since—an unerring proof that the mortality is abating. No one, however, should think of entering New Orleans until there are satisfactory assurances given that it may be done with safety.

NATCHEZ:
The New Orleans Courier of the 21st says that the yellow fever is on the increase at Natchez; and that the inhabitants are leaving the place.

MOBILE.
We had no accounts yesterday from the city. A number of the members of the Philanthropic Association of New Orleans, one of the societies which have been formed to administer aid to the sick during the prevalence of the yellow fever, were to proceed to Mobile on the 22d, with a physician, for the purpose of relieving, as far as in their power, the suffering sick.

ACCOUNTS TO THE 26th state that the fever still rages in August.

LATE FROM AFRICA.
The schooner Euphrates, Captain McNeil, at Philadelphia, thirty-four days from Africa, brings the following intelligence, which has been furnished by Captain M. to Mr. Coffee of the Exchange, together with files of papers to the 18th August.

The Euphrates is sent here by the U. S. Consul, a prize to the U. S. Government, having been captured on the Coast of Africa by H. B. M. brig Harlequin, as a slave, and surrendered to Gov. Buchanan, U. S. Consul at Liberia. Capt. McNeil, late mate of schooner Fabius, and the crew formerly belonging to the wrecked ship Emperor, of New York, were put on board by the U. S. Consul, to bring her home, together with two natives (grown men) whom the captain brought to assist in working the vessel, his crew being all in a weakly state. The schooner is a sharp built Chesapeake craft of about 70 tons, hails from Baltimore, and, no doubt, from matters and things found on board, of their intentions. She was fitted out at Havana, and had been on and cruising off the Coast of Africa for nine months, and at length strong suspicious circumstances led to her capture; the case will now be tried, no doubt, by our Government. She is and was under American colours, with an American captain, and the crew, nine (we learn) in number, were Spaniards. The captain of her took passage in the schr. Fabius, that sailed for Providence a day before the Euphrates. The E. has on board the apparatus, &c. that caused her seizure, and now lays in our harbour.

From the African Luminary, Aug. 10.
TERMINATION OF THE WAR AT LIT-TLE BASA.
We are happy to be able to state that the recent war with the natives at Little Basa has entirely ended, with a complete victory on the part of the colonists.

We stated in our last, the departure of His Excellency Gov. Buchanan, for the scene of action, with more men, arms and ammunition. We were kept for several days in a state of suspense as to the final issue of the affair, until the return of the governor on Friday night, 2d inst. With universal joy, the news spread throughout our town, that the Americans were all safe, not a man killed. It was truly affecting to see the exhibition of feeling which nothing could restrain on the return of the warriors. Mothers, wives and sisters all sallied forth to meet their friends, and surely that Sabbath, although few met in public to pour forth their gratitude to God, yet many, many devout hearts presented their tribute of praise to Him who had returned their friends safely to their homes.

Not a shot was fired after the governor went down the last time, the natives being completely cooled of their great desire to fight. A pa-

laver was held on the beach, attended by representatives from both parties, and matters very amicably settled, the natives according to the terms prescribed by Gov. Buchanan without any hesitation.

Four of the slaves were given up to the governor, and the rest are to follow. The head men, Prince and Bargay, have pledged themselves to aid and abet the slave trade no more in any manner whatever, whether directly or indirectly; and after the drubbing they have had, we have no doubt that fear of a second one will keep them faithful to their pledge.

The governor brought up with him all the goods of value found in the slaves factory, and ordered the buildings to be burned down. The men are to be sent to the United States in the schooner Euphrates, to sail in a day or two. His excellency sends her as a prize to the United States government. May similar success attend every effort made through the citizens of this commonwealth by their chief, to banish the accursed traffic from these shores.

On the 30th inst. H. B. M. schooner Dolphin stood into our harbor, in charge of two schooners which she had captured. One we have heard is the Marceid; the name of the other we did not learn. We have also been told that this vessel has recently overhauled the Traveller, but by some means she has escaped. She did not communicate with the land, which we cannot but think rather unceremonious, as one of the prizes anchored nearly half a day in the harbor.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, Md. on the 30th of September, 1839.

Persons inquiring for letters in this list will please say they are advertised, they will not otherwise be delivered.

- A. Mrs. Eliza Anderson.
- B. Barnet W. Barber, Richard Barrett, Commodore Barry, Wm. Bryan, (2) Mr. Bennett Biscoe, John T. Burley.
- C. Mrs. Sarah Ann Chaney, Leonidas Coulter, Henry Coulter, Capt. Bartus Clark, Henrietta Davis, Francis Daley, Mrs. Lucy Dunning, John R. Driskeille, James Froberger, Miss M. T. Garner, Capt. Levin Gerdeon, G. W. Hughes, (2) J. C. A. Hobby, (2) B. Hours, H. Hughes, David R. Haviland, James Hines, Ellen Holladayook, John W. Hammond, Mariah Jacobs, Dorsey Jacobs, Mary A. Johnson, William Kershner, McKenny, G. Munroe, Capt. H. B. Nones, John Norris, Wm. Otis, (2) Dr. Jno. H. Owings, Edward Pendleton, True Putney, Allen Quinn, G. Robinson, Fleming Robinson, Hicks Rock, Samuel Snider, Harriet A. Sanders, Ann M. Shorter, C. G. Slesaker, Charles Stew art, Wm. Stewart, Thos. Sherbert, O. M. Taylor, E. T. Tucker, S. L. Walker, B. S. B. Worthington, Dr. C. Worthington, Alexander Wilson, (2) Thos. Webster, Catharine P. Welch, Leonard Welch, Richard Yeallthall, F. Zerraut, (3)
- R. Archibald Brown, Robert Blackston, William Beanes, William Bean, Dr. Wm. Brewer, (2) Mrs. Amelia Boyd, Daniel Caulk, Concordia Lodge, No. 17, Rev. Wm. F. Chesley, Philip Clayton, (2) Samuel S. Dorsey, John T. Dorsey, T. Duckett, Mary Ann Fraser, Wm. T. Gantt, Ben. E. Gantt, George Hamilton, R. G. Holiday, Dr. L. S. Hammond, Dr. Thos. Hood, Benj. Hopkins, Isaac H. Hopkins, Isaac Hopkins, Dr. Joel Hopkins, (2) Jacob Jenkins, Wm. Jones, Henry Jackson, William Kirby, (2) Gilbert Mardock, (5) John Mullin, Wm. Norman, (2) Dr. Thos. Owings, Benedict Paggall, Thos. G. Pratt, Gabriel Richards, T. B. Russell, John T. Starr, (2) C. Sunland, L. N. Sewell, J. H. Searles, Jos. Sands, Dr. Sparks, (2) N. Stockcutt, Richard L. Tilghman, Typographical Association, J. H. Williams, (2) Joseph Wright, Jonathan Weedon, (2) E. Wells, J. W. Whittington, (4) Dr. S. Warfield.
- X. R. J. CRABB, P. M.

October 2.

THE subscriber is authorised by a gentleman on South River to sell a small FARM in Anne-Arundel county, containing about

200 ACRES.

and if desired, a sufficient number of slaves for the cultivation of the land. The Farm has on it a Quarter, Tobacco House, Corn House and Stable, all in good repair. The Farm has a sufficient quantity of wood land for fuel for the occupants, and timber for pairs of the fencing and houses. There is also a good Meadow. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation. The Negroes are well disposed and capable servants. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company to introduce and construct its Rail Road within the limits of the City of Annapolis.

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, That the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company be and it is hereby authorized to introduce, construct, locate and construct, a rail road or roads over and through any street or streets, or lot or lots of ground within the limits of the city of Annapolis, except over and through West street and Church street in said city.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company be and it is hereby authorized and permitted to work and use locomotive or steam engines on any road or roads so introduced, connected, located and constructed, at its pleasure; provided, that the speed of any locomotive or steam engine so worked and used shall not exceed the rate of four miles per hour; and provided also, that it shall be the duty of the said Company to provide for, and cause to be kept and used, at all times, spark catchers, of the most approved pattern, on and with all the locomotives or steam engines so worked and used on any such road or roads as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall become necessary for the purpose of locating and constructing any such road or roads as aforesaid for the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company to use and occupy any lot or lots of ground or other property within the limits of the said city belonging to individual citizens, the said lot or lots or other property may be so used and occupied upon the same restrictions, terms and conditions, and subject to the same obligations mentioned in the charter of the said Company for the use and occupation, purchase or condemnation of the land used for the line and tracks of the road of the said Company from its intersection with the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road to its terminus beyond the limits of the city.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid hereby reserve the power at any and all times hereafter to modify by ordinance or ordinances the rights hereby granted or intended to be granted of locating and constructing said road or roads, and of working and using locomotive or steam engines thereon as aforesaid, or to repeal the ordinance hereby enacted, upon giving six months notice thereof to the said Rail Road Company; provided that in case of any such modification or repeal the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid will and shall guaranty to the said Company a sufficient indemnity for the expense incurred by the said Company in constructing said road or roads and other improvements connected therewith on and through any of said street or streets, lot or lots of ground or other property as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid from enacting at any and all times hereafter any ordinance or ordinances to regulate the way and manner any locomotive or steam engines as aforesaid shall be allowed to pass through any street or streets on or through which the said road or roads may be located and constructed as aforesaid; provided that in case it shall be deemed necessary by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid to change the location of any such road or roads as aforesaid, or any part or parts thereof, for the benefit of the city of Annapolis, all the expense consequent thereon, or to be incurred thereby, shall be defrayed by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid, any thing contained in this ordinance or any other ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

A CARD.
JOHN A. JONES, formerly of the United States Hotel, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will open on the 1st August next, that splendid and commodious establishment, nearly opposite the Chesnut street Theatre, which will be called the Union Hotel, and with an assurance that neither expense or labour have been spared, to render it one of the most complete hotels in the United States, solicits their patronage.

July 18.
The following papers will each insert the above, to the amount of \$5—forward one paper containing the advertisement to the advertiser, and charge U. S. Gazette. The Natchez Courier; Nashville Whig; Vicksburg Whig; Huntsville—Lexington Observer; Louisville Journal; Mayville Eagle; Cincinnati Gazette; Chillicothe—Columbus Journal; Savannah—Augusta Georgian; Charleston Courier; Columbia, S. C.—Newbern, N. C. Sentinel; Raleigh Gazette; Wilmington Advertiser; Richmond Whig; Petersburg Intelligencer; Winchester Republican; Norfolk Beacon; Fredericksburg Herald; Hagerstown Torch Light; Annapolis Gazette; Pittsburgh Advocate; Harrisburg Reporter; Chambersburg Repository; Lancaster Old Guard.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber being desirous to settle up his business, respectfully calls upon all persons indebted to him for cash and notes, to pay their accounts either by Cash or Notes, on or before the first day of September next.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That persons indebted for Taxes in the Second Collection District, may make payment to Messrs. Adam & John Miller, Annapolis, who is authorized to receipt for the same.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr. Collector.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers' Farm Duden, in Anne-Arundel county, a Negro Boy called

DICK SPARROW.

dark skin, and not very tall though well set; he is about 18 or 19 years old. I will give Fifty Dollars if taken in Anne-Arundel county, or in the city or county of Baltimore, and One Hundred Dollars if taken elsewhere.

R. S. STEUART.

September 26.

A MANAGER WANTED.

FOR the ensuing year, on the Farm of the subscriber, on the North side of the Severn river, near Annapolis. A person that can manage well recommended for sobriety and industry, and a complete knowledge of Farming, will find a desirable situation. None other need apply.

HENRY E. BALLARD.

September 12.

The Sentinel, Centreville, and Whig, Easton, will insert the above for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

September 18th, 1839.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT on the Stock of said Bank for six months, ending on the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order.

September 19.

The American and Patriot, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

IN CHANCERY.

6th September, 1839.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Somerville Pinkney, trustee under the decree in the case of Lucy Anderson and others vs. Nancy Harrison and others, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 6th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be published in one of the Annapolis newspapers once in each of three successive weeks before the 7th day of October next.

The report states that one hundred and forty-seven acres of land sold for \$45 75-100 per acre, making the amount of sales \$6,735 25-100.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of the Trustees of Primary Schools in Anne-Arundel county is called to the subjoined proceedings of the Commissioners:—

"Whereas great inconvenience, and (in some instances) injustice, have arisen in consequence of the Trustees neglecting to make their reports in due time; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Trustees of the several Primary School Districts in this county be and they are hereby required, to make their Annual Reports to the Clerk of the Commissioners on or before the 15th day of October, agreeably to the provisions of the act of assembly establishing Primary Schools; and in case the Trustees of any District fail to make said reports in due time, they will be excluded from their distributive share of the School Fund. And be it further resolved, That no report shall be received unless accompanied by the affidavit of the Teacher as to the attendance of the pupils; and that the highest and lowest numbers actually attending must in all cases be stated, leaving it to the Commissioners to settle the average number."

Blank reports may be had on application to the Clerk.

The Commissioners of Primary Schools will hold their Annual Meeting on Wednesday the 30th October next, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court House in the City of Annapolis.

By order of the Board,

September 5.

TH. G. WATERS, Clerk.

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

September 9, 1839.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on Monday the 14th day of October, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. at their Office in Annapolis, an election will be made of six Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the coming year.

By order,

September 12.

N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE two-story BRICK HOUSE on Doctor street, near the Court House, lately occupied by Miss Sally Stewart. There is a convenient Kitchen attached to the building, which, with other conveniences, will render it a comfortable dwelling. For terms apply to

Dr. JOHN RIDGOUT.

August 8.

A NEW THEORY!

INTERESTING AND APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH

Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves; Such as DYSPEPSIA, either Chronic or Acute, under the worst symptoms of restlessness; Loss of Spirit, and General Emaciation; Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Liver Affections; Jaundice, both Bilious and Spasmodic; Costiveness; Worms of every variety; Rheumatism, whether Acute or Chronic; together with Gout, Scrofula, Pains in the Head, Back, Limbs, and Side, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Putrid Sore Throat, Fever and Ague, Spasmodic Palpitation of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysteria, Tic Douloureux, Cramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough, the Common or Humid, and the Dry or the Whooping; Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy.

The Blood has hitherto been considered by Empirics and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the credulity of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into the primary sources from whence Life, Health, and vigour emanate, and, vice versa, pain, sickness, disease and death. Not so with Dr. Hunt, whose extensive research, and practical experience so eminently qualify him for the profession of which he has been one of the most useful members. He contends, and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness of his views—that the stomach, liver, and the associated organs are the primary and great regulators of health, and that the blood in very many instances is dependent on the organs and not vice versa. The doctrine of THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE, the superficial remedies usually prescribed, serve but as foils to cover the ravages of deep-rooted maladies. Under these convictions, at the expense of close application, the doctor has discovered a medicine whose searching action is irresistible, and in prescribing it, it is with a knowledge of its effects, and of the various diseases already enumerated, even if applied in the most critical cases; but he does not pretend to ascribe to

a supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds, he is prepared to show, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up.

HUNT'S PILLS.
have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this perfection in the Human Axiom.

DR. HUNT'S PILLS.

In the midst of a general and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. Hunt's Pills have the enviable distinction of universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favour, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. Hunt has the satisfaction of knowing, that his Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and in all large cities, in which they have an extensive sale. That the should the contrary professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and preeminent virtues.

It is worthy however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all it promises. Dr. Hunt does not pretend, for instance, that his Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that those medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the stomach, the lungs, and the liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red colour and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse, or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and processed; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs, with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be debilitated in one moment, by affliction, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical, and a funeral routine of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the stomach, and leaving it in a flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines, by producing the same effects, will put this organ out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet, or a current of air, will inflame the bronchiae, all down the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, consumption, with pulmonary suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withdrawn away, or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging its strength through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundice and mallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the blood to blame for this? In the following manner, the vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Dr. Hunt prescribes his beautifully efficacious Pills, acknowledged by medical men who have analysed and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels.

These Pills are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them: dyspepsia, in all its forms; bilious and liver affections, in every stage and degree, female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; floor albow, flatulency, and indigestion, or derangement, whether of the liver or lungs; headache and giddiness; loss of appetite; nervous tremors; debility; or delirium tremens; spasmodic affections of all kinds; rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety; scrofula;

salt rheum, and all blotches, bad humours, and impure complexion of the skin; leucorrhoea at night, and daily leucorrhoea, and leucorrhoea; the summer complaint and cholera, together with all the general symptoms of nervous and bilious affections, with bad humours, and all the symptoms of the heart and head; changes of female constitution; and for impaired and deranged constitutions in which sex which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get their Pills as 100 Chatham-street, New York, or of the authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant impostures. For further particulars, we respectfully invite the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Goode's Celebrated Female Pills;
Dr. Evans' Camomile & Aperient Pills;
Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children;

Dr. Evans' Fever and Ague Pills, and
Baron Von Hutscheler's Herb Pills,
Are to be obtained at
Mortimer & Mowbray's, Baltimore, Md.
Lewis Johnson's, Washington, D. C.
Thomas Sutton, Centerville.
Thos. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton.
James Langston & Son, Denton.
N. T. Hyman, Chestertown.
Parsons & Gorden, Salisbury.
JEREMIAH HUGHES, Annapolis.
George W. Wilson, Upper Marlboro'.
James L. Hamilton, Leesburgh.

DR. GOODE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

These Pills are strongly recommended to the notice of the Ladies as a safe and efficient remedy in removing those complaints peculiar to their sex, from want of Exercise, or general Debility of the System, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menstruation; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the Stomach and Bowels, and producing a new and healthy action throughout the system generally. They create Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous Headache, and are eminently useful in those Flatulent Complaints which distress Females so much as the "TUMOR LUNAR." They obviate Costiveness, and counteract all Hysterical and Nervous Affections, likewise afford soothing and permanent relief in Fluor Albus, or Whites, and in most obstinate cases of Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, they invariably restore the pallid and delicate female to health and vigour.

These Pills have gained the sanction and approbation of the most eminent Physicians in the United States, and many mothers can likewise testify to their extraordinary efficacy. To married females, whose expectations of the tenderest bliss of conjugal happiness have been defeated, these Pills may be truly esteemed a blissful boon. They soon renovate all functional debility, and if taken, (according to directions) obviate all morbid action. They dispel that fulsome and disagreeable sensation common to females at each monthly return, likewise the attendant pains in the back, and generally counteract the nausea, vomiting, and other nervous affections in Chlorosis, or green sickness, in a few days, and if continued (according to directions) soon effect a perfect cure. Nothing is so signally efficacious in recruiting the pallid and sickly female (who has been during her life irregular and sensitive) as the Female Pills. These Pills invigorate the whole system, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination, create appetite and restore tranquil repose. Many hundred females can testify of their efficacy, and many Physicians (in this city, as also throughout the United States) can bear testimony to their merits and extraordinary virtues. They are invaluable to enfeebled and relaxed females, who have repeated, difficult labours, are afflicted with weakness and infirmities, in which case they are highly useful, strengthening at the time the stomach, the bowels, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Dr. Goode's Celebrated Female Pills.
These Pills are of two kinds, namely: No. 1, or Laxative Pills, and No. 2, or Restorative Pills. They are for all the following diseases: Suppression, Irregularity or Retention of the Menstruation, Fluor Albus, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Costiveness, Gravel, Incontinence of Urine, Nervous Affections, Hysteria, Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, and Piles.

These Pills are also particularly adapted to the male as well as the female sex, for the cure of the following diseases: Nervous Debility, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases, and all cases of Hypochondriacal, Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, or Flatulency, Headaches, Nightmares, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramps, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout; also, Pains in the Side, Chest, Lungs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, alternate flushes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, bad Dreams and Spasms.

This Medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered for the purification of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative.

Directions for use.—Pills No. 1 must be taken from three to six, or more, at bed time, sufficient to operate briskly, till the desired object is effected. Take No. 2 according to the directions as on the box.

In all cases, both kinds of the pills are to be used at the same time, in the following manner:—Take three pills or more of No. 1 every night on going to bed, increasing the number if they do not open the bowels; also, take three of the pills No. 2, half an hour before each meal, three times daily.

Sold at 100 Chatham-street, N. Y.

Agent.

JEREMIAH HUGHES,

Annapolis, Md.

September 10.

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the HOUSE in which I at present reside, situated in a healthy part of the city on Market street. It is a large and commodious house with eight rooms, a large Kitchen, Smoke House, Wood House and Stable, with a pump of first rate Water on the premises, a large Garden planted out with the choicest fruits, containing about three quarters of an acre in a high state of cultivation. I will also sell the FRAME DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the above premises fronting on street, directly in rear of the City Hotel.

The above property will be sold on accommodating terms, as the proprietor is about leaving the city.

JOHN MILLER.

August 8.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the Supervisors of the public roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

September 26.

R. J. COWMAN, CLK.

September 26.

STATE LIBRARY.

Annapolis, September 7th, 1839.
IN pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly, Notice is hereby given, That sealed proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this office, until Saturday, the 15th day of October next, for furnishing the

STATIONARY, &c.

mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislative and Executive Departments of this State for the year 1840.

D. RIDGELY, Librarian.

List of Articles wanted.

- 10 reams of Folio Post Paper, of good quality.
- 120 do Quarto Post, white, blue and gilt, some ruled, and of different qualities.
- 6 do Foolscap, good, ruled.
- 2 do Demi do
- 10 do Envelopes do
- 6000 best Quills.
- 4 gross best Metallic Pens, small size, with 2 gross Handles.
- 2 do best Metallic Pens, large do. and one gross Handles.
- 3 dozen Quart Bottles best Black Ink.
- 1 gross Terry's Japan Ink.
- 1 do Blue Writing Fluid.
- 25 lbs. best Red Staining Wax.
- 25 lbs. best Red Wafers.
- 2 gross Red Tape.
- 1 do Sail Needles.
- 1 do Ivory Letter Folders.
- 1 do Letter Seals, cocoa wood.
- 6 dozen Ink Holders, small size.
- 6 do Band do
- 6 do Wafer do
- 1 gross Blue Pastebords.

September 12.

A THRESHER ASTRAY.

ABOUT the 20th of June last, Messrs. A. & W. Smith, of Newark, Delaware, forwarded to Mr. Thomas Hanson's care, of Baltimore, a Thresher belonging to the subscriber's Grain Machine, which had been sent on to them for repairs. It is a tooth machine, and the Thresher has no hopper with it. The said Thresher has never come to hand, and it is supposed that it has been forwarded to some other gentleman by mistake. Should this advertisement meet the eye of the person having it in possession, he will much oblige the owner if he will forward it to Baltimore at once, as it is much needed, to the care of Emory & Stevens, Bowley's Wharf.

J. B. SPENCER, Centreville, Md.

September 12.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Sale or Rent, the HOUSE and LOT on Main street, in the City of Annapolis, at present occupied by Richard W. Gill, Esq. The house is large and commodious, in good order, and well calculated for the accommodation of a large family; or would answer for a Boarding House, being in a healthy situation, and immediately in the vicinity of the State House. There are also upon the premises every necessary out building, Cellars under the whole house, capable of holding fifty cords of wood. Possession can be had on the first of September next. The terms, which shall be accommodating, can be known by application to the subscriber, living in Annapolis.

R. WELCH of Ben.

FOR SALE.

FOUR LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, two of whom are Girls, one thirteen years of age, and the other eleven, one Boy aged ten years, and the other eight. For information apply to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

FOR ANNAPOIS, CAMBRIDGE, EASTON, ST. MICHAEL'S, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, for the above places, on the following days, viz.

On every MONDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Wye Landing.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays.

On every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, returning the same day, and continue to run the above route until further notice.

Passage to Annapolis, \$1

" to St. Michael's and Wye, \$2

" to Easton and Cambridge, \$2

All Baggage at the owner's risk.

N. B. The Maryland can be had on Thursdays for pleasure excursions.

LEML G TAYLOR.

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

April 6th, 1839.

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, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of August, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of September, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of October, and a further payment of Five Dollars on each share of capital stock subscribed to be paid as before stated on or before the 1st day of November next.

By order,

April 11.

N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions of law and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology; but these do not meet the present necessity. A periodical which is avowedly phrenological—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is now needed; and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of *The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany*.

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on Education (physical, intellectual, and moral), on the Medical Treatment of the Insane, on Jurisprudence, on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical; for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology*. And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. Such correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will endeavor to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of Truth, we do not hesitate to communicate of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral development in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—we must, in every such case, see the head or skull, or a cast of it, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works; nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our facts we pledge ourselves shall be bona-fide such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts; indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists), to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for accepted matter, as a liberal compensation *per printed page*, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to endorse all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronized. It is not with the de-

vised expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations from a desire to know and to promulgate truth. Hence, should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. The *American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany* will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain at least 92 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 per annum for a single copy; \$5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for three copies, or \$10 (current as above) for seven copies sent to one address. To Clergymen and Theological Students, single copies will be furnished at \$1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to \$1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work one year, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be invariably required in advance.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the Editor of the Am. Phren. Jour., care of A. WALDIE.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

August 23.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a Weekly Newspaper in the Village of Leonard-Town, St. Mary's County, Maryland, to be entitled THE

LEONARD-TOWN HERALD,
And Saint Mary's and Charles Counties Advertiser.

In presenting to the public the design of publishing a paper at Leonard-Town, it will only be necessary briefly to explain the plan to be adopted, and the principles to be pursued, in its course of publication; and impressed with the belief it will be approved by the thinking portion of the community, he does not for a moment doubt they will yield him a patronage commensurate with the utility of the enterprise.

It seems to be a matter of general surprise that the venerable county of Saint Mary's, and forming too, an important part of the State of Maryland, should have remained so long destitute of a paper printed and published within its borders—containing as it decidedly does, so fair a proportion of citizens distinguished for their talents, integrity and patriotism.

The projector of the proposed useful undertaking, confident of a liberal support from an enlightened and generous public, has issued this Prospectus, with the chief intention of devoting himself to usefulness—increasing, as far as his humble means will permit, the general stock of information, and enlarging the sphere of useful knowledge.

The Herald will be conducted on a neutral principle in politics, whether of a general or local character; and the publication of articles calculated to create personal excitement or bad feeling in the community will be faithfully and strictly guarded against by the proprietor.

Its columns will be open to Literature and the Muse. A faithful account of the current intelligence (whether of a foreign or domestic nature) will be laid before its patrons, and the general principles of Religion and Morality will not be disregarded.

The Herald will be printed on a medium sheet, with fair intelligible type, at the moderate price of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance—If not paid before the expiration of six months, Three Dollars will be exacted—and Three Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged if not paid before the expiration of the year. It will be issued as soon as practicable after a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.

F. M. JARBOE.

July 25th, 1839.

A CARD.

JOHN A. JONES, formerly of the United States Hotel, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will open on the 1st August next, that splendid and commodious establishment, nearly opposite the Chesnut Street Theatre, which will be called the Union Hotel, and with an assurance that neither expense or labour have been spared, to render it one of the most complete hotels in the United States, solicits their patronage.

July 18.

The following papers will each insert the above, to the amount of \$5—forward one paper containing the advertisement to the advertiser, and charge U. S. Gazette. The Natchez Courier; Nashville Whig; Vicksburg Whig; Huntsville —; Lexington Observer; Louisville Journal; Maysville Eagle; Cincinnati Gazette; Chillicothe —; Columbus Journal; Savannah —; Augusta Georgian; Charleston Courier; Columbus, S. C. —; Newbern, N. C. Sentinel; Raleigh Gazette; Wilmington Advertiser; Richmond Whig; Petersburg Intelligencer; Winchester Republican; Norfolk Beacon; Fredericksburg Herald; Hagerstown Torch Light; Annapolis Gazette; Pittsburgh Advocate; Harrisburg Reporter; Chambersburg Repository; Lancaster Old Guard.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A NEW PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

THIS Horse Power will propel Threshing Machines, Clover Mills, Small Grist Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consists in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect and hazardous to those who superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation, or from neglect of its mechanical construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from becoming dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain; it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvement is far superior to my former machines. There can be certificates produced where they have hulled at the rate of one bushel of clover seed per hour for nine hours.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, in Brandywine Village, Del. where orders will be received and the machines sent to any part of the neighbouring States. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Chester and Delaware, Pa.; New Castle, Kent and Sussex, Del.; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's, Talbot, Dorchester, Anne-Arundel and Harford, Md.; Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester, Burlington, Monmouth, Mercer and Middlesex, in New Jersey.

JESSE URMY.

P. S. Corn Shellers and Cutting Boxes on a new and improved principle constantly on hand. Also, repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch, at his manufactory, north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

AGENTS.

On the Eastern Shore of Maryland—Cecil county, John Kirks; Kent county, G. B. Westcott, (Chestertown); C. W. Spry, (New Market); James B. Dunbar, (Georgetown); Roads; Queen-Anne's county, John Spencer, (Centerville); Talbot county, Thomas R. Hollyday, E. McDowell, (Easton); Dorchester, James Dixon, (Cambridge); Caroline, James Sangston & Son, (Denton); Western Shore—Anne-Arundel county, John Ridout of H. near Annapolis.

July 4.

Anne-Arundel County, Sec.

On application to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition, in writing of Edward Denver, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, 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 petition, and the said Edward Denver having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Edward Denver having taken the oath by him 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 having appointed Elijah Wells his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Edward Denver a conveyance & possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Edward Denver 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 in 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 Edward Denver should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

R. WELCH, J. C.

May 9.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this office

AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

A Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen of various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export—thereby giving an active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution, J. S. SKINNER, postmaster, of Baltimore, was invited to become the editor of the work, and has consented to do so—as far as may be consistent with the strict performance of his public duties.

In the course of the discussions which took place in the Convention, all the difficulties which have been encountered, and which may yet be apprehended in the prosecution of the silk culture, as a great branch of American industry, were fully considered; and the result was an universal conviction that, now, in the words of the resolution, 'Silk may be grown in the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export.'

The suitability of our soil and climate to the growth and health of the worm, and the trees which supply its food; the capabilities, the habits, and the genius of our people for conducting the business through its whole process, and the price of American labour as compared with that of silk-producing countries, all were fully canvassed, and the most sceptical became satisfied. The fact is, that our unrestrained freedom in the entertainment and discussion of various and discordant doctrines, religious and political, has imparted to us, as to our English ancestry, an omnivorous appetite for knowledge, and a capacity to learn in a few years what cannot be acquired in ages, where all is dull conformity and routine of thought and of action! Thus has it happened in manufactures as in other things; American ingenuity, unrestrained by prejudice or law, has triumphed over difficulties apparently insurmountable! How long, may it be asked, after our first cotton spindle was put in motion before Yankee 'Lowells' were sold at a profit in China? So will it be with silk. The only question is as to how long it shall take us? With a monthly journal to concentrate and diffuse every ray of floating light on the subject, it was the opinion of the Convention that we may realize and enjoy, in our own day, the boon which indolence and want of concert may procrastinate, but which nothing short of Turkish apathy can finally defeat.

Let all then who may feel any concern as cultivators, manufacturers, or vendors of silk, or as patriots willing to offer suitable occupation and bread to the unemployed and the helpless, come forward in support of a work to be faithfully and honestly devoted to these objects of private happiness, and of national independence.

Though SILK, and every thing connected with its productions; and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the chief design and aim of the journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. Hence, the adjunctive title 'Rural Economist.'

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form, each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see SILK added to the list of *American Statesmen* and who will have the kindness to insert this prospectus, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

Baltimore, January, 1839.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

PERSONS residing in the First Collection District of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby notified that RICHARD J. COWMAN, Esq. of the City of Annapolis, is authorized to receive and receipt for Taxes, payable to the Collector of said district for the year now due.

RICHARD C. HARDESTY,

Collector of the First Collection District, Anne-Arundel County.

SHERIFFALTY.

At the friendly solicitations of a number of the Voters of Anne-Arundel County, the subscriber is induced to offer his services as a Candidate for SHERIFF of said County, and will endeavor to so discharge the duties, if honoured with their confidence, as to give satisfaction.

JOHN A. SELBY.

BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

The Post and Transcript will be devoted to Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Literature and News.

I. POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the firm and undeviating advocate of the doctrine of democratic republicanism, which constitutes the fundamental elements of our social and political system. As this declaration imperious, on the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the "strict constructionist" school, maintaining that the action of Government should be limited to the exercise of those powers which are specifically enumerated in the constitution. It will consequently oppose the measures of those, who by a loose interpretation of this sacred charter of our liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which the fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, unchecked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which no relief can be found but in despotism.

Among these schemes, regarded as of obviously dangerous tendency, is that of a National Bank, which, however harmless or useful it might be in the full strength and unanimity of the republic, would, in a period of danger,—its branches penetrating every part of the country, and in the words of Jefferson, "acting by command and in phalanx,"—have power to interpose serious and alarming obstacles to the operations of government.

The assumption of the right to impose a tariff beyond the duties necessary to supply the constitutional wants of government; the appropriation of the public money upon schemes of internal improvement, and the interference of government with the domestic institutions of the States, particularly with the institution of Slavery, will be equally opposed as encroachments upon the constitution and upon the rights of States.

The liability of the Banks to periodical convulsions, and their inability to comply, at all times, with the conditions upon which they are employed by the Treasury, as evinced by the suspensions of 1837, render the measure of dispensing with their agency in conducting the fiscal operations of Government one of obvious necessity. The Post and Transcript will therefore advocate the adoption of the Independent Treasury System, as a measure calculated to relieve government from the contingencies to which its connection with Banks renders it liable—one which will insure stability and uniformity in its fiscal action, and reduce the potent influence of the Executive over a league of deposit Banks, to the mere power of appointing the few officers necessary to carry out the system. But while the Treasury System will be supported as a judicious fiscal measure, Banking Institutions will not be opposed. On the contrary their interests—with such checks as are calculated to secure the object of their creation, will be supported as essential to the prosperity and advancement of the country.

Such is the outline of the doctrines for the advocacy of which the new paper is to be commenced, and to the defence and vindication of which the Editor pledges his best support. They are the doctrines of the present administration; and as their continuance and efficiency depend much upon the energy and zeal of those to whom the important office of carrying them into effect is entrusted, the paper will zealously advocate the reelection of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the Presidency, as one who has proved himself eminently qualified to uphold and defend them and insure their unembarrassed action. It is believed the Post and Transcript will not be found an unworthy coadjutor of the democratic paper already engaged in the cause in this city.

On the subject of State politics the paper will advocate a judicious reform, consonant with the spirit and principles of our republican institutions. Aware of the great caution and deliberation with which this subject should be approached, it will nevertheless fearlessly advocate such changes as our own experience has convinced us to be necessary, or such as the history of other States in the confederacy has taught to be wise and salutary.

The all important subject of Internal Improvement will be earnestly pressed upon the public attention; the great necessity of a vigorous prosecution and early completion of the great works in which the State is already so deeply interested, will be urged as positively necessary to preserve unimpaired the public faith and to secure the true and permanent prosperity of our City and State.

II. COMMERCE.—The commercial department of the paper will be attended to with the utmost care, and no effort will be spared to render the information relative to foreign, domestic and local markets, and the general state of trade, full and satisfactory.

III. AGRICULTURE.—This important subject will receive more attention than has usually been paid to it in similar publications; and besides detailing facts of importance to the farmer and planter, it is intended to discuss the principles of agricultural economy and to claim for the husbandman that station as a citizen and an important producing agent, to which his independence and labours entitle him.

IV. THE ARTS, both fine and mechanical, will have their appropriate department, and such discussion will be entered into as will tend to evolve the true principles upon which both are founded and to foster the efforts of native genius and skill rather than of foreign ingenuity.

V. LITERATURE AND NEWS.—The Post and Transcript will aim at nourishing a sound and patriotic taste; and at the same time will endeavor to equal the best of its contemporaries in judicious selections and in the promptitude, accuracy and extent of its general intelligence, foreign and domestic.

The first number will be issued in the course of the present month, after which it will be regularly continued. It is desirable that the names of subscribers be returned as speedily as possible to the Publisher.

TERMS.—The Post and Transcript will be of the largest class of newspapers—the Daily at \$8, and the Tri-Weekly at \$5 per annum; payable in advance, unguaranteed in the city.

All letters must be addressed to S. P. SKINNER,

Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md.

Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; all others, must be paid.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this

OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL
JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions of law and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology; but these do not meet the present necessity. A periodical which is avowedly phrenological—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is now needed, and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of *The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany*.

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on Education, on Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Philosophy, on Jurisprudence, on Theology, and on the Moral and Political Philosophy. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical; for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology*. And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. Such correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt, and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of Truth, we do not admit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral development in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—we must, in every such case, see the head or skull, or a cast of it, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our *EXOTIC* we pledge ourselves shall be *bona-fide* such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists), to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for accepted matter, as liberal a compensation as printed pages, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to endorse all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronized. It is not with the de-

sign of expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate truth. Hence, should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. The *American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany* will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain at least 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 per annum for a single copy; \$5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for three copies, or \$10 (current as above) for seven copies sent to one address. To Clergymen and Theological Students, single copies will be furnished at \$1.50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to \$1.25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work one year, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be invariably required in advance.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the Editor of the Am. Phren. Jour., care of A. WALDIE.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal. August 23.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a Weekly Newspaper in the Village of Leonard-Town, St. Mary's County, Maryland, to be entitled THE

LEONARD-TOWN HERALD,
And Saint Mary's and Charles Counties Advertiser.

In presenting to the public the design of publishing a paper at Leonard-Town, it will only be necessary briefly to explain the plan to be adopted, and the principles to be pursued, in its course of publication; and impressed with the belief it will be approved by the thinking portion of the community, he does not for a moment doubt they will yield him a patronage commensurate with the utility of the enterprise.

It seems to be a matter of general surprise that the venerable county of Saint-Mary's, and forming too, an important part of the State of Maryland, should have remained so long destitute of a paper printed and published within its borders—containing as it decidedly does, so fair a proportion of citizens distinguished for their talents, integrity and patriotism.

The projector of the proposed useful undertaking, confident of a liberal support from an enlightened and generous public, has issued this Prospectus, with the chief intention of devoting himself to usefulness—increasing, as far as his humble means will permit, the general stock of information, and enlarging the sphere of useful knowledge.

The Herald will be conducted on a neutral principle in politics, whether of a general or local character; and the publication of articles calculated to create personal excitement or bad feeling in the community will be faithfully and strictly guarded against by the proprietor.

Its columns will be open to Literature and the Muses. A faithful account of the current intelligence (whether of a foreign or domestic nature) will be laid before its patrons, and the general principles of Religion and Morality will not be disregarded.

The Herald will be printed on a medium sheet, with fair intelligible type, at the moderate price of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance—If not paid before the expiration of six months, Three Dollars will be exacted—and Three Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged if not paid before the expiration of the year. It will be issued as soon as practicable after a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.

F. M. JARBOE.

July 25th, 1839.

A CARD.

JOHN A. JONES, formerly of the United States Hotel, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will open on the 1st August next, that splendid and commodious establishment, nearly opposite the Chesnut Street Theatre, which will be called the Union Hotel, and with an assurance that neither expense or labour have been spared, to render it one of the most complete hotels in the United States, solicits their patronage.

July 18.
The following papers will each insert the above, to the amount of \$5—forward one paper containing the advertisement to the advertiser, and charge U. S. Gazette. The Natchez Courier; Nashville Whig; Vicksburg Whig; Huntsville —; Lexington Observer; Louisville Journal; Mayville Eagle; Cincinnati Gazette; Chillicothe —; Columbus Journal; Savannah —; Augusta Georgian; Charleston Courier; Columbus, S. C. —; Newbern, N. C. Sentinel; Raleigh Gazette; Wilmington Advertiser; Richmond Whig; Petersburg Intelligencer; Winchester Republican; Norfolk Beacon; Fredericksburg Herald; Hagerstown Torch Light; Annapolis Gazette; Pittsburgh Advocate; Harrisburg Reporter; Chambersburg Repository; Lancaster Old Guard.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A NEW PATENT IMPROVED
PORTABLE HORSE POWER
AND THRESHING
MACHINE.

THIS Horse Power will propel Threshing Machines, Clover Mills, Small Grist Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consists in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect and hazardous to those who superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation, or from neglect of its mechanical construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from becoming dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain; it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvement is far superior to my former machines. There can be certificates produced where they have hauled at the rate of one bushel of clover seed per hour for nine hours.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, in Brandywine Village, Del. where orders will be received and the machines sent to any part of the neighbouring States. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding countries of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Chester and Delaware, Pa.; New Castle, Kent and Sussex, Del.; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's, Talbot, Dorchester, Anne-Arundel and Harford, Md.; Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester, Burlington, Monmouth, Mercer and Middlesex, in New Jersey.

JESSE URMY.

P. S. Corn Shellers and Cutting Boxes on a new and improved principle constantly on hand. Also, repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch, at his manufactory, north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

AGENTS.

On the Eastern Shore of Maryland—Cecil county, John Kirk; Kent county, G. B. Westcott, (Chesterstown); C. W. Spry, (New Market); James S. Dunbar, (Georgetown); Roads; Queen-Anne's county, John Spencer, (Centerville); Talbot county, Thomas R. Holliday, E. McDowell, (Easton); Dorchester, James Dixon, (Cambridge); Caroline, James Sangston & Son, (Denton); Western Shore—Anne-Arundel county, John Ridout of H. near Annapolis. July 4.

Anne-Arundel County, Sec.

On application to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition, in writing of Edward Denver, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, 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 petition, and the said Edward Denver having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Edward Denver having taken the oath by he 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 having appointed Elijah Wells his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Edward Denver a conveyance & possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Edward Denver 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 in 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 Edward Denver should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

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EDITORIAL JOURNAL

AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY

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JOHN A. SELBY.

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Among these schemes, regarded as of obviously dangerous tendency, is that of a National Bank, which, however harmless or useful it might be in the full strength and unanimity of the republic, would, in a period of danger,—its branches penetrating every part of the country, and in the words of Jefferson, "acting by command and in phalanx,"—have power to interpose serious and alarming obstacles to the operations of government.

The assumption of the right to impose a tariff beyond the duties necessary to supply the constitutional wants of government; the appropriation of the public money upon schemes of internal improvement, and the interference of government with the domestic institutions of the States, particularly with the institution of Slavery, will be equally opposed as encroachments upon the constitution and upon the rights of States.

The liability of the Banks to periodical convulsions, and their inability to comply, at all times, with the conditions upon which they are employed by the Treasury, as evinced by the suspensions of 1837, render the measure of dispensing with their agency in conducting the fiscal operations of Government one of obvious necessity. The Post and Transcript will therefore advocate the adoption of the Independent Treasury System, as a measure calculated to relieve government from the contingencies to which its connection with Banks renders it liable—one which will insure stability and uniformity in its fiscal action, and reduce the potent influence of the Executive over a league of deposit Banks, to the mere power of appointing the few officers necessary to carry out the system. But while the Treasury System will be supported as a judicious fiscal measure, Banking Institutions will not be opposed. On the contrary their interests—with such checks as are calculated to secure the object of their creation, will be supported as essential to the prosperity and advancement of the country.

Such is the outline of the doctrines for the advocacy of which the new paper is to be commenced, and to the defence and vindication of which the Editors pledge their best support. They are the doctrines of the present administration; and as their continuance and efficiency depend much upon the energy and zeal of those to whom the important office of carrying them into effect is entrusted, the paper will zealously advocate the reelection of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the Presidency, as one who has proved himself eminently qualified to uphold and defend them and insure their unembarrassed action. It is believed the Post and Transcript will not be found an unworthy coadjutor of the democratic paper already engaged in the cause in this city.

On the subject of State politics the paper will advocate a judicious reform, consonant with the spirit and principles of our republican institutions. Aware of the great caution and deliberation with which this subject should be approached, it will nevertheless fearlessly advocate such changes as our own experience has convinced us to be necessary, or such as the history of other States in the confederacy has taught to be wise and salutary.

The all important subject of Internal Improvement will be earnestly pressed upon the public attention; the great necessity of a vigorous prosecution and early completion of the great works in which the State is already so deeply interested, will be urged as positively necessary to preserve unimpaired the public faith and to secure the true and permanent prosperity of our City and State.

II. COMMERCE.—The commercial department of the paper will be attended to with the utmost care and no effort will be spared to render the information relative to foreign, domestic and local markets, and the general state of trade, full and satisfactory.

III. AGRICULTURE.—This important subject will receive more attention than has usually been paid to it in similar publications; and besides detailing facts of importance to the farmer and planter, it is intended to discuss the principles of agricultural economy and to claim for the husbandman that station as a citizen and an important producing agent, to which his independence and labours entitle him.

IV. The ARTS, both fine and mechanical, will have their appropriate department, and such discussion will be entered into as will tend to evolve the true principles upon which both are founded and to foster the efforts of native genius and skill rather than of foreign ingenuity.

V. LITERATURE AND NEWS.—The Post and Transcript will aim at nourishing a sound and pure literary taste; and at the same time will endeavor to equal the best of its contemporaries in judicious selections and in the promptitude, accuracy and extent of its general intelligence, foreign and domestic.

The first number will be issued in the course of the present month, after which it will be regularly continued. It is desirable that the names of subscribers be returned as speedily as possible to the Publisher.

TERMS.—The Post and Transcript will be of the largest class of newspapers—the DAILY at \$8, and the TRI-WEEKLY at \$5 per annum, payable in advance, guaranteed in the city.

ESTABLISHED by S. P. SKINNER,
Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md.

Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; all others, payable post paid.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this

OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCIV.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1859.

NO. 41.

Printed and Published by
JOHN GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public
Circle.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

Dr. W. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Prepared by himself.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

The passage of the Teeth through the gums produces trouble and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms, would apply Dr. William Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing convulsions, Fevers, &c.

Proof Positive of the Efficacy of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup.

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup: Dear Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant, while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and I, fully expecting that death would soon release the babe from anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup, which was soon applied to the gums; a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred, the teeth are emanating daily and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a tooth,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effective in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request. N. York Sun.

Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purpose for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give the sanction of their names.—Boston Traveller.

A SEVERE CASE OF TEETHING, WITH SUMMER COMPLAINT.
Cured by the infallible American Soothing Syrup of Dr. W. Evans. Mrs. McPherson, residing at No. 8, Madison street, cured a severe case of the teething of her child, Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions, his bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street, as there are several counterfeiters advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine for sale.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS—Children generally suffer much uneasiness from cutting their teeth. Whatever dangerous or fatal symptoms attend this process of nature, they are produced invariably from the highly irritated and inflamed condition of the parts—therefore the principal indications of cure are to abate the inflammation, and to soothe, soothe, and relax the gums. If that is effected, the infant is preserved from subsequent fever, inflammation, spasmodic coughing, twitching of tendons, croup, convulsions, and convulsions, and their fatal consequences. If mothers, nurses, or guardians have their babies tortured with painful and protracted dentition, and this notice attracts their attention, they should not be deterred from purchasing a bottle of EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP for Children, generally suffer much uneasiness from cutting their teeth. The incomparable virtue of which in completely relieving the most distressing cases (when applied to the infant's gums as directed) is invaluable. The remedy has restored thousands of children when on the verge of the grave, to the embrace again of their distracted parents, attacked with that awful and mortal disease—Convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.
Please shake the bottle when first opened. When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a saucer, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must be put to the breast immediately for the milk would take the Syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through, the gums, mothers should immediately apply the Syrup; it will prevent the children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of leaving the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death. Sold at Dr. W. Evans' Office, 100 Chatham street, New York, and by all his Agents throughout the Union.

Agent, JEREMIAH HUGHES, Annapolis, Md.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, biliousness, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, all delicate and morbid affections, and all diseases of the blood, are cured by this medicine.

successfully treated at Dr. EVANS' Medical Office, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Dr. EVANS' CAMOMILE AND APERIENT PILLS.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

Symptoms. The common corporeal symptoms are, flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

Causes. A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a disordered habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses,) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen is a frequent cause.

Treatment. The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation, the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, their inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

Agent, JEREMIAH HUGHES, Annapolis, Md.

THE BARON VON HUTCHERL HERB PILLS.

These Pills are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, and obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

These Pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, that old age when it arrives, will appear a blessing, and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) a source of misery and sorrow.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses of the Herb Pills, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriasis, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Faintings, Hysterics, Headache, Hoop, Spasms, Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, The Deafness, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dizziness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life; and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation, and thus strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is the Baron Von Hutercherl Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

Agent, JEREMIAH HUGHES, Annapolis, Md.

September 12.

DR. WM. EVANS, proprietor of the newspaper called "The Doctor," hereby particularly requests all Proprietors and Publishers of Newspapers who send their papers to his Office, to direct them to the Editor of "The Doctor," No. 100, Chatham street, New York.

April 25.

Anne-Arundel County, Sec.

ON application to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of said County, and State of Maryland, by petition in writing, of John H. Hall of said county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and for no other cause, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, 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, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John H. Hall having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also satisfied me by the certificate of the officer that he is in confinement for debt only, and for no other cause, and the said John H. Hall having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed James D. Weems his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said John H. Hall a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, (the necessary wearing apparel excepted) and certified the delivery into his possession of all the property of the said petitioner mentioned in his schedule, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John H. Hall 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 the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before Anne-Arundel County Court to be held at the city of Annapolis on the fourth Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said John H. Hall should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed.

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge of the Orphans Court A. A. Co'ty. 12th Mo. 3m.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sec.

ON application to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of said County, and State of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Jacob McCeney of Ben. of said county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and for no other cause, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jacob McCeney of Ben. having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also satisfied me by the certificate of the officer that he is in confinement for debt only, and for no other cause, and the said Jacob McCeney of Ben. having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed John H. Hall his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Jacob McCeney a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted,) and certified the delivery into his possession of all the property of the said petitioner mentioned in his schedule, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jacob McCeney 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 the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before Anne-Arundel County Court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the fourth Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jacob McCeney of Ben. should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed.

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge of the Orphans Court A. A. Co'ty. 12th Mo. 3m.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

40,000 and upwards of MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

THE subscriber, acting as the agent for the Growers in this city and its vicinity, offers for sale by the Rod or Tree, the above number of Trees, and will warrant them to be genuine. The Trees are of a most luxuriant and superior growth, and cannot be surpassed by any that may be produced elsewhere. They will be ready for delivery in November next. Persons addressing me on the subject through the Post Office, will pay the postage. EDWARD DUBOIS. Annapolis, August 15, 1859.

POETRY.

From my Scrap Book. ALLITERATION.

Whoever has at any time attempted to indige an acrostic merely, is aware of the embarrassment of being confined to particular initials, but in the following specimen of alliteration the whole alphabet is fathomed, and each word in each line has its proper initial. It has undergone some slight alterations since it was originally published, and is now, probably, nearer perfect than any other specimen of alliteration extant. The name of the indefatigable author is unknown, but his production is worthy the perusal of another Dean Swift. C.

"An Austrian army awfully arrayed,
Boldly, by battery, designed Belgrade.
Cossack commanders cannonading come,
Dooming Destruction's devastating doom;
Every endeavor engineers essay
For fame, for fortune—fighting furious fray:
Giantlike grenadiers grapple gloomy good,
Hollanders hurra—heroic hardihood!
Instant, indiscriminate in ill,
Kinmen kill kindred, kindred kinmen kill!
Lines level loftier, longer lines—
Men march midst mounds, midst murderous mines.
Now noisy, noxious noisome notice none
Of outposts, opposing ones.
Poor patriots, partly purchased, partly pressed,
Quite quaking, quickly quarter, quarter quest;
Reason returns, religious right redounds
Swarrow stops such sanguinary sounds.
True to thee Turkey—triumph to thy train:
Unjust unwise, unmerciful Ukrainian
Vanish vain victory, vanish victory vain,
Why war we warfare? wherefore welcome were
Xerxes, Ximenes, Xanthus, Xavier?
Yield yeagers, ye youths, ye yeomen yield
Zeno's Zoroaster's Zoroaster's Zeal
And all, all, against arms appeal."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Columbus Enquirer. PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

The Stone Mountain, in De Kalb county, Geo., is known to every body as a geographical fact, but it requires an actual visit to be able to realize the grandeur and sublimity of this stupendous work of nature. Situated in the eastern part of the country, remote from the mountains, and in a section of country generally level, the stranger would approach it without being forewarned by any other display of nature, and therefore feel the greater surprise that a solid granite rock rose from the plain some fifteen hundred feet in height. Black and naked, except a scrubby growth of pine and cedar from its fissures, whilst the country all around is thickly set with forest trees, and the earth coated, with grass & undergrowth, it has a melancholy influence upon the feeling of its new beholder, and whilst admiring this mighty effort of nature, he rejoices that the brave forefathers whose name the country bears has such a monument connected with it. Man, that ever busy and inventive animal, not content to pursue the rules laid down in the good old book, which directs his path to the realms above, or fearing that he is not far enough above the cares and perplexities of this lower world to be beyond their influence when upon the top of this huge pile, has started a wooden tower from its summit, to be carried three hundred feet high, from which, at its present height, with a glass which is kept there, may be seen the villages, the water courses, the farms, the hills, and dales, of the adjoining counties, presenting themselves in their miniature beauty and loveliness. It is a splendid view, and no traveller, passing within 50 miles should fail to visit it—more particularly, as there is no danger of the old catastrophe which happened to the tower of old, unless, indeed, the visitors are induced to test too freely the qualities of the excellent champagne and juleps, to be found thereabouts. On the southern side of the rock, and some four or five hundred yards from its summit, there are the remains of a breast work, which reaches about half round it, and was evidently designed to prevent further approach towards the top. When, or by whom this was done, is not known, and is one of the many evidences of war which may be found in various parts of this state, of which the traditions of the Aborigines give no account. The northern part of the rock is almost perpendicular for about half its height, from whence it makes an angle of about 45 degrees to the tower on the top. The visitor, standing at its base on this side, contemplating its awfully grand and sublime appearance, must feel himself and all his works sink into utter insignificance in the comparison. Led hither by the beautiful view from the tower, and the good accommodations at the tavern below, this place has become a fashionable stopping place for persons from all sections of the United States, and a friend and correspondent has furnished us with the following facts in relation to the perilous adventure of Mr. Charles Boyd, of Virginia, on the 16th ult.

This gentleman, in company with others who were strolling over the rock, observed his dog, a fine and favourite water spaniel, pursue a bull bat towards the northern extremity. Supposing the dog would shortly return the company went on the tower and remained some time, but the dog did not make his appearance. They went down to the tavern, and not finding him,

Mr. Boyd and others concluded to ride round to its northern base, calculating that in his pursuit of the bat he had fallen from the precipice, and as a matter of course, he was dead. Judge of their surprise and astonishment, then, when they discovered him lodged in a small basin near the awful precipice, several hundred feet below the base of the tower, apparently beyond the reach of all human assistance. His generous master, however, was not disposed to abandon his dog without an effort to save him; and accordingly resounded the mountain, attended by many persons anxious for the success of his undertaking. He procured a large rope, used in building the tower, and started down the declivity with such zeal as to alarm the fears of those above for his safety. He went as far as he could go, and farther than prudence would have dictated, without better and safer preparation, when he discovered the impossibility of reaching his dog, without changing his plan. He therefore returned, and his friends, meeting him as far down as it was prudent for them to venture, he tied a rope firmly and securely around him, his friends fastening the other end round a small cedar which grew from a fissure in the rock. Thus prepared, he set forward again, his assistants above gradually giving out rope till he descended three hundred feet, and found a firm foothold beside his dog, in a small basin, scarcely large enough for three men to stand in. He tied a pocket handkerchief round the dog's neck, and connecting it by others to the rope round his body, commenced his upward journey, drawing himself and his dog by the rope. When he came in sight of his friends above, slowly toiling along the upward steep, with his dog closely following, the air was rent with the joyful exclamations of his friends, and he was received by them with those feelings which manifested the deep interest they felt for his safety in this perilous adventure.

Our correspondent says he cannot conclude the narrative without observing that Mr. Boyd was making preparations to go down with the rope, his faithful servant George, earnestly solicited to take his master's place, alleging the danger of the expedition, and his master's ill health, which should induce him to transfer the rescue of the dog to him, which his generous master refused, saying, "no, George, I'll go myself," an instance of fidelity and humanity not often witnessed.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These pills, so admirably adapted to afford uniform relief in the different modifications of these distressing maladies, are particularly recommended to public notice. On the accession of the cold stage, when the face and limbs of the sufferer become pale, and the sensation of cold and languor is felt pervading the whole system—their administration is accompanied with astonishing success—they soon lessen the subsequent distressing shivering and violent shaking, and by continuing in their use, (as directed) will ultimately cure the most obstinate ague. These pills are of signal utility in those distressing cases, where there is a sallowness of complexion, pain in the region of the liver, tension and distress in the epigastric region, with other symptoms indicating the existence of morbid action, or chronic disease of the stomach, liver, bowels, mecony or spleen, which consequences so generally supervene from protracted intermittents. They permanently overcome these diseases—at the same time give tone to the stomach, cleanse and strengthen the bowels and impart health, vigour and energy to the system.

Many persons emigrate to the rich and fertile soil of the West, in the hope of attaining a future competence, but alas! on long that hope becomes blasted, when they appear with impaired and enfeebled constitutions, resulting from attacks of that dreadful terror of the West, Fever and Ague. If such persons had resorted to the use of the above pills, the shaken pallid countenance would have been restored to its florid hue, the vital energy reestablished, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are now regarded as an inestimable public blessing, and indispensable to the health, comfort, and even the local prosperity of the inhabitants of many portions of our western country.

In all cases of Bilious and Nervous Fever, Hypochondriasis, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, will invariably be removed by the use of the Pills.

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of

DR. EVANS' PURIFYING PILLS.
the value and well-authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit the Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.

Directions are as follows:—Take four or more of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.

Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.

The attacks usually occur every other day. Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills. Sold at Dr. EVANS' Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and by his authorized Agents throughout the Union.

Agent, JEREMIAH HUGHES, Annapolis, Md.

September 26.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being desirous to settle up his business, respectfully calls upon all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts either by Cash or Notes, on or before the first day of September next.

WM. BRYAN.

July 11.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.
Thursday, October 10, 1839.
MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS.

OUR FLAG. "HANG OUT YOUR BANNERS!"



FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Stewart, (D.) Dennis, (W.)
Worcester co. 854 1063
Somerset county, 999
Dorchester co. 165 maj.

1917 2227
1817
Mr. Dennis' majority, 410

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Thomas, (D.) Pearce, (W.)
Cecil county, 1333 1144
Kent county, 475 615
Talbot county, 700 658
Caroline county, 607 583
Q. Anne's county, 100 rep. maj.

3215 3000
3000
Mr. Thomas' maj. 213

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Worthington, (D.) Turner, (Ind.)
Carroll county, 705 421
Harford co. 1236 938
Baltimore co. 1983 1019

3924 2378
2378
Mr. Worthington's majority 1,546.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Carroll. J. A. Carroll. Sol. H. Hillen Jr. C. H. Pitts.
Balt. city, 6,608 6,598 6,218 6,188
A. A. Co. 1,410 1,413 1,416 1,441
Annapolis, 156 159 150 154

Total, 8,174 8,170 7,784 7,783
Average Democratic majority 389.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Duvall, (Dem.) Johnson, (W.)
Montgomery 699 912
Frederick 1167 1583
Carroll county, 669 830

2535 3325
2535
Johnson's majority, 700

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Thomas, (Dem.) Price, (W.)
Frederick, 1245 846
Washington, 2045 1927
Allegany, 989 931

4279 3704
3704
Mr. F. Thomas' majority 575.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Key, (Dem.) Jenifer, (W.)
Prince George's, 696 780
St. Mary's, 500 770
Charles, 357 434
Calvert, 1653 2084

1653 2084
1653
Mr. Jenifer's majority, 431

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Robert Welch of Ben., (Dem.) 164
Doct. Wm. Brewer, (Whig) 146

164 146

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.

Dr. J. S. Owen. Ed. Hammond. Dr. Z. Merrick. Jas. L. Moore. Richd. Eder. C. S. Ridgely. George Tyler. Th. Burgess.

1267 1267 1254 1242 1260 1275 1245 1252

For Sheriff—Selby, 1568; Urquhart, 190; Clarke 91; Thos. B. Dorsey 13; Hardisty 18; Newton 43; Wilson 8.

Baltimore City.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

DEMOCRATS.

F. Gallagher. Dr. J. J. Gorman. Seismacher. Wm. F. Gilles. J. C. Legrand.

Total, 6,581 6,602 6,684 6,629 6,610

WHIGS.

S. T. Wallis. William Bank. Dr. S. Collins. L. N. Smith. Fred. S. Lutz.

Total, 6,165 6,149 6,216 6,178 6,184

Average Democratic majority in the city of Baltimore, 416.

Baltimore County.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Nom. Democrat. Ind. Democrat.
Pottoway, 1909 Hook, 1573
Welsh, 1831 Ware, 1848
Stebbins, 1793
Stansbury, 1764
Holmes, 1724

SHERIFFALTY.
Ball, Tracey, Bouldin.
Baltimore city, 7830 4955 2893
Baltimore county, 2547 712 823
10,377 5,667 3,716
Mr. Ball's majority is 4,710.

Harford County.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Sutton, 1341 Billingsale, 1055
Hope, 1290 Gough, 939
Williams, 1236 Whiteford, 1008
Polk, 1188 Michael, 857
For Sheriff—Kean (Dem.) 1395; Wann (Whig) 892.
For Commissioner—Courtney (Dem) 682; Mitchell (Whig) 627.

Carroll County.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Crabbs, 1446 McCullum, 1340
Purke, 1413 Bixler, 1020
Bramwell, 1406 Crawford, 976
Powder, 1336 Hook, (Whig) 1343
For Sheriff—Dorn, 1354; Geatty, 112.

Frederick County.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
McPherson, 2578 O. Thomas, 2369
Quynn, 2559 J. Thomas, 2358
Bier, 2544 Kemp, 2340
Fior, 2536 Brengle, 2334
Simmons, 2478 Warfield, 2337

LEVI COUNTY.
Boone, Duvall
Zollinger, Dudderar
Ramsburg, O'Neill
Curtis, Russell
McKeehan, Annan
The Levy Court stands 5 Democrats, five Whigs, as above arranged.
Houck, (whig) is elected sheriff of Frederick county.

Washington County.
DEMOCRATS. INDEPENDENT D.
Mason, 2341 Schinebly, 1693
Newcomer, 2277 Oneill, 1681
Ryer, 2149 Cushman, 1665
Kempier, 2048
For Sheriff—Carr, 1730; Keller, 1367; Howard, 1283; Wilson 825; Lappan 465.

Allegany County.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Berry, 1091 Newman, 942
Price, 980 Armstrong, 830
Buchanan, 921 Smith, 811

Upon the result of the late contest in the above county, the *Alleghenian* remarks:—"It will be perceived by the following table that Messrs. Berry and Price, (democrats,) and Mr. Newman, (federalist,) candidates for the Assembly, are elected. Mr. Portera democratic candidate for Sheriff is likewise elected. Though our friends have done nobly, yet we must confess that the defeat of Mr. Buchanan is sorely regretted by many of the democratic party, as it is palpable his defeat was not owing to the strength of his adversaries, but to the treachery of his political friends. In 1837, Mr. Merriek's majority over Mr. Thomas was 119. This year, Mr. Thomas' majority over Mr. Price is 58, which is equal to a gain of 185, since the last congressional election."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Waters, 860 Gaither, 886
Dade, 793 England, 779
Worthington, 702 Kilgour, 704
Stewart, 655
Patterson, 594
Lilly, (Dem.) is elected sheriff of Montgomery county.

Prince George's.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Bowie, 191 90 117 81 137 134 740
Brooke, 178 94 123 82 124 122 723
Robinson, 152 85 125 78 109 122 671
Carroll, 153 110 110 76 119 124 692

Whig.
Sprigg, 157 301 152 55 100 109 774
Tuck, 158 197 159 55 92 110 771
Maccubbin, 141 222 151 47 88 107 736
Bowie, 144 213 147 60 91 106 751

CALVERT COUNTY.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Allnutt, 398 Stevens, 398
Wilson, 362 Dalrymple, 437
Whittington, 317 Hellen, 425
For Sheriff—Ireland (Dem.) 454; Dixon (Whig) 350.

CHARLES COUNTY.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Diggs, 572 Matthews, 752
Swann, 94 Bowling, 686
Bruce, 625
Brewer, 229
For Sheriff—Lancaster (Dem.) 588; Wheeler (Whig) 666.

St. Mary's County.—Three Whig Delegates are elected without opposition. The Democratic Sheriff is elected by a handsome majority.

Cecil County.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Ford, 1290 Yarnall, 1140
Cameron, 1825 Fisher, 1140
Heckart, 1838 McCauley, 1139
For Sheriff—McCauley, (Dem.) 1261; Russell (Whig) 1181.

West County.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Beck, 470 Jones, 605
Hunt, 458 Postable, 580
Sappington, 478 Welch, 605
For Sheriff—Mott (Dem.) 474; Usilton (Whig) 505.

Queen Anne's County.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Spencer, 686 Wright, 586
Wilmer, 689 Betts, 580
Temples, 675 Winchester, 497
Kent Island district not heard from.

Talbot County.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Martin, 706 Hughlett, 660
Lloyd, 712 Hopkins, 642
Colton, 700 Kemp, 666
For Sheriff—Scott (Dem.) 703; Harris (Whig) 663.

Caroline County.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Sangston, 607 Potter, 603
Thawley, 601 Handcastle, 591
Keene, 588 Davis, 550
For Sheriff—Johnson (Dem.) 597; Jump (Whig) 586.

Somerset County.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Long, 1014 Cottman, 1033
Humphreys, 993 Winder, 1016
Taylor, 975 Handy, 965
Tenckle, 882 Jones, 928
For Sheriff—Stemons (Dem.) 977; Bowland (Whig) 1008.

WORCESTER COUNTY.—Messrs. Selby, Brumard, Spence and Hearn, whigs, are elected to the Legislature.
DORCHESTER COUNTY.—It is reported that the whig nominated ticket is elected by an average majority of 165.

RECAPITULATION.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Allegany, 2 0
Washington, 4 0
Frederick, 5 0
Carroll, 3 1
Baltimore, 5 0
Harford, 4 0
Anne Arundel, 2 2
Annapolis, 1 0
Montgomery, 2 4
Prince George's, 0 4
Charles, 0 2
Calvert, 0 3
St. Mary's, 3 0
Cecil, 3 0
Queen Ann's, 3 0
Caroline, 2 0
Kent, 2 0
Talbot, 3 4
Dorchester, 0 4
Worcester, 0 4
Somerset, 2 2

46 32

* There is a tie in Calvert between a democrat and a whig.

From the Philad. Spirit of the Times.

GLORIOUS NEWS!
MARYLAND REDEEMED, REGENERATED, DISENTRALLED.
Much as was promised by our Democratic brethren of Maryland, and much as we hoped and expected from willing hands and hands in a good cause, all has been realized. The Democracy, nay, the people, have stepped forth as one man, and by a vigorous and well directed effort have swept the opposition by the board. Our course is onward, conquering and to conquer. The victories achieved in the South and West, have everywhere, and in every instance, met a responsive echo. The victory in Maryland is complete, and we believe effectual, so far as deciding the complexion of the approaching Congress. If doubt was entertained before this result, as to our predominance in that body, it is now we think completely dissipated, and a Democratic Speaker, and what is more and better, a Constitutional Treasury, are placed among the moral certainties. HUZZA FOR MARYLAND! HUZZA FOR THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN, to whose vigorous exertions in the great battle, not a little of the honour of the victory justly belongs. Democrats of New Jersey and of the Keystone State, on Tuesday next, you too will be called upon to pass upon the affairs of State! Will you let it be said that you are less alive to the importance of the struggle going forward in the country than your brother Democrats in Tennessee, in Indiana, in North Carolina, in Alabama, or in Maryland! No, you will rally with the energy that the importance of the issue has everywhere inspired, and claim your share of the gratitude of a nation of FREEMEN. Up then to your duty—join in the struggle, that you may participate in the glory, of the successful issue, now broadly in view.

STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!
Make way gentlemen whiggish—stand clear of THAT BALL! What think you now Mr. Federal Times—is it "Huzza for the Maryland line"—eh?—How much faith will your disciples place in your predictions hereafter, when you have so frequently and so grossly deceived and bamboozled them with your "political prospects!"

The news from Maryland is cheering in the highest degree—we have swept the board. The remnant of federal whiggery is effectually pulverized.

The two Democratic members of Congress, and the five members of the State Legislature, have been triumphantly elected in the city of Baltimore. The city of Annapolis is also redeemed from the shackles of Federal Whiggery—we have also gained in other districts. We

shall bear the result in season for our next. Once more we say, "Huzza for the old Maryland line."—I thank thee, Whig, for teaching me that word."

Our record above one of the loftiest triumphs the Democratic party have ever achieved. It is stated that the Federal Whig party had raised more money for the purpose of bribery, than they were ever known to have done at any previous election—so important did they deem the result. A mechanic, says the Globe, connected with the public works at Washington, was offered one hundred dollars if he would vote the federal ticket, and when that was rejected, he being a Democrat, the same amount was offered him if he would remain away from the polls and not vote at all. In spite of these desperate efforts, in spite of their banks and corporate monopolies, we have flogged them within an inch of their lives.

[Portsmouth (Va.) Chronicle.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.
New York, we regret to find, has, like Philadelphia, been visited with a very destructive fire. It occurred at an early hour on Sunday morning, and destroyed between thirty and forty warehouses, stores, &c. before it was extinguished. An extra from the Herald, received by yesterday's mail, furnishes the following particulars.
NEW YORK, Oct. 6.
DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.—OVER THIRTY BUILDINGS DESTROYED—LOSS ESTIMATED TO BE UPWARDS OF \$1,000,000.

This morning about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the fur store of Messrs. S. D. Halsey and Co., No. 189 Water street, which destroyed over thirty buildings. There was a fresh wind blowing at the time, and the destructive element swept through Water street, Burling slip and Front street and Fleet street, and threatened at one time, to burn every building from Water street to the East River, taking in the blocks on Burling slip, Front and South streets. Towards morning, however, the firemen, by great exertions, got the master-hand, and by seven o'clock, had stopped the fire from spreading any further than it did.

The United States Hotel, lately Holt's, a marble building, seven stories high, was in imminent danger, it having taken fire in the gutters and on the dome twice, but was saved.

The entire block bordering on Water, Fulton and Front streets, and on Burling Slip, was, with the exception of three or four buildings destroyed.

From the New York Sun Extra.

FIRE IN THE CITY.
Our paper to day presents an unprecedented record of disastrous conflagrations, occurrences of but 36 hours preceding the opening of the peaceful Sabbath just past, of which our own city furnishes 3, one of which has been more destructive than any which has occurred in our city since the great fire of 1835, resulting, as it has, in the destruction of the entire commercial block formed by Burling slip, Fulton, Front and Water streets, and a number of stores on the opposite side of Water street.

Thirty buildings in all were consumed, most of them stores with large and valuable stocks of goods. We have heard no estimate of the probable amount of destruction, but it must be several hundred thousand dollars, as but a very small portion of the goods was saved. Holt's Hotel was for a long time in imminent danger, and would undoubtedly have perished with the rest but for a providential shifting of the wind, from N. E. to N. W. with a great abatement of its force.

FIRE IN DIVISION STREET.
On Saturday, about noon, a fire broke out in Division street, opposite Eldridge, which nearly destroyed a two story frame house, and greatly injured one of brick adjoining, before it was extinguished.

FIRE AT BROOKLYN.
A planing mill, and several small buildings adjoining, situated on Front street, Brooklyn, were also destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says respecting the fire in Water st.—

Any estimate of the amount of loss sustained must, I think, be very vague, but fully one million is spoken of, a large proportion of which was insured. The stock of goods in Mr. Haight's Silk Store, 170 Water street, which was totally consumed, was estimated at \$250,000.

The stock of furs in Mr. Halacy's store was valued at \$150,000.

The New York correspondent of the Inquirer writes—

There were several other fires in our city and vicinity during the last twenty-four hours—one it is said in 14th street, one in Cherry street near Pike, and one at Bloomingdale, about five miles from the City Hall. There was also, I am informed, a fire at Jersey City, but I do not know what damage was done in either of the cases.

THE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The U. S. Gazette of yesterday has the following additional items in relation to the destructive fire of Saturday:

We deem it our duty to say, however, that while, perhaps, in no part of the city could a fire have occurred to destroy so much property, certainly in no other part could it have occurred where a greater portion of the property was fully covered by insurances. Many of the sufferers are commission merchants, and they had insurances to cover large amounts; but their stocks being at this time small, the amount insured greatly exceeded that destroyed.

Mr. W. R. Thompson, we have heard, and we mention it by way of example, as he, perhaps, among those who have lost the most, had

less than the usual quantity of merchandise on hand, and though nearly all was destroyed, yet his insurance considerably amply his loss.

In looking at the ruins one is struck at the escape of certain buildings. That of Messrs. Grant & Stone, adjoining the building first on fire, though it was at the windward. Messrs. G. & S. lost little or nothing. The store of Mr. Melvaine, in Front street, suffered little or nothing, but it was shielded in part by the building adjoining, which suffered rather less injury than those next north.

We believe that with few exceptions the merchants saved their books and papers. We enquired of many whose stores were early burnt, and were happy to learn that they had met with no loss in that way. The store of Messrs. Andrew M. Jones & Brother was only the third or fourth from those first on fire, yet the papers of Messrs. Jones & Brother were all saved, as also those of Messrs. Newlin & Allibone, in the same building.

The stores occupied by Messrs. C. King & Co. were destroyed, but little or none of their merchandise was insured.

Business has been interrupted by this calamity, and some individual losses sustained; but we learn that an estimate of the goods destroyed makes them less than \$300,000, nearly all of which sum is secured by insurance, and so divided, that the loss can be sustained by the companies without inconvenience.

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON.

During the week ending on the 29th ult. there were 19 deaths in Charleston, of which 4 were by the yellow fever.

SICKNESS AT MOBILE.

Up to the 28th ult. the yellow fever continued with unabated virulence. The number of deaths had fallen off, owing to the want of subjects rather than any abatement in the disease. From the 1st to the 27th inclusive there were 363 deaths. The Rev. W. T. Hamilton and the Rev. J. Hamilton were both lying ill.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

We learn that Mr. THOMAS FORWOOD, of Harford county, in this State, was mortally wounded on Thursday morning last, at the residence of Mr. Turner, on Specutia Island, by the accidental discharge of a loaded gun in the hands of his friend, a young gentleman of this city, while preparing for a gunning excursion. He lingered until Saturday morning, when he expired. No blame is attached to the gentleman who discharged the piece, other than that of an infringement on the oft repeated caution not to handle fire arms carelessly on any occasion. By this regretted act a gentleman much esteemed by all who enjoyed his acquaintance has been hurried to his death. When will we learn wisdom!—Chronicle.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

THE DUEL.

It is with reluctance that we are compelled once more to recur to the reported duel between J. Seawell Jones of North Carolina, and Mr. Wilson of New York. The publication of the card of Mr. M'Laughlin, who was believed to be the second of Mr. Jones, in this paper is alluded to, renders a brief allusion to the subject in some measure necessary. It was on the Friday mentioned in the card of Mr. McL. late at night, that Jones called at this office and communicated to the writer of this article the details of the pretended duel.—We had previously known Jones, and entertained for him all the respect which was generally accorded him as a popular champion of North Carolina history, and a prominent member of the late Convention of that State, which framed its present Constitution. Under these circumstances his statement was believed. Should it be said that it was singular in a duelist to tell his story to an editor who would publish it to the world and would be a witness against the parties, it must be remembered that the mother and family of Jones resided in Norfolk, and that the affair, according to his statement, must be made public by those who were in quest of his person, with such exaggerations as might give unnecessary pain to his friends. He mentioned that the body of Wilson would be brought down the next day and conveyed by the Baltimore boat to the North. This circumstance might also be supposed to have induced him to disclose the affair to a friendly editor, that the public might know the facts and any unnecessary excitement be prevented. We knew that Jones told the affair to his brother, who believed it to be true; and, to add a deeper die to his crime, he told it to his only surviving parent—and that parent a mother—who firmly believed and suffered all that such a belief might inspire, that the blood of a human being slain in opposition to the laws of God and man, rested on the head of her first born. We knew that Jones left town that night at 12 o'clock and hastened out of the jurisdiction of the State.

In the mean time, the details of the duel told by Jones were confirmed in some important particulars. There was firing heard at the time stated, the ground was marked off, and there was blood on the field. The handkerchief of Jones, covered with blood, was found and seemed to confirm that part of his story which represented the wound of Wilson to have been staunch with the handkerchiefs of the party. It is true the dead body was not to be found, but as the police were out, it might have been deemed expedient for very many of good reasons to conceal it. In this stage of the affair every body believed that a duel had been fought.

Jones had gone into North Carolina, and some days having elapsed without any news from the dead body, the public began to be incredulous, and letters were addressed to Jones who replied that the body, he understood, had

been secured. House. In a with a friend, tal, and nough so to t parent.

We now w to have pass Jones promi The public be that the a began to be conversation suppo, thar ing had fo without any deliberate fals forever.

The corres the time, encl of high stand many years, truth of the s four weeks al hand writing and was unkno pect the origi ties, and it p acknowledged response, a fair argumen dium which urged wether friend, a lawy and intimately from his eleva party to a pub

This was r rested until th McLaughlin in day. That car no room for ward that ser ves. We v the 13th ult, a sent us the cor that circums which induce press the de fice of the ch once esteemd tives of the c Jones may hav ry derangeme since, in his mind.

Married, on Rev. Mr. Guen ISABELLA, sec Eeq. all of this

Died, On 2 fever, on board on her passin SEWELL, of the At M fever, in the HOLLAND, a n At M ANDER DUYAL

GRAY A Meeting the City Hal precisely at 7 tance will be fied to attend

October 10 COL NOTICE sons in Collection 1 Messrs. Ad who is auth

Sep. 26- 81 RAN A Farm ty, a Negro

dark skin, set; he is give Fifty county, or more, and elsewhere.

Septemb A MA FOR the I the s the Severn son that c briety and ledge of f tion. No

Septemb The Sen ton, will and forwa FARMER

THE Pr were divid and Bank instant, Monday the West and to St the Bran applicat attorney.

4

been secretly buried near Carristock Court House. In one of his letters he expressed with a friend who doubted the truth of his late tale, and asked him, if he deemed him bad enough so to tamper with the feelings of an aged parent.

We now waited for the correspondence said to have passed between the parties, which Jones promised to forward.

The public opinion after a while seemed to be that the affair was a hoax; and such, indeed, began to be our own belief; but we urged in conversation that it was more reasonable to suppose, that a man of any character or standing had fought as he said he did, than that, without any apparent object, he should tell a deliberate falsehood and sacrifice his reputation forever.

The correspondence at last came as stated at the time, enclosed in a letter from a gentleman of high standing, who had known Jones for many years, and who firmly believed in the truth of the story at the expiration of three or four weeks after the date of the affair. The handwriting of all the letters was the same, and was unknown to us; but none would expect the original letters from one of the parties, and it purported to be a copy only.

We acknowledged publicly the receipt of the correspondence, and, still anxious to interpose all fair argument between Jones and the public opinion which was settling upon his name, we urged whether it was probable that such a friend, a lawyer capable of judging of evidences and intimately acquainted with Jones, and who from his elevated station would scorn to be a party to a public falsehood, could be deceived.

This was the state of the affair, and here it rested until the publication of the card of Mr. McLaughlin in the Alexandria Gazette of Monday. That card will speak for itself, and leaves no room for palliation, and the public will award that sentence which such conduct deserves. We will only add that we received on the 13th ult. a letter from the gentleman who sent us the correspondence, in which he states that circumstances have recently transpired which induce him to discredit the story, expresses the deepest mortification at the sacrifice of the character of a gentleman whom he once esteemed, but affords no clue to the motives of the chief actor. It is possible that Jones may have acted during a fit of temporary derangement, but nothing at the time or since, in his manner, indicated such a state of mind.

HYMENEAU.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Guest, Dr. GUSTAVUS R. BARBER, to ISABELLA, second daughter of David Ridgely, Esq. all of this city.

OBITUARY.

Died, On Tuesday last inst. of congestive fever, on board the steamboat South Carolina, on her passage from Norfolk, Captain JOHN SWEET, of this city, aged 30 years.

At Mobile, on the 14th ult. of yellow fever, in the 45th year of his age, Mr. JOSEPH HOLLAND, a native of this City.

At Mobile, of yellow fever, Mr. ALEXANDER DUVALL, formerly of this City.

GRAYS-ATTENTION!!

A Meeting of the Company will be held at the City Hall To-morrow (Friday) EVENING, precisely at 7 o'clock. As business of importance will be transacted, every member is notified to attend. By order, WM. H. CLARK, Sec'y.

October 10.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That persons indebted for Taxes in the Second Collection District, may make payment to Messrs. Adam & John Miller, Annapolis, who is authorized to receipt for the same. ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr. Collector.

Sep. 26-46

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers' Farm DODEN, in Anne-Arundel county, a Negro Boy called

DICK SPARROW,

dark skin, and not very tall though well set; he is about 18 or 19 years old. I will give Fifty Dollars if taken in Anne-Arundel county, or in the city or county of Baltimore, and One Hundred Dollars if taken elsewhere.

R. S. STEUART.

September 26.

A MANAGER WANTED.

FOR the ensuing year, on the Farm of the subscriber, on the North side of the Severn river, near Annapolis. A person that can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, and a complete knowledge of Farming, will find a desirable situation. None other need apply.

HENRY E. BALLARD.

September 12. The Sentinel, Centerville, and Whig, Easton, will insert the above for four weeks, and forward the accounts to this office.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

September 18th, 1839. The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT on the Stock of said Bank for six months, ending on the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order, TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Mail Road Company.

September 9, 1839. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on Monday the 14th day of October, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. at their Office in Annapolis, an election will be made of six Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the coming year.

By order, N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, Md. on the 30th of September, 1839.

Persons inquiring for letters in this list will please say they are advertised, they will not otherwise be delivered.

Mrs. Eliza Anderson.
Barnet W. Barber, Richard Barrett, Commodore Barry, Wm. Bryan, (2) Mr. Bennett Blace, John T. Burley.
Mrs. Sarah Ann Chaney, Leonidas Coulter, Henry Conlar, Capt. Bartus Clark.
Henrietta Davis, Phillis Daley, Mrs. Lucy Dunning, John R. Driskill.

James Froberger, Miss M. T. Garner, Capt. Levin Gardner.
G. W. Hughes, (2) J. C. A. Hobby, (2) B. Housar, H. Hughes, David R. Haviland, James Hines, Ellen Holladay, John W. Hammond.

Mariah Jacobs, Dorsey Jacobs, Mary A. Johnson, William Kershner, McKenny, G. Munroe, Capt. H. B. Nones, John Norris, Wm. Otis, (2) Dr. Jno. H. Owings.

Edward Pendleton, True Putney, Allen Quinn.
G. Robinson, Fleming Robinson, Hicks Rook, Samuel Salder, Harriet A. Sanders, Ann M. Shorter, C. G. Slemaker, Charles Stewart, Wm. Stewart, Thos. Stewart.

O. M. Taylor, E. T. Tucker.
S. L. Walker, B. S. B. Werthington, Dr. C. Worthington, Alexander Wilson, (2) Thos. Webster, Catharine P. Welch, Leonard Welch, Richard Yeallhall.

F. Zorriagt, (2) R. J. CRABB, P. M.

October 2.

STATE LIBRARY.

Annapolis, September 7th, 1839.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly, Notice is hereby given, That sealed proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this office, until Saturday, the 13th day of October next, for furnishing the

STATIONARY, &c. mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislative and Executive Departments of this State for the year 1840.

D. RIDGELY, Librarian.

List of Articles wanted.

- 10 reams of Folio Post Paper, of good quality.
- 120 do Quarto Post, white, blue and gilt, some ruled, and of different qualities.
- 6 do Foolscap, good, ruled.
- 2 do Demi do
- 10 do Envelope do
- 6000 best Quills.
- 4 gross best Metallic Pens, small size, with 2 gross Handles.
- 2 do best Metallic Pens, large do. and one gross Handles.
- 3 dozen Quart Bottles best Black Ink.
- 2 gross Terry's Japan Ink.
- 2 do Blue Writing Fluid.
- 25 lbs. best Red Sealing Wax.
- 25 lbs. best Red Wafers.
- 2 gross Red Tape.
- 1 do Sail Needles.
- 1 do Ivory Letter Folders.
- 1 do Letter Seals, cocoa wood.
- 6 dozen Ink Holders.
- 6 do Band do small size.
- 6 do Wafers do
- 1 gross Blue Pasteboards.

A NEW THEORY

INTERESTING AND APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH

Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves; Such as DYSPEPSIA, either Chronic or Acute, under the worst symptoms of restlessness; Loss of Sleep, and General Emaciation; Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Liver Affections; Jaundice, both Bilious and Spasmodic; Constipation; Worms of every variety; Rheumatism, whether Acute or Chronic; together with Gout, Scrofula, Pains in the Head, Back, Limbs, and Side; Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Putrid Sore Throat, Fever and Ague, Spasmodic Palpitation of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysterics, Tic Douloureux, Cramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough, the Common or Humid, and the Dry or the Whooping; Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy.

The Blood has hitherto been considered by Empirics and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the devotedness of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without inquiring into the primary sources from whence Life, Health, and vigor emanate, and, vice versa, pain, sickness, disease and death. Not with Dr. Hunt, whose extensive research and practical experience so eminently qualify him for the profession of which he has been one of the most useful members. He contends—and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness of his views—that the stomach, liver, and the associated organs are the primary and great regulators of health, and that the blood in very many instances is dependent on these organs, and that unless medicine reaches THE FOOT OF THE DISEASE, the superficial remedies usually prescribed, serve but as foils to cover the ravages of deep-rooted maladies. Under these convictions, at the expense of close application, the doctor has discovered a medicine whose searching powers are irresistible, and in prescribing it is with a knowledge of its being a radical cure in the various diseases already enumerated, even if applied in the most critical cases; but he does not pretend to ascribe to

a supernatural agency, although from positive proofs of the knowledge of hundreds, he is prepared to show, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up.

have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this perfection in the HEALING ART.

DR. HUNT'S PILLS.

In the midst of a general and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. Hunt's Pills have the enviable distinction of universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. Hunt has the satisfaction of knowing that his Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and in large cities, in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and preeminent virtues.

Enviably however, as this distinction is, it can easily be shown that the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all it promises. Dr. Hunt does not pretend, for instance, that his Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red colour and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and prepared; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs, with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affliction, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical, and a general routine of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in a flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines, by producing the same effects, will put the organs out of use for digestion, and thus the blood will be impure. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down thro' the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered away, or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging its strength through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the blood to blame for this? No; these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Dr. Hunt prescribes his beautifully efficacious Pills, acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels.

These Pills are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them: dyspepsia, in all its forms; bilious and liver affections, every stage and degree; female diseases, more particularly the various disorders incident to mothers; foot and leg ulcers, and agues; insipid consumption or decline, whether of the liver or lungs; headache and giddiness; loss of appetite; nervous tremors; indigestion; or delirium tremens; spasmodic affections of all kinds; rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fever of every variety; scrofula

and all diseases, but especially such as depend upon the impurity of the blood, and which are attended with debility and emaciation. The stomach and bowels, when diseased, are the source of all the evils which attend the human system, and the only way to cure them is to cleanse the system, and to restore the organs to their natural state.

The purchaser should be careful to get these genuine Pills at 100 Chatham street, New York, or of the authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully invite the public to peruse his other advertisements, and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Goode's Celebrated Female Pills; Dr. Evans' Camomile & Aperient Pills; Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children;

Dr. Evans' Fever and Ague Pills, and Baron Von Hutscheler's Herb Pills,

Are to be obtained at Mortimer & Mowbray's, Lewis Johnson's, Medical Station, Thos. H. Johnson & Sons, James Sangdon & Son, N. T. Hyson, Parsons & Gorday, JEREMIAH HUGHES, George W. Wilson, James L. Hamilton, Baltimore, Md. Washington, D. C. Centerville, Easton, Denton, Chestertown, Salisbury, Annapolis, Upper Marlboro', Leesburgh.

DR. GOODE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

These Pills are strongly recommended to the notice of the Ladies as a safe and efficient remedy in removing those complaints peculiar to their sex, from want of Exercise, or general Debility of the System, Obstructions, Suppression, and Irregularity of the Menstruation, at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the Stomach and Bowels, and producing a new and healthy action throughout the system generally. They create Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous Headache, and are eminently useful in those Flatulent Complaints which distress Females so much at the "Tides or Lows." They obviate Constipation, and counteract all Hysterical and Nervous Affections, likewise afford soothing and permanent relief in Fluor Alba, or Whites, and in most obstinate cases of Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, they invariably restore the pitted and delicate female to health and vigor.

These Pills have gained the sanction and approbation of the most eminent Physicians in the United States, and many mothers can likewise testify to their extraordinary efficacy. To married females, whose expectations of the tenderest pledges of conjugal happiness have been defeated, these Pills may be truly esteemed a blissful boon. They soon renovate all functional debility, and if taken, (according to directions) obviate all morbid action. They dispel that fulsome and disagreeable sensation common to females at each monthly return, likewise the attendant pains in the back, side or loins; they generally counteract the nausea, vomiting, and other nervous affections in Chlorosis, or green sickness, in a few days, and if continued (according to directions) soon effect a perfect cure.

Nothing is so signally efficacious in recruiting the pallid and sickly female (who has been during her life irregular and sensitive) as the Female Pills. These pills invigorate the whole system, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination, create appetite and restore tranquil repose. Many hundred females can testify to their efficacy, and many Physicians (in this city, as also throughout the United States) can bear testimony to their merits and extraordinary virtues. They are invaluable to enfeebled and relaxed females, who from repeated and excessive labors are afflicted with weakness and infirmities, in which case they are highly useful, strengthening at the time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Dr. Goode's Celebrated Female Pills. These Pills are of two kinds, namely: No. 1, or Laxative Pills, and No. 2, or Restorative Pills. They are for all the following diseases: Suppression, Irrregularity or Retention of the Menstrue, Fluor Alba, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Constipation, Gravel, Incontinence of Urine, Nervous Affections, Hysterics, Protruded Uteri, or falling of the Womb, and Piles.

These Pills are also particularly adapted to the male as well as the female sex, for the cure of the following diseases: Nervous Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases, and all cases of Hypochondriacal, Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, or Flatulency, Headaches, Nightmares, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, also Pain in the Side, Cerebral, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, alternate flushes of Heat and Chills, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, bad Dreams and Spasms.

This Medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative.

Directions for use.—Pills No. 1 must be taken from three to six, or more, at bed time, sufficient to operate briskly, till the desired object is effected. Take No. 2 according to the directions as on the box.

In all cases, both kinds of the pills are to be used at the same time, in the following manner—Take three pills or more of No. 1 every night on going to bed, increasing the number if they do not open the bowels; also, take three of the pills No. 2, half an hour before each meal, three times daily.

Sold at 100 Chatham-street, N. Y. Agent, JEREMIAH HUGHES, Annapolis, Md.

September 19.

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the HOUSE in which I at present reside, situated in a healthy part of the city on Market street. It is a large and commodious house, with eight rooms, a large Kitchen, Smoke House, Wood House and Stable, with a pump of first rate Water on the premises, a large Garden planted out with the choicest Fruits, containing about three quarters of an acre in a high state of cultivation. I will also sell the FRAME DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the above premises fronting on street, directly in rear of the City Hotel.

The above property will be sold on accommodating terms, as the proprietor is a boat leaving the city.

JOHN MILLER.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the Supervisors of the public roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, CLK. September 26.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

THE attention of the Trustees of Primary Schools in Anne-Arundel county is called to the subjoined proceedings of the Commissioners:—

"Whereas great inconvenience, and (in some instances) injustice, have arisen in consequence of the Trustees neglecting to make their reports in due time; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Trustees of the several Primary School Districts in this county be and they are hereby required, to make their Annual Reports to the Clerk of the Commissioners on or before the 15th day of October, agreeably to the provisions of the act of assembly establishing Primary Schools; and in case the Trustees of any District fail to make said reports in due time, they will be excluded from their distributive share of the School Fund. And be it further resolved, That no report shall be received unless accompanied by the affidavit of the Teacher as to the attendance of the pupils, and that the highest and lowest numbers actually attending must in all cases be stated, leaving it to the Commissioners to settle the average number."

Blank reports may be had on application to the Clerk.

The Commissioners of Primary Schools will hold their Annual Meeting on Wednesday the 30th October next, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court House in the City of Annapolis.

By order of the Board, TH. G. WATERS, Clerk. September 5. 150.

A THRESHER ASTRAY.

ABOUT the 20th of June last, Messrs. A. & W. Smith, of Newark, Delaware, forwarded to Mr. Thomas Hanson's care, of Baltimore, a Thresher belonging to the subscriber's Grain Machine, which had been sent on to them for repairs. It is a tooth machine, and the Thresher has never come to hand, and it is supposed that it has been forwarded to some other gentleman by mistake. Should this advertisement meet the eye of the person having it in possession, he will much oblige the owner if he will forward it to Baltimore at once, as it is much needed, to the care of Emory & Stevens, Bowley's Wharf.

J. B. SPENCER, Centerville, Md.

September 12.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Sale or Rent, the HOUSE and LOT on Main street, in the city of Annapolis, at present occupied by Richard W. Gill, Esq. The house is large and commodious, in good order, and well calculated for the accommodation of a large family; or would answer for a Boarding House, being in a healthy situation, and immediately in the vicinity of the State House. There are also upon the premises every necessary out building; Cellars under the whole house, capable of holding fifty cords of wood. Possession can be had on the first of September next. The terms, which shall be accommodating, can be known by application to the subscriber, living in Annapolis.

R. WELCH of Ben.

FOR SALE.

FOUR LIKEN YOUNG NEGROES, (two of whom are Girls, one thirteen years of age, and the other eleven, one Boy aged ten years, and the other eight. For information apply to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

May 23.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, EASTON, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, for the above places, on the following days, viz.

On every MONDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Wye Landing.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays.

On every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, returning the same day, and continue to run the above route until further notice.

Passage to Annapolis, 81
" to St. Michael's and Wye, 82
" to Easton and Cambridge, 82

All Baggage at the owner's risk.

N. B. The Maryland can be had on Thursdays for pleasure excursions.

LEM'L G TAYLOR.

May 16.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Mail Road Company.

April 6th, 1839.

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, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of August, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of September, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of October, and a further payment of Five Dollars on each share of capital stock subscribed to be paid as before stated on or before the 1st day of November next.

By order, N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

April 11.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions of law and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology; but these do not meet the present necessity. A periodical which is avowedly phrenological—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is now needed; and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on Education, (physical, intellectual, and moral,) on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical: for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.* And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. Such correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of Truth, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral development in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—we must, in every such case, see the head or skull, or a cast of it, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our readers we pledge ourselves shall be bona-fide such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for accepted matter, as a liberal compensation per printed page, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to endorse all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronized. It is not with the de-

sire of supporting of one that it is offered to the community, but from a desire to gratify a demand for a science in knowledge and general education. Hence, should a large subscription be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain at least 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 per annum for a single copy; \$5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for three copies, or \$10 (current as above) for seven copies sent to one address. To Clergymen and Theological Students, single copies will be furnished at \$1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to \$1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work one year, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be invariably required in advance.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDRICE, 46 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the Editor of the Am. Phren. Jour., care of A. WALDRICE.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a Weekly Newspaper in the Village of Leonard-Town, St. Mary's County, Maryland, to be entitled THE LEONARD-TOWN HERALD, And Saint Mary's and Charles Counties Advertiser.

In presenting to the public the design of publishing a paper at Leonard-Town, it will only be necessary briefly to explain the plan to be adopted, and the principles to be pursued, in its course of publication; and impressed with the belief it will be approved by the thinking portion of the community, he does not for a moment doubt they will yield him a patronage commensurate with the utility of the enterprise.

It seems to be a matter of general surprise that the venerable county of Saint-Mary's, and forming too, an important part of the State of Maryland, should have remained so long destitute of a paper printed and published within its borders—containing as it decidedly does, so fair a proportion of citizens distinguished for their talents, integrity and patriotism.

The projector of the proposed useful undertaking, confident of a liberal support from an enlightened and generous public, has issued this Prospectus, with the chief intention of devoting himself to usefulness—increasing, as far as his humble means will permit, the general stock of information, and enlarging the sphere of useful knowledge.

The Herald will be conducted on a neutral principle in politics, whether of a general or local character; and the publication of articles calculated to create personal excitement or bad feeling in the community will be faithfully and strictly guarded against by the proprietor.

Its columns will be open to Literature and the Muse. A faithful account of the current intelligence (whether of a foreign or domestic nature) will be laid before its patrons, and the general principles of Religion and Morality will not be disregarded.

The Herald will be printed on a medium sheet, with fair intelligible type, at the moderate price of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid before the expiration of six months, Three Dollars will be exacted; and Three Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged if not paid before the expiration of the year. It will be issued as soon as practicable after a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.

F. M. JARBOE.

A CARD.

JOHN A. JONES, formerly of the United States Hotel, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will open on the 1st August next, that splendid and commodious establishment, nearly opposite the Chesnut street Theatre, which will be called the Union Hotel, and with an assurance that neither expense or labour have been spared, to render it one of the most complete hotels in the United States, solicits their patronage.

The following papers will each insert the above, to the amount of \$5—forward one paper containing the advertisement to the advertiser, and charge U. S. Gazette. The Natchez Courier; Nashville Whig; Vicksburg Whig; Huntsville — Lexington Observer; Louisville Journal; Mayville Eagle; Cincinnati Gazette; Chillicothe — Columbus Journal; Savannah — Augusta Georgian; Charleston Courier; Columbus, S. C. — Newbern; N. C. — Sentinel; Raleigh Gazette; Wilmington Advertiser; Richmond Whig; Petersburg Intelligencer; Winchester Republican; Norfolk Beacon; Fredericksburg Herald; Hagerstown Torch Light; Annapolis Gazette; Pittsburgh Advocate; Harrisburg Reporter; Chambersburg Repository; Lancaster Old Guard.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. A NEW PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

This Horse Power will propel Threshing Machines, Clover Mills, Small Grain Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consists in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect and hazardous to those who superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation, or from neglect of its mechanical construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from becoming dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain; it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvement is far superior to any former machines. There can be certificates produced where they have hulled at the rate of one bushel of clover seed per hour for nine hours.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, in Brandywine Village, Del. where orders will be received and the machines sent to any part of the neighbouring States. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Chester and Delaware. Pa.; New Kent, Kent and Sussex, Del.; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's, Talbot, Dorchester, Anne-Arundel and Harford, Md.; Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester, Burlington, Monmouth, Mercer and Middlesex, in New Jersey.

JESSE URMY.

P. S. Corn Shellers and Cutting Boxes on a new and improved principle constantly on hand. Also, repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch, at his manufactory, north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

AGENTS.

On the Eastern Shore of Maryland—Cecil county, John Kirks; Kent county, G. B. Westcott, (Chester town); C. W. Spry, (New Market); James S. Dunbar, (Georgetown); Roads; Queen-Anne's county, John Spencer, (Centerville); Talbot county, Thomas R. Hollyday, E. McDowell, (Easton); Dorchester, James Dixon, (Cambridge); Caroline, James Sangston & Son, (Denton); Western Shore—Anne-Arundel county, John Ridout of H. near Annapolis.

July 4.

Anne-Arundel County, Sec.

ON application to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition, in writing of Edward Denver, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, 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 1835, 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 petition, and the said Edward Denver having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Edward Denver 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 having appointed Elijah Wells his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Edward Denver a conveyance & possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Edward Denver 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 in 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 Edward Denver should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

E. WELCH of Ben.

May 9.

PRINTING

Ready executed at this Office.

AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY RURAL ECONOMIST.

A Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export—thereby giving an active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution, J. S. SKINNER, postmaster, of Baltimore, was invited to become the editor of the work, and has consented to do so—so far as may be consistent with the strict performance of his public duties.

In the course of the discussions which took place in the Convention, all the difficulties which have been encountered, and which may yet be apprehended, in the prosecution of the silk culture, as a great branch of American industry, were fully considered; and the result was an universal conviction that, now, in the words of the resolution, "Silk may be grown in the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export." The suitability of our soil and climate to the growth and health of the worm, and the trees which supply its food; the capabilities, the habits, and the genius of our people for conducting the business through its whole process, and the price of American labour as compared with that of silk-producing countries, all were fully canvassed, and the most sceptical became satisfied. The fact is, that our unrestrained freedom in the entertainment and discussion of various and discordant doctrines, religious and political, has imparted to us, as to our English ancestry, an omnivorous appetite for knowledge, and a capacity to learn in a few years what cannot be acquired in ages, where all is dull conformity and routine of thought and of action! Thus has it happened in manufactures as in other things; American ingenuity, unrestrained by prejudice or law, has triumphed over difficulties apparently insurmountable. How long may it be asked, after our first cotton spindle was put in motion before Yankee "Lovelles" were sold at a profit in China? So will it be with silk. The only question is as to how long it shall take us? With a monthly journal to concentrate and diffuse every ray of floating light on the subject, it was the opinion of the Convention that we may realize and enjoy, in our own day, the boon which indolence and want of concert may procrastinate, but which nothing short of Turkish apathy can finally defeat.

Let all then who may feel any concern as cultivators, manufacturers, or vendors of silk, or as patriots willing to offer suitable occupation and bread to the unemployed and the helpless, come forward in support of a work to be faithfully and honestly devoted to these objects of private happiness, and of national independence.

Though silk, and every thing connected with its production; and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the chief design and aim of the journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. Hence, the adjunctive title "Rural Economist."

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form, each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS. Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see Silk added to the list of American States; and who will have the kindness to insert this prospectus, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

Baltimore, January, 1839.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

PERSONS residing in the First Collection District of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby notified that Richard J. Cowan, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, is authorized to receive and receipt for Taxes, payable to the Collector of said district for the year now due.

RICHARD C. HARDESTY, Collector of the First Collection District, Anne-Arundel County.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE two story BRICK HOUSE, on Doctor street, near the Court House, lately occupied by Miss Sally Stewart. There is a convenient Kitchen attached to the building, which, with other conveniences, will render it a comfortable dwelling. For terms apply to Dr. JOHN RIDOUT.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE Daily and Tri-Weekly, except on Sundays. BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERICAL TRANSCRIPT.

The Post and Transcript will be devoted to Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Literature and News.

I. POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the firm and undeviating advocate of the doctrine of democratic government, which constitutes the fundamental elements of our social and political system. As this doctrine imparts, on the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the "strict constructionist" school, maintaining that the action of Government should be limited to the exercise of those powers which are specifically enumerated in the constitution. It will consequently oppose the measures of those, who by a loose interpretation of this sacred CHARTER of our liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which the fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, unchecked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which no relief will be found but in despotism.

Among those schemes, regarded as of obviously dangerous tendency, is that of a National Bank, which, however harmless or useful it might be in the full strength and unanimity of the republic, would, in a period of danger, its branches penetrating every part of the country, and in the words of Jefferson, "acting by command and in phalanx,"—have power to interfere serious and alarming obstacles to the operations of government.

The assumption of the right to impose a tariff beyond the duties necessary to supply the constitutional wants of government; the appropriation of the public money upon schemes of internal improvement, and the interference of government with the domestic institutions of the States, particularly with the institution of Slavery, will be equally opposed as encroachments upon the constitution and upon the rights of States.

The liability of the Banks to periodical convulsions, and their inability to comply, at all times, with the conditions upon which they are employed by the Treasury, as evinced by the suspensions of 1837, render the measure of dispensing with their agency in conducting the fiscal operations of Government one of obvious necessity. The Post and Transcript will therefore advocate the adoption of the Independent Treasury System, as a measure calculated to relieve government from the contingencies of which its connection with Banks renders it liable—one which will insure stability and uniformity in its fiscal action, and reduce the potent influence of the Executive over a league of deposit Banks, to the mere power of appointing the few officers necessary to carry out the system. But while the Treasury System will be supported as a judicious fiscal measure, Banking Institutions will not be opposed. On the contrary their interests—with such checks as are calculated to secure the object of their creation, will be supported as essential to the prosperity and advancement of the country.

Such is the outline of the doctrines for the advocacy of which the new paper is to be commenced, and to the defence and vindication of which the Editor pledges his best support. They are the doctrines of the present administration; and as their continuance and efficiency depend much upon the energy and zeal of those to whom the important office of carrying them into effect is entrusted, the paper will zealously advocate the reelection of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the Presidency, as one who has proved himself eminently qualified to uphold and defend them and insure their unobscured action. It is believed the Post and Transcript will not be found an unworthy coadjutor of the democratic paper already engaged in the cause in this city.

On the subject of State politics the paper will advocate a judicious reform, consistent with the spirit and principles of our republican institutions. Aware of the great caution and deliberation with which this subject should be approached, it will nevertheless fearlessly advocate such changes as our own experience has convinced us to be necessary, or such as the history of other States in the confederacy has taught to be wise and salutary.

The all important subject of Internal Improvement will be earnestly pressed upon the public attention; the great necessity of a vigorous prosecution and early completion of the great works in which the State is already so deeply interested, will be urged as positively necessary to preserve unimpaired the public faith and to secure the true and permanent prosperity of our City and State.

II. COMMERCE.—The commercial department of the paper will be attended to with the utmost care, and no effort will be spared to render the information relative to foreign, domestic and local markets, and the general state of trade, full and satisfactory.

III. AGRICULTURE.—This important subject will receive more attention than has usually been paid to it in similar publications; and besides detailing facts of importance to the farmer and planter, it is intended to discuss the principles of agricultural economy and to claim for the husbandman that station as a citizen and an important productive agent, to which his independence and labours entitle him.

IV. THE ARTS, both fine and mechanical, will have their appropriate department, and such discussion will be entered into as will tend to evolve the true principles upon which both are founded and to foster the efforts of native genius and skill rather than of foreign ingenuity.

V. LITERATURE AND NEWS.—The Post and Transcript will aim at nourishing a sound and pure literary taste, and at the same time will endeavor to equal the best of its contemporaries in judicious selections and in the promptitude, accuracy and extent of its general intelligence, foreign and domestic.

The first number will be issued in the course of the present month, after which it will be regularly continued. It is desirable that the names of subscribers be returned as speedily as possible to the Publisher.

TERMS.—The Post and Transcript will be of the largest class of newspapers—the DAILY at \$3, and the TRI-WEEKLY at \$5 per annum, payable in advance, as guaranteed in the city.

All letters must be addressed to E. E. SKINNER, Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md.

Letters containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; all others, must be post paid.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 24, 1929.

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

We understand that Friday next, the 25th inst., is the day set apart by the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout Europe and America, for the Religious Celebration of the One Hundredth Year of Methodism; and we are authorized to say that there will be a suspension of business by the members of that Society in this city, on that day; that the Religious Services of the day will commence with a Prayer Meeting at six o'clock in the morning, and Preaching at eleven o'clock, A. M., at which, the friends of the Society, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

WHEAT SEEDING.

The Laporte (In.) Whig states, that five farmers in that county have put in two thousand even hundred and fifty acres of Wheat this Fall. On Dorr Prairie alone, the Whig estimates that 20,000 acres of Wheat have been seeded this Fall.

The public will we think learn with surprise that Messrs. Ruiz and Montez, of the Island of Cuba, who were overpowered by their slaves on board the Spanish scho. Amistad, and from whom they were rescued by a U. S. ship of war, after enduring the most horrid tortures—now now suffering incarceration in the common jail in this city.

Yet it is a fact that they were yesterday both arrested in a civil suit by a process issuing, one from the Court of Common Pleas, and another from the Superior Court, on the assumed complaint of "Fulah, an African of the Mendi tribe, and Singweh, an African of the Mendi tribe," for imprisonment, beating and wounding them, and the joint damages laid at \$3,000. On which process Messrs. Ruiz and Montez are now confined in jail.—N. Y. Courier.

THE BOSTON NOTION.

We have received a copy of an immense sheet, bearing the above title; it is probably, and the editor asserts positively, the largest newspaper in the world. The "Notion" is issued weekly, from the office of the Daily Times at the low price of three dollars per annum, and contains of course all the news of the day; indeed we should think it necessary to manufacture a little, to supply such an enormous demand for "copy," as must be continually rung in the ears of the presiding genius. The paper is quite unique in appearance, and is embellished in all its important departments, with very appropriate emblematic cuts. One, over the list of obituary notices, we think particularly happy. It represents the shell of the chrysalis upon a leaf—of the multicauda we suppose—from which the butterfly has just escaped, and is taking its flight upwards into a ray of light from above. The cut over the literary notices is also excellent.

Should any of our readers desire an excellent family newspaper from the city of Boston we feel a confidence in commending to their notice for once, a Yankee "Notion."—Balt. Post.

THE MOBILE FIRES.

The Southern Mail, of this morning, brings us nothing further direct from Mobile.

From letters published in the Charleston papers, we find a full corroboration of the reported fire on the night of the 8th. One letter says the fire was discovered to have commenced at the Mansion House, from which it soon extended to the new Hotel on the South and the Planter's & Merchant's Bank on the North. These three fine buildings are now a pile of ruins. From the new Hotel, the flames were communicated to the office opposite, on the west side of Royal street, which was consumed, together with every other building on that square, with the single exception of the brick building on the S. West corner of Royal and Conti-streets; here the fire was arrested, which if it has not been as extensive as the one of the night before, has probably destroyed property to an equal amount in value. The books and papers of the Bank were saved—the money was in the vault, and it is said is safe. The Post Office was kept in the basement story of the mansion house.

In the fire on the night of the 7th inst. the Episcopal and the small Catholic Churches were destroyed.

MORE FIRES AT NORFOLK.

We have received a slip from Norfolk Herald, dated yesterday, 3 p. m., containing accounts of two fires in that borough. The first was in the smithery, attached to the Coach Factory of Messrs. Mayer & Gormley, on Union street. The timely arrival of the firemen, and their active exertions, soon got the fire under, without its doing material injury to the adjoining buildings. On Friday morning as the firemen were returning home, another fire was discovered in the rear of Mayer & Gormley's confectionary, on Union street, next door to the Farmer's Bank, on Maine street. The postoffice was found in flames, but the fire was soon put out.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, Oct. 9.

The friends of the Rev. Dr. WHEATON, the Episcopal Minister of this city, have been much interested for his safety during the prevalence of the dreadful epidemic which has been decimating our devoted city. It will be gratifying to those of them who are absent, to know that notwithstanding he was entirely unacclimated,

yet, as he had consented to take charge of the Church in this city, he determined to make this his home, and as he possessed the kindness of its citizens in the days of their prosperity and happiness, he would never desert them in the hour of distress, disease, and death. That he has remained constantly at his post, discharging, without fear or hesitation, all the duties of his station—visiting the sick, relieving the distressed, and performing the last and offices of humanity over the tomb. Amidst all the disease which has been poured upon us by the destroy- ing Angel, he has been preserved, and never enjoyed better health in his life.

The following extract from a letter, received by a gentleman in this city, from his brother, dated Hartford, 23d of September, will show the degree of zeal and affectionate interest with which he is regarded by those who knew him well:—

"Present my regards to Dr. Wheaton with my hearty congratulations that he should have been so mercifully preserved. I was deeply affected at the mention of his name at the Episcopal Church yesterday, by the pastor, Mr. Burgess, who informed the congregation, that recent intelligence from the South had left their former much respected rector in a city where Pestilence and Death were walking hand in hand at noonday, and Dr. W. was strongly recommended to the earnest and affectionate prayers of all who felt an interest in him, or in the church. A thrill of sympathy and kindness was manifested throughout a very large and most respectable congregation."

HORRIBLE CASE.

About 12 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, a man named William Kitchman was brought to the police office by Matthew Hanlon, officer of the 4th Ward, in a state of gross and helpless intoxication, and was committed to prison. Persons who are committed in this state are placed by the keeper in a cell specially appropriated for such persons, and known as the name of the "Hole in the Wall." Here the deceased was left until five o'clock in the evening, when a drunken woman was put in the "hole in the wall," and the deceased was carried to another cell by two men, as he was unable to walk. In this cell he was left until yesterday morning when he was found dead, and the flesh eat off almost the whole of his face by rats. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that he died from intemperance.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

From the Boston Post.

The kidnapped boys, Hansard and Francis, have both been restored to their parents. The kidnappers, we learn, were not surrendered by the Executive of Virginia, to the officers who went from Worcester with a requisition from Gov. Everett. This refusal to surrender the criminals did not spring from a desire to screen them from the punishment, but was caused by legal restraints. They must first be tried for kidnapping the boys under the laws of Virginia. The Court before which they will be tried, does not sit until December. One of them, too, has been arrested on a civil process, and cannot be taken from Virginia until the debt is settled.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

Clinton Roosevelt, Esq. announces in the Evening Post that he has invented a new Electro-Magnetic Machine, which overcomes entirely the difficulties encountered in the operation of Davenport's, so that now the electro-magnetic power may be increased beyond any assignable limits.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CITY COUNCIL ELECTION.

The election was held in the City of Baltimore on Monday last, for two members of the First Branch of the City Council for each Ward. We have succeeded in seven out of the twelve wards in the city—electing fourteen Democrats to ten Whigs—Democratic majority 4. The Whig majority in the Second Branch is 2.—Democratic majority on joint ballot 2.—Balt. Post.

GLORIOUS NINETEEN.

Our readers may perceive by reference to the returns of the city election, published in the Republican yesterday morning, that the number of Democratic members in the two branches of our City Council, will be just NINETEEN. Huzza for the Glorious Nineteen.—Balt. Rep.

OHIO ELECTION.

RESULT ALL-GLORIOUS.

The Ohio Stateman of the 15th gives returns from the whole State. Some of the editors are official but can be relied on, says the editor, with great certainty. By this result we have 25 Democratic Senators, Whig 11—Democratic majority in the Senate 14! Four is the greatest majority the Democrats ever had in the Ohio Senate since the organization of parties in that State, thus making 10 majority greater in this branch than at any former period. In the House, the Democrats number 49 and Whigs 28—Democratic majority in the House, 20—such the largest majority ever known in the House. And on joint ballot the majority will be 40!!

Concerning this result the Stateman says:— "If the official canvass sustains the above, and we believe it will, and perhaps add one or two to the number, the Democrats will have a quorum in each branch—so that the federalists may either all die or run away, yet the business of legislation will progress as though nothing had happened. They are of no importance, so far as numbers are concerned, and they can enjoy themselves in any way they please, and will never be missed or subject of enquiry. They need not complain hereafter, as they have done heretofore, that they were compelled to keep their seats to form a quorum, that the majority might do as they pleased in carrying their measures."

What a comment is this election upon the

principles and aims of the federal party. Has Bank reform been driven from the halls of legislation? Has the small note and shipmaster policy of the federalists been sustained? Has the U. S. Bank been invited, with its wretched policy, to locate a branch in our State? No, indeed! The condemnation of all these measures is overwhelming—the rebuke pointed and severe indeed. And how fortunate. The days of shipmasters are over in Ohio—already have we an increased circulation of silver change in the hands of the people to meet the crisis in currency.

The Independent Treasury and the acts of the National Administration entered largely into this discussion, and the result is a clear and decisive proof of the people's views on these important questions.—Balt. Post.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

We have more good news from Georgia, which is sure to add another to the brilliant victories of the democracy. In 52 counties heard from, the vote for Governor stands thus:

McDonald, 21,079 | Dougherty, 32,005
Dougherty's majority, (including reported majorities,) 708.

In 1837 in those counties the votes were
Schley, 21,200 | Gilmer, 24,050
Democratic gain (including reported majorities,) 2052.

The Columbus Sentinel and Herald of the 10th inst., says:—We have every reason to believe that Judge McDonald will be elected by a majority of three thousand.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

Returns from 68 counties in Georgia, give for McDonald, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 23,801, and for Dougherty, (S. R.) 23,127 votes, showing a democratic gain thus far 1,998, compared with the election for Governor in 1837, when the Democratic candidate for Governor was defeated by between 700 and 800 majority. Twenty-five counties remain to be heard from.

There was written on a slip from the Federal Union; "The Legislature will be Democratic by from thirty to forty majority."

The long talked of Antarctic Exploring Expedition has started from England. It consists of the Terror, 340 tons, and the Erebus, 370, six guns each, built expressly for the purpose, and finished and furnished in the most complete style under the eye of the Royal Society, at the Admiralty's expense. The ships are in three compartments below, for greater safety. Double decks, spar rudders, eight boats, two sets of all imaginable needed instruments, &c. are supplied, with the most perfect arrangement for warmth and ventilation. Fresh provisions for three years are on board, with plenty of pemmican, &c. The expedition is to establish observatories at St. Helena, the Cape, and Van Diemen's Land; thence to make for the Antarctic Pole as far as possible. The highest latitude yet reached is 73°, by Captain Weddell, in 1823. The relatives of the parties had put on board all sorts of niceties, including a twelfth cake, to be opened next January 6th. Capt. Ross is commander. Crozier, who is Captain under him, was lieutenant under his captaincy, and a middy when he was lieutenant; they have always sailed together.

THE LONDON SUICIDE.

We a day or two ago, published a paragraph, announcing the death of a young lady, Miss Margaret Moyes, by leaping off the Monument in London. The matter has excited some interest, and we have received three or four notes asking for further particulars.—Philad. Inq.

She was 23 years of age, and the daughter of a master-baker. On visiting the Monument, she inquired if two ladies and a gentleman had not been there, and being answered in the negative, she expressed her surprise at their absence, adding that she and the persons inquired after had just arrived from Gravesend by a steamer, with the view of seeing London from the Monument. She then asked permission to sit within side the railings that encircle the base of the Monument, adding that she was sure her party would arrive in a short time.—The keeper, Jenkins, complied with her request, and she sat down on a stone slab inside the railings gate. She then entered freely into conversation with Jenkins, and among other remarks, observed that the morning was cloudy, and she hoped that it would clear up, so as to enable her to have an advantageous prospect. Her manner was apparently perfectly calm, and collected.—After the lapse of a few minutes she rose up, saying that she would not wait any longer, but would ascend the Monument without her party.

After paying the accustomed fee, and ascending a few steps, she turned back and said to Jenkins, "If they come, tell them to come up to me; but if they decline ascending, detain them till I come down." After saying this she ascended, and nothing more was seen or heard of her until she had committed the extraordinary and fatal act. On inspecting the terrace at the head of the giant column, her bonnet, shawl, veil, waistband, and gloves, were found lying on it. A piece of span-rope, about half an inch in diameter, and ten feet in length, was found tied to the top rail of the iron palliade that encircle the tower. There was a loop at the bottom of this rope, somewhat in the shape of a stirrup iron, which served her as a ladder to climb over the iron paliades, and get on the projecting cornice that runs around outside of it. It is conjectured that when she got upon the cornice, she allowed herself to drop backwards without making a spring. This conjecture is founded on the fact that her body fell within the railings at the base of the pillar. The body was seen in its descent by several persons, who say that it did not strike against any of the upper part of the pillar, and that the

first dismemberment it met with was from a third edge hanging on the right side of the door of the stone steps by which she descended. She then fell on an iron bar which runs as a support from the side of the door to the base of the pillar, which was very much bent by the concussion. Her left arm near the shoulder, came in contact with the bar, and was so violently severed that the part cut off flew over the iron railings several yards into the square. After striking against the iron bar, the body fell so heavily on a tub containing a false plant, that it broke it in pieces, as well as several flower pots placed on the right hand side of the door. Of course not a sign of life, except some contractions of the muscles of the legs and arms, was discernable on the body when it was picked up.

It seems that she had quitted her home at an early hour in the morning, and had left a letter behind, stating that her family should never see her again. This is the most shocking case of the kind on record—if we except that of Mr. Levi, the Jewish diamond merchant, who precipitated himself from the identical spot in the year 1800, when he was dashed to pieces. The suicide of Miss M. produced great excitement. During the whole of the succeeding day the Monument yard was crowded with spectators, a great portion of them being females. A physician expressed the opinion, that the deceased must have been dead before she reached the ground. It seems that the father of Miss M. had been bed-ridden for some time; that she had nursed him for many months with great care, and that the necessities of the family, which numbered several daughters, had rendered it expedient for them to go abroad to get their living. This had produced great depression of spirits in the mind of the deceased.

THE AURORA ISLANDS.

The re-discovery of the Aurora Islands by the New York Exploring Expedition creates considerable interest here, and it appears incredible that six islands in the longitude of Rio Janeiro and latitude 53 deg. 21 min. should have remained to this period, when so many navigators have cruised expressly for them, without being known.

They were originally discovered in 1769, since when months have been spent in searching for them in vain, and they have been excluded from the latest charts.

Commodore Sullivan, the British naval commander on this station, applied to S. E. Burrows, Esq. of New York, the proprietor of the expedition, for the particulars of the discovery, which were furnished, and forwarded to the British Government with a high compliment to the American spirit of enterprise.

Com. Sullivan has despatched a Government vessel to the Falkland Islands, to proceed to the Auroras as soon as the season will permit; and hereafter the voyager will not be exposed to being wrecked without knowing his danger, where death is certain, and where many have doubtless perished.—Glasgow paper.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

New York, Oct. 21, 1839.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Duchesse d'Orleans, Havre packet, is below. She brings accounts of a later date by two or three days. Her papers are not yet received at the newspaper offices, but passengers report nothing new either political or commercial.

Among the passengers in the Duchesse d'Orleans, are the Hon. George M. Dallas, Minister to Russia, his lady, children, and servants; and Samuel Bransford, Esq. of your city.

Money is scarcer and scarcer. I did not think it possible that it could be more so than it was on Saturday, but it seems that there is a lower deep than the lowest depth. The best auctioneers paper is doing at from 24 to 30 per cent discount per month, and difficult to find purchasers even at that. Failures are spoken of, but I have no sufficient information to justify me in giving names.

U. S. Bank shares are a trifle better at the Stock Exchange to-day. Western shares are much lower, many offered but no buyers; the little that was done in them was at a decline of 24 per cent.

Some of the Banks here decline making collections in future in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, and all the southern and western states.

Exchange on Philadelphia and Baltimore has improved; some has been taken as low as 10; the fair quotation would be 10 1/2. Nothing doing in exchange, south of Baltimore. Philadelphia money is also something better, being freely discounted at a discount of 12 to 14 per cent.

We have again more difficulty with our country bank paper, now the principle medium of circulation. Many of the Banks which received them having refused to do so any longer.—It is understood, however, that this difficulty will be but temporary.

There is not the least probability that the New York Banks will suspend specie payments: On this you may rely.

Business generally very dull. Western flour has declined to \$6.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Saturday morning last, PHILEMON HOFFMAN, son of Col. T. E. Sudler, Professor at St. John's College, and Mrs. Mary Sudler. Aged two years and nine months.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That persons indebted for Taxes in the Second Collection District, may make payment to Messrs. Adam & John Miller, Annapolis, who is authorized to receipt for the same. ADNER LINTHICUM, Jr.

A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM GRASON, Governor of Maryland.

To all whom these presents may concern:— WHEREAS, I have received from the Judges of Election in the several counties of this State, returns of an election held on Wednesday, the second instant, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, and have carefully ascertained the number of votes given for every person voted for as such; Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the law in such case made and provided, I do by this my Proclamation, declare that John Dennis of the first district, Philip Francis Thomas of the second district, John T. H. Worthington of the third district, James Carroll and Solomon Hillen, Jr. of the fourth district, William Cost Johnson of the fifth district, Francis Thomas of the sixth district, and Daniel Jenifer of the seventh district, appear by the said returns to have had the highest number of votes in their respective districts, and were duly elected members to represent this State in the next Congress of the United States.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland on this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
WM. GRASON.

By the Governor.

CORNELIUS McLEARY, Secretary of State.

To be published three times in the Derchester Aurora, Easton Whig, Centerville Centinel, Cecil Gazette, Harford Republican, Post, Republican, Sun, American, Chronicle and Patriot, Baltimore; Carroll County Democrat, Hagerstown Mail, Washington County Democrat, Frederick Citizen, Alleganian, Maribo's Gazette, Maryland Gazette and Annapolis Republican.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

UNDER the last Will and Testament of William Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, the subscriber offers for sale the two following well known Farms in said county—"Beard's Habitation," adjoining Davidsonville, near South River, containing

254 ACRES.

And the Big Manor Plantation, near West River and Mount Zion Meeting House, containing

313 1/2 ACRES.

Both of first quality soil, and abundantly supplied with Timber, and therefore very valuable.

If not previously disposed of at Private Sale, these Farms will be sold at Public Sale, in Davidsonville, on FRIDAY, the first of November, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and immediately afterwards will be sold number of Horses, Milch Cows, Work Oxen, and Young Cattle.

Terms of Sale will be made known at the time, and in case of bad weather, the sale will take place the next fair day.
G. H. STEUART, Ex'r.

October 24:

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE SALE.

THE subscriber, as Trustee, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, dated 12th October 1839, in the case of John P. Cowman, and others, against Benjamin Ogil, Jr. and others, will offer for sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the valuable Real Estate of which the late Benjamin Ogil, Jr. died seized, (formerly the estate of the late Gerard R. Cowman,) in Anne-Arundel county, on the Patuxent River, near the Precinct's Bridge, and adjoining the lands of Philip H. Hopkins, and of the late Thomas Hall, and is about 14 miles from the city of Annapolis.

This Estate contains between 400 and 450 acres, and has, as the Trustee is informed, all the necessary buildings in good order, with sufficient Barns to cure thirty hogheads of Tobacco; a fine Meadow, good Orchard; is well watered, now under good chestnut fences, and adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn and Tobacco, and improvable by Clover and Plaster of Paris.

It will be sold on the following terms, viz. fifteen hundred dollars on the day of sale, or ratification by the Chancellor, with interest if not paid on the day of sale; the balance to be paid in three equal instalments, in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest, to be secured by bond, with security, to be approved by the Trustee. On the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be executed by the Trustee to the purchaser, conveying the title of the parties to this suit, and of all persons claiming through or under them.

J. MURRAY, Trustee.

October 21.

A THRESHER ASTRAY.

ABOUT the 20th of June last, Messrs. G. & W. Smith, of Newark, Delaware, forwarded to Mr. Thomas Hanson's care, of Baltimore, a Thresher belonging to the subscriber's Grain Machine, which had been sent on to them for repairs. It is a tooth machine, and the Thresher has no hopper with it. The said Thresher has never come to hand, and it is supposed that it has been forwarded to some other gentleman by mistake. Should this advertisement meet the eye of the person having it in possession, he will much oblige the owner if he will forward it to Baltimore at once, as it is much needed, to the care of Emory & Stevens, Bowley's Wharf.

J. B. SPENCER, Centerville, Md.

PUBLIC SALE.
I SHALL sell on Public Sale, at my residence on West Street, on Thursday, the 7th of November, 1890, if not the first fair day thereafter, all my STAGS, consisting of some very fine
Horses, Oxen, Cows, Hogs, &c. Also, Farming Utensils.
For all sums over Twenty Dollars there will be a credit of six months allowed; under that sum the cash will be required.
F. S. KEY.
October 24.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that his MILL is now in operation, being constructed on the latest and most improved plan, under the care of an experienced and competent man. In the course of a short time he expects to employ a person who has as perfect a knowledge of the business as any in the country. The most strict attention will be paid to those who patronize him. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
October 17. JACOB WATERS.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. STREETER'S
Boarding and Day School for
Young Ladies,
SARATOGA-STREET, BALTIMORE.

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON having relinquished the Boarding Department of their Institution for the education of Young Ladies, in Saratoga-street, to Mr. and Mrs. STREETER, it becomes necessary to admit to their former patrons and the public the arrangements for the ensuing year, consequent on the change which has just taken place. In transferring an important charge, justice to themselves, their pupils and their friends, induces them to express their entire confidence in the skill, ability, and full qualifications of their successors. Mr. Streeter is a graduate of Harvard University, and has had long experience as Principal in one of the first schools in the city of Boston. He will unquestionably win the same approbation here, with which his labours of instruction have been regarded elsewhere. Mrs. S. is eminently qualified to guide the young of her sex, secure their obedience and command their respect. They are sincerely commended to the continued patronage of the former friends of the establishment, and to the favour of the public.
Mr. and Mrs. STREETER respectfully announce that they will resume the entire charge of the Boarding Department in the Institution formerly under the care of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, in Saratoga street, Baltimore, on the first Monday in September next.

Sensible of the importance of female education, and desirous of raising the standard of attainment in all that contributes to elevate the female character and prepare young ladies for the responsibilities of womanhood, and the various relations of social and domestic life, the Principals will employ every resource within their reach for cultivating the mind, elevating the feelings and polishing the manners of their pupils. Regarding education, not so much as an end, as a prospective to the branches essential to the formation of a sound intellectual and moral character, and their grand aim will be to present knowledge in so attractive a light and to render its acquisition so agreeable, as to excite a desire for improvement which will continue after the relations of mere scholastic life have been dissolved, and the pupils have entered on the higher and wider school of human life.
It will be the endeavor of Mr. & Mrs. Streeter to render their homes in every sense a home to those who may be placed under their care, and to maintain, as far as possible, an authority strictly parental. All the branches of a solid education, together with those light or studies which impart a charm and polish to female manners and intellect, and above all, those moral principles, which should form the basis of all character, will receive full attention. The elements of English education will be thoroughly taught, and at the same time, the French Language and Literature cultivated by a judicious use during domestic intercourse. Conversations will also be held at stated periods in the family, under the superintendence of the French teacher, a French lady, in which subjects of interest and importance will be brought forward for the double purpose of improving the minds and leading to the conversational test of the students.
The beautiful and advantageous location of the establishment and its great conveniences, it cannot be necessary to speak. More particular information relative to the principles on which the school will be conducted, and the terms upon which boarding scholars will be received, may be obtained of Mr. STREETER at his dwelling, late the residence of Mr. Hamilton, in Saratoga-street, Baltimore.

THE DAY SCHOOL, connected with the Boarding School of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton will hereafter be under the associated care of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. & Mrs. Streeter, and the next regular session will commence on the first Monday in September next. No students will be spared to add to the resources of the establishment, which are believed to be in all respects equal, and in many, superior to those of similar institutions.
The departments of Modern Languages, Chemistry, Music and Dancing, will, as usual, be under the charge of competent Professors; and Mr. Streeter will give attention to those desirous of studying the Latin or Greek Language. Lectures on literary and scientific subjects will be delivered from time to time.
Applications for admission may be made to Mr. S. at his residence in Saratoga-street (late Mr. Hamilton's) where he will be happy to give any information relative to the terms, &c.
It is earnestly desired that parents will have their children in attendance as early as possible at the commencement of the school, that an early organization may be made, and the publication of the year catalogue best facilitated.
August 1.

A MANAGER WANTED.
FOR the ensuing year, on the Farm of the subscriber, on the North side of the Severn river, near Annapolis. A person that can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, and a complete knowledge of Farming, will find a desirable situation. None other need apply.
HENRY E. BALLARD.
September 12.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.
September 18th, 1890.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT on the Stock of said Bank for six months, ending on the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Eastern, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.
By order,
THE FRANKLIN, Cash.
September 19.

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company to introduce and construct its Rail Road within the limits of the City of Annapolis.
Passed September 9, 1890.

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, That the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company be and it is hereby authorized to introduce, connect, locate and construct, a rail road or roads over and through any street or streets, or lot or lots of ground within the limits of the City of Annapolis, except over and through West street and Church street in said city.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company be and it is hereby authorized and permitted to work and use locomotive or steam engines on any rail or roads so introduced, connected, located and constructed, at its pleasure; provided, that the speed of any locomotive or steam engine so worked and used shall not exceed the rate of four miles per hour; and provided also, that it shall be the duty of the said Company to provide for, and cause to be kept and used, at all times, spark catchers, of the most approved pattern, on and with all the locomotives or steam engines so worked and used on any such road or roads aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall become necessary for the purpose of locating and constructing any such road or roads as aforesaid for the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company to use and occupy any lot or lots of ground or other property within the limits of the said City belonging to individual citizens, the said lot or lots or other property may be so used and occupied upon the same restrictions, terms and conditions, and subject to the same obligations mentioned in the charter of the said Company for the use and occupation, purchase or condemnation of the land used for the line and tracks of the road of the said Company from its intersection with the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road to its terminus beyond the limits of the city.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid hereby reserve the power at any and all times hereafter to modify by ordinance or ordinance the rights hereby granted or intended to be granted of locating and constructing said road or roads, and of working and using locomotive or steam engines thereon as aforesaid, or to repeal the ordinance hereby enacted, upon giving six months notice thereof to the said Rail Road Company; provided that in case of any such modification or repeal the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid will and shall guaranty to the said Company a sufficient indemnity for the expense incurred by the said Company in constructing said road or roads and other improvements connected therewith on and through any of said street or streets, lot or lots of ground or other property as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid from enacting at any and all times hereafter any ordinance or ordinances to regulate the way and manner any locomotive or steam engines as aforesaid shall be allowed to pass through any street or streets or lot or lots through which the said road or roads may be located and constructed as aforesaid; provided that in case it shall be deemed necessary by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid to change the location of any such road or roads as aforesaid, or any part or parts thereof, for the benefit of the City of Annapolis, all the expense consequent thereon, or to be incurred hereby, shall be defrayed by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid, any thing contained in this ordinance or any other ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.
JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

\$100 REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber's Farm Borden, in Anne-Arundel county, a Negro Boy called
DICK SPARROW,
dark skin, and not very tall though well set; he is about 18 or 19 years old. I will give Fifty Dollars if taken in Anne-Arundel county, or in the city or county of Baltimore, and One Hundred Dollars if taken elsewhere.
R. S. STEUART.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company.
April 6th, 1890.

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, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of August, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of September, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of October, and a further payment of Five Dollars on each share of capital stock subscribed to be paid as before stated on or before the 1st day of November next.
By order,
N. H. GREEN, Secretary.
April 27.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, Md. on the 20th of September, 1890.
Persons requiring for letters in this list will please say they are advertised, they will not otherwise be delivered.

- Mrs. Ellen Anderson.
Barrett W. Barber.
Richard Barrett.
Commodore Barry.
Wm. Bryan, (2).
Mr. Bonnet Blasco.
John T. Parley.
Mrs. Sarah Ann Chaney.
Leonidas Coulter.
Henry Coulter.
Capt. Bartus Clark.
Henrietta Davis.
Friedrich Daley.
Mrs. Lucy Dunning.
John R. Driskille.
James Froberger.
Miss M. T. Garner.
Capt. Levin Gerdener.
G. W. Hughes, (3).
J. C. A. Hobby, (2).
B. Hours.
David H. Haviland.
James Hines.
Ellen Holladay.
John W. Hammond.
Mariah Jacobs.
Dorsey Jacobs.
Mary A. Johnson.
William Kershner.
McKenney.
G. Monroe.
Capt. H. B. Nones.
John Norris.
Wm. Otis, (2).
Dr. Jno. H. Owings.
Edward Pendleton.
Tropo Putney.
Allen Quinn.
G. Robinson.
Fleming Robinson.
Hicks Roak.
Samuel Sander.
Harriet A. Sanders.
Ann M. Shorter.
C. G. Slomaker.
Charles Stewart.
Wm. Stewart.
Thos. Sherbert.
O. M. Taylor.
E. T. Tucker.
S. L. Walker.
B. S. B. Worthington.
Dr. C. Worthington.
Alexander Wilson, (2).
Thos. Webster.
Catharine F. Welch.
Leonard Welch.
Richard Yealshall.
F. Zerlaut, (2).
October 2.
- A. Archibald Brown.
Robert Blackston.
William Belmont.
William Dean.
Dr. Wm. Brewer, (2).
Mrs. Amelia Boyd.
Daniel Cault.
Concordia Lodge, No. 17.
Rev. Wm. F. Chesley.
Philip Clayton, (2).
Samuel S. Dorsey.
John T. Dorsey.
T. Duckett.
Mary Ann Fraser.
Wm. T. Gantt.
Benj. E. Gantt.
George Hamilton.
R. C. Holiday.
Dr. A. S. Hammond.
Dr. Thos. Hood.
Benj. Hopkins.
Isaac H. Hopkins.
Isaac Hopkins.
Dr. J. M. Hopkins, (2).
Jacob Jenkins.
Wm. Jones.
Henry Jackson.
William Kirby, (2).
Gilbert Murdock, (6).
John Mullin.
Wm. Norman, (2).
Dr. Thos. Owings.
Benjamin Page.
Thos. G. Pratt.
Gabriel Richards.
T. B. Russell.
John T. Starr, (2).
C. Sunland.
L. N. Sewell.
J. H. Soarles.
Jos. Sands.
Dr. Sparks, (2).
N. Stockett.
Richard L. Tighman.
Typographical Association.
J. H. Williams, (2).
Joseph Wright.
Jonathan Woodson, (2).
E. Wells.
J. W. Whittington, (4).
Dr. S. Warfield.
R. J. CRABB, P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, EASTON, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDINGS.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, for the above places, on the following days, viz:
On every MONDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Wye Landing.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays.
On every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, returning the same day, and continue to run the above route until further notice.
Passage to Annapolis, 81
" to St. Michael's and Wye, 82
" to Easton and Cambridge, 82
All Baggage at the owner's risk.
N. B. The Maryland can be had on Thursdays for pleasure excursions.
LEML G. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.
THE subscriber offers for Sale or Rent, the HOUSE and LOT on Main street, in the City of Annapolis, at present occupied by Richard W. Gill, Esq. The house is large and commodious in good order, and well calculated for the accommodation of a large family; or would answer for a Boarding House, being in a healthy situation, and immediately in the vicinity of the State House. There are also upon the premises every necessary out building; Cellars under the whole house, capable of holding fifty cords of wood. Possession can be had on the 1st of September next. The terms, which shall be accommodating, can be known by application to the subscriber, living in Annapolis.
R. WELCH of Ben.

FOR SALE.
FOUR LITTLE YOUNG NEGROES, two of whom are Girls, one thirteen years of age, and the other eleven, one Boy aged ten years, and the other eight. For information apply to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

A NEW THEORY!

INTERESTING AND APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves; Such as DYSPEPSIA, either Chronic or Acute, under the worst symptoms of restlessness, Lassitude of Spirits, and General Emaciation; Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Liver Affections; Jaundice, both Bilious and Spasmodic; Costiveness; Worms of every variety; Rheumatism, whether Acute or Chronic; together with Gout, Scrofula, Pains in the Head, Back, Limbs, and Side, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Putrid Sore Throat, Fever and Ague, Spasmodic Palpitation of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysterics, The Douloureux, Cramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough, the Common or Humid, and the Dry or the Whooping; Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy.

The Blood has hitherto been considered by Empirics and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the credulity of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into the primary sources from whence Life, Health, and vigour emanate, and, vice versa, pain, sickness, disease and death. Not so with Dr. Hunt, whose extensive research and practical experience have enabled him to see the profession of which he has been one of the most useful members. He contends—and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness of his views—that the stomach, liver, and the associated organs are the primary and great regulators of health, and that the blood in very many instances is dependent on these organs, and that unless medicine reaches THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE, the superficial remedies usually prescribed, serve but as foils to cover the ravages of deep-rooted maladies. Under these convictions, at the expense of close application, the doctor has discovered a medicine whose searching powers are irresistible, and in prescribing it, it is with a knowledge of its being a radical cure in the various diseases already enumerated, even if applied in the most critical cases; but he does not pretend to ascribe to

HUNT'S PILLS
a supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds, he is prepared to show, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up.

HUNT'S PILLS
have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this perfection in the HEALING ART.

DR. HUNT'S PILLS.
In the midst of a general and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, DR. HUNT'S PILLS have the enviable distinction of universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine properly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favour, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. Hunt has the satisfaction of knowing, that his Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities, in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best educated physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and preeminent virtues.

Evidently however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to merely soothe, and it accomplishes all its promises. It does not pretend to merely purify the blood; but it certainly does, and has the authority of daily proof for positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the stomach, the lungs, & the liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; its red colour and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs, with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affliction, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical, and a funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines, by producing the same effects, will put this organ out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impair the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down thro' the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the liver, when the climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered away, or paralyzed the liver, it becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging its strength through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow tints, and to rush upon the stomach, creating irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Dr. Hunt prescribes his beautifully efficacious Pills, acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels.

These Pills are confidently recommended for the following complaints and directions for use accompany them; dyspepsia, in all its forms; bilious and liver affections, in every stage and degree; female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; flux, stomach fever and ague; incipient consumption; jaundice, whether of the liver or lungs; headache and dizziness; loss of appetite; nervous tremors; indigestion, or delirium tremens; spasmodic affections of all kinds; rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety; scrofula;

salt rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexion of the skin; rashes, eruptions, itches, and daily irritability and catarrhs; the summer complaint and cholera morbus or diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency; with bad breath, chlorosis and paleness of the countenance and head; changes of seasons; indigestion; and for impurities and disordered constitutions in either sex which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at 100 Chatham street, New York, or of the authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully invite the public to peruse his official advertisement in all medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

Dr. Hunt's Celebrated Female Pills, together with Dr. Goode's Celebrated Female Pills, Dr. Evans' Camomile & Asperient Pills; Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children;

Dr. Evans' Fever and Ague Pills, and Baron Von Huteheler's Herb Pills, are to be obtained at

Mortimer & Mowbray, Baltimore, Md.
Lewis Johnson's, Washington, D. C.
Thomas Sutton, Centerville.
Thos. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton.
James Sangston & Son, Denton.
N. T. Hynson, Chestertown.
Parsons & Gorder, Salisbury.
JEREMIAH HUGHES, Annapolis.
George W. Wilson, Upper Marlboro'.
James L. Hamilton, Leesburgh.

DR. GOODE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

These Pills are strongly recommended to the notice of the Ladies as a safe and efficient remedy in removing those complaints peculiar to the sex, from want of Exercise, or general Debility of the System, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menstruation; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the Stomach and Bowels, and producing a new and healthy action throughout the system generally. They create Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous Headache, and are eminently useful in those Futile Complaints which distress Females so much at the "Tux or Lix." They obviate Costiveness, and counteract all Hysterical and Nervous Affections, likewise afford soothing and permanent relief in Fluor Alba, or Whites, and in most obstinate cases of Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, they invariably restore the pallid and delicate female to health and vigor.

These Pills have gained the sanction and approbation of the most eminent Physicians in the United States, and many mothers can likewise testify to their extraordinary efficacy. To married females, whose expectations of the tenderest pledges of conjugal happiness have been defeated, these Pills may be truly said to be a blissful boon. They soon remove all constitutional debility, and if taken, (according to directions) obviate all morbid action. They dispel that fulsome and disagreeable sensation common to females at each monthly return, likewise the attendant pains in the back, side or loins; they generally counteract the nausea, vomiting, and other nervous affections in Chlorosis, or green sickness, in a few days, and if continued (according to directions) soon effect a perfect cure. Nothing is so signally efficacious in recruiting the pallid and sickly female (who has been during her life irregular and sensitive) as the Female Pills. These pills invigorate the whole system, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination, create appetite and restore tranquil repose. Many hundred females can testify of their efficacy, and many Physicians in this city, as also throughout the United States, can bear testimony to their merits and extraordinary virtues. They are invaluable to enfeebled and relaxed females, who from repeated and difficult labours are afflicted with weakness and infirmities, in which case they are highly useful, strengthening at the time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Dr. Goode's Celebrated Female Pills.
These Pills are of two kinds, namely: No. 1, or Laxative Pills, and No. 2, or Restorative Pills. They are for all the following diseases: Suppression, Irrregularity or Retention of the Menstruation, Fluor Alba, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Costiveness, Gravel, Incontinence of Urine, Nervous Affections, Hysterics, Protrusion of the Uterus, or falling of the Womb, and Piles.

These Pills are also particularly adapted to the male as well as the female sex, for the cure of the following diseases: Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases, and all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, or Flatulency, Headaches, Nightmares, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout; also, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, alternate flushes of Heat and Chills, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, bad Dreams and Spasms.

This Medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative.

Directions for use.—Pills No. 1 must be taken from three to six, or more, at bed time, sufficient to operate briskly, till the desired object is effected. Take No. 2 according to the directions as on the box.

In all cases, both kinds of the pills are to be used at the same time, in the following manner—Take three pills or more of No. 1 every night on going to bed, increasing the number if they do not open the bowels; also, take three of the pills No. 2, half an hour before each meal, three times daily.
Sold at 100 Chatham-street, N. Y.
Agent, JEREMIAH HUGHES, Annapolis, Md.

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the HOUSE in which I at present reside, situated in a healthy part of the city on Market street. It is a large and commodious house, with eight rooms, a large Kitchen, Smoke House, Wood House and Stable, with a pump of first rate Water on the premises, a large Garden planted out with the choicest fruits, containing about three quarters of an acre in a high state of cultivation. I will also sell the FRAME DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the above premises fronting on street, directly in rear of the City Hotel.

The above property will be sold on accommodating terms, as the proprietor is about leaving the city.
JOHN MILLER.
August 8.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the Supervisors of the public roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.
By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clerk.
September 26.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing, and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions of law and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenology has upon these sciences, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology; but these do not meet the present necessity. A periodical which is avowedly phrenological—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with these facts, is now needed; and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on Education, (physical, intellectual, and moral), on the Medical Treatment of the Insane, on Jurisprudence, on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical; for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.* And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. Such correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt, and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of Truth, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral development in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—we must, in every such case, see the head or skull, or a cast of it, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our *varia* we pledge ourselves shall be bona-fide such, and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for accepted matter, as liberal a compensation per printed page, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to endorse all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronized. It is not with the de-

sire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations; from a desire to know and to promulgate truth. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.
2. Each number will contain at least 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.
3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 per annum for a single copy; \$5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for three copies, or \$10 (current as above) for seven copies sent to one address. To Clergymen and Theological Students, single copies will be furnished at \$1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to \$1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work one year, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be invariably required in advance.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDRIE, 46 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the Editor of the Am. Phren. Jour., care of A. WALDRIE.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal. August 23.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a Weekly Newspaper in the Village of Leonard-Town, St. Mary's County, Maryland, to be entitled THE

LEONARD-TOWN HERALD,

And Saint Mary's and Charles Counties Advertiser.

In presenting to the public the design of publishing a paper at Leonard-Town, it will only be necessary briefly to explain the plan to be adopted, and the principles to be pursued, in the course of publication; and impressed with the belief it will be approved by the thinking portion of the community, he does not for a moment doubt they will yield him a patronage commensurate with the utility of the enterprise.

It seems to be a matter of general surprise that the venerable county of Saint-Mary's, and forming too, an important part of the State of Maryland, should have remained so long destitute of a paper printed and published within its borders—containing as it decidedly does, so fair a proportion of citizens distinguished for their talents, integrity and patriotism.

The projector of the proposed useful undertaking, confident of a liberal support from an enlightened and generous public, has issued this Prospectus, with the chief intention of devoting himself to usefulness—in crossing, as far as his humble means will permit, the general stock of information, and enlarging the sphere of useful knowledge.

The Herald will be conducted on a neutral principle in politics, whether of a general or local character—and the publication of articles calculated to create personal excitement or bad feeling in the community will be faithfully and strictly guarded against by the proprietor.

Its columns will be open to Literature and the Muse. A faithful account of the current intelligence (whether of a foreign or domestic nature) will be laid before its patron, and the general principles of Religion and Morality will not be disregarded.

The Herald will be printed on a medium sheet, with fair intelligible type, at the moderate price of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance—if not paid before the expiration of six months, Three Dollars will be exacted—and Three Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged if not paid before the expiration of the year. It will be issued as soon as practicable after a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.

F. M. JARBOE.

July 25th, 1839.

A CARD.

JOHN A. JONES, formerly of the United States Hotel, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will open on the 1st August next, that splendid and commodious establishment, nearly opposite the Chesnut street Theatre, which will be called the Union Hotel, and with an assurance that neither expense or labour have been spared, to render it one of the most complete hotels in the United States, solicits their patronage.

July 18. The following papers will each insert the above, to the amount of \$5—forward one paper containing the advertisement to the advertiser, and charge \$5. S. Gazette. The Natchez Courier; Nashville Whig; Vicksburg Whig; Huntsville —; Lexington Observer; Louisville Journal; Mayville Eagle; Cincinnati Gazette; Chillicothe —; Columbus Journal; Savannah —; Augusta Georgian; Charleston Courier; Columbus, S. C. —; Newbern, N. C. Sentinel; Raleigh Gazette; Wilmington Advertiser; Richmond Whig; Petersburg Intelligencer; Winchester Republican; Norfolk Beacon; Fredericksburg Herald; Hagerstown Torch Light; Annapolis Gazette; Pittsburgh Advocate; Harrisburg Reporter; Chambersburg Repository; Lancaster Old Guard.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A NEW PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

THIS Horse Power will propel Threshing Machines, Clover Mills, Small Grain Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consists in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect and hazardous to those who superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation, or from neglect of its mechanical construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from becoming dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain; it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvement is far superior to my former machines. There can be certificates produced where they have hauled at the rate of one bushel of clover seed per hour for nine hours.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, in Brandywine Village, Del. where orders will be received and the machines sent to any part of the neighbouring States. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Chester and Delaware, Pa.; New Castle, Kent and Sussex, Del.; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's, Talbot, Dorchester, Anne-Arundel and Harford, Md.; Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester, Burlington, Monmouth, Mercer and Middlesex, in New Jersey.

JESSE URMY.

P. S. Corn Shellers and Cutting Boxes on a new and improved principle constantly on hand. Also, repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch, at his manufactory, north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

AGENTS.

On the Eastern Shore of Maryland—Cecil county, John Kirks; Kent county, G. B. Westcott, (Chesterstown); C. W. Spay, (New Market); James B. Dunbar, (Georgetown); Roads, Queen-Anne's county, John Spencer, (Centerville); Talbot county, Thomas R. Holliday, E. McDowell, (Easton); Dorchester, James Dixon, (Cambridge); Caroline, James Sangston & Son, (Denton); Western Shore—Anne-Arundel county, John Ridout of H. near Annapolis. July 4.

Anne-Arundel County, Soc.

On application to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition, in writing of Edward Denver, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, 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 petition, and the said Edward Denver having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Edward Denver 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 having appointed Elijah Wells his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Edward Denver a conveyance & possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Edward Denver 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 in 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 Edward Denver should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

R. WELCH of Ben.

May 9.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

JOURNAL

OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

A Convention, which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export—thereby giving an active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution, J. B. SKINNER, postmaster, of Baltimore, was invited to become the editor of the work, and has consented to do so—so far as may be consistent with the strict performance of his public duties.

In the course of the discussions which took place in the Convention all the difficulties which have been encountered, and which may yet be apprehended in the prosecution of the silk culture, as a great branch of American industry, were fully considered; and the result was an universal conviction that, now, in the words of the resolution, "Silk may be grown in the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export." The suitability of our soil and climate to the growth and health of the worm, and the trees which supply its food; the capabilities, the habits, and the genius of our people for conducting the business through its whole process, and the price of American labour as compared with that of silk-producing countries, all were fully canvassed, and the most sceptical became satisfied. The fact is, that our unrestrained freedom in the entertainment and discussion of various and discordant doctrines, religious and political, has imparted to us, as to our English ancestry, an omnivorous appetite for knowledge, and a capacity to learn in a few years what cannot be acquired in ages, where all is dull conformity and routine of thought and of action! Thus has it happened in manufactures as in other things; American ingenuity, unrestrained by prejudice or law, has triumphed over difficulties apparently insurmountable! How long, may it be asked, after our first cotton spindle was put in motion before Yankee "Lowells" were sold at a profit in China? So will it be with silk. The only question is as to how long it shall take us? With a monthly journal to concentrate and diffuse every ray of floating light on the subject, it was the opinion of the Convention that we may realize and enjoy, in our own day, the boon which indolence and want of concert may procrastinate, but which nothing short of Turkish apathy can finally defeat.

Let all then who may feel any concern as cultivators, manufacturers, or venders of silk, or as patriots willing to offer suitable occupation and bread to the unemployed and the helpless, come forward in support of a work to be faithfully and honestly devoted to these objects of private happiness, and of national independence. Though SILK, and every thing connected with its production; and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the chief design and aim of the journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. Hence, the adjunctive title "Rural Economist."

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form, each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover. All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it. TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for. All Editors of papers who may desire to see Silk added to the list of American States; and who will have the kindness to insert this prospectus, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal. Baltimore, January, 1839.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

PERSONS residing in the First Collection District of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby notified that RICHARD J. COWMAN, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, is authorized to receive and receipt for Taxes, payable to the Collector of said district for the year now due.

RICHARD C. HARDESTY, Collector of the First Collection District, Anne-Arundel County.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE two story BRICK HOUSE on Doctor street, near the Court House, lately occupied by Miss Bally Stewart. There is a convenient Kitchen attached to the building, which, with other conveniences, will render it a comfortable dwelling. For terms apply to Dr. JOHN RIDOUT. August 8.

For publishing in the City of Baltimore.

Daily and Tri-Weekly Papers to be sold.

BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

The Post and Transcript will be devoted to Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Literature and News.

I. POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the firm and undeviating advocate of the doctrine of conservative statesmanship, which constitutes the fundamental elements of our social and political system. As this doctrine imports, on the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the "strict construction" school, maintaining that the nation of Government should be limited to the exercise of those powers which are specifically enumerated in the constitution. It will consequently oppose the measures of those, who by a loose interpretation of the exact charter of our liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which the fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, unchecked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which no relief can be found but in despotism.

Among these schemes, regarded as obviously dangerous tendencies, is that of a National Bank, which, however harmless or useful it might be in the full strength and unanimity of the republic, would, in a period of danger, its branches penetrating every part of the country, and in the words of Jefferson, "acting by command and in phalanx,"—have power to interfere seriously and alarming obstacles to the operations of government.

The assumption of the right to impose a tariff beyond the duties necessary to supply the constitutional wants of government; the appropriation of the public money upon schemes of internal improvement, and the interference of government with the domestic institutions of the States, particularly with the institution of Slavery, will be equally opposed as encroachments upon the constitution and upon the rights of States.

The liability of the Banks to periodical convulsions, and their inability to comply, at all times, with the conditions upon which they are employed by the Treasury, as evinced by the suspensions of 1837, render the measure of disposing with their agency in conducting the fiscal operations of Government one of obvious necessity. The Post and Transcript will therefore advocate the adoption of the Independent Treasury System, as a measure calculated to relieve government from the contingencies to which its connection with Banks renders it liable—one which will insure stability and uniformity in its fiscal action, and reduce the potent influence of the Executive over a league of deposit Banks, to the mere power of appointing the few officers necessary to carry out the system. But while the Treasury System will be supported as a judicious fiscal measure, Banking Institutions will not be opposed. On the contrary their interests—with such checks as are calculated to secure the object of their creation, will be supported as essential to the prosperity and advancement of the country.

Such is the outline of the doctrine for the advocate of which the new paper is to be commenced, and to the doctrine and vindication of which the Editors pledge their best support. They are the doctrine of the present administration; and as their continuance and efficiency depend much upon the energy and zeal of those to whom the important office of carrying them into effect is entrusted, the paper will zealously advocate the reelection of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the Presidency, as one who has proved himself eminently qualified to uphold and defend them and insure their unobscured action. It is believed the Post and Transcript will not be found an unworthy coadjutor of the democratic paper already engaged in the cause in this city. On the subject of State politics the paper will advocate a judicious reform, consistent with the spirit and principles of our republican institutions. Aware of the great caution and deliberation with which this subject should be approached, it will nevertheless fearlessly advocate such changes as our own experience has convinced us to be necessary, or such as the history of other States in the confederacy has taught to be wise and salutary.

The all important subject of Internal Improvement will be earnestly pursued upon the public attention; the great necessity of a vigorous prosecution and early completion of the great works in which the State is already so deeply interested, will be urged as positively necessary to preserve unimpaired the public faith and to secure the true and permanent prosperity of our City and State.

II. COMMERCE.—The commercial department of the paper will be attended to with the utmost care, and no effort will be spared to render the information relative to foreign, domestic and local markets, and the general state of trade, full and satisfactory.

III. AGRICULTURE.—This important subject will receive more attention than has usually been paid to it in similar publications; and besides detailing facts of importance to the farmer and planter, it is intended to discuss the principles of agricultural economy and to claim for the husbandman that station as a citizen and an important producing agent, to which his independence and labours entitle him.

IV. THE ARTS, both fine and mechanical, will have their appropriate department, and such discussion will be entered into as will tend to evolve the true principles upon which both are founded and to foster the efforts of native genius and skill rather than of foreign ingenuity.

V. LITERATURE AND NEWS.—The Post and Transcript will aim at nourishing a sound and pure literary taste, and at the same time will endeavour to equal the best of its contemporaries in judicious selections and in the promptitude, accuracy and extent of its general intelligence, foreign and domestic.

The first number will be issued in the course of the present month, after which it will be regularly continued. It is desirable that the names of subscribers be returned as speedily as possible to the Publisher.

TERMS.—The Post and Transcript will be of the largest class of newspapers—the Daily at \$3, and the Tri-Weekly at \$5 per annum, payable in advance, unguaranteed in the city.

All letters must be addressed to S. P. SKINNER, Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md.

Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; all others, must be post paid.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this

OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1839.

NO. 44.

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

Doctor W. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Prepared by himself.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

The passage of the Teeth through the gums produces trouble and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar kind, the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions will generally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms, would apply Dr. William Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and acting the gums, thereby preventing convulsions, Fevers, &c.

Prove Positive of the Efficacy of

Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup.

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup: Dear Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant, while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and I, I am sure, would have soon seen the babe from anguish till we procured a bottle of your Syrup, which we so soon applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed only one relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred, the teeth are emanating daily and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful mission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON

A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup, in his family (in case of a teething child), writes to state that he found it entirely of service in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—N. York Sun.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth, situated in another column in this paper, is the only remedy for which it is intended.

Highly respectable persons, of all ranks, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—Boston Traveller.

A SEVERE CASE OF TEETHING, WITH SUMMER COMPLAINT.

Used by the infallible American Soothing Syrup of Dr. W. Evans. Mrs. McPherson, residing at No. 8, Madison street, called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of teething, and was threatened with convulsions. His bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother writes, "I have a second time used your medicine, and with the same happy result. I am particularly in applying at 100 Chatham street, as there are several counterfeiters advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine for sale."

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Children

generally suffer much uneasiness from cutting their teeth. Whatever dangerous or fatal symptoms attend this process of nature, they are produced invariably from the highly irritated and inflamed condition of the parts—therefore the principal indications of cure are to abate the inflammation, and to soothe, soothe, and relax the gums. If that is effected, the infant is preserved from subsequent fever, inflammation, spasmodic cough, twitching of tendons, croup, canker, and convulsions, displaying their fatal consequences. If mothers, nurses, or guardians have their babies tortured with painful and protracted dentition, and this notion attracts their attention, they should not be deterred from purchasing a bottle of EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething, the incomparable virtue of which in completely relieving the most distressing cases (when applied to the infant's gums as directed) is invaluable. The remedy has restored thousands of children when on the verge of the grave, to the embraces again of their distressed parents, attacked with that awful and mortal disease—convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

Please shake the bottle when first opened. When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a teaspoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately for the milk would take the Syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the Syrup; it will prevent the children having a severe and protracted dentition, and the painful operation of losing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come thro' and sometimes causes death. Sold at Dr. W. Evans' Office, 100 Chatham street, New York; and by all his Agents throughout the Union.

Agent,

JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

Highly Important.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, biliousness, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds, splitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, all delicate and morbid diseases are

successfully treated at Dr. EVANS' Medical Office,

100 Chatham street, New York.

Dr. EVANS' CAMOMILE AND APERIENT PILLS.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

Symptoms. The common corporeal symptoms are, flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigorous exertion. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are so open to this affliction as the weak.

Causes. A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen is a frequent cause.

Treatment. The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, regular hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperiens Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

Agent,

JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

THE BARON VON HUTCHERL

HERB PILLS.

These Pills are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, and obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

These Pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, that old age when it arrives, will appear a blessing, and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acrid and morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation; thro' the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses of the Herb Pills, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriasis, Low Spirits, Flatulency of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluctuating, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Pains, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccough, Sea Sickness, Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, The Dracunculæ, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life; and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulations, and thus strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is the Baron Von Hucherl's Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of families, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

Agent,

JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

September 12.

DR. WM. EVANS, proprietor of the newspaper called "The Doctor," hereby particularly requests all Proprietors and Publishers of Newspapers who send their papers to his Office, to direct them to the Editor of "The Doctor," No. 100, Chatham street, New York.

April 25.

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company to introduce and continue its Rail Road within the limits of the City of Annapolis.

[Passed September 9, 1839.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company be and it is hereby authorized to introduce, connect, locate and construct, a rail road or roads over and through any street or streets, or lot or lots of ground within the limits of the city of Annapolis, except over and through West street and Church street in said city.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company be and it is hereby authorized and permitted to work and use locomotive or steam engines on any road or roads so introduced, connected, located and constructed, at its pleasure; provided, that the speed of any locomotive or steam engine so worked and used shall not exceed the rate of four miles per hour; and provided also, that it shall be the duty of the said Company to provide for, and cause to be kept and used, at all times, spark catchers, of the most approved pattern, on and with all the locomotives or steam engines so worked and used on any such road or roads as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall become necessary for the purpose of locating and constructing any such road or roads as aforesaid for the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company to use and occupy any lot or lots of ground or other property within the limits of the said city belonging to individual citizens, the said lot or lots or other property may be so used and occupied upon the same restrictions, terms and conditions, and subject to the same obligations mentioned in the charter of the said Company for the use and occupation, purchase or condemnation of the land used for the line and tracks of the road of the said Company from its intersection with the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road to its terminus beyond the limits of the city.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid hereby reserve the power at any and all times hereafter to modify by ordinance or ordinances the rights hereby granted or intended to be granted of locating and constructing said road or roads, and of working and using locomotive or steam engines thereon as aforesaid, or to repeal the ordinance hereby enacted, upon giving six months notice thereof to the said Rail Road Company; provided that in case of any such modification or repeal the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid will and shall guaranty to the said Company a sufficient indemnity for the expense incurred by the said Company in constructing said road or roads and other improvements connected therewith on and through any of said street or streets, lot or lots of ground or other property as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid from enacting at any and all times hereafter any ordinance or ordinances to regulate the way and manner any locomotive or steam engines as aforesaid shall be allowed to pass through any street or streets on or through which the said road or roads may be located and constructed as aforesaid; provided that in case it shall be deemed necessary by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid to change the location of any such road or roads as aforesaid, or any part thereof, for the benefit of the city of Annapolis, all the expense consequent thereon, or to be incurred thereby, shall be defrayed by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council aforesaid, any thing contained in the ordinance or any other ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers' Farm Dodan, in Anne-Arundel county, a Negro Boy called

DICK SPARROW,

dark skin, and not very tall though well set; he is about 18 or 19 years old. I will give Fifty Dollars if taken in Anne-Arundel county, or in the city or county of Baltimore, and One Hundred Dollars if taken elsewhere.

R. S. STEUART.

A MANAGER WANTED.

FOR the ensuing year, on the Farm of the subscriber, on the North side of the Severn river, near Annapolis. A person that can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, and a complete knowledge of Farming, will find a desirable situation. None other need apply.

HENRY E. BALLARD.

September 12. The Sentinel, Centerville, and White, Easton, will insert the above for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

POETRY.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

AUTUMN.

Sweet Sabbath of the year
When evening lights decay,
The parting steps, methinks I hear
Steal from the world away.

Along thy sunset skies
Their glories melt in shade;
And like the things we fondly prize,
Seem lovelier as they fade.

A deep and crimson streak,
The dying leaves disclose;
As on Consumption's waning cheek,
Mid ruin, blooms the rose.

Thy ear each vision brings,
Of beauty in decay;
Of fair and early faded things,
Too exquisite to stay;

Of joys that come no more;
Of flowers whose bloom is fled;
Of farwells wept upon the shore;
Of friends estranged, or dead.

Of all that now may seem,
To memory's tearful eye;
The vanished beauty of a dream,
Of which I gaze and sigh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN SACRED.

In 6 days creation was perfected and the 7th was consecrated to rest. On the 7th of the 7th month a holy observance was ordained to the children of Israel, who fasted 7 days and remained 7 days in tents: the 7th year was directed to be a sabbath of rest for all things—and at the end of the 7 times 7 years commenced the grand jubilee—every 7th year the land lay fallow—every seventh year there was a general release from all debt and all bondmen were set free. From this law may have originated the custom of binding young men to 7 years apprenticeship, and of punishing incorrigible offenders by transportation for 7 years, twice 7 or 3 times 7 years; every 7th year the law was directed to be read to the people; Jacob served 7 years for the possession of Rachel, and also another 7 years: Noah had 7 years warning of the flood, and was commanded to take the fowls of the air into the ark by 7's, and the clean beasts by 7's, the ark touched the ground on the 7th month, and in 7 days a dove was sent, & again in 7 days after. The 7 years of plenty and the 7 years of famine were foretold in Pharaoh's dreams, by the 7 fat and 7 lean beasts, and the 7 ears of full corn, and the 7 ears of withered corn. The young animals were to remain with the dam 7 years, and at the close of the 7th taken away.

By the old law man was commanded to forgive his offending brother 7 times; but the meekness of the last revealed religion extended his humanity and forbearance 70 times 7 times. If Cain should be revenged 7 fold, truly Lamech 70 times 7. In the destruction of Jericho, 7 priests bore trumpets 7 days; on the 7th day surrounded the wall seven times, and after the 7th time the wall fell. Balam prepared 7 bullocks and 7 rams for sacrifice; 7 of Saul's sons were hanged to stay famine; Laban pursued Jacob 7 days journey; Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights, and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams as an atonement for that wickedness; David in bringing up the ark, offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams. Elijah sent his servant 7 times to look for the cloud: Hezekiah in cleaning the temple offered 7 bullocks and seven rams, and seven he goats for a sin offering. The children of Israel, when Hezekiah took away the strange altars kept the feast of unleavened bread 7 days, and again 7 other days. King Ahasuerus had 7 chamberlains, at 7 days feast, sent for the Queen on the 7th day, and in the 7th year of his reign she was taken to him.

Queen Esther had 7 maids to attend her; Solomon was 7 years building the temple, at the dedication of which he feasted 7 days—in the tabernacle were 7 lamps: 7 days were appointed for an atonement upon the altar; and the priest's son was ordained to wear his father's garment 7 days: the children of Israel sat unleavened bread 7 days: Abraham gave 7 ewe lambs to Abimelech as a memorial for a well: Joseph mourned 7 days for Jacob; the Rabbin may God employed the power of answering this number to perfect the greatness of Samuel, his name answering the value of the letters in the Hebrew word which signifies 7—when Hannah, his mother, in her thanks says, "that the barren had brought forth seven." In the Scriptures are enumerated 7 resurrections, the widow's son by Elias, the Shunamite's son by Elisha, the soldier who touched the bones of the prophet, the daughter of the ruler of the synagogue, the widow's son of Nain, Lazarus, and our blessed Lord. Out of Mary Magdalene was cast 7 devils.

The apostles chose 7 deacons. Enoch who was translated, was the 7th after Adam, and Jesus the 77th in a direct line. Our Saviour spoke 7 times from the cross on which he remained 7 hours; he appeared 7 times after: and 7 times 7 days he sent the Holy Ghost.

In the Lord's Prayer are 7 petitions, expressed in 7 times 7 words, omitting those of mere grammatical connexion. Within this number are contained all the mysteries of the Apocalypse.

lype, revealed in the seven churches of Asia; there appeared 7 golden candlesticks, and 7 stars in the hand of him that was in the midst; 7 lamps being 7 spirits of God. The book with 7 seals, lamb with 7 horns and 7 eyes, 7 angels with 7 seals, 7 Kings, 7 thousand men slain.

The dragon with 7 heads; and the 7 angels bearing 7 vials of wrath. The vision of Daniel 70 weeks.

The fiery furnace was made 7 times hotter for Shadrach, Meshack and Abednego; Nebuchadnezzar ate grass on the field 7 years. The elders of Israel were 70. There are also numbered 7 heavens, 7 planets, 7 stars, 7 wise men, 7 champions of Christendom, 7 notes in music, 7 primary colours, 7 deadly sins, 7 sacraments in the Roman Catholic Church; the 7th son was considered as endowed with pre-eminent wisdom. The 7th son of a 7th son is still thought by some to possess the power of healing diseases spontaneously. Perfection is likened to gold seven times purified in the fire, and yet we say, "you frighten me out of my seven senses."

Anciently a child was not named before 7 days, not being accounted fully to have life before that periodical day. The teeth spring out in the 7th month, and are shed and renewed in the 7th year, when infancy is changed into childhood. At thrice 7 years the faculties are developed, manhood commences, and we become legally competent to all civil acts; at 3 times 7 a man is in full possession of all his strength; at 5 times 7 he is fit for the business of the world; at 6 times 7 he becomes grave and wise or never; at 7 times 7 he is in his prime and from it he decays. At 8 times 7 he is in his first climacteric; at 9 times 7 or 63, he is in his grand climacteric, or year of danger; at 10 times 7, or 3 score years and 10, has by the royal prophet been pronounced the natural period of life.

There were 7 chiefs before Thebes. The blood was sprinkled 7 times before the altar. Naman was to be dipped 7 times in Jordan. Apollonius speaks of dipping the head 7 times in the sea for purification. In all solemn rites of purification, dedication and consecration, the oil of water was 7 times sprinkled. The house of wisdom in the Proverbs, had 7 pillars.—Old Colony Memorial.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED

FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These pills, so admirably adapted to afford uniform relief in the different modifications of these distressing maladies, are particularly recommended to public notice. On the accession of the cold stage, when the face and limbs of the sufferer become pale, and the sensation of cold and languor is felt pervading the whole system, the administration is accompanied with astonishing success—they soon lessen the subsequent distressing shivering and violent shaking, and by continuing in their use, (as directed) will ultimately cure the most obstinate ague. These pills are of signal utility in those distressing cases, where there is a salivaceous complexion, pain in the region of the liver, tension and distress in the hepatic region, with other symptoms indicating the existence of morbid action, or chronic disease of the stomach, liver, bowels, mesentery or spleen, which consequences so generally supervene from protracted intermittents. They permanently overcome these diseases—at the same time give tone to the stomach, cleanse and strengthen the bowels and impart health, vigour and energy to the exhausted system. Many persons emigrate to the rich and fertile soil of the West, in the hope of attaining a future competency, but alas! ere long that hope becomes blasted, when they appear with impaired and enfeebled constitutions, resulting from attacks of that dreadful fever of the West, Fever and Ague. If such persons had resorted to the use of the above pills, the shaken pallid countenance would have been restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are now regarded as an inestimable public blessing, and indispensable to the health, comfort, and even the local prosperity of the inhabitants of many portions of our western country.

In all cases of Bilious and Nervous Fever, Hypochondriasis, Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluctuating, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, will invariably be removed by the use of the Pills.

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of

Dr. EVANS' PURIFYING PILLS.

the value and well-authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit the invigorating and strengthening Pills.

Directions are as follows:—Take four or more of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.

Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.

The attacks usually occur every other day. Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills. Sold at Dr. EVANS' Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and by his authorized Agents throughout the Union.

Agent,

JEREMIAH HUGHES,
Annapolis, Md.

September 26.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That persons indebted for Taxes in the Second Collection District, may make payment to Messrs. Adam & John Miller, Annapolis, who is authorized to accept for the same.

ABNER DETHMUM, Jr.

Collector.

Sep. 26—4t.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLES:
Thursday, October 24, 1839.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT.

The October Term of this court commenced its session on Monday, Judges, Dorsey, Wilkinson and Brewer, presiding. The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury: W. J. W. Compton, (Foreman) Wm. Shipley, Richard Iglehart, John L. Moore, Chas. Carroll, Wm. W. Seiders, Henry Whalen, Matthias Hammond, George L. Stockett, Richard Phelps, Thomas Cooke, Mortimer Dorsey, Stephen Beard, Sen. Richard Gambrell, John P. Wilson, Alexander Franklin, Thos. H. Hood, Richard G. Hutton, Zachariah Johnson, Philip Pettibone, John T. W. Dorsey, George McNeir, and Nicholas I. Watkins.

Petit Jury.—Rinaldo Pindle, Jacob McCeney, William Glover, Thomas Welch, Thomas Snowden, John O'Donnell, Theodore R. S. Boyce, John W. Davall, Thomas Hodges, Henry H. Brown, Richard Sellman, Richard Gardiner, James H. Harwood, Samuel Bealmeier, Amos Dorsey, William H. Baldwin, Thomas L. Hall, Joshua Rawlings, William Bryan, John G. Rogers, David M. Brogden, Richard Estep, Lancelet Warfield, Jr. John Mercer, and Henry H. Owings.

The number of cases on the appearance docket is 177.—*Herald.*

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The population of the world is estimated at 730,000,000, of which 50,000,000 are Protestants, 120,000,000 Christians of other sects, 9,000,000 Jews, and 140,000,000 Mahometans.

The U. S. Frigate Constellation, (completely rebuilt) was taken out of the Dry Dock at the Charleston Navy Yard Wednesday.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature of New Jersey assembled on Friday last in joint ballot, and elected WILLIAM PENNINGTON Governor of the State, and JOSEPH C. HORNBLLOWER Chief Justice.

A NOVEL RACE.

The St. Louis Bulletin gives the following account of a mule race which came off on the St. Louis course, on one of the regular days of the late races:

Immediately after the match race, at the top of the drum, two mules came forward to try it, two miles and repeat. Vide Pouche and Palmyra were the names of the two racers. Palmyra was greatly the favorite, and his friends freely offered two to one. He won the first heat with great ease, and was evidently but little fatigued. Time 6 7. The odds were then still more in his favor, and cries were heard of three to one on Palmyra. At a tap of the drum away they went at a killing pace for the first mile and a half, but alas for his reputation the sulks came over him, and he made a dash for the fence in the vain hope of rubbing his sides off. It was no go, and Palmyra took the ride in earnest. His rider whipped and spurred whilst he backed, and in the mean time little Vide Pouche kept steadily at it, and went ahead, coming out nearly 200 yards ahead. Time 4 min. and 6 sec.

As the heats were broken, (there being no distance,) the gallant mules rested but a few minutes and were saddled for another start.—Vide Pouche was now the decided favorite, and bets were offered freely in his favor. Some of his townsmen offered to bet six bits to three. At the tap of the drum away they went for the third heat, Palmyra ahead. They both went at a killing pace, and Vide Pouche tried to pass on the first stretch, but it was no go. Palmyra went ahead as before in fine style for the first mile and a half, but he again took into his head to rub his sides off against the fence; and whilst he was engaged in this idle work, Vide Pouche let himself out, and got too far ahead to be overtaken. He came out far before amid the shouts of his friends, showing the spectators that there was better blood in Vide Pouche than people thought for. The third heat was run in the extraordinary short time of seven minutes and fifty-one seconds.

Singular Coincidence.—A man named CAIR AUEL, keeps the "Adam & Eve" tavern in Eden, Vermont.

And he shall walk in silk attire.—A bull broke into a Mullica field, in Missouri, and ate and destroyed six hundred dollars worth of trees. It is supposed that his hide will be silk velvet, after a while.

KEY WEST, Oct. 7.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.
By the Sloop Index, Captain Fitch, which arrived at this port on the 3d inst., we have intelligence from Key Biscayne as late as the 27th September. The Indians have become hostile again—they have killed two soldiers and one black interpreter! It appears that on the 27th inst. they had a dance at New River, within two miles of the fort, which is occupied by Lieut. Tomkins, who has about thirty men under his command, being a detachment from the steamer Poinsett. All the officers and men were invited to the dance, which was held in the night. They all, with the exception of the three above mentioned, declined the invitation. They obtained permission from their commanding officer to attend the dance, leaving the fort about dark. Scarcely had they arrived at the place where the Indians were assembled before they were fallen upon by these blood thirsty devils, and butchered in a most horrid manner. One of the men was pierced with fifty bullets. The other two were most shockingly mangled.

The Indians, being thwarted of their design like design upon all who were in the fort, (who, no doubt, would have been killed in the same manner had they attended,) and seeing their rage upon these defenceless men, they turned upon Lieut. Tomkins, and an arrow to Col. Harney, at Key Biscayne, for assistance, as he did not know at what moment he might be attacked by the Indians. Lieut. Sloan of the marine Corps was dispatched immediately with a detachment, by Col. Harney, to relieve Lieut. Tomkins.

We have not ascertained what party of Indians it is who committed this depredation, but have no doubt of their being all combined, although some of them would deceive the whites, under the pretence of appearing friendly. Such and repeated proofs of their friendship, we think should teach the whites to properly appreciate and guard against them.—*South Florida.*

FROM TAMPA BAY.

On the 3d inst. a party of Indians made a descent upon cattle at Tampa Bay, and carried off 70 head. Captain Fulton, 2d Dragoons, had gone in pursuit. It had not transpired whether this act of plunder was perpetrated by the peace or hostile party; a distinction which, it seems has been created by some whites, in consequence of the very apparent indignation which Mr. Samuel Apika Jones evinced when he was informed of the treacherous and murderous conduct of his followers, upon the camp at Caloc-shatchie.

Gen. Taylor, up to the 5th inst. had received no instructions from the War Department, to his future action; and he was to leave for Newnanville, in order to have mustered into service, on the 12th inst. a battalion of mounted volunteers.

MOST HORRIBLE MURDER.

One of the most savage murders which has ever been our lot to record, was perpetrated in the suburbs of our city on Friday night last, on the person of a malatto woman of African name, named Maria Simmons, who has for sometime been the reputed wife of a man of her color, named Coe, who is now in the State Prison. The girl boarded at the house of the father of the above named Coe, in the south-western part of the city, known as the Oyster Point region, and she occupied a room in another house not far distant. She was found about three quarters of a mile from her residence, near the banks of the West River, on Saturday morning, by those who went in quest of her. She was dead and horribly mutilated—her clothing nearly all stripped from her body—her jaw broken, and one or two of her teeth lying upon the ground—a gash in her right breast—her bowels protruding through three long wounds extending from the abdomen to the ribs—wounds apparently made with the utmost deliberation. In addition to these, her legs from the knees upwards were laid open to the bone by similar wounds. Her throat also exhibited marks of extreme violence. The verdict of the jury is, that she came to her death by some person or persons unknown. The affair is yet almost wholly shrouded in mystery and it is not therefore either necessary or proper to relate the contradictory stories afloat concerning it. A white man who was in company with her on the evening previous, and not far from the time of the murder, has been arrested, and will to-morrow or next day undergo a more exact examination. He claims to have been knocked down by two negroes—to have fled—had heard the cries of murder soon afterwards; which story may be, and may not be, true in all its parts. The cries of murder were, however, heard in that quarter on Friday night, between ten and eleven o'clock. That the girl was walking with the white man from her house in the direction of the scene of blood, is not denied; but no stain of blood was found about him; and there was indeed but little about the body of the murdered woman, it having rained considerably on the night of the murder. She wore a gilt or gold chain about her neck, and a variety of rings upon her fingers, also a pair of spectacles—all of which were found on or near her person. The affair, as may well be supposed, has created considerable excitement in our community. The whole deed and all concerned in it will undoubtedly soon be brought to light.—*N. Haven Ecce Palladium.*

The "witches" are not all dead, if we are to credit the following "rather mysterious" account which we find in the Vincennes (Indiana) Gazette.

RATHER MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman called at our office on Wednesday week, and related to us the facts of the following rather mysterious occurrence. We give it to our readers as it was given to us, sum and substance.
The house occupied by Captain Bratton, a bout one mile from Palestine, Illinois, is being the theatre of as singular an occurrence as could well be desired by the lovers of the marvellous, equalling the days of Aladdin and his wonderful working lamp, with all the attendant genii.—The manner in which the enchantments are conducted are in this wise:—When the furniture in a room of the Captain's house is all to rights and arranged after the manner notable among housewives, and left for only the time requisite to pass from one room to another, upon returning thither, every article therein is found destroyed; such as beds, covers, ladies dresses, bonnets, &c., and scattered in the most admirable confusion all over the room, and that too without any noise, or any one being seen or heard; and curious enough, while things are watched nothing is disturbed; and yet more curious still, the whole operation is carried on in the daytime, nothing of the kind being seen or enacted in the night, by which it appears, be they wizards, witches, or 'goblins damned,' they are fond

of having light whereby to perform their strange fantasies. On Saturday last as the family were leaving the dinner table, some occurrence without the door attracted the attention of one of the party, and on going out a party of some twenty or thirty persons, armed with bows, arrows, and knives, and for every place, the door was left upon the table containing any thing, were set down upon the floor, around the table, the empty ones being a matter of course of no consequence, were left in their places. We had a very good opinion of the Captain's non-descript until this very silly trick of theirs, as an informant states that in destroying books, they invariably spare bibles, hymn books, and other religious works, which speaks volumes in their favor; but to set their dinner upon the floor, and then make themselves scarce without either eating, or carrying it off, is doing but a hungry business according to our way of thinking.

Our informant, in whom we place every confidence, says, that the property already destroyed in this out-of-the-way fashion, amounts to over fifty dollars, and that Mr. Bratton, who is a very respectable citizen is seriously incommoded by his unseen visitors, and palpable ones, in the shape of neighbors, the latter of which amount to as high as fifty per day, whom curiosity to see the scene of action leads thither. The number of the former he is unable to state, as they choose to keep themselves incognito. No doubt of it as regards a curious animal, as well as his queer customers.

MISS FRANCES SLOCUM.

A friend, writing to us from Peru, Indiana, gives the following account of an interview on the 1st of this month between FRANCES SLOCUM, a white woman, taken when only 5 years and 8 months old, from near Wilkesbarre, Pa. (sixty-two years ago,) by the Delaware Indians, and her brother and two nieces.—*Washington Courier.*

Peru, (Indiana), Oct. 2, 1839.
"Gentlemen:—In my trip out from Pennsylvania, it was my good fortune to be thrown in to the company of Joseph Slocum, Esquire, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and his two accomplished daughters, who were on their way to the neighbourhood of this place to visit a sister and an aunt, who was captured by the Delaware Indians, in her sixth year, (sixty-two years ago) in the neighbourhood of Wilkesbarre, Pa. and carried West by that tribe in their retreat before the march of civilization, until about forty five years since she was carried to the neighbourhood of Fort Wayne, at which place she resided near forty years. She was taken immediately after the massacre of Wyoming, the horrors of which are so faithfully pictured in the poem of that name by the poet CAMERON. After her capture, she was adopted into the family of a Delaware Chief, who had lost his only daughter, and who, after much persuasion, induced his wife to adopt her as a substitute. In this family she resided until she got married to a Delaware, with whom she lived for a number of years. After that, a portion of the Delawares joined the Miamies, and among them, Miss Slocum. She being then a widow, or deserted by her husband, she married a Miami, known in his tribe by the surname of the "Deaf Man." With him she lived till his death, the fruits of their marriage being two sons and two daughters. The sons are dead, but the daughters are now living nine miles from Peru, at a place called the "Deaf Man's Village." The mother and daughters are very much respected, own a section of land, and are very well off in horses, cattle, stock, &c. One of the daughters has been married, but has lost her husband; and the other is married to a half-breed named BROUILLER, one of the most able looking Indians I have ever seen. The mother, daughters, and son-in-law live in a comfortable log building, and their house is the abode of hospitality and kindness.

"The progress of civilization, however, (strange to say,) has not been able to win either the mother or daughters from a strict adherence to the primitive manners of the Indian race. They are, in every respect, completely Indian in their dress and habits; preferring the loose Indian blanket to the neat dress of the whites.

"The Slocum family, for upwards of sixty years, used every means in their power to learn the fate of this unfortunate member of their family—offering large rewards, and expending much time and money in fruitless search, until Col. EWING, discovering a white woman in the tribe who could speak just English enough to tell her name, and that she came from near a river called the "Susquehanna," attempted to get the facts published in the Lancaster papers about three or four years since. The publication not appearing for a year and a half after it was written, it only came to the notice of the family about two years ago; at which time two of her brothers and a sister paid a visit to their long lost sister, at this place. They found her not only entirely wedded to the Indian mode of life, but as utterly ignorant of the sounds of her native language as if she never spoke a word of English. On the present occasion, she immediately recognized her brother, (who had visited her before) and appeared to be highly delighted at seeing her beautiful and accomplished nieces, whom she had now for the first time seen. The reminiscences of some early incidents which the presence of her brother called up, (who was three years old when she was taken away,) was truly affecting. She recollected, particularly, the circumstances attending her capture; and of her being taken from behind the stair steps, (where she attempted to hide) by the Indians. While tracing the very striking resemblance between this woman and her brother and family, I was forcibly struck with the effects produced by intelligence and civilization upon the expression of the human countenance as well as upon the manners and character of the human family. Except

ing her own peculiarities, which she has inherited from her ancestors, she has the appearance of a civilized being. Her ideas of happiness are so inseparably connected with her present mode of life, that she considers any change as only productive of unmitigated misery and wretchedness."

POVERTY IN DUBLIN.

A gentleman writing from Dublin to a London journal, says: "Three thousand and four hundred beggars in all their filth and rags, are now marching past my windows as I write; some of them carrying placards with various statements of the condition of the Mendicity Institution—Eight hundred pounds in debt for food alone is one of them.—We must beg or starve," another. "Mending the procession are the benevolent gentlemen of the committee, and after them several floats filled with the children of the schools! The Poor Laws will not come into operation till next year; in the mean time the immense number of wretches may perish, if not supported by the citizens.—The Poor Law Commissioners have no power to advance money, nor will the Government."

"The reason of marching such a procession through the streets is stated by the writer to be, that 'since the Poor Law Bill passed, the public have ceased to give their usual voluntary contributions to the Mendicity Institution. Appeal after appeal has been made to them in vain, and the only alternative the managing committee have is to march them in procession through our most fashionable and crowded streets.'—*Phil. North Am.*

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

Yesterday the 25th instant, was observed throughout the world by the Methodist connexion, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to God, for the great blessings conferred upon man through the instrumentality of JOHN WESLEY. It is now just one hundred years since that devoted man organized his first society, and commenced an exposition of the doctrine, which, from that eventful period, has been so wonderfully owned and blessed by the Great Head of the Church—not only in England and the United States, but also throughout the Christian, and in many parts of the heathen world. Indeed, so signal has been its success towards the conversion of the world, even in the hands of humble men, that no unprejudiced mind will deny it has ever been supported by the power and favour of God.—*N. Y. Express.*

The first Methodist Church in America was erected in 1786, we believe, in John street in this city, and is still occupied by that body.—At that period there were about 1100 Methodists in the United States. At the present moment they number upwards of seven hundred thousand members. The number of ministers exceeds 3000, and local preachers 3000.

A correspondent of a Newport paper gives the following notice of the success attending the enterprise.

The anniversary of the Centenary in England and the United States is most auspicious, as relates to the future progress of Methodism. The means so liberally placed within its control, managed with a prudence which has ever characterized the sect, cannot fail increasing still more wonderfully its future success. In England more than a million of dollars has already and much more will still be raised, as a thank offering to God, and wholly devoted to the education of pious youth for the ministry, for superannuated preachers, their widows and orphans, for missions and other benevolent charitable purposes. In our own country, judging from the liberality manifested in New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Boston, Providence, and wherever the subject has been agitated, hundreds of thousands may also be expected. With this enormous sum, also judiciously applied to the same benevolent purpose, aided by the prayers of the seven hundred and forty thousand that compose the church in the United States, if actuated by the same spirit and zeal for the hundred years to come, as has been manifested the hundred years past, who will predict what Wesleyan Methodism shall be at the commencement of the third century?

CASE OF RUIZ AND MONTEZ vs. SINGWEH.

Judge Ingalls, of the Court of Common Pleas, gave his decision in this case yesterday. It was on an application to discharge the defendants on common or nominal bail, or to have the amount reduced. He did not undertake to decide whether the plaintiff Singweh was or was not the slave of Ruiz, a point which had been raised by counsel, and which, if decided in favour of the defendant, would take away the whole substratum of the plaintiff's action, inasmuch as a slave can have no remedies by civil action against his master. He merely assumed at this interlocutory stage of the proceedings, that the plaintiff stood under no disability that would take away his right of action against the defendant for personal injury, without reference to the disputed point as to the relations of master and slave, which involved the merits of the whole controversy.

The present questions were whether the affidavits of the plaintiff showed that the defendants had invaded his personal rights, and whether, if that fact were established, the amount of bail, one thousand dollars, had not been fixed too high. After a close examination of the affidavits, he saw nothing in them which implicated the defendant Montez, in the slightest degree, in any assault or battery upon, or imprisonment of the plaintiff. He was merely present at a battery committed on the plaintiff by another person, but there was no allegation

either before or after the fact, that he was a party to it. Montez, could not be considered a trespasser, and there was no evidence of his detention, or of his having committed any wrong against the plaintiff. Another person, with apparent consent, made him a co-trespasser, and gave a right of action against him. Under all these circumstances of the case, the Court concluded, that the defendant Montez, be discharged from custody, on filing common or nominal bail, and that the amount of bail, which the defendant Ruiz is required to give, be reduced to two hundred and fifty dollars.

In the Supreme Court this morning, Chief Justice Jones decided the other African case, *Fulah vs. Ruiz*. His decision is based, we understand, upon the same grounds with that of Judge Ingalls. He holds the defendant to bail in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, thus affirming the jurisdiction of the court and the right of the plaintiff to have the question of his freedom and the amount of the injury sustained, passed upon by a jury. The amount of bail required is, we suppose, of comparatively small consequence to the plaintiff's counsel.

[N. Y. Post.]

A MERRY HUSKING.

A farmer of Newport, N. H. suspecting that somebody had made froo with his corn, which had just been gathered in, paid a visit to his barn one night and found two able bodied fellows very deliberately at work, appropriating it to their own use. The owner came forward and threatened that unless they went to work and husked it all for him he would expose them. They accordingly went to work and husked it all before morning.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS—WHIG GO.

VERNON—FALSE CERTIFICATES.
The Whigs expect to gain the ascendancy in Congress for the temporary purpose of organization by means of false and fraudulent certificates issued by Whig Governors to the Whig candidates when they were the lowest in vote.

In Illinois it is notoriously the fact that Governor Duncan has illegally granted a certificate of election to Mr. Stuart, his own political friend, although the lowest in vote, and has entirely disregarded all the forms and requisites pointed out by the law.

In New Jersey, a Whig Governor has issued a certificate of election to five of his friends, although the lowest in vote, upon partial returns; contumaciously refusing to send, as it was specially made by law his duty to do, for returns from an election district when they had been purposely and fraudulently withheld by a Whig judge.

And yet these are the kind of men whose aid is expected in electing John Bell to the Speaker's chair, upon the ground that a certificate of election from the Governor is conclusive evidence of a right to a seat in the first instance—no matter whether it be forged, fraudulent or illegal.

Suppose the Democratic Governor of Maryland had refused certificates to Johnson, Jefferson, and Dennis, the Whig members elect, and had granted them to his own political friends, following the example of Governor Duncan and Governor Pennington, what plausible horror and indignation would have thundered forth from the Whig press from one end of the Union to the other, and how they would scout at their pretensions to take seats in Congress, even for a single minute. And yet this is the very same thing which they are now upholding. If they persevere in this high handed attempt to defeat the will of the people they will cover themselves with shame, scorn and confusion. Nothing but utter desperation will drive them to this course, but they will find in their cost that from "the lowest depths," into which they are now plunged, there is still a lower deep.—*St. Louis Argus.*

RATES OF TOLL.

ESTABLISHED by the President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, 18th September 1839.
For every single person, 61 cents.
For every single horse, 61 cents.
For every man and horse, 61 cents.
For every cart, 25 cents.
For every carriage, if drawn by 1 horse, 25 cents.
For every carriage, if drawn by 2 or more horses, 50 cents.
For every wagon, if drawn by 2 horses, 37 1/2 cents.
For every wagon, if drawn by more than 2 horses, 50 cents.
By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Treasurer.

October 31. Sw.

THE subscriber is authorised by a gentleman on South River to sell a small FARM in Anne-Arundel county, containing about

200 ACRES.

and if desired, a sufficient number of Slaves for the cultivation of the land. The Farm has on it a Quarter Tobacco House, Corn House and Stable, all in good repair. The Farm has a sufficiency of wood land to furnish fuel for the occupant, and timber for repairs of the fencing and houses. There is also a good Meadow. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation. The Negroes are well disposed and capable servants.

The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Annapolis.

January 24. Annapolis.
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Advertisements
The following are the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1839, in the several counties of this State:—
Anne Arundel, John H. Barratt, Esq. Frederick County, John H. Barratt, Esq. Prince Georges, John H. Barratt, Esq. St. Marys, John H. Barratt, Esq. Talbot, John H. Barratt, Esq. Wicomico, John H. Barratt, Esq. Worcester, John H. Barratt, Esq. York, John H. Barratt, Esq.
The following are the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1839, in the several counties of this State:—
Anne Arundel, John H. Barratt, Esq. Frederick County, John H. Barratt, Esq. Prince Georges, John H. Barratt, Esq. St. Marys, John H. Barratt, Esq. Talbot, John H. Barratt, Esq. Wicomico, John H. Barratt, Esq. Worcester, John H. Barratt, Esq. York, John H. Barratt, Esq.

ON application to the Bar, Petition of Ben. Chief Judge of Anne-Arundel county, in writing of Isaac Snowden of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in prison, insolvent, 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 1863, 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 petition, and the said Isaac Snowden having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Isaac Snowden 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 having appointed Nathan Jones his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Isaac Snowden a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Isaac Snowden 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 third Monday in April 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 Isaac Snowden should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 23d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

J. B. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge
of the Orphans Court A. A. Co'ty.
October 31. 3d

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, Md. on the 30th of September, 1839.

Persons inquiring for letters in this list will please say they are advertised, they will not otherwise be delivered.

A.
Mrs. Eliza Anderson.

B.
Isaac W. Barber,
Richard Barrett,
Commodore Barry,
Wm. Bryan, (2)
Mr. Bennett Biscoe,
John T. Burley,
Mr. Sarah Ann Chaney,
Leonida Coulter,
Henry Coulter,
Capt. Burtus Clark,
Henrietta Davis,
Priscilla Daley,
Mrs. Lucy Dunning,
John R. Driskelle,
James Frutiger,
Miss M. T. Garner,
Capt. Levia Gardner,
G. W. Hughes, (2)
J. C. A. Hobby, (3)
B. Hoods,
H. Hughes,
David R. Haviland,
James Hines,
Ellen Holladayoak,
John W. Hammond,
Mariah Jacobs,
Dewey Jacobs,
Mary A. Johnson,
William Kershner,
McKenney,
G. Munroe,
Capt. H. B. Nones,
John Norris,
Wm. Otis, (2)
Dr. Jno. H. Owings,
Edward Fendleton,
Tues Putney,
Allen Quinn,
G. Robinson,
Fleming Robinson,
Hicks Root,
Samuel Sador,
Harriet A. Sanders,
Ann M. Shorter,
C. G. Slemaker,
Charles Stewart,
Wm. Stewart,
Thos. Sherbert,
O. M. Taylor,
E. T. Tucker,
S. L. Walker,
R. S. B. Worthington,
Dr. C. Worthington,
Alexander Wilson, (2)
Thos. Webster,
Catherine F. Welch,
Leonard Welch,
Richard Yealdhall,
F. Zorriault, (3)
October 2.

C.
Daniel Caulk,
Concordia Lodge, No. 17,
Rev. Wm. F. Chesley,
Phil. Wm. Clayton, (2)
Mrs. Amelia Boyd.

D.
Samuel S. Dorsey,
John T. Dorsey,
T. Duckett.

F.
Mary Ann Frazier.

G.
Wm. T. Ganitt,
Benj. E. Ganitt.

H.
George Hamilton,
R. G. Holiday,
Dr. L. S. Hammond,
Dr. Thos. Hood,
Benj. Hopkins,
Isaac H. Hopkins,
Isaac Hopkins,
Dr. Joel Hopkins, (2)

J.
Jacob Jenkins,
Wm. Jones,
Henry Jackson.

K.
William Kirby, (2)

M.
Gilbert Mardock, (6)
John Mullin.

N.
Wm. Norman, (2)

O.
Dr. Thos. Owings.

P.
Benedict Paggott,
Thos. G. Pratt.

Q.

R.
Gabriel Richards,
T. B. Russell.

S.
John T. Starr, (2)
C. Sunland,
L. N. Sewell,
J. H. Searies,
Jos. Sands,
Dr. Sparks, (2)
N. Stockett,

T.
Richard L. Tighman,
Typographical Association.

W.
J. H. Williams, (2)
Joseph Wright,
Jonathan Weedon, (2)
E. Wells,
J. W. Whittington, (4)
Dr. S. Warfield.

Y.

Z.
R. J. CRABE, P.

WILLIAM GRASON, Governor of Maryland.
To all whom these presents may concern:
WHILEAS, I have received from the Judges of Election in the several counties of this State, returns of an election held on Wednesday, the second instant, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, and have carefully ascertained the number of votes given for every person voted for as such. Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the law in such case made and provided, I do by this my *Proclamation*; declare that John Dennis of the first district, Philip Francis Thomas of the second district, John T. H. Worthington of the third district, James Carroll and Solomon Hill, Jr. of the fourth district, William Cost Johnson of the fifth district, Francis Thomas of the sixth district; and Daniel Jenifer of the seventh district, appear by the said returns to have had the highest number of votes in their respective districts, and were duly elected members to represent this State in the next Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland on this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

WM. GRASON.
By the Governor.
CORNELIUS McLEAN, *Secretary of State*
October 24.

To be published three times in the St. Charles Aurora, Easton Whig, Centreville Centinel, Cecil Gazette, Harford Republican, Post, Republican, Sun, American Chronicle and Patriot, Baltimore & Carroll County Democrat, Hagerstown Mail, Washington County Democrat, Frederick Citizen, Alleganbian, Marlboro Gazette, Maryland Gazette and Annapolis Republican.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
UNDER the last Will and Testament of William Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, the subscriber offers for sale the two following well known Farms in said county—"Beard's Habitation," adjoining Davidsonville, near South River containing

254 ACRES.
And the *Big Manor Plantation*, near West River and Mount Zion Meeting House, containing

313½ ACRES.
Both of first quality soil, and abundantly supplied with Timber, and therefore very valuable.

If not previously disposed of at Private Sale, these Farms will be sold at Public Sale in Davidsonville, on *FRIDAY*, the first of November, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and immediately afterwards will be sold a number of *Horses, Milch Cows, Work Oxen and Young Cattle.*

Terms of Sale will be made known at that time, and in case of bad weather, the sale will take place the next fair day.

G. H. STEUART, Ex'r.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE SALE.
THE subscriber, as Trustee, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery dated 12th October 1839, in the case of John P. Cowman, and others, against Benjamin Ogles, Jr. and others, will offer for sale, the premises, on *MONDAY*, the 25th day of November next, between the hours 13 and 9 o'clock, if fair, if not the next day thereafter, the valuable Real Estate which the late Benjamin Ogles, Jr. died seised, (formerly the estate of the late General R. Cowman,) in Anne-Arundel county, the Patuxent River, near the Priest's Bridge, and adjoining the lands of Philip H. Hanks, and of the late Thomas Hall, and about 14 miles from the city of Annapolis.

This Estate contains between 400 & 450 acres, and has, as the Trustee is informed, all the necessary buildings in good order, with sufficient Barns to cure the hogheads of Tobacco; a fine Meadow, good Orchard; is well watered, now under good fences, and adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn and Tobacco, and improvable by Clover and Plaster of Paris.

It will be sold on the followings terms, viz. fifteen hundred dollars on the day of sale, or ratification by the Chancellor, with interest if not paid on the day of sale; balance to be paid in three equal instalments in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest, to be secured by bond, with security, to be approved by the Trustee.

The payment of the whole purchase money on a deed will be conveyed by the Trustee to the purchaser, executing the title of all parties to this suit, and of all persons claiming through or under them.

J. MURRAY, Trustee.
October 21.

A THRESHER ASTRAY.
ABOUT the 20th of June last, Messrs A. G. & V. Smith, of Newark, Delaware, forwarded to Mr. Thomas Hanson's care, Baltimore, a Thresher belonging to the subscriber's Grain Machine, which had been sent on to them for repairs. It is a machine, and the Thresher has no hope with it. The said Thresher has never come to hand, and it is supposed that it has been forwarded to some other gentleman by mistake. Should this advertisement meet the eye of the person having it in possession, will much oblige the owner if he will forward it to Baltimore at once, as it is needed, to the care of Emory & Shaw, Bowley's Wharf.

J. B. SPENCER,
Centreville, Md.

SHALL offer at Public Sale, at my resi-
dence on West Street on Thursday, the
21st of November if fair, not otherwise on the
day thereafter, all my STOCK consisting
of some very fine

Horses, Oxen, Cows, Hogs, &c. Also,
Farming Utensils.

For all sums over Twenty Dollars there
will be a credit of six months allowed; un-
der that sum the cash will be required.

F. S. KEY,
October 24. 2

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
public, that his MILL is now in op-
eration, being constructed on the latest and
most improved plan, under the care of an
experienced and competent man. In the
course of a short time he expects to employ
a person who has as perfect a knowledge of
the business as any in the country. The
most strict attention will be paid to those
who patronize him. He respectfully solicits
a share of public patronage.

JACOB WATERS.
October 17.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. STREETER'S
Boarding and Day School for
Young Ladies,
SARATOGA-STREET, BALTIMORE.

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON having relinquish-
ed the Boarding Department of their Institution for
the education of Young Ladies, in Saratoga-street, to
Mr. and Mrs. STREETER, it became necessary for them
to submit to their former patrons and the public the ar-
rangements for the ensuing year, consequent on the
change which has thus taken place. In transferring a
important a charge, justice to themselves, their pupils
and their friends induces them to express their entire
confidence in the moral, ability, and full qualifications of
their successors. Mr. STREETER is a graduate of Har-
vard University, and has had long experience as a
Principal in one of the best schools in the city of Boston.
He will unquestionably win the same approbation here
with which his labors of instruction have been re-
spected elsewhere. Mr. S. is eminently qualified to
guide the young of her sex, secure their obedience and
their success. Mrs. STREETER is a graduate of Har-
vard University, and has had long experience as a
Principal in one of the best schools in the city of Boston.
He will unquestionably win the same approbation here
with which his labors of instruction have been re-
spected elsewhere. Mr. S. is eminently qualified to
guide the young of her sex, secure their obedience and
their success. Mrs. STREETER is a graduate of Har-
vard University, and has had long experience as a
Principal in one of the best schools in the city of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. STREETER respectfully announce
that they will resume the entire charge of the Board-
ing Department in the Institution formerly under the
care of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton in Saratoga street, Bal-
timore, on the first Monday in September next.

Sensible of the importance of female education, a
desirous of raising the standard of attainment in
that contributes to elevate the female character and pre-
pare young ladies for the responsibilities of woman-
hood, and the various relations of social and domestic
life, the Principals of this Institution, in a judicious
and judiciously chosen course of instruction, endeavor
their reach to cultivating the mind, elevating the
feelings and polishing the manners of their pupils. Re-
garding education, not so much as an end, as propa-
gative in its results, they will give careful attention
those branches essential to the formation of a sound
intellectual and moral character, and their grand aim
will be to place the young ladies in a position to
render its acquisition so agreeable, as to excite
desire for improvement which will continue after
relations of mere scholastic life have been dissolved
and the pupils have entered on the higher and wider
school of human life.

It will be the endeavor of Mr. & Mrs. STREETER
to render this place a very agreeable home to those who
may be placed under their care, and to maintain, as
as possible, an authority strictly parental. All
branches of a solid education, together with those lib-
eral studies which impart a charm and polish to former
manners and intellect, and above all, those moral prin-
ciples, which should form the basis of all character
will receive full attention. The elements of English
grammar will be thoroughly taught, and at the same
time, the French Language and Literature cultivated
by a judicious use during domestic intercourse. Con-
versations will also be held at stated periods in the
vernacular, under the superintendence of the French teach-
er or a French lady, in which subjects of interest and
portance will be brought upon which the double ad-
vantage of improving the minds and adding to the con-
solation of the students.

Of the healthful and advantageous location of this
establishment and its great convenience, it cannot
be necessary to speak. More particular information re-
spective to the principles on which the school will be con-
ducted, and the terms upon which an early applica-
tion will be received, may be obtained of Mr. STREETER
at his dwelling, late the residence of Mr. Hamilton,
Saratoga-street, Baltimore.

The DAY SCHOOL, connected with the Board-
ing School of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, will heretofore be
under the associated care of Mr. Hamilton and Mr.
Mrs. STREETER, and the next regular meeting will
be under the first Monday of September next. No
exceptions will be spared to add to the resources of
establishment, which are believed to be in all respect
equal, and in many, superior to those of similar
institutions.

It is earnestly desired that parents will send
their children in attendance as early as possible at the
commencement of the school, so that an early applica-
tion may be made, and the publication of the year-
ly catalogue best facilitated.

August 1.

MORUS MULTICAULIS

40,000 and upwards of MORUS
MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber, acting as the agent
for the Growers in this city and its vicin-
ity, offers for sale by the Bud or Tree, the said
number of Trees, and will warrant them
to be genuine. The Trees are of a most li-
biant and superior growth, and cannot
surpassed by any that may be produced else-
where. They will be ready for delivery
November next. Persons addressing me
the subject through the Post Office, will
be in the postage. EDWARD DUBOIS
Annapolis, Md., 1839

Office of the Annapolis and Elk
Ridge Rail Road Company,
April 6th, 1839.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock
of this Company are hereby notified that
payment of Five Dollars on each share
scribed is required to be made into the
Mers Bank of Maryland to the credit of
Company, on or before the 1st day of
next, a further payment of Five Dollars
each share on or before the 1st day of
August, a further payment of Five Dollars
each share on or before the 1st day of
September, a further payment of Five Dol-
ars each share on or before the 1st day of
October, and a further payment of Five Dol-
ars on each share of capital stock subscrib-
ed to be paid as before stated on or before the
1st day of November next.

By order,
N. H. GREEN, Secretary

INTERESTING AND APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH
Diseases of the Stomach, or Nervous System, Such as: DYSPEPSIA, either Chronic or Acute, under the worst symptoms of restlessness; Lowness of Spirits, and General Emaciation; Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Liver Affections; Jaundice, both Biliary and Spasmodic; Costiveness; Worms of every variety; Rheumatism, whether Acute or Chronic; together with Gout, Scrofula, Pains in the Head, Back, Limbs, and Side, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Putrid Sore Throat, Fevers and Ague, Spasmodic Palpitation of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysterics, Tic Douloureux, Cramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough, the Common or Humid, and the Dry or the Whooping; Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy.

The Blood has hitherto been considered by Empiricks and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the devotedness of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into the primary source from whence Life, Health, and vigour emanate, and vice versa, pain, sickness, disease and death. Not Dr. Hunt, whose extensive research and practical experience have convinced him of the propriety of a profession of which he has been one of the most useful members. He contends—and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness of his views—that the stomach, liver, and the associated organs are the primary and great regulators of health, and that the blood in very many instances dependent on these organs, and that unless the source reaches THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE, the superficial and usually prescribed, scrubs but as foam to cover the ravag'd of deep rooted maladies. Under these convictions, at the expense of close application the doctor has discovered a medicine whose searching powers are irresistible, and in prescribing, it is with the knowledge of its beneficial effects in the various diseases already enumerated, even if applied in the most critical cases; but he does not pretend to ascribe to

HUNT'S PILLS

a supernatural agency, although from positive proof, and the knowledge of human life, it is proved to show, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up,

HUNT'S PILLS

have never been known to fail in effecting two or three gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and thus simply rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this perfection in the Healing Art.

DR. HUNT'S PILLS.

In the midst of a general and in many instances unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. Hunt's Pills have an invariable distinction of universal approbation. There is perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favour, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its benevolent and anxious friends, and the satisfaction of knowing, that his Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by the gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know that to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case of his benevolent friends, Albany, Boston, and other large cities, in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can fairly ascribed to their undebatable and preeminent utility.

Enviably however, as this distinction is, it can only be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar perities of the medicine itself. It does not potent too much, and it accomplishes all its premises. Dr. Hunt does not pretend, for instance, that his Pills cure all diseases of the stomach, liver, and blood, but that they do prevent, and that the authority of the proofs for positively asserting that these medicines, when recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the stomach, the lungs, &c. the liver, by the impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is so from the contents of the stomach; has its red colour and vitality given to it by the material derived from the aliment, given to it by the filtering through the veins arterial, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, it says are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the strength and purity of the blood is in the power of the physician. Now there various causes that will affect and derange these organs, with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated, one moment, by affliction, grief, disappointment, or the weather, or any other nervous action, and wholly unable to digest its food, or to produce a healthy and pure blood, and of long continuance produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, and physical, and a general retinue of other evils to the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by impairing the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in a state of prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity of continuance of purgative medicines, by producing a constant and violent action on the bowels, and thus a wholesome solid food, and thus impure blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame this? Again, with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or a rent of air, will inflame the bronchia, all flow of the branching air tubes of the lungs, and thus produce consumption, with pustules and suppuration of lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the inflaming victim to blame for this? So the liver, climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other irritating causes have withered away, or paralyzed the liver, and thus the blood is impure, and thus the circulation, and instead of discharging its strength through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities to the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No; the vital organs are never affected by the blood, until the blood is impure, and the fault and offence are in the blood's masters, and it is merely their work and passive agent.

Dr. Hunt proscribes his beautifully efficacious acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed recommended them, to be equal to any in the world in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels.

His Pills are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them; dyspepsia, in all its forms; bilious and flatulencies, in every stage and degree, female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to motherhood, also fever and ague; incipient consumption, or colds, which may be checked and cured by the use of them. The loss of appetite; nervous tremors; irritability, or delirium tremens; spasmodic affections; rheumatism, whether chronic or inflaming; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety; co-

and of the skin; rashes at night, and
 irritability and nervousness; the former com-
 plaints of the female sex, with bad breath; chlorosis
 and palpitation of the heart and head; absence of fe-
 male constitution; and for laxative and disorganizing
 actions in either sex, which have not been perma-
 nently obviated by any other medicine.

The purchaser should be careful to purchase genuine
 at 100 Chatham street, New York, or of the au-
 thorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant in-
 positions. For further particulars, we respectfully in-
 vites the public to peruse the other advertisements and
 papers, which may be depended upon for their
 strict and accurate truth.

Dr. *There are invaluable Medicines, together with*
Dr. Goode's Celebrated Female Pills;
Dr. Evans' Camomile & Spermitt Pills;
Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup for Chil-
dren;
Dr. Evans' Fever and Ague Pills, and
Baron Von Hutehner's Herb Pills,

Are to be obtained at
 Lewis & Clark's,
 Thomas Sutton,
 Thos. H. Dawson & Sons,
 James Sangston & Son,
 N. T. Hynson,
 Parsons & Gordey,
JEREMIAH HUGHES,
 George W. Wilson.
 James L. Hamilton,
 Baltimore, Md.
 Washington, D. C.
 Centerville.
 Easton.
 Denton.
 Chestertown.
 Salisbury.
 Annapolis.
 Upper Marlbor'.
 Leesdorph.

DR. GOODE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

These Pills are strongly recommended in the num-
 ber of cases, and are so efficient, as to render the
 following complaints peculiar to their sex, from want
 of Exercise, or general Debility of the System, or
 Stricture, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Men-
 ses; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and
 giving tone to the Stomach and Bowels, and produc-
 ing a new and healthy action throughout the system gen-
 erally. They create Appetite, correct Indigestion, re-
 move Giddiness and Nervous Headache, and effec-
 tually remove in those Flatulent Complaints which dis-
 tress Females so much at the "Tum or Laze." They
 obviate Costiveness, and counteract all Hysterical or
 Nervous Affections, likewise afford soothing and po-
 tential relief in Fluor Alba, or Whites, and in un-
 obtained cases of Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, and
 invariably restore the pallid and delicate female to
 health and vigour.

These Pills have gained the sanction and appro-
 bation of the most eminent Physicians in the United
 States, and many mothers can likewise testify to the
 extraordinary efficacy. To married females, whose ex-
 pectations of the tenderest pledges of conjugal hap-
 piness have been defeated, these Pills may be truly
 deemed a blissful boon. They soon renovate all func-
 tional debility, and if taken, according to direction
 obviate all morbid action. They dispel that false-
 hood and disagreeable notion common to females at
 monthly return, likewise the attendant pains in the
 back, side or loins; they generally counteract the na-
 usea, vomiting, and other nervous affections in Chil-
 dren, or green sickness, in a few days, and if contin-
 ued (according to directions) soon effect a perfect cure.
 Nothing is so signally efficacious in recruiting the pa-
 lid and sickly female, who has been prostrated by (re-
 gular and sensitive) as the **Female Pills**. The
 pills invigorate the whole system, improve the men-
 stry, and enliven the imagination, create appetite and
 restore tranquil repose. Many hundred females can
 testify of their efficacy, and many Physicians (in Eu-
 rope, as also throughout the United States) can be-
 lieve and testify to the efficacy of the Female Pills.
 They are invaluable to enfeebled and relaxed female
 who from repeated and difficult labours are afflicted
 with weakness and infirmities, in which case they
 highly useful, strengthening at the time the stom-
 ach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole con-
 stitution.

Dr. Goode's Celebrated Female Pills.
 These Pills are of two kinds, namely: No. 1,
 Laxative Pills, and No. 2, or Restorative Pills. They
 are for all the following diseases: Suppression, Ir-
 regularity or Retention of the Menstrue, Fluor Alba, or
 Green Sickness, Costiveness, Gravel, Incon-
 inence of Urine, Nervous Affections, Hysteria, In-
 temperance, or falling of the Womb, and Piles.
 These Pills are also particularly adapted to
 women as well as the female sex, for the cure of
 following diseases: Nervous Diseases, Liver Compli-
 cations, Bilious Diseases, and all cases of Hys-
 tery, dyspepsia, Low Spirit, Palpitation of the Heart,
 Headache, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Loss of
 Appetite, Heartburn, General Debility, Nervous
 Weakness, or Flatulency, Headaches, Night
 Rheumatism, Asthma, The Deauleureux, Cramp, &
 morbid Affections, and those who are victims to
 most excruciating disorder, Gout; also, Pains in
 Side, Chest, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimin-
 ution of Sight, alternate Swelling of Head,
 Chills, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anx-
 ious Dreams and Spasms.

This Medicine is acknowledged to be one of
 most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the
 fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether
 as a purifier or alterative.

Directions for taking the Pills No. 1. must be taken
 three or six, or more, at bed time, sufficient to op-
 erate, till the desired effect is effected. Take 1
 according to the directions as on the box.

In all cases, both kinds of the pills are to be used
 the same time, in the following manner—Take
 pills or more of No. 1 every night on going to bed
 (breeding a number of pills, alternate Swelling of Head,
 Chills, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anx-
 ious Dreams and Spasms.

Sold at 100 Chatham-street, N. Y.
Agent.
JEREMIAH HUGHES,
 Annapolis, Md.
 September 19,

FOR SALE.
I WILL sell the HOUSE in which I
 present reside, situated in a healthy
 of the city on Market street. It is a
 and commodious house, with eight room
 large Kitchen, Smoke House, Wood H-
 and Stable, with a pump of first rate Wa-
 on the premises, a large Garden planted
 with the choicest Fruits, containing a
 three quarters of an acre in a high state
 cultivation. I will also sell the **FRA-**
DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the pre-
 mises fronting on Market street, direct
 in rear of the City Hotel.

The above property will be sold at
 commodating terms, as the proprietor
 about leaving the city.
JOHN MILLER
 August 8.

NOTICE.
 THE Commissioners for Anne-Ar-
 county will meet at the court house
 of the city of Annapolis, on **TUESDAY**
 29th day of October next, for the purpose
 settling with the Superior Judges of the
 roads, hearing appeals and making trans-
 and transacting the ordinary business of
 Levy Court.
 By order,
R. J. COWMAN,
 September 20,

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