

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1837.

NO. 18.

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

**26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!**

**PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.**

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and sixty five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement, Agriculture, in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of \$2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"We know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

**THE QUARTO EDITION.**  
Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Sale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the \$500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Lincolns, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

**MAPS.**

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

**TERMS.**  
The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on

the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)  
**WOODWARD & CLARKE,**  
Philadelphia.

The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisements.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
March 21st, 1837.

ON application by petition of Joseph Nicholson and John F. Nicholson, Executors of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 21st day of March, 1837.

**JOSEPH NICHOLSON, } Ex'rs.  
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, }**  
March 23. 6w.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
March 26th, 1837.

ON application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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**CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Adm'r.**  
April 6. 6w.

**SUBSCRIPTION**  
FOR VOL. IV. OF  
**THE CULTIVATOR,**  
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING  
200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO  
THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND  
THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the Cultivator, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. One volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as five ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or \$3 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for \$5.

Subscriptions to the above work received by  
**A. COWAN,**  
Annapolis.

March 23.

**PROCEEDINGS**

OF THE  
Conventions of the Province of Maryland  
Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, '77, and '776

Just received and for Sale by  
**D. RIDGELY,**  
Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

## POETRY.

(From the American Monthly Magazine for April.)  
**THE GHOSTLY DRIVER.**

BY GRACE CRAFTON.

The dreary face of the snow-clad earth  
Had been touched by winter's hand,  
And the piping winds from the ice-bound North,  
Came sweeping o'er the land.

The drifting snow before the blast  
Curled with a rustling sound,  
When the tramp, as of horses coming fast,  
Was heard on the frozen ground.

The rattling wheels in the moonshine bright,  
Glittered as they sped,  
Sped ye travellers, by day and night,  
Till the still stage hurries by.

And colder and colder the night set in  
As the clouds moved heavily on,  
And every muffled man within  
Now wished his journey done.

And anon, impatient of delay,  
They shouted to the driver bold,  
"Spur not the whip, man—haste on thy way!  
We perish here in the cold."

The wild wind whistled a dreary strain  
And scornfully tossed the snow,  
But the early coachman that held the reins,  
He said not yes, nor no.

Steadily paced they the bleak hillside,  
And crossed the dismal moor,  
When they drew up snoring, with nostrils wide,  
And stopped at the tavern door.

The driver alight on his airy throne  
How abides he the biting air,  
He knows not—"Art sleeping?" they cry, "come down!"  
Still he sits like a statue there.

Then cold as the grave, the ghostly sight  
That chilled their curdling veins,  
Revealed by the lantern's flickering light—  
"Twas a dead man held the reins!"

The icy clutch of the Norland king  
Had seized his shuddering frame,  
With deadly fang and flapping wing  
Had quenched the "Heavenly flame."

His glassy stare was fixed and cold,  
His close-pressed lips were dumb;  
The bitter blast his requiem told  
When the hour of death had come.

Alas! for her who watches lone,  
And piles the midnight blaze,  
To cheer the humble home of one  
Who seldom thus delays.

Can woman's love, and her faithful care,  
For the pulse that late beat freely there,  
Be hushed to its inmost core.

Now back, ye wintry winds! depart  
To the frozen realms of the north,  
You have carried death to one honest heart,  
Grief to a peaceful death.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Game of Life, or Chess Players, a drawing by Moritz Retzsch, etc., republished for the Warren street Chapel, Boston, Weeks, Jordan & Co." This is a single plate, with a few pages of apt illustration. It represents the Devil playing at Chess with Man for his soul, and is a conception wild and startling, befitting its German origin. The London Foreign Quarterly says of a copy of the same original:

"We think it our duty to announce to our readers that a seventh subject (among Retzsch's Fancies) has appeared in Germany, which has not yet been published in this country, but which now lies before us. It is Satan, playing at chess with Man, for his Soul. The imaginative powers of Retzsch here revel in the utmost luxuriance. The finely formed but wicked and terrific countenance of Satan is directed towards his victim, and is watching him with a voracious and stern purpose, that make us tremble for the beautiful and youthful antagonist. The fallen angel is robed in a mantle, with broad folds; one hand is supporting his chin, as if he were intent on some devilish and deeply plotted move, and the other grasps a figure of Peace, which he is taking from the board. The young man rests his head upon his hand, as if he were fearful of impending ruin, and desirous of averting it. Between these two figures, and behind the board, stands the good Genius of Man, anxious and distressed, as if fearful of the youth. The attitude of this angel is as beautiful as the countenance is lovely; the hands are clasped, the wings are half spread, the head is gently turned towards the important charge, and we feel afraid that at the next move those wings will bear the guardian away. The decorations of the chamber, with the lizard supporters, the soul represented by Psyche, in the coils of death, a beetle above her as the sign of regeneration, are all admirably appropriate, and wholly German, especially the chessmen. On the side of the demon, the King represents himself; his Queen is Pleasure, pressing forward in front of all; his Officers are Indolence, like a great swine, Pride strutting about with a peacock's tail, Falsehood with one hand on his heart, and the other holding a dagger behind him. Unbelief trampling on the cross, Anger, &c. The pawns are doubts, and alas! for poor Man, the only pieces which he has taken are Anger and doubt, while Satan has secured several Angel's heads, (which are the pawns of Man, and are symbolical of Prayer,) Humility, Love, Innocence; but Religion, Truth, and Hope are still left. All the pieces are well set forth, and it is evident that Satan's coming down in full force against those of his antagonist.

"This design requires a long study, and will afford much matter for reflection; every part will bear the most minute scrutiny, and it is scarcely possible for any one to quit it without a deep and almost painful sense of the moral which is conveyed by this fine allegory."

From the Boston Eclogues.  
Extract from a 4th of July Oration,  
delivered at Tinkerville.

"GENTLEMEN—When I look upon the rising glories of this favored country—when I see the spires of her Churches, & the grateful industry of her native born inhabitants, I am swallowed up in a conti un stream of adoration to the great giver of meat in due season. When I take a prospective view of the heroes of the Revolution—men who went forth with their knapsacks on their fearless backs, their bright swords firmly fixed in their echoing scabbards, their primitive dress arranged more for comfort and convenience than for display, the prayers of the poor and needy that call aloud for a cour, and when taken into consideration with the present blessed freedom which we enjoy, the glorious institutions which have descended down upon my knees, and pray that the arms which wrought this great deliverance may never lack for bread, but may receive from their grateful country that consideration that distinguishes every magnanimous child of freedom and liberty. This is the day that is full of glory to every American. This is a day so sacred that every man is almost afraid to breathe, for fear of disturbing the repose of his serious contemplations. As I said to my wife when I got up this morning, 'Susan' says I, 'this is a day that all our ancestry must be taught to remember. It was on this day that the heroes of the Revolution poured down from the Grampian hills, destroying the flocks and herds of the enemy. Therefore, Susan,' said I, 'we will this day kill the pig and invite the neighbors in. Yes, the pig shall be suck before I eat my breakfast—I will offer him on the altar of my country's glory!'

Gentlemen, was I not right? I felt convinced that I was in the right, & what says she? I never dispute. It was on this proud and august day that the valiant men of antiquity fought for their country. The blood of martyrs was poured out like water manuring the fields of Bennington & Bunker Hill. The great Lafayette led on his hospitable band of French heroes to slaughter the English, who ran before him like chaff scattered by a rain storm! The brave General Scott, Gen. Bainbridge and the undaunted General Hull followed in the van, thirsting like tigers for the blood of the various people that had come over the broad and tempestuous ocean to take away your liberties, to establish a regular system of anarchy on the shore which echoed to the song of the pilgrim fathers—the land which Columbus discovered in the year 1492. It is well known that the English are all cowards. They ran before our armies continually. Washington chased them all over Long Island, all through New Jersey—and at last penned them up in New York city, where he captured Cornwallis, and hung Major Andre on the spot. This Major Andre was the man who first invented apyglasses.

Have you read the history of our country? Do you know the glorious and warlike deeds which she has accomplished? If you have not, it is high time that you knew something about it! Read the histories which have been handed down to us—the accounts of the Revolution, and the first settling of this vast wilderness land, when the proud Indian ranged alone, sole lord of the forest, when the voice of the white man was not heard in all our borders, and the savage scalped women and children at his pleasure! The books that I would recommend are those which treat of the Pilgrim fathers, who first wrote the declaration of independence, and sealed it with their hearts blood! An account of these things may be found in a book called the Pilgrim's Progress, and in Fox's Book of Martyrs.

Now I turn from these spirit stirring denunciations to address you, ye vulnerable old men, who sit on the bench under the pulpit. You have come down to us from another age and generation. Ye are patriars in whom there is no guile. You were present when all these things were done, and you know that I speak the truth. You are a few remaining heroes of the Revolution, who've left your plow, hshares and your pruning hooks to be present on this august occasion. Some of you have come forty two miles to hear me this day, to blossom and bring forth under the eloquence which one of your countrymen is appointed to repeat. Did I possess the classic eloquence of General Jackson or Martin Van Buren—had I the oratorical powers of DeCatur—were I as learned as the schoolmaster and as pious as the worthy pastor of this village, I could not find emotions to express the words that swell in my bosom! Vulnerable men! Some of you are old enough to be my grandfather. I see it in your gray locks, your bald heads, the wrinkles that are on your cheeks, and your toothless jaws. Some of you laid down your lives on Bunker's mountain sod! Others of you died of various distempers, while other were hung for plundering the inhabitants, and for desertion. But a grateful country grants you a pension. You are objects of charity, it is true. You are supported by our country. But I regard you in a very different light from common street beggars. Yes, I have the independence to declare, fearlessly, that though you are pensioners and live on alms, yet I can see a difference between that and street begging. I do not regard you in the light of common vabonds, and never did! It is, therefore, to you, valiant heroes of the Revolution, that we look

for protection in the hour of danger. On you depends the future glory of our country, and the prosperity of her time honored institutions.—Here I close, declaring that as long as the veins circulate in my body; as long as the Bunker Hill monument continues to rise, and to ascend like an eagle, I will stick to the doctrines of patriotism which I have this day avowed.

**TRUSTEES' SALE.**

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY 10th May, at 12 o'clock M. at the Court house door in Prince Frederick Town, Calvert county, all the real estate of Thomas W. Harris deceased, remaining unsold, consisting of the tract or parcel of land on which the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, containing about

**513 ACRES OF LAND,**

situate in Calvert county, and distant about one and a half miles from Lower Marlborough. This farm is said to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; has on it a comfortable Dwelling and all the necessary out houses.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the trustees are authorized to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

**SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, } Trustees.  
CHARLES F. MAYER, }**

The creditors of Thomas W. Harris, late of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims, legally authenticated, in the Chancery office within four months from the day of sale.

**SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, } Trustees.  
CHAS. F. MAYER, }**  
April 30th.

**ONE YARD OF LIST REWARD.**

REWARD AWAY from the subscriber living in Upper Marlboro', Prince-George's county, on Tuesday the 10th instant, an indentured apprentice to the Tailoring business, named JOHN MITCHELL, aged about 18 years. He had on when he went away a gray cloth Coat, gray carpet Pantaloon, and black cloth vest. He is a tall, slender, well built youth, with freckled face, and light auburn hair. When last heard from him he was in the city of Annapolis. I hereby forewarn my brethren of the craft and other persons from employing him, as I am determined to enforce the law against all who disregard this notice. The above reward will be given if brought home.

**JOSEPH FOWLER.**  
April 20.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**

Inne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

April 11th, 1837.

ON application by petition of John S. Bellman, Administrator of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April 1837.

**JOHN S. BELLMAN, Adm'r.**  
April 13. 6w.

**NOTICE.**

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

By order,  
**R. J. COWMAN, Ck.**  
April 22. R. m.

**NOTICE.**

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

**FRANCIS M. JARBOE.**



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

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hand this 21st day of March, 1837.

**JOSEPH NICHOLSON, Ex'r.**  
**JOHN F. NICHOLSON, Ex'r.**  
March 23. 6w.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
March 28th, 1837.

ON application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

**SAM'L. BROWN, Jr.**  
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

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**CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Adm'r.**  
April 6. 6w.

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Subscriptions to the above work received by

**A. COWAN,**  
Annapolis.

March 23.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Conventions of the Province of Maryland.

Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776

Just received and for Sale by

**D. RIDGELY,**  
Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

## POETRY.

(From the American Monthly Magazine for April.)

## THE GHOSTLY DRIVER.

BY GRACE GRANTON.

The dreary face of the snow-clad earth

Had been touched by winter's hand,

And the piping winds from the ice-bound North,

Came sweeping o'er the land.

The drifting snow before the blast

Curled with a rustling sound,

When the tramp, as of horses coming fast,

Was heard on the frozen ground.

The rattling wheels in the moonshine light,

Glittered as past they flew.

Speed yet ye travellers, by day and night,

'Tis the mail stage hurries by.

And colder and colder the night set in

As the steeds moved bravely on.

And every unclad man within

Now wished his journey done.

And anon, impatient of delay,

They shout to the driver bold,

"Spare not the whip, man—haste on thy way!

We wish here in the cold."

The wild wind whistled a dreary strain

And scornfully tossed the snow,

But the early coachman that held the rein,

He said not, yes, nor no.

Steadily paced they the bleak hill-side,

And crossed the dismal moor,

When they drew up snorting, with nostrils wide,

And stopped at the tavern door.

The driver alight on his airy throne

How shiver'd the biting air!

He moves not—"Art sleeping?" they cry, "come down!"

Still he sits like a statue there.

Then cold as the grimo, the ghastly sight

That chilled their curdling veins,

Revealed by the lantern's flickering light—

"Twas a dead man held the reins!"

The icy clutch of the Norland king

Had seized his shuddering frame,

With deadly fang and flapping wing

Had quenched the "Heavenly flame."

His glassy stare was fixed and cold;

His close-pressed lips were dumb;

The bitter blast his requiem told

When the hour of death had come.

Alas! for her who watches lone,

And piles the midnight blaze,

To cheer the humble home of one

Who seldom thus delays.

But woman's love, and her faithful care,

Can warm his heart no more.

For the pulse that late beat freely there

Is hushed to its inmost core.

Now back, ye wintry winds! depart

To the frozen realms of the north,

You have carried death to one honest heart,

Grief to a peaceful hearth.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Game of Life, or Chess Players, a drawing

by Moritz Retzsch, etc. etc., republished for

the Warren street Chapel. Boston. Weeks,

Jordan & Co." This is a single plate, with a

few pages of apt illustration. It represents the

devil playing at Chess with Man for his soul,

and is a conception wild and startling befitting

its German origin. The London Foreign Quar-

terly says of a copy of the same original:

"We think it our duty to announce to our

readers that a seventh subject [among Retzsch's

Fancies] has appeared in Germany, which has

not yet been published in this country, but which

now lies before us. It is Satan, playing at

chess with Man, for his Soul. The imaginative

powers of Retzsch here revel in the most luxu-

riance. The finely formed but wicked and

terrible countenance of Satan is directed towards

his victim, and is watching him with a wariness

and stern purpose, that make us tremble for the

beautiful and youthful antagonist. The fallen

angel is robed in a mantle, with broad folds; one

hand is supporting his chin, as if he were intent

on some devilish and deeply plotted move, and

the other grasps a figure of Peace, which he is

taking from the board. The young man rests

his head upon his hand, as if he were fearful of

impending ruin, and desirous of averting it.—

Between these two figures, and behind the board,

stands the good Genius of Man, anxious and

distracted, as if fearful of the youth. The attitude

of this angel is as beautiful as the counte-

enance is lovely; the hands are clasped, the

wings are half spread, the head is gently turned

towards the important charge, and we feel afraid

that at the next move those wings will bear the

guardian away. The decorations of the cham-

ber, by the lizard supporters, the soul repre-

sented by Psycho, in the toils of death, a beetle

above her as the sign of regeneration, are all

admirably appropriate, and wholly German, especially the chessmen. On the side of the demon,

the King represents himself; his Queen is

Pleasure, pressing forward in front of all; his

Officers are Indolence, like a great swine, Pride

strutting about with a peacock's tail, Falsehood

with one hand on his heart, and the other hold-

## From the Boston Eagle.

Extract from a 4th of July Oration,

delivered at Tinkerville.

"GENTLEMEN—When I look upon the rising

glories of this favored country—when I see the

spires of her Churches, & the grateful industry

of her native born inhabitants, I am swallowed

up in a continual stream of adoration to the

great giver of meat in due season. When I

take a prospective view of the heroes of the

Revolution—men who went forth with their

knapsacks on their fearless backs, their bright

swords firmly fixed in their echoing scabbards,

their primitive dress arranged more for comfort

and convenience than for display, the prayers of

the poor and needy that call aloud for a cour,

and when taken into consideration with the

present blessed freedom which we enjoy, the

glorious institutions which have descended down

upon my knees, and pray that the arms which

wrought this great deliverance may never lack

for bread, but may receive from their grateful

country that consideration that distinguishes

every magnanimous child of freedom and lib-

erty. This is the day that is full of glory to every

American. This is a day so sacred that every

man is almost afraid to breathe, for fear of dis-

turbing the repose of his serious contemplations.

As I said to my wife when I got up this morn-

ing, 'Susan' says I, 'this is a day that all our

ancestry must be taught to remember. It was

on this day that the heroes of the Revolution

poured down from the Grampian hills, destroy-

ing the flocks and herds of the enemy. There-

fore, Susan, said I, 'we will this day kill the pig

and invite the neighbors in. Yes, the pig shall

be stuck before I eat my breakfast—I will offer

him on the altar of my country's glory!"

Gentlemen, was I not right? I felt convinced

that I was in the right, & what says she? I never

dispute. It was on this proud and august day

that the valiant men of antiquity fought for their

country. The blood of martyrs was poured

out like water manuring the fields of Benning-

ton and Bunker Hill. The great Lafayette led

on his hospitable band of French heroes to

slaughter the English, who ran before him like

chaff scattered by a rain storm! The brave Ge-

neral Scott, Gen. Bainbridge and the undaunted

General Hull followed in the van, shaming like

tigers for the blood of the various people that

had come over the broad and tempestuous ocean

to take away your liberties, to establish a reg-

ular system of anarchy on the shore which

echoed to the song of the pilgrim fathers—the

land which Columbus discovered in the year

1492. It is well known that the English are

all cowards. They ran before our armies con-

tinually. Washington chased them all over

Long Island, all through New Jersey—and at

last penned them up in New York city, where

he captured Cornwallis, and hung Major Andre

on the spot. This Major Andre was the man

who first invented spyglasses.

Have you read the history of our country?

Do you know the glorious and warlike deeds

which she has accomplished? If you have not,

it is high time that you knew something about

it! Read the histories which have been handed

down to us—the accounts of the Revolution, and

the first settling of this vast wilderness land,

when the proud Indian ranged alone, sole lord

of the forest, when the voice of the white man

was not heard in all our borders, and the savage

scalped women and children at his pleasure!

The books that I would recommend are those

which treat of the Pilgrim fathers, who first

wrote the declaration of independence, and

sealed it with their hearts blood! An account

of these things may be found in a book called

the Pilgrim's Progress, and in Fox's Book of

Martyrs.

Now I turn from these spirit stirring denun-

ciations to address you, ye vulnerable old men,

who sit on the bench under the pulpit. You

have come down to us from another age and

generation. Ye are patriarchs in whom there

is no guile. You were present when all these

things were done, and you know that I speak

the truth. You are a few remaining heroes of

the Revolution, who have left your plowshares

and your pruning hooks to be present on this

august occasion. Some of you have come forty

two miles to hear me this day, to blossom and



## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, May 4, 1887.

### NOTICE.

The Friends of the National Administration, in Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, are requested to meet in their several Election Districts, on the Second Saturday of May next, to appoint five Delegates from each Election District, and five from the city of Annapolis, to meet in Convention at the Patapago Hotel, at Ellicott's Mills, on the Third Saturday in May next, at 10 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Congress, and a ticket for the Legislature from Anne Arundel county.

The friends of the National Administration in the city of Baltimore are requested to co-operate in the nomination of candidates for Congress.

ANNE ARUNDEL.

### ANNAPOLIS AND ELK-RIDGE RAIL ROAD.

We have great pleasure in informing the friends of our city, that sufficient stock has been subscribed to this important work to organize the company. We presume the President and Directors will be immediately elected, and that the preliminary measures for commencing the work will be at once taken. This work, when completed, will open a direct rail road communication with Baltimore and Washington, at a convenient distance from each. The prospects of our Ancient City are brightening, and we hope and believe it will not be long before an active commerce will be carried on between this place and our northern neighbours.

### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

On the 28th ult. the ship Yazoo sailed from New York for New Orleans with a detachment of 206 U. S. recruits, under the command of Capt. G. Wright, 3d infantry, accompanied by Lieut. W. R. Montgomery, 3d infantry; R. Allen and W. E. Reagish, artillery; R. M. West and P. Kearney, dragoons; and Dr. H. Beall, destined for Forts Jessup, Gibson, and Leavenworth.

### TRIAL OF R. H. WHITE.

The National Intelligencer of Monday, says: "The trial of Richard H. White, in our Circuit Court, on an indictment for firing the Treasury building, was brought to a close, so far as to send the jury out, on Friday evening. Up to four o'clock yesterday, (Sunday), the jury remained in confinement, without having agreed upon a verdict. Thus twelve innocent men are undergoing a very punishment for entertaining variant opinions."

### PROPULSION OF MACHINERY BY ELECTRICITY.

We copy the following remarks in reference to a very remarkable discovery, from the New York Evening Post of yesterday:

One of the most remarkable discoveries of the age is the application of electricity to machinery as a moving power. We have seen a machine now in this city, invented by Mr. Davenport, of Vermont, and improved by Mr. Cook, of Springfield, N. Y., and it appears to us that there exists no cause to prevent the increase of the power to any assignable limit, and its application with the greatest simplicity and safety to every purpose for which steam is now used. It is not easy to describe this machine so as to give an idea of its construction. A galvanic battery is prepared, furnished with wires proceeding from the opposite poles. The electric current proceeding from these two poles is in motion an iron cross, wound with insulated copper wire, and revolving between two semicircular magnets. A particular description of the machine, and an explanation of the process by which this remarkable effect is produced, will be found in Silliman's Journal for the month of April. Professor Silliman arrives at the conclusion, which appears to us justified from an inspection of the machine, that the power generated by it may be increased beyond any limit that can with certainty be assigned, by the increase of all the members of the apparatus. Nothing can be more admirable than the working of this power, both as respects the cheapness with which it is obtained, the directness with which it is applied, the facility of increasing or diminishing it to suit any mechanical purpose, and the absence of danger. Galvanic batteries constructed in this manner give no shock; they may be handled with perfect impunity as any other piece of metal. The rotary motion is obtained without the interposition of any awkward contrivance diminishing the intensity of the force. With a single small magnet it might put in motion the lightest and most delicate machinery; with a number of larger magnets it might drive a locomotive car, or set revolving thousands of spindles. The power which rends the cloud, and splits the oak, and lays dead the creatures gathered under its shelter, may be made to toil in our factories and on our highways, to drag wagons, blow the blacksmith's bellows, and spin and weave.

The relation of the annexed outrage is copied from the Louisville Journal of the 24th ult. Offences of this character, if not promptly followed with the punishment which violated laws demand, must rest as a stigma upon the whole people of the State within whose borders they are committed. One of the parties to the outrage is declared to be the Sheriff of the county.

We derived from a respectable traveller the particulars of one of the most atrocious and horrible occurrences that ever disgraced the annals of human life, civilized or savage. A fee-

ble bodied man, whose name we did not learn, settled a few years ago on the Mississippi, a short distance below Memphis, on the Tennessee side. He succeeded in accumulating property to the value of about \$14,000, and like most of the settlers, made a business of selling wood to the boats. This he sold at \$2 50 a cord, while his neighbours asked \$3. One of them came to remonstrate against his underselling, and had a fight with his brother-in-law, Clark, in which he was beaten. He then went to obtain legal process against Clark, and returned with a deputy sheriff, attended by a posse of desperate villains. When they arrived at Clark's house, he was seated amongst his children, and they instantly fired on him, wounding two children, and putting two or three balls through his body. Clark ran, was overtaken and knocked down; in the midst of his cries for mercy one of the villains fired a pistol in his mouth, killing him instantly. They then required the settler to sell his property to them and leave the country. He, fearing that they would otherwise take his life, sold them his valuable property for \$300, and departed with his family. The sheriff was one of the purchasers.

### MASSACRE OF SEVENTY MISSIONARIES.

The New Bedford Mercury contains a statement of the most horrid massacre of seventy native missionaries at Wallis Island in the South Sea, in August, 1885. Mr. William M. Barnard, formerly second officer of the ship Selma, of New Bedford, who arrived there in the Parachute a few days since, furnished the statement to the Mercury. It appears from his journal that the English Missionaries at Keppel Island, (one of the Friendly group) conceived the benevolent plan of attempting to introduce Christianity at Wallis Island by sending native teachers and missionaries, thinking they would meet with less opposition than foreigners. They procured them a passage to the island, but, before they landed, the whole number were murdered in the most barbarous and inhuman manner. Mr. Barnard was at the island at the time the massacre took place, and left in the sloop of war Vincennes, when she touched at that place. He left the latter vessel at Cape Town.

### FROM TEXAS.

The schooner Wm. Bryan arrived at New Orleans, on the 23d April from Velasco, whence she sailed on the 15th inst. bringing a large list of passengers.

The British armed brig Racer arrived at Velasco a few days previous to the sailing of the Wm. Bryan, having on board Mr. Crawford, British Consul for Tampico, who proceeded immediately after his debarkation to Columbia on a special mission as it is supposed, from the British Government to the new republic.

Matagorda was in a state of blockade. The Mexican fleet, consisting of two brigs and two schooners badly manned, anchored off Velasco on the 4th inst. An express was immediately despatched to Columbia and on its arrival, the secretary of the navy, S. R. Fisher, E. Q. set out without delay for Galveston, where schooners Invincible and Brutus were lying for the purpose, it is presumed, of preparing them for an engagement with the enemy.

The probability of this surprise is rendered much greater from the fact, that on the 16th, when the Wm. Bryan was bearing to the south of the Sabine about 20 miles, eight distinct broadsides were heard by the passengers in that direction.

The firing which was heard lasted for about forty minutes.

Deaf Smith, the famous spy of Texas, arrived at Columbia on the 5th from Laredo, on the Rio Grande where he had been on a reconnoitering expedition with a party of 20. While in the neighborhood of Laredo on the 17th of March, he was attacked by a party of cavalry numbering near sixty, which commenced firing at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards. Smith ordered his men to reserve their fire until the Mexicans approached within gunshot. They did so, and on the first discharge of their pieces, the enemy retreated, leaving ten of their numbers dead on the field and carrying off ten others wounded. The main army of Texas was still at La Brea 2400 strong.

From a prisoner whom they took, Smith, learned that there was a much larger force of cavalry stationed at Laredo.

The schr. Louisiana, of New Orleans, bound to Matagorda, Texas, was captured on the 4th ult., on the Coast of Texas, by the Mexican squadron, under Lopez. She was, however, recaptured, on the 9th, by the U. S. ship of war Watcher.

The schr. Champion was captured by the Mexican squadron, on the 3d, and sent into Brasso St. Jago, where she arrived on the 7th and got over the bar, and lay there when the Louisiana left.

### From the New Haven Herald of Tuesday.

#### APPALLING ACCIDENT.

This morning, as Mr. Seymour Goodyear was on his way from Hamden to this city, on the Farmington Turnpike, between the Church and the Old Mill, on the descent a trace became unhitched, which started the horse, and upset the wagon on the brink of a precipice descending to the river a hundred and fifty feet. The horse freed himself and went ahead, while the wagon and its contents rolled down the bank till checked by stumps and bushes, but all were fortunately recovered without any essential injury, except half a bushel of eggs, which were promptly hatched in the meadow. Mr. Goodyear and his daughters had their clothes torn considerably, but were able to refit and come into town.

#### FATAL CARELESSNESS.

At Beaufort, N. C. a few days ago, a person

named Lott met his death in the following manner. The deceased had recently been commissioned as an officer of militia, and being anxious to improve himself in the manual exercise, he requested a Mr. Rogers, formerly of the army, to instruct him. Rogers, complied, Lott standing in front of him, giving the command. At the word, "fire," poor Lott fell a corpse, Rogers having forgotten that the gun was loaded! The father of the deceased was the only other witness of the tragedy, and his testimony was such, (Rogers having given himself up to the Superior Court then in session in the town,) that the unfortunate perpetrator of the deed was immediately discharged by the judge.

### FAMILY WHIST.

Never let a man and wife play together at whist—there are always family telegraphs, and if they fancy their look are watched, they communicate by words. I found out that I never could win of Smagsmag and his wife. I mentioned this one day to my partner, and he told me—"You never can win of them." "Why?" said I. "Because," said he, "they have established a code." "Dear me!" said I, "what signal by looks?" "No," said he, "by words." If Mrs. Smagsmag is to lead, Smagsmag says, "Dear, begin." Dear begins with D, so does diamond, and out comes a diamond from the lady. If he has to lead, and she says, "S my love, play," she wants a spade. Smagsmag and spade begins with the same letter, and, sure enough, down comes a spade. "Harriet, my dear," says Smagsmag, "how long you are sorting your cards!" Mrs. Smagsmag stumps down a heart; and a gentle "Come, my love," on either side, produces a club. (Gilbert Guernsey.)

The trial of White has been a fertile source of eliciting the first talent of the legal profession of the District. The speech of Mr. Brent, Sen. on closing the case for the prisoner, was an effort of high promise, and, though it occupied four hours in its delivery, was listened to throughout, with the deepest interest. His review of the testimony was singularly acute.

Mr. Key, Jr. also very highly distinguished himself by his eloquence, and legal penetration on this most difficult and harassing trial. His speech to the jury on the close of the testimony, produced a strong sensation in the Court, of its effects on the prisoner, a romantic correspondent gives an interesting account, in another part of to-day's paper. It seldom, indeed, falls to the lot of so young a lawyer to obtain an opportunity so highly advantageous for exhibiting his talents; still more seldom, to improve it so admirably. His father looked at him with pride, and well he might.—Metropolitan.

### WEALTH OF THE POTOMAC.

At a haul of the spacious seine at the Indian Head Landing the other day, fished by Geo. H. Smoot, Esq. upwards of seven hundred THOUSAND HERBING were taken, besides a large number of shad, sturgeon, rock, perch, and every description of fish which finds a home in this highway of the finny race.—Globe.

### A STRANGE FISH.

A porpoise was caught on the Jersey shore a few days since by some fishermen in drawing a seine. We have always thought this peculiarly a salt water fish. How the wanderer strayed so far from his proper element, we cannot say. If we recollect rightly, a whale was harpooned a distance above this city about twenty years since. The porpoise is in the American Museum.—P. S. Sen.

### A CLERGYMAN FROZEN TO DEATH ON THE PRAIRIES.

On the 10th ult. the body of a man, about 60 years old, was found in the prairie, a few miles beyond Knoxville, who had evidently frozen to death. His saddle bags were found upon a tree close by, and contained papers which made known his name and residence, though our informant recollected neither. He had breakfasted on the preceding Tuesday at Mr. Gilmore's, on Spoon river, where he made himself known as an Englishman, and a Presbyterian minister. If our friends at Knoxville will furnish us with his name and residence, the publication would doubtless meet the eye of some of his acquaintances.—Peoria Register.

### MARTENS.

It is a singular fact that not one of these little harbingers of Spring, has been seen this season. The cold and rainy weather that continued, for weeks in succession last summer, it is supposed, caused their death. The insects that exist in the air on which they feed, being destroyed, these birds were starved, as is evident from hundreds being found in their cages lifeless.—Del. Gazette.

### DISASTER.

Captain James Poland came passenger in the Henry Lee from Liverpool, having been blown off the coast on the 1st January last in the schooner George Douglas, from Norfolk for New York. Capt. P. states that he was blown off on the 1st of Jan. Lost both masts. The sea making a complete breach over her, swept the decks of every thing. In this condition lay 40 days, living on raw corn, when the British brig Albert took us off and carried us to Liverpool. N. Y. Times.

### A FOOT RACE.

The New Orleans Commercial Herald of the 14th inst. states that Mr. James Gaze, a respectable merchant of New York, undertook for a wager of \$500 a side, a few days since, to run 7 miles within an hour, over the Eclipse course. He accomplished the task with ease, having 4 minutes and 27 seconds to spare. We believe he is about to run at Bayou Sara 8 miles within the hour for \$10,000.

### MONTGOMERY, ALA.

We learn from the Advertiser that the Branch

Bank at that place has adopted prompt measures for relieving the pecuniary embarrassments of that community. A committee has been appointed from the Board of Directors to be in session every day to receive propositions for the extension of paper under protest or nearly due. Such prompt and energetic action is deserving of the highest praise.

### WHALE TRADE AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The whale ship Peruvian, arrived at that place April 3d, to Messrs. Leavitt and Kirk. Has been about 32 months, and brought a full cargo of 2,750 bls. sperm oil. Valued at \$30,000.

### SOUTHERN BANK PAPER.

The heavy discount on Louisiana and Mississippi notes, seems to require a caution to business men, and particularly such as are engaged in retail business, to be careful in their reception of them. We are informed by a broker of this city, that all southern money, is at a discount of from 5 to 25 per cent, and most of it from 10 to 20, with a prospect of its being at a still greater depreciation.—Cincinnati Whig.

### STEAM PACKETS FROM HAVRE TO HAMBURG.

The Director General of the French Post Office has announced the establishment of a weekly communication by steamboats between Havre and Hamburg. The administration will take charge of letters, journals, packets, &c. destined for the Cities and States of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, Hamburg, Bremen and Lubec, the Duchy of Oldenburg and Hamburg. All letters and packets should be addressed "By Steamboat from Havre." The vessels will leave Havre every Sunday.

### VAST FLOCKS OF SMALL BIRDS ON THE WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND.

During the very foggy weather which occurred between the 7th and 10th of February last, the lighthouse at the Mull of Galloway was surrounded with small birds, in such amazing numbers, that the light keepers were employed for many hours in beating them off, so as to free the light, and when the dense mist had cleared away, they picked up more than 800 which had been thus killed. What is very remarkable, during the same period, similar birds appeared in flocks of still greater numbers at the lighthouse on the island of Pladda, situated about six miles north of the Mull of Galloway. At Pladda there are two distinct lights, an upper and lower stations. Both were beset by innumerable birds, which were, as at the Mull light, switched off by the light keepers. No fewer than 1129 birds were picked up, which had thus been killed during the fog. The birds were chiefly larks, with some thrushes, blackbirds, martins, fieldfares, and redwings. The prevailing winds on the coast had, for about eight days, been from the south; and the gales were occasionally so violent, that stones from the beach were driven against the lighthouse windows.

The following are the number of pictures composing the galleries on the different capitals of Europe. The museum at Paris contains 1277; Berlin, 800; St. Petersburg, from 4 to 5000; Munich, from 7 to 8000, 1600 of which are in one gallery, and dispensed in historical order. The collection of the English Government consists of only 126 pictures, which, however, are all first rate, and cost £140,000 sterling. The valuable collections of private individuals make up for the smallness of that of the government.

### EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

Threatened riot!—We copied into our paper of Monday, an account of a wanton outrage committed in Cincinnati, on a young lady of that city, named Allen. The Republic of the 29th, contains the particulars of an examination of several persons before the Mayor, on a charge of having been principals or accomplices in the outrage. The investigation had not ended on the 18th, but two men, named Morfit and Lazarus, were committed to jail, and two others held to bail. Morfit, it appears, was the person, who had been arrested on the 15th and discharged, but public opinion setting so strongly against him, and other circumstances coming to light he was again arrested, together with three others, on the 18th. The following is the testimony given on the occasion, as we find it in the Cincinnati Republican:

The Prosecuting Attorney, (Mr. Read), and Mr. Lytle, conducted the prosecution, and Judge Wright and Mr. Van Matre, appeared in behalf of the defendants. The principal witnesses in the case for the prosecution, were Mr. King, with whom Miss ALLEN, (the name of the young lady who was abducted,) lived, Mrs. King, her aunt, and Mrs. Drake and Rives.

Mrs. King, sworn.—She recognized and pointed out Morfit, the individual who was, examined on Saturday and acquitted, as the individual who called at her house on the evening of Miss A's disappearance, and enquired for her, and who stated that an express had arrived in the city from Miss A's brother, which represented him as dangerously ill; and that he had been deputed to inform Miss A. of the melancholy intelligence, and urge her immediate departure with him to the individual or individuals who were to conduct her to her dying brother.—Miss A. had gone to singing school. The prisoner on leaving the house of witness, said that there was no time to lose, and that he would go for Miss A., and that she (witness) need not look for her home again for some time to come.—Miss A. did not return home that night—was absent about two weeks—had no knowledge of her whereabouts.

Witness concluded that she had received some foul play—went to Mr. Levy's store, on Main street, to see Mr. Lazarus, (one of the prisoners.) He had been in the habit of visiting her

house occasionally, and she saw Miss Allen, to whom she was a friend. While at Mr. L's store, Morfit, who was a stranger, recognized him, and inquired where he had called at her house, and enquired for Miss A. on the evening of her disappearance.

Mr. King, sworn.—Was the son of Mrs. King—a married man—and kept house. On the evening of Miss A's return from captivity, was sent for by his mother—and took Miss A.—to his house, and gathered from her the particulars of her abduction, confinement, and treatment, while confined—which, with the exception that Miss A.—was accused before she had reached the School House, instead of on her return, as stated by us in Monday's Republican, do not vary from the account we published.

The testimony of Drs. Drake and Rives, with reference principally to the fact of Miss A's insanity, and went to establish conclusively, that her derangement was real and not feigned. The trial adjourned at a late hour in the evening, and was resumed again yesterday at the Court House. Morfit and Lazarus were committed to prison, and the two other individuals were held to bail in the sum of \$5000 each.—The crowd who had been attracted to and around the office, supposing that these two individuals, against whom no evidence had been adduced, had been acquitted, manifested strong symptoms of violence, which we are happy to state for the credit of our city, terminated without any of the serious consequences which were anticipated.

### LATER ACCOUNTS.

A postscript to the Republican, dated on Tuesday the 19th April, at 8 P. M. says:

The examination of evidences in the abduction case terminated this afternoon. The Messrs. Levy's were acquitted, there being no testimony against them. The other individuals are still in prison. The arguments of the Counsel and the decision of the Mayor, have been postponed until to-morrow. The excitement is very great. Not less than three or four thousand individuals are now assembled within a square of this office, in Main street, between Third and Second. Gen. R. T. Lytle is haranguing the people, and imploring them to disperse and go to their homes. We have reason to hope his appeal has not been made in vain.—The military have been ordered out to keep the peace.

### WHITE'S TRIAL.

Poor human nature, from age to age the subject of scorn—the victim of prejudice—each has made it a target at which to launch its arrows; but yet, amid the clouds of prejudice, and the storms of abuse, there are lights that shine out in glorious beauty upon its divine countenance, lifting the creature to the highest pinnacle of renown. Traits have been displayed beauteous to the heart, and ennobling to the soul—traits that break in upon the dream of the misanthrope, and make him sigh that he has ever cursed a world which can prove itself so good.

We have been led to these remarks by a scene attendant on the trial of White, for burning the Treasury, which we have had the melancholy pleasure of witnessing. We noticed some days ago, in general terms, the devotion exhibited by the wife of the prisoner towards her unfortunate husband. Since then, we were struck by a little incident which, we think, is in an especial manner worthy of record; and it is a bright testimonial to the sex, to that nature which has been so much traduced, that we now place it in our columns.

It fell to the province of Mr. John Key to open the case on the part of the United States; and in the course of his remarks he felt it his duty to urge upon the consideration of the jury the bad character of the prisoner. He poured upon him a withering array of epithets.

During the philippic, White sat perfectly patient. His wife was sitting next to him; and as soon as Mr. Key finished the invective, she placed her hand upon his arm and spoke to him tenderly, as if to soothe him. White gazed with affection on her face, and we imagined that the voice of the lawyer was still and mute in his ear. He heard no more the loud and angry charges—he listened no more to the terms of reproach heaped upon him—he saw not the jury that was to try him—he saw not the bench that, perhaps, was to pass sentence upon his crime—but his ears drank in the sweet tones of that woman. He saw her deep love shining through her eyes—his memory went back to other and calmer and holier days. And what deep and yearning love was centered in the spirit of that wife! Her husband almost a branded felon—within one step of the gibbet—his name a by-word—his character a reproach—around her a perhaps indifferent audience—no we will not say that, but surrounded by persons as careless of his fate—as she poured forth the most deep, yet sublime tribute of her love, her protecting affection, her tried and trusty devotion, into the ear of her husband.

Beautiful picture of the human heart did the scene present! and in our mind, at least, it cast a shadow which nothing shall efface. It will serve as a bright memento of a scene replete with anguish and affection. And this was the woman who had declared to a witness the noble sentiment that, "if all the world believed her husband guilty, she, in her heart, knew him innocent." This is equal to that of the wife of the poor Irishman, who, when they were dragging him to prison because he would not betray his conscience, thus addressed him: "Remember your soul and your God!"

Mrs. White may be the wife of a convicted culprit, but her name will be linked with virtue and romance. [Metropolitan.]

### COMMENDABLE LIBERality.

We with pleasure give publicity to the subjoined account of a generous and highly praiseworthy act, and hope that the day may be far

distant when any one of us will be visited by calamity such as afflicted the family of Joseph J. Cornsbrook.

On board the steamboat Joseph J. Cornsbrook, on the York on Wednesday, a very serious accident occurred, which excited much interest among those on board. His name was Syl had been a resident in the from hearing the flattering of living in the western of all his effects, quitted the and the home of his middle travelling baggage, and the and conveyed his family. He had scarcely located in the region of Illinois, when attacks on several members having struggled some time privations, and seeing hope of his little property, and a treasured family, and disappeared on his return to his former home.

This story was told to had just returned from a the U. S. frigate Brandy, hastening to visit his far touched a sympathetic fellow; and having assembled in the cabin, he told the manner, and had the satisfaction of \$60, which he into the lap of the destitute. They had not solicited gratitude and astonishment they received this unexpected in their necessities.

It is due to the captain state that no charge was for passage or meals.—P. M.

### From the Central

#### TROUBLE AMONG THE

On Monday last the Shenandoah county announced a posse with the Sheriff's posse Chester river in pursuit of sels, alleged to be Oyster in violation of the laws had. Five vessels were between Hell Creek and which with about 1,000 by the crew, were taken. od on payment of their fishing been confiscated, will the state.

One of the vessels, after ters overboard, made her however, for some four or ant was an enlivening on and the sailing rapid, throu marauder, whose means stated by her small draft passed over the swash on and it being impossible follow there, the pursuit

On Thursday last several dredging for oysters those on Monday.

### THE AUTHOR.

The claims put in on Maclean to the authors have caused considerable spent some weeks on of the Richmond Enquirer in every thing he under following paragraph in Junius, which impairs in tenstons of Laughlin M.

"A thousand other pr insurmountable, might against the pretensions Among these, let the re of Junius, subscribed V. (Miscellaneous Letters, publicly ridicules Mr. I his defence of the Mir Falkland Islands. Mr well known to have be friend that Boyd ever who adhered to him un to 1778, in which year a voyage to India upon to the Nabob of Arcot, according to his biog with the greater part of our own government made use of in relation of the Nabob Mahomed and liberally assisted while at home, and "would upon his return clearing him from all The proofs are unique it also, in contempt Maclean, who, inster the Ministry at the ti dent of them. Will and advocates, after t his memory as to con by himself!"

### EXTRAORDINARY.

The body of a man on the banks of the his pockets was found following lines were hands—

"She is sixteen. It is long since I saw then smiled upon childhood, and her with my hair.

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# FOURTH YEAR OF WALDIE'S LIBRARY. BOOKS BY MAIL. PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOL- UMES FOR 1836.

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

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

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages, and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so uni-versally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

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

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

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much mat-ter as the Library, at half its price; or both are furnished to clubs of five for \$6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best mat-ter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially, Chamber's Edinburgh Jour-nal. Its object is popular instruction and am-usement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circula-tion; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, \$3 50, postage paid.

A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short pe-riod. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio only an individual may now form a club by himself, and by pay-ing for the past three years and the volumes for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for \$30 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE,

Second, two doors south of Chestnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price \$5 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for \$12 00.

Oct. 8

# ST. MARY'S HALL. GREEN HALL, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY. FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

THE Institution will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday, the third day of May, under the charge of the Rev. ASA EATON, D. D., as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. SUSAN EATON, as Matron, and Miss ELLEN ROTTON, as Principal Teacher, with Assistant Teachers in the several depart-ments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Sum-mer term, and a Winter term, of twenty-two weeks each; the former, commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, of four weeks each, next preceding the days just named.

The regular expenses for each term, includ-ing boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, psalmody, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance. From this charge, twenty five per cent will be deducted, for daughters of clergymen of the Church. Full courses of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruc-tion in those branches. There will be a charge of six dollars for each term, for the use of bed, bedding, bedding and towels. Wash-ing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen. Books and stationery will be furnished at usual prices. There will be provided, for the use of the Institution a Library, selected especially for the use of the Teachers and Pu-pils. Pupils who remain will be charged \$12.50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day-scholars will be re-ceived.

The following will be charges additional to the above,—for instruction in the French language, \$7.50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks,) —in the German, Italian, and Spanish, \$10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, \$15 a quarter; —on the Harp, with use of instrument, \$25 a quarter; —on the Organ, with use of instru-ment, \$10 a quarter; for instruction in draw-ing and painting, \$8 a quarter, —and in fancy work, \$6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be en-trusted to the Head of the Family; under whose direction all purchases are to be made, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures. Pa-rents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points:—thoroughness in study and exactness in deportment will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the institu-tion—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Prin-cipal Teacher—no pupil to bring to the institu-tion any but de-votional and school books—plainness and simplicity in dress, and a just economy in expenditure, will be expected in all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the continual application of domestic influences on Christian principles, to form and to accomplish the domestic cha-racter. It is the object of the Institution—and nothing will be spared for its accomplish-ment—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it; and, training them all up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to render them, by the due cultiva-tion of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, for usefulness and influence here, and for "glorious honour and immortality" hereaf-ter.

All communications must be addressed to "the Rev. ASA EATON, D. D., Chaplain, and Head of the Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Bur-lington, New Jersey."

Burlington March 6, 1837. 3w.

\*From the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia:

The information which I have received, that the Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boston, and his lady, are to be the united heads of the household in St. Mary's Hall, your new school for the edu-cation of young ladies, has induced me to offer you, for any purpose which it may serve, in promoting the interests of the Institution, this spontaneous expression of my feelings.

In Boston and its vicinity there would be far more propriety, in my making commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him. In this section of the country, perhaps, my residence here may give me some ad-vantages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore to say, wherever I am known, and he is a stranger, that I have known him in-timately from my childhood, and have re-ferred him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church, in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of our young men in their pre-paration for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself. Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long lived piety, and moderate, calm, and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spir-it, can do for the benefit of their daughters, they will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of the most respectable connections in her native city; and by her education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been ac-customed—as well as by her piety and do-mestic character—will be found a high de-gree qualified for the maternal care of the in-teresting subjects of her charge. I am of op-inion, that no similar Institution can present, as far as the heads of the family are concerned

# for I am disappointed with the arrange-ments for the Department of Instruction—superior advantages for these young ladies, for whom Christian and Christian Parental edu-cation.

From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York:

Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss ROTTON and her sister, I give me pleasure to say, that, from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acqui-sition to any establishment for female edu-cation, in which they might be placed. With both of these ladies, my acquaintance is but of a recent date. The elder of them, how-ever, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an op-portunity of seeing once or twice lately, and have learned enough from these interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refine-ment of her manners, and by her constant but deep toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England; the ad-vantages of which, though, perhaps, not gen-erally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with its character. That these highly esteemed per-sons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours, respectfully and truly,

# SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS,

Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, Pirate and Throe Cutters, Japhet in Search of his Father, Frank Midway, King's Own, The Days of Pompeii, The Downfall, Deveraux, Paul Clifford, Eugene Aram,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dol-lars in cash, a complete set of either Bul-wor or Marryat, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if pur-chased of the booksellers, would be \$21 25; and in Go-dley's cheap and uniform edition 11 y cent \$6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at \$3 50 for Bulwer, \$3 for Marryat, complete.

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

L. A. GODEY & Co.,

# THE SALMAGUNDI, A NEW PERIODICAL, OF A NOVEL CHARACTER, BEARING THE ABOVE APPELLATION, WILL BE COMMENCED ON THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1836.

While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous liv-ely and pungent sallies which are daily float-ing along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their pre-servation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the acutillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will pos-sess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their or-der, postage paid)—and he pledges him-self that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number su-perior in every respect to the preceding ones.

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

# 500 ENGRAVINGS

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

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

THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be im-possible to prepare the numerous Enbellish-ments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be en-hanced by this arrangement.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila-delphia.

# MAMMOTH SHEET. OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS, AND LITERARY GAZETTE, Philadelphia, November 29, 1835.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on THE SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exer-tions, have induced us this week to publish a Double Number—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished on-tire for from four to six cents; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in propor-tion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remi-tances at once. Books at Newspaper Postage. WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS. NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI-TERARY ENTERPRISE!! NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR ANNAPOLIS AND EASTON. The Steam Boat MA-RYLAND, leaves Balti-more, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MOR-NING, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk. LEMUEL C. TAYLOR, May 8.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR ANNAPOLIS AND EASTON. The Steam Boat MA-RYLAND, leaves Balti-more, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MOR-NING, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk. LEMUEL C. TAYLOR, May 8.

# VOL. XXII. Printed at JOHN At the Brick H

Price—Three

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# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1837.

NO. 19.

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

**26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!**  
**PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.**

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of \$2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public; it may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

## THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to merican Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the \$300 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

## MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the seaboard, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

## TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on

the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

**WOODWARD & CLARKE,**  
Philadelphia.

The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisements.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
March 21st, 1837.

ON application by petition of Joseph Nicholson and John F. Nicholson, Executors of James Nicholson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hand this 21st day of March, 1837.

**JOSEPH NICHOLSON, } Ex'rs.  
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, }**  
March 23. Gw.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
March 23rd, 1837.

ON application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Seth Warfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

**SAM'L BROWN, Jr,**  
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Seth Warfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of March 1837.

**CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Adm'r.**  
April 6. Gw.

## SUBSCRIPTION

FOR VOL. IV. OF

## THE CULTIVATOR,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offers in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. One volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as five ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or \$3 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for \$35.

Subscriptions to the above work received by  
**A. COWAN,**  
Annapolis.

March 23.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE  
Conventions of the Province of Maryland  
Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775,  
and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by  
**D. RIDGELY,**  
Agent for the Publishers.  
Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

## POETRY.

To the Editor of the United States Gazette.  
The enclosed beautiful and expressive "prayer," was lately received from his absent wife, by a gentleman of this city, who has for many months experienced the "waywardness of fortune."

I have reason to believe, the "Prayer" was written without almost a second thought or impulse, and evinces talents and piety in the authoress, of a very high grade—equal in my estimation with those, who, by their poetical productions have brought honour to themselves, and renown on their country. As such, it has been requested for publication, believing it will gratify very many of your readers, and among others

A SUBSCRIBER.

October 13, 1836.

## PRAYER.

For an Absent Husband.

Father in Heaven!  
Thou path of life in heaviness of soul,  
With the thick darkness now around him spreading  
Oh thou most kind, break not the golden bowl.  
Father in Heaven!  
Thou who so oft hast healed the broken hearted,  
And raised the weary spirit bowed with care,  
Let him not say, his joy hath all departed,  
Down to the deep abyss of dark despair.  
Father in Heaven!  
Oh grant to his most cherished hopes a blessing,  
Let peace and rest descend upon his head;  
That his torn heart thy holy love possessing,  
May not be given,  
Let guardian angels watch his lonely bed.  
Father in Heaven!  
Oh may his soul be stayed on thee; each feeling  
Still lifted up in gratitude and love,  
And may that Faith, the joys of Heaven revealing  
To him be given.  
'Till he shall praise thy name, in realms above.  
M. St. L. L.

## TEARS.

There is a tear that falls from those;  
Who bearing, feel another's woes;  
And 'tis its name!  
It speaks in silent eloquence,  
With throbs whose beatings are intense;  
Its feelings are not vain.  
There is a tear that sadly shed  
Over the dying and the dead—  
'Tis the Affection's tear;  
It flows alike from youth and age,  
From folly—aye, and from the sage,  
Dying and dead are dear.  
There is a tear from a mother's eye,  
When she first hears her infant's cry—  
'Tis a tear of Joy!  
'Tis the fount of nature in its source,  
And deep, though tranquil, is its course,  
'Tis shed without alloy.  
There is a tear, a brilliant gem,  
Sparkling like a diamond—  
'Tis a Lover's tear!  
It quivers but it does not fall,  
Standing a monument to all,  
'Tis love can never die.  
'Tis a brighter drop by far  
Than morning sun, or evening star,  
'Tis glimmers in the eye  
Religion gives the true birth,  
Washing the mortal thought from earth  
Unto the Deity!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### AUTHOR OF JUNIUS' LETTERS.

From the Inverness Courier.

A distinguished author and natural philosopher of the present day, Sir David Brewster, is engaged in an attempt to unravel the best-kept secret of modern times, the author of Junius' Letters. Nearly seventy years have elapsed since those memorable letters appeared. The compression, point, and brilliancy of their language—their unrivalled sarcasm, boldness, and tremendous invective—at once arrested the attention of the public, and secured for them a popularity that has had less abatement, from the progress of years and events, than has ever attended any other productions, issuing from the English press, to serve a more temporary or party purpose. Every effort that could be devised by the Government of the day, of prompted by private indignation, was made to discover their author, but in vain. "It is not in the nature of things," he writes to his publisher, "that you or any body else should ever know me, unless I make myself known: all arts or rewards, would be ineffectual." In another place he remarks—"I am the sole depository of my secret, and it shall die with me." The event has verified the declaration; he had drawn around him so impenetrable a veil of secrecy, that all the efforts of inquirers, political and literary, and all the disclosures of more than half a century, have failed in removing one shade of the original darkness. Hence, although numerous persons, from Burke down to the voracious pamphleteers, have been elevated to the honours of Junius, it has been considered highly improbable that the real Junius should have died, and left no trace by which to detect him. That he should have wished to be for ever unknown was held to be unlikely; that he should have been able to elude all discovery, after his decease, is still more so. Ten years ago, a work was published to prove that the late Sir Philip Francis was Junius. It did not, however, carry conviction to the public mind; the immediate friends of Sir Philip disbelieved it—considered it in all its bearings—the supposition was unsuited to his character—and Sir Philip died, but gave no sign. Nothing appeared among his papers, or transcrip-

ed after his decease, to support the hypothesis.

An accident led to the inquiry now in progress by Sir David Brewster. Among the papers of his late eminent relative, Mr. Macpherson, son, translator of Ossian, he found a number of notes and letters, addressed to that gentleman by one of his friends, which struck him from their resemblance to the style of Junius. They were written on private or ordinary topics, but were all in the peculiar epigrammatic diction characteristic of that writer. On examining them more critically he saw that many turns of expression and phrases were precisely, or nearly, the same, and that the general character of the hand-writing corresponded with the fac-similes of the hand-writing of Junius, which were published in 1812 by Woodfall. The letters were signed "Lachlan Maclean."—The question then occurred, who was this Lachlan Maclean? He could not be a Scotchman, maugre his name; for Junius had even more than the prejudice of Johnson against our countrymen. If he was Junius, he must have been a man of commanding energy and brilliant talents; he must have been wealthy, for Junius in his correspondence with his publisher expresses himself as above all pecuniary considerations; he must have been a person of rank and consequence, moving in the first circles, for Junius, as appears from his private letters to Woodfall, acquired political information and knowledge of ministerial intrigues with a promptitude that was astonishing. It had often been conjectured, from peculiar idioms and expressions in his letters, that Junius was of Irish descent or education; it was certain that he must have resided in London, and been in the confidence of the friends of the Court and Administration. And if Maclean was in reality this powerful writer—this "Nominis Umbra," that had baffled all identification—how came he to have left no disclosure at his death, for dead he must ere this be! There was the strong probability that he would tell the secret to some friend on whom he relied to vindicate his posthumous right to the laurel; and there was a slight but singular point of evidence which might exist. Junius ordered from his publisher a set of letters which he directed to be curiously bound in vellum with gilt leaves; and this has been justly considered to afford a reason for believing that he intended to retain the means of proving his title at a distant period, while it expressed him to detection after his death, if he allowed that event to happen before he declared himself.

These obvious questions, Sir David Brewster is, we believe, prepared to answer—whether in all cases satisfactorily must be decided by the proofs he will adduce, and which will soon be published in a small volume. Some of these we have had the honour of inspecting, and we can safely say that a series of cogent and convincing reasons and illustrations will be brought forward in support of the claims of Maclean. The history of that individual is full of variety and adventure. He was the son of an Irish Presbyterian Clergyman, descended from the Macleans of Coll, Hebrides. He was bred to the study of medicine, but appears to have abandoned it and become a political writer in London. The times were favourable for men of this class—the Government was corrupt, and gave large premiums for talent; while the keenness of public contests, and the variety of administrations that succeeded each other with unexampled rapidity, sharpened the public curiosity and concentrated it on party politics. Maclean acquired distinction and rose to be an under Secretary of State during the time that Lord Shelburne was in office. In this capacity he might have acquired all that minute and ready acquaintance with State secrets which Junius during the same period is said to have possessed. He was the friend of Burke and Goldsmith; and the scattered notices of him that remain all concur in representing him as a man of first-rate abilities. The only trace that can be found of his being an author in his own character, is the fact that in 1771 he published a defence of the Ministry, on the subject of the Falkland Isles.

A copy of this production has not yet been discovered; it is essential to an estimate of the talents of Maclean, and we hope Sir David Brewster will succeed in recovering it from the oblivion which has descended on the work and its author. Maclean though possessed of high talents, would appear to have been reckless and unprincipled, and no person who carefully reads the letters of Junius, (and particularly the private and miscellaneous letters published in Woodfall's edition,) will doubt that the author was an adventurer, writing for effect;—a splendid underling in office, familiar with public men of dazzling energy and power, and of ill regulated principles and passions. At the very time Maclean was defending the Ministry we are told (in Campbell's Life of Hugh Boyd) that he "possessed a mortal hatred to the Duke of Grafton, and indulged his resentment by painting him in the blackest colours." He had been dismissed from office, and to a person of his temperament, would thus have many enemies to revenge, and rivals to attack. In the writings of Junius there is a settled deliberate malignity which could not proceed from a man of good or noble nature, and some allusions to obscure individuals, which have arisen from personal hatred or envy. Maclean had his reward for

defence of that principle of the ministry. In 1772, he was appointed by Lord North, Collector of Philadelphia. Now, it is remarkable that in the correspondence of Junius with Woodfall, there is a blank from May, 1772; to January, 1773. In 1773, Maclean returned from America, and went to India with the Brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He returned again to England in 1776, and two years after he commenced another voyage to India, being employed by Government upon official business relating to the Nabob of Arcot. He was destined never to accomplish his object—the Swallow packet, in which he was conveyed, went down at sea, and all on board perished. "In the shipwreck of the state," says Junius, in a metaphor as just as it is beautiful, "trifles float and are preserved; while everything solid and valuable sinks to the bottom, and is lost for ever." May we not assume that the natural world on this occasion presented a kindred calamity—that in the shipwreck of this vessel the author of Junius was personally lost for ever, and that with him perished any writings or documents that might have revealed the secret to his contemporaries? Maclean left an enormous property, amounting to two or three hundred thousand pounds sterling! But we leave the active and searching mind of Sir David Brewster to trace the singular history of his life and fortunes, and to develop those points on which we have barely touched, relating to his identity with Junius. The task will be beset with difficulties; while living, Maclean was not sufficiently great to attract much attention, and his merits were known to but few. These, like himself, have passed away. It may be now too late to investigate the peculiarities of his history and disposition; "the dews of the morning are past, and we vainly try to continue the chase by the meridian splendour." The public, however, are always ready to welcome a production from the pen of Sir David Brewster, and on such a strange and interesting subject as the discovery of Junius, his philosophical powers of analysis and investigation will be very well employed.

## HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Consider your calling the most elevated, and the most important; but never be above it, nor be afraid of the frock and the apron.

Put off no business, which ought and can be done to-day until to-morrow.

As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can well manage, and cultivate it to advantage.

Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do yourself.

Every day has its appropriate duties, attend to them in succession.

Keep no more stock than you can keep in good order.

Never run in debt without a reasonable probability of paying it at the time agreed.

Remember that economy and industry are the two great pillars, the Jachin and Boaz, of the farmer's prosperity.

Never carry your notes in your pocket book, as the desk or trunk is the more appropriate place.

Keep them on file and in order, ready to be found when wanted.

Never buy any thing at an auction because the article is going cheap, unless you have use for it.

Keep a place for your tools—and your tools in their places.

Instead of spending a rainy day at the dram shop, as many do to their ruin, repair whatever wants mending—put your books.

By driving your business before you, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in innocent diversions.

Never trust your money in the hands of that man who will put his own to hazard. When interest or a debt becomes due, pay it at the time, whether your creditor wants it or not.

Never ask him to wait till next week, but pay it. Never insult him by saying you don't want it. Punctuality is a key to every chest.

When a friend calls to see you, treat him with the utmost complaisance, but if important business calls your attention, politely excuse yourself and he will excuse you.

Keep a memorandum book—enter all notes whether received or given—all monies received or paid out—all expenses—and all circumstances of importance.

In December reckon and settle with all those with whom you have accounts; pay your store bills and mechanics, if not promptly done at the time, which is best of all.

And lastly, when the frost of winter shall lay an embargo on your operations, and the chilling blasts of old Boreas shall storm your castle, let your fireside be a paradise, and let the long evenings be consumed in social glee, or in the pursuit of useful knowledge.

A fatal accident occurred at the Queen's theatre, Manchester. A Mr. Campbell, while playing in Lillian, was shot by a pistol discharged by Mr. Everton, another actor, while firing at some robbers in the piece.



# Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.  
Thursday, May 12, 1837.

## NOTICE.

The Friends of the National Administration, in Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, are requested to meet in their several Election Districts, on the *Second Saturday of May next*, to appoint five Delegates from each Election District, and five from the city of Annapolis, to meet in Convention at the Patapeco Hotel, at Ellicott's Mills, on the *Third Saturday in May next*, at 10 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Congress, and a ticket for the Legislature from Anne-Arundel county.

The friends of the National Administration in the city of Baltimore are requested to co-operate in the nomination of candidates for Congress.

ANNE ARUNDEL.

The schooner *Waterloo*, Peart, master, from George-Town, South Carolina, went ashore on Tally's Point on the night of the 30th of April, and was got off by the aid of the U. S. Cutter Jackson, on the 7th instant, after having been compelled to discharge her cargo, &c.

Capt. Peart begs leave most respectfully to present to Captain H. D. Hunter, officers and crew of the U. S. Cutter Jackson, his unfeigned thanks for their kind and generous assistance in aiding him to save his vessel, &c. in such a critical and dangerous situation.

May 11th, 1837.

Gamaliel Taylor, (V. P.) at present Marshal of Indiana, is announced in the Indianapolis Democrat as a candidate for Governor at the approaching election. Mr. Wallace is the Whig candidate.

Mr. Taylor is a native of A. A. County, and was for several years a resident of Annapolis.

It is reported, says the United States Gazette, that Commodore Rodgers has resigned his place as President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, and intends to retire from the service.

## NAVAL.

The U. S. ship *North Carolina*, Commodore Billard, from Norfolk, was at Rio de Janeiro, 21st March, for Va paraiso in 2 or 3 days.

The U. S. sloop of war *St. Louis*, Captain Paine, and schooner *Grampus*, Lt. Com. McIntosh, were at St. Jago de Cuba, 11th April, bound to Trinidad, Havana and Pensacola, in 5 or 6 days.

## From the Richmond Enquirer.

We received last evening the notes of Victory. We have secured two firm Republican members of Congress in the place of two Whigs. Birnie is elected in the Greenbrier District, although the "Whig" said on Wednesday, that "Logan and Cabell (are) yet to hear from; but Donnelly's election is considered certain." Logan and Cabell, however, have cast the die in Birnie's favour. Stuart, too, has beat Claiborne in the Bedford District. We hail his election with delight. Thus, if the Whigs have carried Hunter, by a majority of the votes of the Caroline District, and Mallory by the apathy of the late of Wight men, we balance the account by the victories of Birnie and Stuart.

## MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,

(as far as heard from.)

Republican.	Whig.
Francis E. Rivers.	Henry A. Wise.
George C. Dringdale.	Francis Mallory.
Walter Coles.	John Robertson.
John W. Jones.	R. M. T. Hunter.
James W. Bouldin.	John Tahaferro.
James Garland.	Charles F. Mercer.
John M. Patton.	
James M. Mason.	
Wm. S. Morgan.	
Robert Craig.	
Andrew Beirne.	
Archibald Stuart.	
Isaac S. Pennybacker.	

## RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The majority for John Francis Brown for Governor, is 770. The vote stands thus:

Francis,	2716
Puckham,	1946

Majority, 770

## CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Metropolitan speaks thus eloquently upon the subject of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, we feel confident in saying, is untiring in its exertion to prosecute the grand work entrusted to its direction. The aid of Maryland has been procured, and we have not the slightest doubt but that the work will be completed to Cumberland in the course of two years; and when it arrives at that immense treasury of nature, who can calculate the benefits that will flow into our hands! Already speculation has been busy in the Alleghany Companies have been formed, of enterprising gentlemen, to whom we wish all success; and we are certain that they will obtain it; and large tracts of coal country have been purchased, in the expectation of the completion of the canal. We have had five samples of the quality of coal already, from these mines; and it will be an auspicious day to our people, when the trade is regularly opened between this and Cumberland, in that and other commodities.

To secure to ourselves the advantages derivable from the accomplishment of the canal, what course should we pursue? Certainly, it will not be wise for us, at this crisis, to commence an expansion of our business; but the storm will blow over, and we trust that every thing will

once more be righted in the ancient channels of trade and commerce. But we deferentially suggest, that our men of capital, and surely we have such among us, should, at least, be preparing for the event. We hear no talk of factories, of steam-mills, or water-mills. We see no foundation laying for foundries and forges, no whisper of the receptacles of the commerce of the western sections. But we should do all this. We should not wait until the moment comes upon us like thunder from a cloudless sky; but we should be prepared to welcome the deeply laden gondolas, wafted to us, with their rich freights.

If we commence early, it will not only put us in readiness—we will not only be like a well drilled company, prepared for the battle and the triumph, but our vigilant position, our warehouses, our factories, will induce the trade to flow higher. There is no doubt but that it would have a great effect in bringing about that most dear ble end. But if we idle our time away—continue to be afraid of shadows that steal up to our fancies whenever we look over our bank books, and feel the depth of our purses, we may as well give up all hopes. Enterprise is the parent—the proud and mighty parent of commerce. It is enterprise that sends the hardy boatman from New-tucket into seas whose names he had never heard of—which drives him amid the floating icebergs of the Northern Ocean—and stimulates his arm when he hurls the deadly dart into the back of the slumbering whale; and it is enterprise that brings him back loaded with the wealth he has acquired in his gallant voyages—and commerce, with her golden horn, awaits him on the beach, and welcomes the adventurer with the ample reward of his toil.

It is enterprise that has built spire after spire in New York; that has pulled down streets and created palaces in their stead, almost in a night, which enabled the people of the "burnt district" to rise, phoenix like, from the ashes of the ruin; and the same genius will bear the merchant of New York through the darkest hours of his life. And is there no spirit here? Nothing to enter into our souls—and warm us into action? Nothing to make our wharves hum with commerce, and cover our vacant lots with manufactories? There is no place in the United States, we repeat it for the hundredth time, that possesses superior advantages to our District for all the purposes of trade and business. Nature has been liberal in her gifts. She has made the hills ready to receive the engine; and all that is wanting to set the bell of industry and prosperity in motion is cheerful and harmonious energy.

How long have we been the expectants on Government? Every year we have said to Hercules, "Our wagon is in the ditch!" and every year Hercules has lent us a helping hand. It is now time for us to set up for ourselves; we are old enough; we have arrived at maturity, and acquired wisdom in the school of suffering. Depend upon it we will always remain in our impoverished condition, unless our men of capital will step forward—will take their money into their own hands, and direct it to the different purposes of improvement; and until that is done, we must always be pained with the sight of grass growing in our streets—of houses tottering to decay—of tenantless palaces—of roofless hovels—of idle wharves, and of impoverished people.

## CURIOUS TRIAL.

The Southern Correspondent of the New York Evening Star writes that a strange circumstance, which is the source of some excitement, is about to undergo investigation in Jones county, Georgia. It appears that some eighteen years ago, a lad of that county, about 19 years of age, left his home; his father died and left a large property, and he not being heard from, his estate was divided, and his share, some thirty thousand dollars, was divided among those left. Within a few months, he has appeared and laid claim to his property; his mother denies him, and says he is an impostor, as the real person died some time ago in New Orleans, and she paid his funeral expenses. He is to be tried as an impostor. Opinion is equally divided in regard to his identity: some avow he is the man, and others as decidedly contend that he is not. He has the same marks as the supposed dead individual—a scar on one of his legs and a joint of one of his fingers amputated. He relates numerous circumstances connected with his leaving and early youth, and there are many he cannot remember.

The first ship of the Wilmington Whaling Company which returned home a few days ago after an interval of nineteen months, was not idle during her absence. The Delaware Journal says:

"In the course of her wanderings, the Lucy Ann visited the Cape de Verde, the Cape of Good Hope, doubled the promontory and plunged into the Indian Ocean, coasted along the Island of Madagascar, landing on its shores and interchanging commodities and civilities with the natives, penetrated the bays of Mozambique, celebrated the 4th of July at the Island of Johanna, with the King and his principal Chiefs on board, took his majesty of Johanna and his courtiers to visit the Comora Islands, and received from his said majesty a royal present of sundry bullocks in return for the civility. On her return, the Lucy Ann touched at St. Helena, where several of the Wilmington boys availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the tomb of Napoleon, a neat drawing of which was taken on the spot. At Tristan d'Acunha, they were welcomed by Jonathan Glass, the Yankee, who some fifteen or twenty years ago, took possession of that solitary Island in the South Atlantic, and like Alexander Selkirk, has ever since held sway over it. Not, like Selkirk, a hermit; Governor Glass, as he is called, has a wife and family, and some male servants,

with whose aid Jonathan cultivates an extensive farm, lying along the shore at the base of a very high mountain, on which he produces excellent potatoes and other vegetables, and supplies them to the whalers and other shipping, who call to spend a day or two with him. The Island also furnishes excellent water. The Lucy Ann has brought home a large collection of beautiful shells, found on the shores of Madagascar and the other Islands of the Indian Ocean, whales teeth, singing birds, coral, several jaws of the sperm whale armed with numerous and formidable teeth, and many other "wonders of the deep" and of distant lands. The cargo is valued at \$26,000 to \$28,000.

The HEN THIEVES are so annoying in New Jersey, that large troops are sent to catch them. The following notice in the Jersey Blue, indicates the fate of one of them:

"The gentleman who left his **RIGHT HAND** a few evenings since, at Mr. John Ehler's hen roost, at Wehawken, is requested to call and take it away, as it will not keep much longer."

## FROM TEXAS.

The editor of the Lynchburg Virginian says he has conversed with an intelligent gentleman just from Texas, who represents the country to be in a quiet and prosperous condition—the people entertaining no apprehension of another Mexican invasion, and no fear of the result, should they again be attacked from that quarter.

The National Intelligencer, commenting on this account, expresses its apprehensions that both the resolution and the strength of the armed forces moving against the Texans are undervalued; and adds, "From information which we receive from private sources in New Orleans, we are led to believe that the Mexicans, instead of abandoning the design of recovering the portion of Texas occupied by the Independents, are moving on steadily and systematically, with a force by no means to be despised. Unless some change shall be wrought by the returning influence of General Santa Anna, favourable to the independence of the Texans, the next news of any consequence we hear from that quarter may be that of a desperate conflict of arms between the army of Mexico and that of the Texans."

## Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.

The newspapers of this place furnish all the news of the commercial depression, failures, &c., so that nothing I could communicate on that head would be any novelty to you.

There is news here, however, of a different character, which the newspapers do not communicate, and which is effectually suppressed, for it seems to be kept from the knowledge of our Editors. I refer to the movements on the borders of Texas, and the circumstances known at least to well-informed men, which seem to presage important military events in that direction. It is a fact, which you may rely upon, that the Mexican army under General Bravo, composed of six or eight brigades, under as many Brigadier Generals, well appointed and well provisioned, is in full march for Texas.

On the 10th of this month, they were advancing towards the Rio Grande, having sent out reconnoitering parties which had returned without meeting the main body of the Texans, but having met small parties of the Texian troops and Indians, with whom skirmishes had taken place, in one of which ten prisoners were brought in, and in another, Salrosky, a Polish officer in the service, was killed. Speaking of our men, I refer to the movements on the borders of Texas, and the circumstances known at least to well-informed men, which seem to presage important military events in that direction. It is a fact, which you may rely upon, that the Mexican army under General Bravo, composed of six or eight brigades, under as many Brigadier Generals, well appointed and well provisioned, is in full march for Texas.

The number of the Mexican army, all told, marching in bodies extending along a front of fifty or sixty miles, is stated, upon information said to be derived from the official returns, at between eight and nine thousand men; a more formidable force than I had supposed until I had information of the fact such as I cannot doubt.

From the complexion of the news which has just reached us from the seat of Government of Mexico, and the determination evinced, so far from relaxing their measures, to prosecute the campaign in Texas with all the power of the nation, I should not be surprised to hear that this time, or soon after this, the two armies, or at least their advance guards, will have met.—The result cannot be looked for without deep interest by the friends of the Texans; for, although their army is said to have no fear but that the Mexicans will not come on, they may be over-anguine. At all events, I shall look with great anxiety for news from that quarter from this time, and during all the month of May.

## From the Wheeling (Va.) Times.

SPRING MORNING.

Up, up, with me, upon the hill tops when the sun is rising. Come and see the eastern skies, glowing as with flame from a forest fire. It is the sun unfurling his banner of light. Come, and gather the first fair flowers of spring, while on them still is the pearly dew-drop, sparkling like the tear in the eye of beauty. An hour of the sun's bright rays upon them and their glow has faded, their freshness gone. Come to the hills in the first blush of morning and feel the fresh air of heaven in its purity. When the sun comes in its strength and man to his labour, it will be loaded with noxious vapours the dust of the busy day, and the crowded thoroughfare. Come, while the town is quiet beneath our feet, the mist of the night and the cloud from the labouring forge is sleeping far off upon the river.

Come while the shades of night are retreating down the hills to hide in their unfathomed caves, while the limpid stream is changing to molten gold, dancing in joy, and murmuring its orisons to the king of the orient.

Oh, I would not lose the joy of this one hour for all the sluggish pleasures the world can give. The luxuries of the festive board, the pleasures of the dance, the revel of the wine cup, are sought to this, where the beauty of rejoicing nature greets the eye, and all her thousand voices come to wrap the ear in sweetest melody. The senses are charmed and soothed, and the current of life elastic bounds as it was wont in its gay morning. The consciousness of life, at such an hour as this, is joy enough to make us love the world, and adore the God who made it. Will you sleep away this morning of life, permit the soulless brute to hold undisputed possession of the fairest hours of life? No, no. May day has passed, but all others are as loveless. Arouse ye then, and not like idolaters, prostrate, worship the rising sun. Health, happiness, virtue, wealth, fame, all call on you, to shake off morning slumbers, and awake to life with the awaking day.

## THE BALLOON ASCENT.

Mr. Clayton made yesterday a most adventurous experiment. His balloon did not fill with gas sufficient to ascend at the appointed hour. The day was beautiful, the concourse of witnesses very great. Finding that he could not ascend in the car, he made him a seat of cords by tying them all together, and with nothing but the balloon rose and floated up some twenty feet so as to pass the fence of the enclosure, when he found further ascent impracticable. He descended and deliberately cast off all the inflated part of the balloon, leaving a open space at the bottom more than ten feet in diameter. He then seated himself on the cords, and ascended in the most easy and graceful manner, waving his hat to the crowd. He hovered over the city a few minutes, floating southwest, when his course changed, and was directed southeast. He appeared perfectly self-possessed, and there is reason to suppose he understands his business. It was the most beautiful, and the most thrilling ascent he has yet made in Cincinnati.—Cincinnati Gaz.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 3.

## THE BALLOON ASCENT.

Mr. Clayton, the aeronaut, returned yesterday about noon, safe and sound. He descended some ten or fifteen miles from the city.

## LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

News has been received from Buenos Ayres up to Feb. 18th: All communication, epistolary or otherwise, between that Republic and Peru and Bolivia, is closed. The Gaceta Mercantil declares that the national honour requires the measure in question, and that the recent proceedings of General Santa Cruz are subversive of international rights, that his conduct in Peru has been arbitrary and cruel, and that he sustains his arbitrary power at the point of the bayonet. Great injury had been sustained by the late heavy rains.

## FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The "legal" government forces are said to have gained some advantages in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, and some of the Republicans sought refuge in the territory of Banda Oriental. This event has caused some correspondence between the Brazilian and Oriental authorities, in which the former complain that the Oriental Government allows the rebel Republicans to seek refuge in its territories and to remain ready armed for future attacks, while the latter reply by complaining that the van guard of the Imperial army has violated the Oriental territory.

The Government of the Oriental Republic has issued orders to receive the Republicans who may emigrate from Rio Grande to that state, and to allow them to disperse in various parts of the state or enter the service of the Republic, taking care to avoid every thing that may give rise to reclamations. Senor Antero, had been installed at Puerto Alegre, as President of the province of Rio Grande, in place of Araujo Ribeiro. It is added, that General Lavalle was about to proceed from Rio Grande to Rio Janeiro, for the purpose, it was supposed, of embarking for Chili.

The Carnival in Buenos Ayres commenced Feb. 5th, and ended at sun set Feb. 7th.

## FROM CHILI AND PERU.

The Government of Chili has forwarded to Senor Casimiro Olaneta, the Peruvian Minister, his passport to quit the Chilian territory: with a note, to the effect that the usurpation of General Santa-Cruz over Peru, had destroyed the balance of power amongst the South American States, and endangered the security of Chili; that the danger to Chili was imminent; that the Federation "Peru-Boliviana," is the exclusive work of Gen. Santa Cruz, and contrary to the voice of the people; and that Bolivia and the new Peruvian States, under the plea of being federated, are provinces of a military aristocracy.

The Peruvian Minister in Chili (Olaneta), in the course of his correspondence with the Chilian Government, strongly defended the conduct of General Santa Cruz; averring that his interference in the affairs of Peru was dictated by necessity,—at once to protect Bolivia, relieve Peru from the horrors of civil war, and fix its Government upon a sure foundation. That on assuming the title of Protector, he had no idea of self-aggrandisement, and no other wish than to see Peru independent and happy.

## FROM RIO JANEIRO.

On the 7th of March, the highest penalties of the law were executed upon Joaquim Gonsalves and Manoel Joaquim, seamen for piracy and murder, committed upon the owner, master and passengers of the D. Clara, on her passage from Rio to St. Mathews.—This affair appears to have created a good deal of excitement. In executing sentence upon Gonsalves, the

rope broke, after which a great disposition was shown by the people to rescue him, and some attempts were made in that effect, but without success. In a few minutes afterward, both the poor wretches were in eternity.

Exchange of London, 25 a 34 1-2 Dollars, 1,580 a 1,600.

## SEIZURE OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SLOOP LEVERET.

The Leveret, a tea gun brig, commanded by Captain Bosanquet, being in the Mozambique channel in the early part of December last, heard that a large slaver had just arrived on the coast, and on the 25th of that month discovered her lying at anchor in a small bay.

The slaver refusing to hold communication with the brig, an action commenced. So desperate was the resistance the slaver made, that the Leveret hauled off twice to repair damages, and at length, after having one man killed, and five or six wounded, among whom was her master, succeeded in taking possession of her.

The exact loss of the slaver, which mounted twenty seven guns, and carried 70 or 80 men, was not mentioned, but must have been considerable. A large quantity of dollars, intended for the purchase of slaves, was found, and removed to the Leveret, which proceeded to a Portuguese settlement near Mozambique.

The governor of this place, demanded that the slaver should be given up, which being refused by Captain Bosanquet, a large battery, under which the Leveret lay, suddenly opened upon her, and obliged her to haul down her colours. Immediate possession was taken by the Portuguese, of the Leveret and Slaver, and the prize dollars removed to the fort. After holding possession of the Leveret eight days, she was delivered up, and Captain Bosanquet immediately returned to Simon's Bay. The moment the Thalia arrived (and she was daily expected) Admiral Campbell intended to proceed to the Mozambique with all the squadron he could muster, and little doubt is entertained, by those who know the decided character of the admiral, that ample reprisals will be made for this unprecedented insult on the English flag.—*Matras Herald*, Dec. 28.

## From the Charleston Courier.

Extract of a letter received in this city yesterday from an officer of the army, just arrived from Tampa Bay, dated:

"BLACK CREEK, 27th April, 1837.

"The Indians are coming in as fast as can be expected and I am fully satisfied that all is going on admirably. Large numbers of Cattle, Horses, &c. has been brought in, and bought by the Quarter Master's Department. The order of the 5th inst. (Gen. Jesup's) and which appears to have caused some excitement, was highly necessary, and of this I was enabled to judge from being on the spot. Gen. Jesup deserves great credit for the manner he had conducted the campaign, and has acted throughout with the greatest delicacy and discretion. The Floridians ought, of all others, to thank him."

## REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

Upon the trial (by court martial) of Captain Seymour and officers of H. B. Majesty's frigate Challenger, on the coast of Chili, the extraordinary fact was given in evidence, that the earthquakes on that coast have transformed what was previously a current of two miles an hour to the northward, into a current of five miles an hour to the southward, and that the soundings along the whole coast have been materially changed.

## HORRID.

At a fire in a wooden house at Brighton, near Rochester, a few nights since, a girl aged eight years, that had made her escape, having run back crying for her mother, was followed by the father, and both he and the daughter, dreadfully relate, were enveloped in the flames and burnt to death.

## HARD CASE.

One sunshiny day last week, a little boy gave a sixpence, the only one he had, to look for five minutes in a show box. Just then his friend came along and begged to look just one moment. He could not refuse such a request, and gave up his eye hold to the other, who looked and looked till the time had expired. This was too much for his philosophy, and his politeness had been stretched beyond its powers of extension. He burst into tears and exclaimed—"You are as bad as Mr. Johnson, that borrows father's paper every morning before he gets a chance to read it."—*N. Y. Sun*.

## INHUMAN.

A DESERTED BOY.—The Boston Atlas says that a small boy, calling himself James Murphy, aged 5 years, poorly clad, without stockings or shoes, was found wandering about the streets on Saturday, and sent to the House of Industry. He says his father is dead, and his mother (an Irish woman) a brother and sister, came with him to the city, from Montpelier, on foot—that they put up at a house in Milk street; has been in the city two nights, and on Saturday morning his mother took him out to walk with her, and contrived to get away from him, and lost him in the street. He says she went down the road, and got out of sight; since that time he had been walking about in search of her and the house they slept in, but could find neither. He had been without food all day, until taken up just at nightfall on Saturday.

## AN UNFORTUNATE CHURCH.

The Hollis street Church in Boston, has been struck by lightning a second time. The Transcript gives the following statement of the occurrence.—A gentleman residing in the neighborhood and who was looking from his chamber window at the time, informs us that it descended moderately for lightning down the North



side of the spire until it reached the upper portion of the spire, where a portion passed off in sparks, and the main body passed down to the roof and seemed to fall down like a ball of fire, its force was exhausted. The fire burst out about fifteen minutes afterwards near the lower part of the spire on the side opposite to that down which the fluid appeared to pass. It was soon extinguished.

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Our informant tells us he was much amused with the alacrity of one of the firemen whom he saw running to the fire barefoot, with boots in one hand and coat in the other in the midst of the rain. When he found the danger was not pressing, he deliberately finished his toilette.

#### HEART RENDING ACCIDENT.

The Philadelphia Ledger says, yesterday morning four young men started on a sailing excursion in a small pleasure boat, and when about opposite Fort Mifflin, the rudder in some manner became detached from the boat, rendering her unmanageable, soon after which she was struck by a gust of wind and upset, throwing her into the river. Two of them by the names of Peter and John Rubicum, aged between 18 and 21, sons of the gentleman of that name in Third below Race street, were drowned. We learn that the body of one of them only was recovered.

Another.—On Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, as the locomotive of the Manayunk train of cars, on the Norristown rail road, was passing up from the depot to the neighborhood of Coates' and Ninth, for the purpose of pumping in water previous to the trains being attached as usual, an orphan boy, named Henry Francis, who resided in the family of Mr. Murphy, corner of Third and Coates street, jumped on the coupling bars of the tender. A few minutes after, as the tender and engine were backing, he fell, or was thrown off, and both ran over him, the wheels entirely severing his head from his body, and horribly mangle him. It is said to have resulted entirely from the imprudence of the boy, and from no fault of the engineer.

#### FEELING OF A HEADLESS MAN.

The New York Era has the following: "Some of the most eminent physiologists of Germany and France are pertinaciously arguing the very curious question as to whether a man feels after his head is off, and this inquiry is considered by its conductors to be of more than physiological interest, because it involves a refined principle of humanity with regard to the punishment of death by the guillotine.

"It is contended on all sides that the body does not feel one instant after decapitation; for the brain being the seat of sensation to the whole frame, through the medium of the spinal marrow, every part of the body beneath the joint at which the latter may be divided, must be deprived of feeling. But it by no means follows that the head is deprived of sensation immediately after decapitation, nor that it may not retain its consciousness, and like the head of the Irish Knight who was killed by Saladin in the Holy War, get up and declare that it never was cut off by so sweet a scymeter before; nor like that of the assassin Legare, swear roundly at the executioner for not keeping a keener axe; but it is quite possible that it may be troubled with very serious reflections upon the irreversibility of its fate, and the awfulness of its deprivation.

"In support of this unpleasant theory many facts are adduced, with grave vouchers for their authenticity. Among others, is the most unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, whose lips continued to move in prayer for at least a quarter of an hour after the executioner had performed his duties. Windt states that after having put his mouth to the ear of a decapitated criminal's head, and called him by name, the eyes turned to the side from whence the voice came; and this is attested by Pontenelle, Mogore, Guilleline, Nauche and Abina. On the word murder being called in the ear of the criminal, executed for that crime at Colenz, the half closed eyes opened wide, with an expression of reproach on those who stood round.

"This is recorded in the Medical Gazette for April last; but whether it be believed or not, we see nothing either in theory or recorded fact to lessen the physiological possibility of consciousness after decapitation. In diseases of dislocation of the spinal marrow, the mind remains in full possession of its faculties, although all the lower limbs are utterly devoid of feeling; and at what point of separation are we justified in saying that the mind must lose its rational powers? If the brain retain the images of vision, and the forms of touch long after the objects which created them are withdrawn, why may we not suppose that it retains them after a sudden operation of the axe or guillotine? Like the thigh of an amputated leg, which feels its throes for days, and even weeks after the operation, it may remain in imaginary possession of all its corporeal members, until the curtains of oblivion are gathered around its fading visions, and it sinks to repose in the chamber of death."

From the New York Commercial.

The Courier des Etats Unis of Saturday contains a letter of which the subject is in substance a translation, addressed to the editor by the Prince Pierre. Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the Prince de Canino, who arrived in this city a few days after his cousin, Prince Louis Napoleon.

New York, 6th May, 1837.

Monsieur Editor: While confined in the dungeons of St. Angelo, I had not the power to rebut the calumnies of which I have been the object; now that my feet are on a soil of liberty, I hold it a duty to explain to my countrymen the infamous outrage of which I was the victim. The Papal government, uneasy at seeing me tra-

verse, with my brother, the plain of Rome, in the enjoyment of the chase, conceived the design of arresting me; but the agents of the Holy Father dared not to meet me face to face. One day as I was passing through the village of Canino, on a hunting excursion, an officer of gendarmes accosted me in a friendly manner; he was conversing familiarly with me, when of a sudden some thirty soldiers appeared from the adjoining streets, and one of them presented a pistol at me; it missed fire, and with my cou-teau-de-chasse I gave him a serious wound. The officer had raised his arm to cut me down, but I laid him dead upon the ground, and disabled another soldier; the others drew back and fired several shots at me, one of which took effect upon my head, and I fell; as I lay upon the ground I received several bayonet wounds. In this condition, and bound, I was dragged to the castle of St. Angelo. But for the wound which stunned me, I would have put them to flight, or died, like a Frenchman and a soldier, defending myself to the last. I was tried by a special tribunal—my sentence was decreed before hand—the court of Rome sought to wreak upon me the hatred it bears my race. I should have undergone an ignominious death, but for the intervention of my family, and particularly of Cardinal Fesch, who represented strongly to the Pope the abominable conduct of his agents. The Pope himself confessed that he had been deceived by false reports. After nine months of imprisonment I am again at liberty, and my first care is to defend my honour.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Disagreeable Interruption to the Business of a New Bank.—Within the last fortnight four gentlemen took up their residence on different days at a boarding house in Courtland street, and within the last two or three days occupied themselves so busily in striking off bank notes, that the women of the house suspected that they were counterfeiters, and gave information of it to the police office; in consequence of which three of the police officers went to the house yesterday morning, and having cautiously reconnoitred the premises, and peeped through a small window, they perceived the four men occupied in cutting and signing Bank bills. An officers knew that none of the Banks of this city, or any where else that they were aware of, had located a Branch Bank in an upper story in Courtland street, they coincided in the suspicions which had been imparted to them by the lady of the house, and without further ceremony entered the room and arrested the whole Banking concern, and conveyed the persons and papers belonging to it to the police office. Here a large roll of new Bank bills were opened, which were very elegantly executed, and purported to be bills on the Ottawa Bank of Montreal, for various sums from 10 to \$1000. The gentlemen in whose possession they were found were then called up to give an account of themselves, which they did by saying that they lately formed themselves into a new Banking Company to carry on business, and issue bills under the above designation, and that as they get their bills printed in this city cheaper than in Canada, they thought proper to do so.

On being further examined, one of the gentlemen stated that he had been appointed President of the Bank, and as the profits were expected to be considerable, his co-partners had fixed his salary at the munificent sum of \$35 per month. Another of the gentlemen said he was the Cashier; another, that he was Secretary, and the fourth gentleman stated that he was a Director and Stockholder to a large amount. They had about \$20,000 of bills ready signed and prepared for circulation, and between 2 and 300,000 more nearly so. There was also found amongst their effects about \$700 in specie, which was to have been kept in their vaults, in order to meet with due promptitude any and every demand which might be made on them for specie payments. The President and Cashier were rather decently dressed; but the business of the times seemed to have greatly affected the Stockholder's pantaloons, in which there were one or two unseemly rents; and the Secretary's shirt was a little too much soiled, and his coat rather too shabby for the officer of a new banking establishment. Notwithstanding, however, that appearances were so much against them, as there is no such Bank in Canada as the Ottawa Bank, nor any law against their establishing a Bank so designated, they had consequently done nothing illegal, and the magistrates were obliged to set them at liberty.

To enjoy true freedom, it is necessary to observe the laws both of God and our country.

#### SUNDAY MORNING FOR ANNAPO-

LIS. The Steamboat MARYLAND leaves Baltimore every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, and returns in the Afternoon, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

May 11.

#### FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

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

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

May 11.

#### OBITUARY.

Died, on Sunday last, at his farm near this city, Mr. JAMES MIZRA, a warm-hearted, neighborly and industrious man.

On Saturday morning the 6th inst. after a severe illness of four hours, Rebecca, wife of John Chamberlain, the eldest daughter of late Rezin D. Baldwin, of Annapolis.

In Washington City, in the 72d year of his age, HENRY WHEATCROFT, Esq. formerly of this city; for many years an active and faithful Clerk in the office of the Third Auditor.

At Washington, on the 28th ult. in the 52d year of his age, Captain WILLIAM C. BEARD, late of the U. S. Army.

THE Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road having been opened under the direction of the subscribers, Commissioners, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company," passed at December session 1836, and five hundred shares of the said stock having been subscribed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a general meeting of the subscribers to the said capital stock will be held at the City Hall in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the sixth day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. at which time and place the subscribers' books will be laid before the subscribers, and an Election will be held for Six Directors to manage the affairs of the company for the ensuing year.

AMOS A. WILLIAMS, LEONARD GLEHART, ALEXANDER RANDALL, SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, GEORGE WELLS, ELIAS ELLICOTT, May 11.

FOR SALE.

A FEMALE SERVANT for a term of years.—Enquire at this office.

April 27.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias and two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, at the suit of John Clayton and Henry Jones, Junior, and Francis H. Knapp, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of James Harper, I have seized and taken a Negro Boy and four Horses, and I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY the 27th day of May inst. at eleven o'clock A. M. at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said property, so taken, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

A. A. County.

May 4.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, at the suit of William Smith, use of William G. Mackall & Co. against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Thomas Crossall, I have seized and taken in execution five Horses, thirteen head of Cattle, twenty Sheep and twenty Hogs, and I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 26th day of May inst. at eleven o'clock A. M. at the residence of the said Thomas Crossall, in the first district, I shall proceed to sell the said property, so taken, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

A. A. County.

May 4.

#### STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.

April 11th, 1837.

ON application by petition of John S. Selby, man, Administrator of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Jun'r,

Reg. Wills A. A. County.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April 1837.

JOHN S. SELMAN, Adm'r.

April 13.

#### ONE YARD OF LIST REWARD.

REWARD from the subscriber living in Upper Marlboro', Prince-George's county, on Tuesday the 10th instant, an indentured apprentice to the Tailoring business, named JOHN MITCHELL, aged about 18 years. He has on when he went away a gray cloth Coat, gray carpett Pantaloons, and black cloth vest. He is a tall, slender, well built youth, with freckled face, and light auburn hair. When last heard from him he was in the city of Annapolis. I hereby forewarn my brethren on the craft and other persons from employing him, as I am determined to enforce the law against all who disregard this notice. The above reward will be given if brought home.

JOSEPH FOWLER.

#### SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Alexandria Town, in and for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Ck.

True copy, JO. HARRIS, Ck.

of St. Mary's County Court Sm.

May 11.

25,000 Dollars!

#### VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.

CLASS No. 4, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, 20th May, 1837.

75 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

#### Rich and Splendid Schemes:

1 prize of	625,000
1 prize of	7,500
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,500
1 prize of	2,200
20 prizes of	1,000
20 prizes of	850
78 prizes of	200
130 prizes of	150
200 prizes of	125
60 prizes of	100
Lowest prize	10

Tickets, \$10—Half, \$5—Quar. \$2 50.

75,000 Dollars!!

We beg again to call the attention of all

venturers to the most brilliant scheme ever drawn in the United States—the Alexandria Lottery, Class E, which contains upwards of one million of dollars is well worthy the attention of dealers.

N. B. In consequence of the general pressure throughout the land in the monetary market, the subscriber will receive in payment of tickets in this scheme the notes of responsible individuals made payable thirty days from their respective dates.

Applications for tickets need not be made after the evening of the 24th inst.

#### ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

CLASS E, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 27, 1837.

Approved by the President of the U. S.

75 Number Lottery—15 drawn ballots.

#### RICH! RICHER!! RICHEST!!!

1 Princely Prize of	\$75,000!!
1 Splendid do	25,000!!
1 do do	20,000!!
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	9,000
1 prize of	8,000
1 prize of	7,500
1 prize of	7,000
1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	3,600
1 prize of	2,732 1/2
1 prize of	2,560
1 prize of	2,000
5 prizes of	1,750
5 prizes of	1,500
50 prizes of	1,000, &c.

33,305 prizes and 34,220 blanks, amounting to \$1,114,162 50.

Tickets \$20—Shares in proportion.

Tickets and Shares for sale at

F. M. JARBOE'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

(Church-street, Annapolis.)

EIGHT SHARES of Farmers

Bank Stock for sale at this office.

May 11.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, at the suit of Richard Gambrill, Adm'r. of Joseph Mattingly, Joseph Blackwood, and Baltzell and Harzog, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Richard N. Snowden, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest and claim, of the said Richard N. Snowden, either at law or equity, to all that tract or parcel of land in Anne Arundel county, joining the lands of Basil Edmondson, called Ridgely's Great Park, containing eighty-six acres of land, more or less—

and I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY the 27th day of May inst. at twelve o'clock M. at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said property so taken in execution, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, to satisfy the aforesaid executions.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

A. A. County.

May 4.

#### DR. BRANDRETH.

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MEDICAL POLY, NO CHARTER, NO BRING QUITS SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRON.

AGE OF THE PUBLIC

FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

#### VEGETABLE

#### UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 85 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr. Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the purity of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual.

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful, according to the purity of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgid humours. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and keep clear of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one. Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. R. GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4.

#### DWELLING HOUSE FOR RENT.

The subscriber will rent to a perpetual Tenant, the HOUSE now occupied by Mrs. Matilda Cowman. Possession given on the first of May.

It is expected that each applicant will come prepared to give approved security for the payment of the rent, quarterly.

G. WELLS.

April 20.

#### NOTICE.

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

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Ck.

April 27.

#### MR. CHARLES DUMAS.

PROFESSOR of Modern Languages in St. John's College, has the honour to inform the Gentlemen of Annapolis, that in consequence of the request made to him to teach the art of FENCING, Mr. Dumas will open and begin a Class in

#### FENCING.

at his Room, as soon as he will have formed a Class of Ten Gentlemen.

For terms and particulars apply at Mr. D's Room, West-street, next door to the Office of N. Brewer, Jr. Esq. from 8 to 6 o'clock P. M.

#### NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of DEEDS OF MANUMISSION, BILLS OF SALE, BONDS,

LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c.

Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE



# **Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.** **BOOKS BY MAIL.** **PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOL- UMES FOR 1836.**

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

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

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intel- lectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and im- prove the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procu- ment of works of an elevated standard of intel- lect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fasti- dious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres read- ing and conversation. The variety thus col- lected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious ad- venture &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular lit- erature, and the work has now become so uni- versally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

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

Waldie's Library is published every Tues- day, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, *The Journal of Belles Let- tres*, containing reviews of new books, liter- ary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper, the whole for \$5 00 per an- num, or club of five individuals obtain five copies for \$20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. Payment always in advance.

## **Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.**

This periodical contains half as much mat- ter as the Library, at half its price; or both are furnished to clubs of five for \$6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best mat- ter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Jour- nal. Its object is popular instruction and am- usement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circula- tion, and is sold at a price which makes the Library, \$2 50, postage paid.

A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port-Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short pe- riod. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one year and the volumes for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for \$20 00. For this amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

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

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price \$6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for \$12 00.  
 Oct. 3.

# **ST. MARY'S HALL, GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY. FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.**

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

THE Institution will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday, the third day of May, under the charge of the Rev. ANA EATON, D. D., as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. SUSAN EATON, as Matron, and Miss ELLEN RORROR, as Principal Teacher; with assistant Teachers in the several depart- ments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Sum- mer term, and a Winter term, of twenty-two weeks each; the former, commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, of four weeks each, next preceeding the days just named.

The regular expenses for each term, includ- ing boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, psalmody, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance. From this charge, twenty five per cent will be deducted, for daughters of clergymen of the Church. Full courses of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruction in those branches. There will be a charge of six dollars for each term, for the use of bed, bedstead, bedding and towels. Wash- ing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen. Books and stationery will be furnished at usual prices. There will be provided, for the use of the Institution a Library, selected especially for the use of the Teachers and Pupils. Pupils who remain will be charged \$12.50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day-scholars will be received.

The following will be charges additional to the above,—for instruction in the French language, \$7.50 a quarter, (for eleven weeks),—in the German, Italian, and Spanish, \$10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, \$15 a quarter,—on the Harp, with use of instrument, \$25 a quarter,—on the Organ, with use of instrument, \$10 a quarter; for instruction in draw- ing and painting, \$5 a quarter,—and in fancy work, \$6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be en- trusted to the Head of the Family; under whose direction all purchases are to be made, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures. Par- ents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points,—thoroughness in study and exactness in deportment will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the Institution,—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Prin- cipal Teacher,—no pupil to bring to the Institution any but devotional and school books,—plainness and simplicity in dress, and as just economy in expenditure, will be expected in all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the continual application of domestic influences on Christian principles, to form and to accomplish the domestic character. It is the object of the Institution,—and nothing will be spared for its accomplish- ment,—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it; and, training them all up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to render them, by the due cultivation of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, for usefulness and influence here, and for "glory, honour and immortality" hereafter.

All communications must be addressed to "The Rev. ANA EATON, D. D., Chaplain, and Head of the Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Burling- ton, New Jersey."

Burlington March 6, 1837. 3w.

From the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia.

The information which I have received, that the Rev. Dr. EATON, of Boston, and his lady, are to be the united head of the household in St. Mary's Hall, your new school for the edu- cation of young ladies, has induced me to offer you, for any purpose which it may serve, in promoting the interests of the Institution, this spontaneous expression of my feelings.—In Boston and its vicinity, there would be far more propriety, in my asking commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him. In this section of the country, perhaps, my residence here may give me some advan- tages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore to say, wherever I am known, and he is a stranger, that I have known him intimately from my childhood, and have revere- nced him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of our young men in their pre- paration for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself. Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long tried piety, and moderate, calm, and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spirit, can do for the benefit of their daughters, they will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of the most respectable connections in her native city, and by her education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been ac- customed—as well as by her piety and do- mestic character—will be found in a high de- gree qualified for the maternal care of the in- teresting subjects of her charge. I am of opinion, that no similar Institution can present, as far as the heads of the family are concerned

for I am unacquainted with the arrange- ments for the department of instruction—superior advantages for those young ladies, for whom Christian seek a Christian Parents edu- cation.

From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.

Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss RORROR and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that, from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acqui- sition to any establishment for female educa- tion, in which they might be placed. With both of these ladies, my acquaintance is but of a recent date. The elder of them, how- ever, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an op- portunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from these interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refine- ment of her manners, and by her unostenta- tious but deep toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these la- dies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England; the ad- vantages of which, though, perhaps, not gener- ally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with its character. That these highly esteemed per- sons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly.

## **SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS,**

VIZ: Newton Forster, Pacha of Many Tales, Pirate and Three Cutters, Japhet in Search of his Fa- ther, King's Own, &c.

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty-Dol- lars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

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

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if pur- chased of the booksellers, would be \$21 25, and in Go- dey's cheap and uniform edition they cost \$6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at \$5 50 for Balwer, \$3 for Marryat, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Ma- ny of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. Correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high ta- lent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price \$3 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for \$9.

L. A. GODEY & Co.,

The following notices are taken from many of a simi- lar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

*Saturday News*.—The weekly paper with the above title, which we forgot to mention, was sent to us on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godley, McMichael & Neill. Such a trio never got together before. Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godley beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised.

We propose for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction. *United States Gazette*.—The Philadelphia Saturday News—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard, and would not discredit the columns of the most popular news- paper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will be a most valuable and interest- ing publication. An announcement will be found in a subsequent column. *Inquirer and Courier*.—

The Philadelphia Saturday News and Literary Gazette.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, which was formerly issued by Mr. Charles A. Vander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godley, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifi- cations for conducting such a periodical in the most ad- vantageous manner. The first number is a highly sa- tisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars. *Bucks and Schuylkill Journal*.—

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest size, issued by Messrs. Godley, Neal and McMichael, able and ex- perience newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The News will be a most valuable and interest- ing publication. An announcement will be found in a subsequent column. *Inquirer and Courier*.—

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# **MAMMOTH SHEET.** Office of the Saturday News AND LITERARY GAZETTE. Philadelphia, November 28, 1836.

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

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

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

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

L. A. GODEY & Co.

## **THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.**

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel cha- racter, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of Janu- ary, 1837. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous liv- ely and pungent sallies which are daily float- ing along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their pre- servation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will pos- sess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it— (those out of the city, will forward their or- ders, postage paid.)—and he pledges him- self that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number su- perior in every respect to the preceding ones.

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

## **500 ENGRAVINGS**

will be furnished to the patrons of this Jour- nal in one year—these, in addition to an ex- tensive and choice selection of Satire, Criti- cism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect con- fidence on the liberality of the American pub- lic, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

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

The SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be im- possible to procure the numerous Enbellish- ments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be en- hanced by this arrangement.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila- delphia.

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

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

Books at Newspaper Postage.

## **WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNI- BUS.**

## **NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI- TERARY ENTERPRISE!**

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

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

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

## **TERMS.**

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **FOR ANNAPOLIS AND EATON.**

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

N. B. An baggage at the owner's risk.  
**LEWIS G. TAYLOR.**  
 May 5.

At the Office of the Editor, No. 28,000  
 PHILADELPHIA  
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# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1887.

NO. 20.

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

**26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!**

**PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.**

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and sixty five of Mr. Brooks' valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Art; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Circulating full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of 25. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvaniaian says:—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

**THE QUARTO EDITION.**  
Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the \$500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

**MAPS.**

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

**TERMS.**  
The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, will be improved illustrations, and printed on

the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)  
**WOODWARD & CLARKE,**  
Philadelphia.

The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisements.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

April 11th, 1887.  
ON application by petition of John S. Sellman, Administrator of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

**SAM'L BROWN, Jr.,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of October next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April 1887.

**J. S. SELLMAN, Adm'r.**  
April 11th 1887. Cw.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

March 28th, 1887.  
ON application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

**SAM'L BROWN, Jr.,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of September next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of April 1887.

**CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Adm'r.**  
April 6. Cw.

**SUBSCRIPTION**  
FOR VOL. IV. OF

**THE CULTIVATOR,**  
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 300 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. One volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as five ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may be said to be contributing, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or \$2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for \$55.

Subscriptions to the above work received by  
**A. COWAN,**  
Annapolis.

March 25.

**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE

Conventions of the Province of Maryland Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by  
**D. RIDGELY,**  
Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.  
Feb. 25.

## POETRY.

### THE QUESTIONER.

"Where does my father stay so long,  
Mother, from you and I?  
Why does he not return again?  
Why do you weep and sigh?  
Three months, you said, he would remain,  
And leave us all alone;  
Yet, by the winter's storm and snow,  
Twelve months are past and gone!

"Where is his tall and gallant ship?  
You took me once to sea!  
In colors decked, his white sails speak'd  
The deep blue summer sea?  
Mother, I think I see him now,  
He waved his hat and hand,  
His last word was—'God bless you both.'  
When we stood on the strand.

"How well I now remember him,  
He held me on his knee,  
There is a bird, and fruit he brought  
From the fair Indian tree!  
All other ships are coming in,  
Parting the white wave's foam,  
When will my father's ship return,  
Or, when will he come home?"

"Thy father tarried long, my child,  
The hurricane the ocean swept,  
He'll never return again!  
His gallant ship my gentle boy,  
It sets beneath you wave:  
That placid, calm and shining sea,  
Flows o'er thy father's grave!"

"Again you weep, my mother dear,  
Shall we not see him more?  
'As if the deep and bottomless  
The dead again restore!  
My child, thou art the only one  
This world hath left to me,  
There is a heaven beyond the sky,  
A home for him and thee."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Saturday Evening.]

### CITY WORTHIES.—BY JOSEPH C. NEAL.

#### ORSON DABBS, THE HITITE

It has been said, and truly, that it takes all sorts of people to make a world. He who complains of the lights and shades of character which are continually flitting before him, and of the diversity of opposing interests, which at times cross his path, has but an illiberal, contracted view of the subject; and though the Emperor Charles the Fifth, in his retirement at Es-tremadura, had some reason for being a little annoyed when he could not cause two or three score of watches to go together, yet he was wrong in sighing over his previous ineffectual efforts to make men think alike. It is, to speak figuratively, the clashing which constitutes the music. The harmony of the whole movement is produced into each other of an infinite variety of petty discords: as a glass of punch depends for its excellence upon the skilful commingling of opposing flavors and antagonistic materials. Were the passengers in a wherry to be of one mind they would probably all sit on the same side, and hence, naturally, pay a visit to the Davy Jones of the river, and if all the men of a nation thought alike, it is perfectly evident that the ship of state must lose her trim. The system of checks and balance pervades both the moral and physical world, and without it, affairs would soon hasten to their end. It is, therefore, clear that we must have all sorts of people—some to prevent stagnation, and others to act as ballast to an excess of animation. The steam engines of humanity must have their breaks and their safety valves, and the dead weights of society require the whip and the spur.

Orson Dabbs is certainly entitled to a place among the stimulants of the world, and it is probable that in exercising his impulses, he produces beneficial effects. But it would puzzle a philosopher to designate the wholesome results which follow from his turbulent movements, or to show, either by synthesis or analysis, where-in he is good. At all events, Orson Dabbs has the reputation of being a troublesome fellow in the circles upon which he inclines himself, and judging from all evidence elicited upon the subject, there is little reason to doubt the fact—life is dogmatical, and to a certain extent fond of argument, but when a few sharp words will not make converts, he abandons those windy weapons with contempt, and has recourse to more forcible persuaders—a pair of fists, each of which looks like a shoulder of mutton.

"If people are so obstinate that they won't, or so stupid that they can't understand you," observed Dabbs, in one of his confidential moments—for Orson Dabbs will sometimes unbend, and suffer those abstruse maxims which govern his conduct to escape—"if either for one reason or the other," continued he, with that impressive iteration which at once gives time to collect and marshal one's thoughts, and lets the listener know that something of moment is coming; "if they won't be convinced—easily and gently convinced—you must knock it into 'em short-hand; if they can't comprehend, neither by due course of mail, nor yet by express, you must make 'em understand by telegraph. That's the way I learnt ciphering at school, members and gentle behavior at home. All I know was whalloped into me. I took larnin' through the skin, and sometimes they made a good many holes to get it in."

"And," timidly interjected a humble admirer of this great man, hearing a joke, with an insinuating smile, and I suppose you're so wise now, because the larnin' grew over it, and the larnin' couldn't get out, like larnin' in a sailor's arse."

"Jeames," replied Orson Dabbs, pointing into a grim smile, like that of the griffin face of a knocker, and shaking his "bunch of fists" sportively as one snaps an unloaded gun—"Napoleon tweaked the ears of his courtier—why—why—Jeames, if you don't beguile poking fun at me, I'll break your mouth, Jeames, as sure as you sit there. But, to talk sensible, wholloping is the only way—it's a panacea for difference of opinion. You'll find it in history books, that one nation teaches another what it didn't know before by wholloping it; that's the method of civilizing savages—the Romans put the whole world to rights that way, and what's right on a big figger, must be right on the small scale. In short, there's nothing like wholloping for taking the concert out of fellows who think they know more than their betters. Put it to 'em strong, and make 'em see out of their eyes."

Orson Dabbs acts up to these golden maxims. Seeing that, from disputes between dogs, up to quarrels between nations, fighting is the grand umpire and regulator, he resolves all power into that of the fist—trouting bribery, reason and persuasion as the means only of those unfortunate individuals to whom nature has denied the stronger attributes of humanity. Nay, he even turns up his nose at betting as a means of discovering truth. Instead of stumping an antagonist by launching out his cash, Dabbs shakes a portentous fist under his nose, and the affair is settled—the recumbent must either knock under, or be knocked down, which, according to our hero, is all the same in Dutch. In this way when politics ran high, he used to decide who was to be elected to any specified office, and he has often boasted that he once, in less than five minutes, too, scared a man into giving the Dabbs candidate a large majority, when the unfortunate stranger did not at first believe that the said candidate would be elected at all.

Some people believe that the fist is the poorest of arguments, and that it therefore should be last. Here they are completely at issue with Dabbs, and it is well that they do not fall in his way, or he would soon show them the difference. With him it is what action was to the ancient orator, the first, the middle and the last. Being himself, in a great measure, first proof, he is very successful in the good work of proselytism, and has quite a reputation as a straightforward reasoner and a dialectician.

Minorities, however, will sometimes happen to the most successful. The loftiest nose may be brought to the grindstone, and the most scornful dog may be obliged to lunch upon dirty pudding. Who can control his fate! One night Mr. Dabbs came home from his "loafing" places—for he "loafs" of an evening like the generalities of people; that being the most popular and one of the cheapest amusements extant—and from the way he blurted upon the door of the Goose and Gridiron, where he resides, and from the more unequivocal manner in which he slammed it after him, no doubt existed in the minds of his fellow boarders that the well of his good spirits had been "rifled," or in more familiar phrase, that he was "spotted on the back." His hat was pitched forward, with a piratical, blood-thirsty rush, and almost covered his eyes, which gleamed like ignited charcoal under a jeweller's blow pipe. His cheeks were flushed with an angry spot, and his nose—always a quarrelsome pug—curled more fiercely upwards, as if the demon ward had turned archer, and was using it for a bow to draw an arrow to its head. His mouth had set in opposition to his usual pronouncement, savagely and curved downward, like a half moon battery. Dabbs was decidedly out of sorts—perhaps heavy as wells wolly—in short, in that unenviable state in which a man feels disposed to divide himself, and go to buffets—to kick himself with his own foot—to beat himself with his own fist, and to throw his own dinner out of the window.

The company were assembled round the fire to discuss liquor, literature, men and things. Dabbs looked at them, but slinging Tommy Timid's ball terrier, Osella, out of the arm chair in the corner by the small stump of a tail which fashion and the batchet had left the animal, he sat himself moodily down, with a force that made the timber creak. The conversation was turned upon the late brilliant display of the Aurora borealis, which the more philosophical of the party supposed to rise from the north pole's having become red hot for the want of groans; while all joined in deriding the popular fallacy that it was caused by the high price of flour.

"Humph!" said Dabbs, with a grunt, "any fool might know that it was a sign of war."

"War!" ejaculated the party; "oh, you grumpy!"

"Yes, war!" roared Dabbs kicking the ball terrier, Osella, in the ribs, and striking the table a tremendous blow with his fist, as with clenched teeth and set poked head, he repeated, "war! war! war!"

Now the Goose and Gridiron fraternity set up for knowing geniuses and will not publicly acknowledge faith in doctrines for meteorology preached by their grandmothers, whatever they may think in private. So they quietly remark of, confiding in their own heads against the Orson Dabbs method of conviction, that the Aurora was not a sign of war, but an evidence of fiction, and no groans on the side of the world.

"That's a lie," shouted Dabbs; "my story's the true one, for I read it in an Almanac; and to prove it true, I'll lick any body here that don't

believe it, in two cracks of a cow's thumb. Yes," added he, in reply to the looks bent upon him; "I'll not only wallop them that don't believe it, but I'll wallop you all, whether you do or not!"

This, however, was a stretch of benevolence to which the company were not prepared to submit. As Dabbs squared off to proceed according to custom, according to the approved method of the schools, the watchful astrologer might have seen his star grow pale. He had reached his Wataploo—that winter night was his 16th of June. He felt, as many have fallen before him, by that implicit reliance on his own prowess, which made him forgetful of the risk of encountering the long odds. The treat was too comprehensive, and the attempt at execution was a failure. The company cutted him heartily, and in the fray the ball terrier, Osella, vented its ethereal wrath by biting a piece out of the fleshiest portion of his frame. Dabbs was ousted by a summary process, but his heart did not fall him. He thundered at the door, sometimes with his fists, and sometimes with whatever missiles were within reach. The barking of the dog and the laughter from within, as was once remarked of certain military heroes, did not intimidate him in the least; it only stimulated him.

The noise at last became so great that a watchman finally summoned up resolution enough to come near and to take Dabbs by the arm.

"Let go, watchy!—let go, my candidest!—Your coon is very near a sledge-hammer. If it isn't hard, it may get cracked."

"Poo! poo! don't be chummy, my darlin'—my coon is a corporation coon—it belongs to the city, and they'll get me a new one. Besides, my jewel, there's two coons standing here, you know. Don't be easy—it mayn't be mine that will get cracked."

"I a'n't easy," said Dabbs, bitterly, as he turned fiercely round. "I a'n't easy. I only want to caution you, or I'll upset your apples, and spill your posies."

"I am not in the vegetable way in winter, my own self, Mr. Horneradish. You must make less noise."

"Now, look here—look at me well," said Dabbs, striking his fist hard upon his own bosom; "I'm a real nice foot breast of a fellow—sub-twisted and made of horse-shoe nail—the root of me is cast iron with steel spring—I'll stave my fist through you, and carry you on my elbow, as easily as if you were an empty market basket—I will—bale me up for soap if I don't!"

"Ah, indeed! Why you must be a real Cal-cuttin' from Canton, warranted not to cut in the eye. Snakes is no touch to you; but I'm sorry to say you must knuckle down close. You must surrender; there's no help for it—none in the world."

"Square yourself then, for I'm coming!—Don't you hear the clockwork?" exclaimed Dabbs, as he shook off the grip of the officer, had struck an attitude.

He stood beautifully foot well set; guard well up; admirable science; yet fearful to look upon. Charley regarded him coolly for a moment, and whistled in contempt.

"Taint no use, no how," replied the guardian of the night, breaking down his guard with a smart blow from a heavy mace; "you're all used up for a haul!"

"Ouch!" shrieked he; "my eye, how it hurt! Don't hit me again. Ah, Charley, you're a bruiser. One, two, three, from you would make a man believe any thing, even if he was sure it wasn't true."

"Very well. All I want of you is to behave pretty and believe you're going to the Watch'us—for its true, and if you don't believe it yet, why (shaking the mace), I'll be obliged to convince you again."

As this was arguing with him after his own method, and as Dabbs had distinct impressions of the force of such reasoning, he shrugged his shoulders, and then raising his arms, muttered, "Enough said."

He trotted off quietly for the first time in his life. Since the affair and its consequences have been over, he has been a somewhat chary of entering into the field of argument, and particularly careful not to drink too much cold water, for fear the ball terrier, Osella, was rabid, and dreading hydrophobic convulsions.

**SUNDAY MORNING FOR ANNAPOLIS.**

**LEA.**  
The Steamboat MARYLAND leaves Baltimore every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, and returns in the afternoon, starting from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

**LEWIS G. TAYLOR.**

May 11.

**NOTICE.**

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

By order,  
**B. J. COWMAN, Clk.**



# Maryland Gazette.

ANAPOLIS.

Thursday, May 15, 1837.

At a respectable meeting of the Voters of the Second Election District, friendly to the National Administration, held at the Free School on Saturday the 13th day of May, agreeably to public notice given, William H. Woodfield was called to the Chair, and Edmund Clagett appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained, it was Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to consist of five persons, to meet in convention at the Patapasco Hotel, at Ellicott's Mills, on the third Saturday in May, at 10 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Congress, and a ticket for the Legislature from Anne Arundel county.

Resolved, That Richard W. Higgins, Eli Lunsby, Thomas R. Cross, Walter Phelps, and John W. Davis, be the said committee.

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

W. H. WOODFIELD, Chairman.  
Edmund Clagett, Sec'y.

May 13th, 1837.

Agreeable to notice heretofore given, a number of the Voters of the Third Election District of A. A. county, friends of the National Administration, convened at the place of holding the polls in said district. The meeting was organized by calling Philip Pettebone to the Chair, and appointing William S. Weedon Secretary; after which the following resolutions were adopted—

Resolved, That we approve of the convention to be held at the Patapasco Hotel, at Ellicott's Mills, on Saturday next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress and candidates to represent A. A. county in the next Legislature.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed delegates to represent this district in said convention—Abner Linthicum, Sr., Charles Hammond, Samuel Thomas, Dr. M. Duvall, and William S. Weedon.

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

PHILIP PETTEBONE, Chairman.  
Wm. S. Weedon, Sec'y.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The Banks will not pay out specie, and small change cannot be got for market and the purchase of necessities. This is the complaint every where. And why is there this scarcity of specie? It cannot be doubted that there is as much silver and gold out of the banks at this time as there has been heretofore, or would be if these banks were engaged as heretofore in redeeming their paper. Where then is it? In the hands of the timid, who refuse to part with it and thereby render it of no value to themselves. While the banks were in the habit of paying out they also received a good deal of specie, as much in the course of a week as they paid out. Now they do not pay, but they receive no specie, and the quantity of silver which was wanted by the people was in circulation, and is now in the hands of individuals. Gold and silver then are not more scarce now than they were eight or ten, or more weeks ago. There is no reason for hoarding up the silver dollars, half dollars, &c. But is there no reason for parting with it as freely as before the banks refused to redeem their paper? May not much evil result from this unreasonable fondness for silver? It is certain that the art of counterfeiting silver and gold coin is brought to great perfection, and much of it will be counterfeited if the wily folks are so anxious to exchange for silver their bank notes. Some who think they have as many fifty cent pieces as they are in the habit of counting may be mistaken. Many of these they already have may be counterfeit, and those who are industriously collecting them, may in the end find that their large heap is made up of counterfeits. If this should be the case, then indeed there will be cause for alarm; and nothing is so likely to produce this, as the efforts of individuals to possess themselves at this time, of more silver than they intend to use. If then the timid wish to avert the evil which they so much dread, let them put into circulation the silver which they are disposed to hoard up; let them do nothing to hasten the time when it will be unsafe to take silver.

A. B.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

At home, it will be seen that the Mayor of our city, with his accustomed attention to the wants and wishes of the citizens, called a meeting of the City Council to whom he communicated the desire of the citizens that some suitable currency of a safe kind, might be authorized and issued, under the authority of the corporation, to be used in the present emergency as a substitute for dollars and small change. The prompt action of the Council, in complying with the wishes of the community, is in accordance with that disposition which they have in all instances manifested to promote the welfare of their fellow citizens. We shall in a few days be relieved from the difficulties which we at present experience on this subject.

## SPECIE PAYMENTS SUSPENDED IN BALTIMORE.

That which was generally deemed inevitable yesterday, after the arrival of accounts from New York and Philadelphia, stating the suspension of specie payments in those great cities, has come to pass, and the Banks in Baltimore,

after due deliberation, have unanimously come to the same determination, as a measure of protection to themselves and the community. The Banks in this city continued to pay specie at their counters yesterday until the usual hour of closing. But the necessity of adopting some measure of protection, after the suspensions in the commercial cities eastward, induced the call of a meeting of bank officers and directors last evening. A meeting was accordingly held, at which every Bank in the city was represented, and that meeting unanimously resolved it to be expedient and necessary for the Banks in this city, for their own protection and the interests of the whole community, to suspend specie payments for a limited period. [Balt. Pat.]

## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The President, it will be seen by a proclamation published below, has called an extra session of Congress, to be held on the first Monday of September.

## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for their meeting at the City of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused this seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

By the President: M. VAN BUREN.  
JOHN FOSYTH, Secretary of State.

## NOTICE.

Information is hereby given that, during the continuance of the present unfortunate suspension of specie payments by many of the Banks, the Treasury Department will continue to issue warrants for the payment of which credits of checks will be given by the Treasurer on the Banks or officers in the neighborhood where the credits or receipts of the debt were incurred. The checks will, according to former practice, be issued separately from the warrants, and in such amounts as may be convenient.

The Treasurer will draw these checks only on such Banks or officers as have heretofore received ample funds to meet them, and it is therefore hoped that they will be promptly paid in a manner satisfactory to the holders; but if they shall not be paid when presented, the collectors of customs, and the receivers of the public lands, will be instructed to refuse them in behalf of the Treasury, by receiving them for duties and lands.

If they are not paid in either of these modes, and notice of the fact is communicated to the Department, no reasonable efforts will be spared to preserve the public faith inviolate, and to cause them to be otherwise discharged as soon as possible in specie or its equivalent, as the existing laws require; and if returned to the Department and remaining unpaid till the next session of Congress, it will feel bound earnestly to request authority for early means to satisfy them in a manner acceptable to the holders.

Circulars to the proper officers, containing particular instructions on this subject, will be prepared and published in a few days.

LEVI WOODBURY, Sec'y. Treasury.  
Treasury Department, May 15, 1837.

## MERCHANTS' BONDS.

The Globe of this morning says—We understand, that in conformity to the suggestions made in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the collector of New York, concerning duty bonds, the Solicitor of the Treasury is preparing special instructions, under which the extension can be given in proper cases; and that since the resolution has been adopted by the President to convene Congress at the earliest day practicable, considering the imperfect state of representation in that body, the postponement in payment of the bonds, when appropriate, and when desired, will be authorized to extend to a reasonable time after the commencement of the session.

## TO THE COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

If the Bank where you deposit should suspend specie payments, you will yourself collect and keep safely in your hands the public money for all duties at your port, until further directions are given to you by this Department how to deposit, transfer, or pay it. You must, of course, continue to adhere to the existing laws of Congress, and to the former instructions of the Treasury, in respect to the kind of money receivable for Customs and by which it is understood to be your duty to require payments to be made in specie, and notes of specie-paying banks that are at par.

LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MAY 19, 1837.

## PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

I have heard some complaint that specie should be demanded in payment for postage. But a moment's reflection will suggest the inquiry—How can notes, of which there are none

under \$5, and for which specie cannot be had, be received for postage in small sums and the specie be paid for the difference? Would not every one having postage to pay take bank notes to the office to get the difference in silver? Where would the post master get the specie to enable him thus to redeem the notes of the Banks? [Balt. Pat.]

## From the Albany Evening Journal. SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE ALBANY CITY BANKS.

At a meeting of the officers of the several banks in this city this morning, the following notice was ordered to be published:

### TO THE PUBLIC.

At a meeting this morning of all the banks in this city, it was

Resolved, That under existing circumstances, it is expedient and necessary to suspend payments in specie. In the meantime the notes of all the banks will be received at the different banks as usual, in payments of debts, and in deposits; and, as the indebtedness of the community to the banks greatly exceeds the amount of their liabilities to the public, it is hoped and expected that the notes of the different banks will pass current, as usual, and that the state of the times will soon be such as to render the resumption of specie payments practicable.

Albany, May 11, 1837. The suspension of specie payments by the Banks of the city of New York, imposed upon the Banks of this city the necessity of adopting a similar course. The step should be hailed by the community as a measure much needed, if not seasonable relief. The Banks are each and all perfectly solvent. Every note will be redeemed—every debt will be paid. The bills of our Banks are just as good, and more convenient, than gold or silver. There is no occasion for alarm or apprehension, nor do we believe any will exist or be created.

A slip from the Albany Argus states that they have learned that the Banks in the city of Troy, at Watervliet and Catskill, have adopted the same precautionary measure.

## NEW JERSEY BANKS.

The Newark Daily Advertiser of Thursday last, month has the following:

We are authorized to say that, in consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the New York City Banks, the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, and the Mechanics Bank at Newark, have also resolved to suspend specie payments for the present. It can hardly be necessary for us to add that no Banks in the United States have been more prudently managed, and we believe that none are in all respects in a sounder condition.

Their bills are of course as valuable as ever, and will continue to be so current in all the transactions of business. Specie payments will be resumed whenever the city banks commence again.

We learn also that the New Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabethtown and Paterson banks have adopted the same expedient.

## PROVIDENCE BANKS.

We learn from a passenger in the Providence boat, that the Banks in that city suspended specie payments on Thursday morning, as soon as the news from New York reached there.

NORFOLK, MAY, 1837.

## SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BANKS.

The boat of Saturday brought the unexpected intelligence that the banks of New Haven, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, had suspended specie payments, and the news produced no little stir among our people. The Directors of the Virginia Branch Bank in this place immediately assembled, and adopted the following resolution suspending for a LIMITED PERIOD the payment of specie.

Office Bank of Virginia.

Norfolk, May 13th, 1837.

Resolved, unanimously, That in consequence of the information received this morning, that the Banks of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have suspended specie payments, it is expedient and necessary for the Bank for its own protection and the interest of the whole community, to pursue, for a limited period, the same course.

A true extract from the proceedings of the Board.

THOS. WILLIAMSON, Cashier.

Of course this measure was rendered necessary from the state of things to the North, it being out of the question to pay the North in specie when it is impossible to receive specie in return. The Directors of the Farmers' Bank also assembled, and about one o'clock adopted a similar measure.

## VIRGINIA BANKS.

Suspension of Specie Payments.—On the receipt of the news in Richmond of the suspension of specie payments by the banks in New York, Philadelphia, and this city, a meeting of the citizens was called, and which took place on Monday; to consider what course it was advisable for the Virginia Banks to pursue. The meeting passed resolutions recommending them to suspend specie payment.

The Governor has issued a Proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature of Virginia to meet on Monday, the 12th day of June next.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Suspension of Specie Payments.—The Natchez Courier states that the Agricultural Bank of Natchez, and the Planters' Bank of Mississippi, have suspended specie payments. Both of these, we believe, were Deposit or Pot Banks.

Private advices from Mississippi lead to the belief that a similar course will be adopted by all the Banks in the State, even before the news from the North reaches there.

MOBILE.—A meeting was held in Mobile on the 10th instant, at which resolutions were passed recommending the Banks of that city to suspend specie payments.

Intelligence was received at Mobile on the 11th inst. of the suspension for the present, of specie payments, by the Branch of the State Bank at Montgomery.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

It is stated in the True American of the 9th instant, that it has been determined by all the Banks of New Orleans to discontinue the purchase of specie, in order that the past system of undermining each other shall be arrested. By this step, it is supposed, the whole amount of the metals in the city can be known at a moment's notice, and each Bank will be sustained by the joint efforts of the others. Fifty thousand dollars in specie were offered for sale at one of the Banks on the 8th inst. and refused. On the same day United States Bank notes commanded a premium of five per cent.

## FRUIT.

The Hagerstown Torch Light states that the late severe weather is supposed to have almost entirely destroyed the peaches and other tender fruit, in that neighbourhood.

From the Washington Globe.

## THE AGITATORS.

It appears that the opposition are not satisfied with having compassed the great object which they urged as a remedy for the panic and pressure. The general suspension is only "the beginning of the end" at which they aim. The correspondent of the National Intelligencer opens his panic letter of yesterday with this comment, which evidently gives him inexpressible delight. The editor of the Express, in his proper person, declares that it ought to have happened sooner, and in his character of correspondent, informs Messrs. Sales and Seaton of the mode in which the national right of the banks to violate their promise to pay, while they were able to pay, was enforced by a military array of the people, who surely were at least entitled to demand payment of promissory notes held by them, as long as there was money in the vaults.

The correspondent says: "The bankers met last night, and deliberated to a late hour, when all but three resolved to suspend specie payment. This morning the other three did the same thing. The Common Council being in session at midnight, the banks making a representation to them of what was to be announced in the morning papers, they, in concert with the Mayor, ordered out two regiments of the military, who were on parade this morning as soon as the morning papers were in general circulation. The city is, therefore, quiet."

This is a painful exhibition. Military force, we are persuaded, could never be necessary to protect respectible, popular and influential men, such as preside over the New York banks, in any rightful and proper exercise of their duties. If the banks had continued to pay as long as they had the means of paying, there would have been no fear of the people. If there had been any sufficient public motive why the banks should have retained the specie, rather than that the holders of their notes should have it, and diffuse it through society, the bankers would not have indulged the slightest apprehension.

Even under circumstances that inspired the actors with dread, we are happy to perceive there was no ground for the mistrust of the people, or a parade of military force to protect the banking institutions. The acquiescence of the people, we sincerely hope, will prove this. The two regiments would not one moment have held in check the great body of men who hold demands on the banks, if they had not felt the restraint of their own moral sense and duty to the laws. The show of regiments, therefore, in anticipation of violence on the part of a quiet people, is rather a proof that those who called for them, were not satisfied of the rectitude of their own purpose, than that evil purposes existed in the bosoms of the population with which they were surrounded. We rejoice that their orderly and peaceable deportment, under circumstances which it was presumed would excite them to violence, has vindicated them from the disreputable suspicion which the resort to the means that European aristocracies employ to give impunity to wrong and oppression, was calculated to fix upon them; for it was well calculated to prove what it was intended to prevent. The conduct of the sufferers on this occasion (those who are creditors of the banks) is worthy of all praise. Their patience preserves the character of our country. It will appeal most forcibly to the representative bodies that wield their power of legislation, to provide effectual guards against those mischiefs of the present system, of which they are the victims.

But what shall we say of those city prelates who are not content with the disasters of the bank suspensions, which are solely occasioned by the panic making they have kept up continually, destroying that confidence on which the banks always rest, and which, if it had been as anxiously maintained as it was as industriously undermined for political objects by the city prelates, would have undoubtedly supported them through the crisis? The organs of the merchants and the bank, and the panic making party, although they enjoy the full benefit of the suspension of payments—although no debt is now paid that is not voluntarily paid—labour to keep up the terror by mysterious misgivings and hints of a state of things yet to come, still more gloomy. The Intelligencer serves up to the

public no less than three most distressing, and still more distressing, legends, and adds "our private information, and current rumour are of a more gloomy character than the public accounts, and that we now fear that the worst has not come!"

What worse can happen, in the money way, than the general stoppage, we cannot divine. It puts an end to credit, the greatest mercantile calamity that could happen; but it does not destroy our goods and chattels, lands and tenements—the sun continues to shine, and bountiful Providence promises to bless the season—and the industrious and enterprising race of Americans still survives to improve and enjoy these blessings.

What worse is to come, then, out of the bank stoppage and mercantile failures than has happened, we know not, but we suppose that our neighbour of the Intelligencer casts a glance across the water to his own country. The London prints, as will be seen by our extracts, tell us that England looks to the packets for gold and silver to save her mercantile ascendancy, and the apprehension that enough has not been sent out to serve the purpose, probably extorts from the editor of the Intelligencer the expression of his "fear that the worst has come."

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Very late from the Army—Surrender of Osceola and Philip.—We are indebted to Major Andrews and Lieut. Horbert, U. S. Army, from Black Creek, which place they left on Tuesday last, and who arrived here yesterday in the Steam Packet Georgia, from Charleston, for the following intelligence:

Osceola and Philip with about 800 Warriors, came into Fort Mellon a day or two previous to their departure. There were between 2500 and 3500 Indians encamped within the vicinity of Fort Mellon, and it is presumed that they have arrived at Tampa Bay. The whole body of the Indians would probably embark from Tampa Bay about the last of this month for Arkansas; boats were in readiness to convey them thence.

We also learn that recent events have confirmed the opinion heretofore entertained, that Powell had exercised great influence in the nation; his superior intelligence and shrewdness has given him an influence which the hereditary chiefs could not retain over the young men, and this jealousy of his power is probably the true cause for assailing his reputation. He has been averse to murdering women and children and prisoners in cold blood, and has lost his popularity in some measures in consequence of it.

We also learn that the army, with the exception of some of the Volunteers, were generally in good health. That part of the army stationed at Fort Drane and Valusia, were more sickly, and that consequently the Forts were about being dismantled.

## FROM PENSACOLA.

We learn from a gentleman from this place who left 28th April, that there were 600 Indians encamped in that neighborhood.

The U. S. Ships St. Louis, Capt. Paine, and Concord, Capt. Mix, arrived on that day from Havana—Officers and crew well.

## NAVAL.

The Board for the Examination of Midshipmen, whose warrants bear date prior to the 1st January, 1832, will assemble at Page's Hotel, in Baltimore, on Monday the 22d inst. and will be composed of the following officers: Commodore James Biddle, President; Commodore M. J. Woolsey, Captains George C. Read, Joseph J. Nicholson, and David Connor. The mathematical examiners are Edward C. Ward, and P. J. Rodriguez.

## PERPETUAL MOTION AGAIN.

The Boston Herald has a description of the last invented self moving machine. It is as follows.

The machine is but roughly made, is yet of course sufficient to test the truth of the principle it would establish. It consists of a tube of tin, about three feet long, through which, being somewhat inclined, a ball rolls, and falls into the hollow circumference of a wheel divided into boxes, the wheel being about four feet in diameter. The weight of the ball, united with the power acquired by a fall of about six inches forces the wheel to turn upon its axis. The ball is carried round in one of the boxes of the wheel, and is discharged into another tube, placed nearly a foot lower than the former. Through this it rolls, and is thence discharged into one of a series of cups, riveted to a band, which is put in motion by the revolution of the large wheel, by means of an elongated axle. In this cup it is lifted, and again discharged into the first tube, and then again begins its revolutions.

Such is the simple operation of the machine. It requires two balls to keep it in motion, and its elevation in the cups, more than counterbalances the momentum it imparts to the large wheel. The question is, what is the mechanical principle upon which this machine operates?

That there can be no extraneous power, is certain. We have seen, in company with some of our most expert mechanists, the balls taken away, and restored, by a disinterested person, and every experiment tried, without effect, to test the existence of a foreign power. The machine goes by its self regulation! What is its principle? And is there any delusion—for there is no deception—to account for its apparent contradiction of the known laws of mechanics?

If it be a true discovery, it is capable of being used to immense advantage, from its simplicity—for the machine, as now exhibited, with a power of three quarters of a pound, imparts a momentum of four pounds.



## A MURDERER ESCAPED FROM THE GALLOW.

As a large crowd gathered near the city prison, New Orleans, April 26th, to see the execution of Tibbets. He exhibited the utmost sang-froid and assisted the hangman to adjust the rope.

By a strange fatality, the hangman, who was probably unacquainted with his business, made the rope too long, and the culprit fell with great violence to the ground upon the plank being withdrawn. Surprise and indignation for a moment reigned among the crowd. Several denunciations were heard against the hangman for his unskillfulness; and justice was about to remedy this unlooked-for circumstance, when upon examination it was found to be all in vain. The concussion was so great that the unfortunate wretch had broken his collar bone and thus was the punishment of the law fulfilled. We are assured that there never was a criminal who exhibited greater courage and self-possession. The number of persons present was immense, greater than was ever seen upon a similar occasion in this city.

**More Accurate Account.**—From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin we learn more distinctly what occurred than the above ambiguous narrative conveys. The prisoner exhibited the most cold blooded hardihood. All his earthly wants seemed concentrated in a quid of tobacco which was given him. When arrived at the gallows, though bound in cords, he leaped from his coffin, and walked boldly upon the scaffold. The executioner then adjusted the rope around his neck, in doing which he was rebuked by Tibbets, who said to him, "put the knot under my left ear—don't you know how to hang a man?" After the sentence was read to him, as he was seated in the chair, he coolly rose and thus spoke:

"I have not much to say, my friends. I shall meet my fate with firmness—for as we can't call back the past, I am not about to cry for what has been done. I hope God will bless you all. If there is any person in the crowd whom in the course of my life I have injured or harmed, I hope you will now forgive me for it; and if there is any body amongst you who has injured me, (and doubtless there is) I freely forgive them as I hope to be forgiven by my Almighty Maker, into whose presence I shall shortly be hurried. And now hang me as quick as you can."

He then seated himself, and in an instant the platform, chair, &c. fell, and the negro who officiated as executioner, (never having before officiated on a similar occasion,) not checking the rope in time, Tibbets fell to the ground, which he struck first with his feet, and then with his knees. Such was his determination to die, however, that he drew his legs up, and kept them in that position until, as we presume, the vital spark was extinct, when they again fell to the ground. He was suffered to remain in that position for several minutes, when the negro very leisurely laid hold of the rope, and hauled the wretched creature up a few feet from the ground, where he continued to swing round and round, blown about by the wind, having no cap over his face, and his features being exposed, the whole of the face being distorted dreadfully, with tobacco juice running out of his mouth, rendered him a ghastly and shocking spectacle. And yet this brutal and beastly exhibition was witnessed by a number of persons wearing the garb of women, many of whom, we are sorry to say, were well dressed, and looked respectable; several carriages were also on the ground, filled with men and women, to get a close view of the scene.

About ten or twelve minutes after the drop fell, the corpse of Tibbets was lowered into a coffin placed under the drop, which was unceremoniously nailed up, thrown into a cart, and drawn off to be buried in about three feet of water, on the banks of the canal.

## NEW WAY OF SHAVING.

We frequently hear of your two and three-per-cent-a-month chaps, but never recollect hearing of a better shave than the following: A dealer in ashes and grease, (and of course a slippery fellow,) went to the house of a widow and inquired if she had any grease and ashes. "Dear me, yes," said the good woman, "you're just the man I want to see." Saying which, she conducted him to her receptacle of grease, which was a large iron pot, and directed him to weigh it. After he had emptied the contents into his wagon, he stated the result as follows: "The pot and the grease weighs thirty-two pounds; the pot eighteen and the grease fourteen—the pot weighs four pounds more than the grease, therefore there will be ninepence coming to me."—*Dedham Patriot.*

## "TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."

We witnessed the most Tragical scene at Yancy Superior Court, that has ever been acted in any court in N. Carolina. The facts were as follows. About two years since, a man by the name of John Wilson, married Elizabeth Roy of that county. They lived together about seven weeks, when some disturbance took place which caused their separation. Six months ago the husband filed a petition for divorce, setting forth various causes—declaring that he was young and inexperienced when he married her, and was not acquainted with her true character, that her conduct during the time they lived together, was insupportable, and by him could not be endured. She answered, that they were raised in the same neighborhood, and had known each other from their infancy; that he knew her character and circumstances in life perfectly well when he married her, and had taken her with his eyes open to all her faults; she positively denied ever having been guilty of any misconduct during the three years they lived together, but that she acted towards him the part of an affectionate wife. She further asserted that

when he was about to leave her, he made no charges against her, but gave as his reason for separation, that he did not, nor had he ever loved her; that his friends had induced him to marry her merely for her property, and that he had ascertained he could not enjoy life with a woman he did not love.

At the last Court an issue was made up and submitted to a Jury. The petition and answer having been read, evidence was then introduced which proved decidedly in favour of the petitioner. On the part of the Plaintiff, the cause was submitted without any argument, but the Counsel for the Defendant resisted the divorce by a long and feeling speech, in which he alluded to the solemnity of the marriage vow, the mutual duties it imposed on the parties, and the want of sufficient cause in that case to dissolve the bonds of matrimony.

During the investigation the parties were both in Court. The husband was apparently young and simple, and in fact a mere boy, and there was nothing in the least prepossessing in his appearance. The wife seemed something older and altogether the superior. She is a fine looking woman, with dark hair, black eyes and very expressive face; she manifested great interest in the trial.

The Jury after retiring a few moments, returned a verdict for the plaintiff. The parties were still in their seats behind the bar, some six or eight feet distant from each other; the wife asked a gentleman by whom she was sitting for his knife, as if to trim her finger nails; she felt of the edge, rose to her feet, paused a moment, turned pale, her eyes flashed fire, and then suddenly sprang forward with the drawn knife and aimed at her husband a deadly blow. But fortunately a lady who was standing by saw her get the knife, and perceived from her countenance that she was meditating something of a desperate character, watched her until she saw the blow aimed at the throat of the unsuspecting husband, and instantly seized the arm of the infuriated wife and diverted the weapon from the object at which it was aimed; but determined on her hellish purpose, she threw the knife with great violence at her husband, and turning, made a most furious attack on her whose hand he received the blow and thwarted the wicked design. The Court ordered her into custody; she was arrested and borne out of the Court, making the most wild and frantic exclamations—calling to her husband in the most tender and passionate language, and seemed to be entirely deranged.

Her conduct was strange and unaccountable; but all who witnessed the scene agree that she must have loved her husband. She had listened attentively to the investigation of the whole matter, heard the pathetic speech of her counsel, and then the verdict of the Jury pronouncing their final separation, she felt that she loved him above all others, and the idea that she was then at liberty to marry again (for that was said to be his object) was more than she could endure. Her heart was devoted to him, and sooner than see him pledged to another, she would see him die, that too by her own hand in the presence of the court and the multitude that surrounded her. Of the consequences to herself she never thought, nor for them cared; they could not have been greater than death, and no doubt she felt at the moment, that she would gladly take refuge in the arms of death. She remained in jail until the next morning, when she was brought before the court, and, after being severely reprimanded, was sentenced to five days imprisonment for contempt to the court, and required to give bond and security for her good behaviour for the next twenty months.—*Rutherford Gazette.*

## From the Flemingsburg (Ky.) Whig. FATAL ACCIDENT.

We learn that on Wednesday the 5th ult. JAMES, a youth of about 17 years of age son of Mr. Brown, of Morgan county, Ky. came to his death under the following painful circumstances.

Mr. Brown accompanied by his son proceeded to the woods for the purpose of killing wild turkeys, and had not advanced far before he separated with the intention of meeting his son at a designated point at some distance. Having, from some cause or other, failed to meet, the son proceeded a little further, in quest of game, when, discovering fresh signs of turkeys, he concealed himself in the top of a pine tree and commenced imitating their call. The father being some distance off, mistook the noise made by his son for that of a turkey, and his hand and arm through the darkness of the evening were taken for the turkeys heads and neck. Advancing to within shooting distance he fired, and, in so doing, brought his own son almost lifeless to the ground. He hastened to the spot, and beheld his son in agony, who recognizing him, exclaimed, "father you have killed me." The ball entered his breast and passed entirely through his body. He lived three days when the wound proving fatal he expired.

## FROM MEXICO.

The following is a Texan account of the fair between the U. S. sloop of war Natchez and certain Mexican vessels. It is taken from the Velasco Herald of April 21.

On this day, the anniversary of the glorious battle of San Jacinto, the United States sloop of war Natchez, with the Mexican brig of war Gen. Urrea in charge, (as a pirate) anchored off the Bransas Bar. She recaptured the schooner Louisiana, and sent her back to New Orleans; sunk a Mexican armed brig and schooner off Bransas St. Jago; landed Passed Midshipman Ridgely, who communicated the above information; upon his return on board the Natchez, she got under way and sailed in search of the two brig and schooner which appeared off this place on Monday last.

We learn from this source that Tampico was in possession of the insurgents. A French fleet was off Tampico and Tampico demanding its

ransom for the forced loan and loans offered the French citizens at Matamoros, which, if not complied with immediately, satisfaction would be taken at the cannon's mouth. The French have sent to the West Indies for the remainder of their fleet, with the intention of blockading all the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, unless the above requisitions are instantly complied with.

The schr. James P. Caldwell, Noyes, from New Orleans, has just come to anchor off the Bransas Bar.

Dates from Mexico to the 8th of April, received at the N. O. Merchants' Exchange, state that Bustamonte has been unanimously elected President. He has promised the French Admiral, who is now in Mexico, every satisfaction, and will do the same to every foreign power that feels itself injured or insulted by the late forced loan imposed on all foreigners. He further promised to make a complete reformation in the laws of Mexico, withdraw the forces destined for Texas, &c.

Gen. Bravo sent despatches to the different seaports, informing them of the capture of the Mexican brig of war by the U. S. sloop of war Natchez, and requested that all American vessels should be detained, but the authorities would not act without orders from the government.

## AMERICAN OFFICERS IN THE TURKISH SERVICE.

A letter in a London paper, dated Alexandria, March 4, says:

"The Government here has received intelligence that the Grand Seigneur has determined to employ American naval officers in the command of his fleet, and that measures have already been taken to carry this resolution into effect. If Mahmud Ali should come to the same conclusion, the combined fleets of Turkey and Egypt would then present a formidable front against such a naval power as Russia, whose fleet at present is little better manned and efficient than the Turkish, and not so well paid, and who would thus be placed decidedly at disadvantage."

## IN JUNEAL.

Married, on the 10th inst., in Baltimore, by the Rev. Dr. Wyant, ALEXANDER J. MURRAY, Esq. of West River, A. A. county, to Miss Mary, fourth daughter of Jonas Clapham, Esq. of that city.

in this city, yesterday morning, by the Rev. Mr. McElhinney, LOUIS G. GARRAWAY, Esquire, of Washington, D. C. to Miss ELLEN, Daughter of the late John Brewer, Esq.

## OBITUARY.

Died, in Baltimore, after a short and painful sickness, the Rev. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Rector, and Founder of the First African Protestant Episcopal church, Baltimore.

## FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, held at the Building House in the city of Annapolis, on Friday 12th May, 1837, present Henry Maynard, President, pro tem, William S. Green, Benjamin L. Gantt, Nicholas Brewer, Jr., Somerville Pinkney, Thomas S. Alexander, Alexander Randall, and Richard Swann, Directors, the following proceedings took place:

Whereas it appears by the newspapers of Baltimore, printed this morning, that the following proceedings took place:

"BALTIMORE, 11th May, 1837. At a meeting of the Officers of the several Banks of the city of Baltimore, and delegations of Directors appointed for that purpose, representatives from all these Institutions appeared, as follows:

For the Bank of Baltimore,	ROBERT SMITH,
Mechanics' Bank	J. S. SPEED,
Farmers' & Merchants'	M. MORRIS,
Franklin Bank,	N. BRICE,
	F. DAWSON,
Union Bank,	JAMES HOWARD,
	W. EVANS,
	ROBERT MICKLE,
	J. Q. HEWLETT,
	A. ALBRIDGE,
	BOL. ETTING,
Com. & Farmers'	JACOB ALBERT,
	S. I. DONALDSON,
Marine Bank,	J. BIER,
	W. A. TUCKER,
Merchants' Bank,	C. O'DONNELL,
	R. A. TAYLOR,
	W. E. MAYHEW,
Farmers' & Planters'	D. KENER,
	JAS. CHESTON,
	T. B. RUTTER,
Citizens' Bank,	W. REYNOLDS,
	I. MUNROE,
	F. I. DALLAM,
Western Bank,	S. JONES,
	T. FURNIX,
	R. GARRETT,
	J. A. LILLY,
Chesapeake Bank,	J. S. GITTINOS,

ROBERT SMITH was called to the Chair, and ROBERT MICKLE appointed Secretary.

Mr. SPEED, after briefly stating the object of the meeting, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in consequence of information received this day that the Banks of New York and Philadelphia have suspended specie payments, it is expedient and necessary for the Banks in this city, for their own protection, and the interests of the whole community, to pursue, for a limited period, the same course.

Resolved, That while this measure is recommended from a belief in its imperative necessity, every assurance is felt in the stability of the moneyed institutions of this city.

Therefore, Resolved unanimously, That in consequence of the proceedings aforesaid, specie payments be suspended by this Bank only until they are resumed by the Banks that have suspended them as aforesaid.

HENRY MAYNADIER, President pro tem.

Test, THOS. FRANKLIN, Cashier.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, at the suit of William Smith, use of William G. Mackall & Co. against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Thomas Crossall, I have seized and taken in execution five Horses, thirteen head of Cattle, twenty Sheep and twenty Hogs, and I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 26th day of May inst. at eleven o'clock A. M. at the residence of the said Thomas Crossall, in the first district, I shall proceed to sell the said property, so taken, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff A. A. County.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, at the suit of Richard Gambrill, Adm'r. of Joseph Mattingly, Joseph Blackwood, and Birtzell and Hartzog, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Richard N. Snowden, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest and claims of the said Richard N. Snowden, either at law or equity, to all that tract or parcel of land in Anne Arundel county, joining the lands of Basil Edmondson, called Ridgely's Great Park, containing eighty-six acres of land, more or less—and I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY the 27th day of May inst. at twelve o'clock M. at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said property so taken in execution, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, to satisfy the aforesaid executions.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff A. A. County.

## SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO HARRIS, Clk.  
True copy, JO HARRIS, Clk.  
May 11. 2 of St. Mary's County Court Sm.

## 75,000 Dollars!!

We beg again to call the attention of adventurers to the most brilliant scheme ever drawn in the United States—the Alexandria Lottery, Class E, which contains upwards of one million of dollars is well worthy the attention of dealers.

N. B. In consequence of the general pressure throughout the land in the monetary market, the subscriber will receive in payment of tickets in this scheme the notes of responsible individuals made payable thirty days from their respective dates.

Applications for tickets need not be made after the evening of the 24th inst.

## ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, CLASS E, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 27, 1837.

Approved by the President of the U. S.

75 Number Lottery—15 drawn ballots.

## RICH! RICHER!! RICHEST!!!

1 Princely Prize of	\$75,000!!
1 Splendid do	25,000!!
1 do do	20,000!!
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	9,000
1 prize of	8,000
1 prize of	7,500
1 prize of	7,000
1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,732
1 prize of	2,500
1 prize of	2,000
5 prizes of	1,750
5 prizes of	1,500
50 prizes of	1,000, &c.

33,305 prizes and 34,220 blanks, amounting to \$1,114,162 50.

Tickets \$20—Shares in proportion.

Tickets and Shares for sale at F. M. JARBOE'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, (Church-street, Annapolis.)

EIGHT SHARES of Farmers Bank Stock for sale at this office.

May 11.

## FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

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

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

THE Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road having been opened under the direction of the subscribers, Commissioners, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company," passed at December session 1836, and five hundred shares of the said stock having been subscribed,

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That a general meeting of the subscribers to the said capital stock will be held at the City Hall in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the sixth day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. at which time and place the subscription books will be laid before the subscribers, and an Election will be held for Six Directors to manage the affairs of the company for the ensuing year.

AMOS A. WILLIAMS, LEONARD IGLEHART, ALEXANDER RANDALL, SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, GEORGE WELLS, ELIAS ELLICOTT, May 11. 2 tm.

## FOR SALE.

A FEMALE SERVANT for a term of years—Enquire at this office. April 27.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias and two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, at the suit of John Claytor and Henry Jones, Junior, and Francis H. Knapp, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of James Harper, I have seized and taken a Negro Boy and four Horses, and I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY the 27th day of May inst. at eleven o'clock A. M. at the Court House door at the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said property, so taken, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff A. A. County.

## DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 35 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr. Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the purity of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual.

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merits proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful according to the purity of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgid humors. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needed in their recommendation.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and keep clear of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one. Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. B. GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4.



# THIRD YEAR OF WALDIE'S LIBRARY. PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOL- UMES FOR 1837.

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

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1837, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books of mail at a mere percentage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty perils attempted imitations; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

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

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

## Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

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

A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for \$30 00. For this amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

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

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price \$6 00 per annum; the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for \$12 00.

Oct 2.

# ST. MARY'S HALL.

GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.  
FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE BOARD OF THE DIocese.

THE Institution will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday, the third day of May, under the charge of the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D., as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. Susan Eaton, as Matron, and Miss Ellen Eaton, as Principal Teacher, with assistant Teachers in the several departments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Summer term, and a Winter term, of twenty-two weeks each; the former, commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, of four weeks each, next preceding the days just named.

The regular expenses for each term, including boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, palmistry, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance. From this charge, twenty-five per cent will be deducted, for daughters of clergymen of the Church. Full courses of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruction in those branches. There will be a charge of six dollars for each term, for the use of bed, bedstead, bedding and towels. Washing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen. Books and stationery will be furnished at usual prices. There will be provided, for the use of the Institution a Library, selected especially for the use of the Teachers and Pupils. Pupils who remain will be charged \$12 50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day-scholars will be received.

The following will be charges additional to the above,—for instruction in the French language, \$7 50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks,)—in the German, Italian, and Spanish, \$10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, \$15 a quarter;—on the Harp, with use of instrument, \$25 a quarter;—on the Organ, with use of instrument, \$10 a quarter; for instruction in drawing and painting, \$8 a quarter,—and in fancy work, \$6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be entrusted to the Head of the Family; under whose direction all purchases are to be made, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures. Parents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points:—thoroughness in study and exactness in deportment will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the institution;—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Principal Teacher;—no pupil to bring to the institution any but devotional and school books;—plainness and simplicity in dress, and a just economy in expenditure, will be expected in all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the continual application of domestic influences on Christian principles, to form and to accomplish the domestic character. It is the object of the Institution,—and nothing will be spared for its accomplishment,—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it; and, training them all up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to render them, by the due cultivation of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, for usefulness and influence here, and for "glory, honour and immortality" hereafter.

All communications must be addressed to the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D., Chaplain, and Head of the Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey.

Burlington March 6, 1837. 3w.

"From the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia.

The information which I have received, that the Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boston, and his lady, are to be the united head of the household in St. Mary's Hall, your new school for the education of young ladies, has induced me to offer you, for any purpose which it may serve, in promoting the interests of the Institution, this spontaneous expression of my feelings.—In Boston and its vicinity, there would be far more propriety, in my asking commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him.—In this section of the country, perhaps, my residence here may give me some advantages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore to say, wherever I am known, and he is a stranger, that I have known him intimately from my childhood, and have revered him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of our young men in their preparation for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself. Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long tried piety, and moderate, calm, and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spirit, they can do for the benefit of their daughters, they will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of the most respectable connections in her native city; and by the education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been accustomed—as well as by her piety and domestic character—will be found in a high degree qualified for the maternal care of the interesting subjects of her charge. I am of opinion, that no similar Institution can present, as far as the heads of the family are concerned

for I am unacquainted with the arrangements for the department of instruction,—superior advantages for those young ladies, for whom Christian seek a Christian Parents education.

(From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.

Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss Horton and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that, from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acquisition to any establishment for female education, in which they might be placed. With both of these ladies, my acquaintance is but of a recent date. The elder of them, however, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an opportunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from these interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refinement of her manners, and by her unostentatious but deep toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England; the advantages of which, though, perhaps, not generally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with its character. That these highly esteemed persons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly.

## SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS,

Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, Pirate and Three Cutters, Frank Milbary, King's Own, Newton Forster, Pacha of Many Tales, Japnet in Search of his Father, &c.

By CAPTAIN MERRYATT, Pelham, Last Days of Pompeii, The Disowned, Devenish, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine, Paul Clifford, Eugene Aram, &c.

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of the

*The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.*

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either *Bolton's* or *Merritt's*, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be \$21 25; and in Godfrey's cheap and uniform edition they cost \$7 50. They can be had of the publisher, at \$3 50 for *Bolton's*, \$3 for *Merritt's*, complete.

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

L. A. GODEY & Co.,

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

*Saturday News*.—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on the first of last week, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before. Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

*The Philadelphia Saturday News and Literary Gazette.*—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the *Gentleman's Vade Mecum*, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which was long and well read by the public.

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# MAMMOTH SHEET.

Office of the SATURDAY NEWS  
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.  
Philadelphia, November 24, 1836.

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

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

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

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

L. A. GODEY & Co.

## THE SALMAGUNDI, OR NEWS OF THE DAY. EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1837. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it.—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid.)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

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

## 500 ENGRAVINGS

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

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

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

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Auctioneer Buildings, Franklin Street, Philadelphia.

# A NEW AND ORIGINAL PERIODICAL.

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

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

Books at Newspaper Postage.

## WALDIE'S LIBRARY OMNIBUS. NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE.

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

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

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

## TERMS.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address, post paid.

ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

## NOTICE.

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

FRANCIS M. JARBOUR.

VOL. XCII.

Printed and

At the Brick

Price—Three D

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# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1837.

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

**PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.**

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, as long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.

The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Maryatt, and sixty five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Art, Internal Improvements, Agriculture, and every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of \$2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publisher, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says:—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says:—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public; if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to 'mercantile Literature.' A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the \$500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

**MAPS.**  
In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could match.

**TERMS.**  
The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its engraved attractions, and printed on

the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz. Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

**WOODWARD & CLARKE,**  
Philadelphia.

The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisements.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

April 11th, 1837.

ON application by petition of John S. Sellman, Administrator of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Maynard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April 1837.

**JOHN S. SELLMAN, Adm'r.**

April 15.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

March 28th, 1837.

ON application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

**SAM'L BROWN, Jr.**

Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of March 1837.

**CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Adm'r.**

April 6.

**SUBSCRIPTION**

FOR VOL. IV. OF

**THE CULTIVATOR,**

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING

200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND

THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offers in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. One volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as five ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may be neft his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or \$2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for \$5.

Subscriptions to the above work received by

**A. COWAN,**  
Annapolis.

March 23.

**PROCEEDINGS**

OF THE

Conventions of the Province of Maryland.

Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775,

and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by

**D. BINGELY,**  
Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers are ready for delivery.

Feb. 25.

## POETRY.

From the Saturday Chronicle.

O! WHAT ARE EARTH'S FLOWERS?

O! what are earth's flowers?  
A perishing race,  
Whose brightness the beams  
Of the mid-day efface;  
The autumn wind sweeps them,  
Nor of its stay,  
Like dews of the morning,  
Forever away.

And what are earth's pleasures?  
Alas! they are frail  
As the reed which is broken  
By summer's soft gale;  
Like the flowers, they wither  
And die, ere the light  
Which awoke them to beauty  
Is shrouded in night.

The joys of our childhood,  
Though first to depart,  
Are purest and brightest,  
And fix on the heart  
A something we gaze on  
In long after years  
Like the smile of an infant  
When seen through its tears.

It is dear to look back  
On the days which were ours,  
When Hope, promise-laden,  
Cast around us her flowers;  
Still they smile from afar  
Like the sunbeam when thrown  
On the iceberg that floats  
Through the cold sea alone.

R. D.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE INDIAN CHIEF'S BRIDE.

The following anecdote of Split Cloud, Chief of the Omaha tribe of Indians, is extracted from the appendix of the Gazetteer of Missouri, now in press by the Harpers:

Blackbird was a respectable warrior, and had attained his early popularity by conquest; but the distinction he most coveted was unlimited power in his own nation. When he had attained this he became pacific towards the neighboring nations. But a prairie leader had taken a Pawnee girl, who was, by the command of the medicine man, to be sacrificed at the stake. The son of Blackbird had seen her, and interposed in council to save her life. He laid down all the movable property he possessed, & urged the purchase of the girl from her captor. He was inflexible, and persisted in his vow to sacrifice her to the Great Spirit.

The council approved the vow, for Blackbird had permitted it. When, on the day appointed, the captive was led out to execution, young Split Cloud, the son of the chief, was seen leading his Buffalo-horse, not far from the head of the column where the victim was marching. After the medicine-man, with the captive and a few old warriors had crossed a ravine in the route and were rising to the plain appointed for the sacrifice, the young warrior cut asunder the cords that confined the arms of the girl, lifted her to his saddle, and with his bow lashed his horse to full speed. Before his countrymen could comprehend the meaning of his movements. He was across the plain before pursuit was attempted; and then there were no horses at hand. He had concealed one in the next ravine, and the fugitives escaped the ill-arranged and worse conducted pursuit of the Omahas. A solitary runner came within arrow-shot of Split Cloud, but his race terminated there, he was shot to the heart.

The fugitive retired to the recesses of the Black Mountains, and took up their abode there, until home affairs should present a more inviting prospect. Their wedding was thinly attended, but the blush of affection glowed as vividly on the cheek of the bride, as that which mantles over the neck more tastefully adorned, in civilized circles, on like occasions. The self-married pair passed a year in the solitude to which they had retired, content with the society each was able to afford the other, when Split Cloud deemed it advisable to revisit his nation. In this lone retreat he left his spouse, with the purpose of retracing his steps in the brief space of a few weeks. A sufficient supply of dried meat was left in the cave with its tenant, for the period of his intended absence.

When Split Cloud reached his native village, he found the whole tribe chaunting the death song over an infinite number of the dead inhabitants of the nation. The Small pox had reached the Omahas, and many had already been swept off, very few recovered. The medicine man claimed to have power over the disease, but his practice hitherto had been unsuccessful. He looked grave, and was evidently suffering with great alarm. The most common treatment of the patients, when afflicted with the inflammatory action of this disease, was immersion in cold water. This usually afforded speedy relief, and terminated all the ills of life—with extinction of life itself. At last, after many new and imposing tricks, death itself played the last masterly act on the impostor—and old Medicine himself departed. Blackbird had lived moodily apart from the rest of his tribe, and his dignity was like to secure him against the infection. But when his high priest died he attended his funeral obsequies. This was a few days before the return of his son. Blackbird was considering what disposition should be made of the prodigal, when he was taken ill.

From the moment the first symptoms were felt by the chief, he yielded to despair, and made his arrangements for the hunting grounds beyond the grave. He desired that he might be buried with a suitable variety of arms and ammunition, that his enemies might get no advantage of him. He probably anticipated meeting with the poisoned warriors, on the banks of the Philgeton. As he himself had apprehended, Blackbird was a victim to the disease. The funeral was grand and imposing. The warrior was placed erect on his hunting horse, and thus, followed by the whole nation, he was conveyed into the grave that had been previously prepared on the highest point of land, near to the Missouri river. The horse, alive, was forced into the grave, with the dead rider, and thus covered over. A small parcel of corn was placed before the animal, and Blackbird was supplied with dried meats, a kettle, his pipe and kinakanic, gun, with ammunition, bow and full quiver of arrows, and paints suitable for adorning his person, both in peace and in war.

When the funeral was at an end, the trader arrived. His knowledge of the small pox enabled him to save from its ravages the remainder of the tribe. All eyes were naturally turned on the son of Blackbird, as the successor to the deceased chief. Young Split Cloud deemed himself so fortunate in the altered position he now occupied, having shifted the character of his duties and culprit for the appointment of hereditary and popular chieftain, that he relaxed much of the despotism of his predecessor. Having settled the affairs of the nation and reduced the tariff, he found leisure to depart in search of his Pawnee wife. Autumn was far advanced when he left the Omaha towns, and, as he approached the mountains, winter, with its most rigid, had set in. The emotion with which his savage and sensitive mind was agitated, had not the refinement of poetry, chastened with rhetorical arrangement, cadence, and measure to soften his suffering. He was not able to murmur, as he approached the place where he had deposited his treasure.

"Too sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark  
Ray deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home;  
Too sweet to know there is an eye will mark  
Our coming, and grow brighter when we come."

But he had the elements of poetry rudely commingled with the romance of his reckless life, and his singular domestic arrangements. He found the partner of his life's vicissitudes in the cave where he had left her. She was sitting near the expiring coals of her last faggot of fuel, biding over a part of babes, who were unconscious of the manifold evils of the world they had just entered, but sensibly aware of extreme hunger, which their mother was sharing with them. The holy fountain whence they had drawn supplies had been drained; and the famished mother sat the picture of patience and despair. Hope had hitherto pictured in her imagination a sunny spot, such as that which was about to break upon her in the arrival of her preserver. But gnawing necessity had carried her to that mad-dened and awful point which fixed the cannibal purpose of eating one of her infants, to preserve herself and the other one, until the long wished-for relief should be realized. At the precise point of time when the person of her husband darkened the entrance of the cave, she held the knife in her hand, and was fondly lingering in the debate of her own mind, which should be the victim—which dear object should be preserved at such countless cost.—The keen perceptions, the five drawn threads of affection, the result of protracted privations, lent unearthly vigor to her mind, when her final resolve was fixed, to perish with her offspring, and by the same innocent cause. She hurled the instrument of her bloody purpose far away into the dark recesses of the cavern, and placed the hungry babes upon her bosom as she sunk back in despair, unmitigated with a single ray of hope. At this critical instant, the young warrior, in the full vigor of manhood, animated with virtuous purposes, sprang forward, gave utterance to a scream of joy, imparting a like sensation to the suffering object of his solicitude. The interchange of sentiment was full of sadly pleasing emotions, as the long fast of the wife and mother was broken over a kettle, amply provided by the skill of the hunter.

Sixty suns had risen and set after the thrilling events just described, when the Omaha nation was made joyous with the appearance of Split Cloud. He was followed by his foreign wife, whom he had twice snatched from destruction, and who now repaid him with the smiles of two young braves, peering over each of her shoulders, from beneath the ample folds of a new scarlet blanket.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### CATTLE AND SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Opinions of eminent Breeders, Graziers, &c.

"Fattening cattle for beef, is well known to be performed, by grazing them at liberty in the pastures, and stall rearing them at home. The latter is most commonly practised, in the winter season, but it is equally practicable and beneficial in the summer; and the universal neglect of so certain a mean for the acquisition of so great and so uncommon profit, must go to the account of our indolence, or our unaccountable prejudices."

The success of fattening oxen by moving the green meal (grass) of whatever kind, during the summer, has been often and fully ascertained.

The meadows and pastures are thus preserved, and may be mined to infinitely greater purpose, by the saving made of dung and urine, and their superior condition and quality; and the herbage itself, secured from the tread of cattle, will go nearly twice as far, and (these important hints cannot be too often repeated,) the cattle may be kept secure, and quiet in the shade, free from every annoyance. Upon farms destitute of the great convenience of ox houses or yards, light sheds run up in temporary enclosures, near to the grass intended to be cut, will prove entirely sufficient. The cattle will themselves, lie down quietly to ruminate; and under the same circumstances, will improve much more quickly than if they had the liberty to graze. Nor does here lie any objection as in the case of milch cows. It will appear in experimental calculation, that the extra expense of cutting, carrying and attendance is most amply repaid; in fact, that a very considerable additional profit is realized.—Lawrence on Cattle.

Feeding. All cattle should be maintained in a progressive state of improvement; if they remain stationary, there is a loss of interest of money and of time; if they go backward, there is a positive loss of property, with the additional prospective disadvantage of injury to the animals of delay, and of difficulty in regaining their plight. Should this irregularity be repeated, it is probable, the far greater share of the expected profit of grazing, will be found, on a fair calculation, to be sunk. Duly apportioning the stock to the quantity of food, and regular feeding, are the life and soul of cattle keeping.—Oftentimes you will see store pigs running about a man's yard, which are, alternately in high condition, and as thin as greyhounds. He ought to recollect, that whenever he suffers them to lose flesh, he has thrown away the greater part of that provision which was the cause of their improvement.

The golden rule respecting quantity is, as much as a beast can eat with a vigorous appetite; all beyond that important criterion, is so much lost to the proprietor, and not improbably an impediment to thrive in the animal. Here is the foundation of a good argument in favour of the removal of that which the animal leaves, that it may not remain to be contaminated by his breath, to disgust him, and to pall his appetite.—Id.

"Cattle well summered are half wintered." So says Lisle. And Lawrence adds, "cattle well wintered are half summered."

Cattle left out late in the fall, should be foddered early in the morning, and not be compelled to eat grass with the hoar frost upon it, which, indeed they dislike.—Lisle.—This caution is of particular importance in the north, where vast numbers of cattle and sheep perish annually from disorders occasioned by receiving congealed water into their stomachs.—Lawrence.

When a beast is fat, he will show himself so to the eye, by a roll of fat as big as one's fist, which, when he walks, moves well forward before his shoulder; such a roll of fat may likewise be seen in his flanks.—Virgil.

Cow to be dried within two months of her calves, as, to milk her longer, most certainly impoverishes both cow and calf, to a far greater amount than the value of the milk. All young animals, well kept, are better for it after, heifers come to the pail earlier for it, and bullocks fatten earlier.—Lisle.

The first calf of an heifer best for rearing; the reason alleged, that the cow could not be reduced by milk during gestation. Late fallen calves, in May and June, never so hardy when grown up, or bear the winters so well as those dropped in March; the chief reason of this is because late fallen calves must be weaned late, and as they always pitch, or fall away a little on weaning, the approach of winter prevents their recovery; and nothing afterwards makes amends.—Lisle.

Fir branches.—"I was so pinched last spring for provender to cattle, that I had not a stone of straw or hay from the middle of March; nothing but whine and a lot of horses, and fir tops (that is tender shoots of firs) for cattle; and I had 430 horned cattle, and I had about 120 horses, small and great, of which I lost but four or five; but there were numbers of cattle that died in this country for want. Some lost one half, and some almost the whole. As many branches were lopped off as would suffice for a day. Lord Townsend applied plantation thinnings (boughs and leaves of trees) to like purpose, and with equal success. Some of the sheep which scoured, were recovered by the use of the trimmings and the bark. Sheep, cows and bullocks eat the leaves and small twigs. They prefer the trees in the following order,—ash, Scotch fir, oak."

—Annals of Ag. v. v. There is no doubt but cattle will subsist upon browse, and that evergreens are particularly congenial to the wants of sheep in the winter.

Stall feeding cows in summer.

John Collet in a communication to the British Board of Agriculture, states that he stall fed 30 cows, 1 bull, 4 calves and 5 horses in the summer, from 15 acres of clover, &c. in the preceding year. Two men and two maids sufficed to tend them. The nett produce of the season, in butter, from June to October, was £10 10s each cow (about 90 dollars).



## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLES:  
Thursday, May 26, 1837.

At a meeting of the Delegates from Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Baltimore, at Elliott's Mills, on Saturday, 20th May, 1837, ABNER LINTHICUM was appointed President, and Jno. I. DONALDSON and Jno. E. STANSBURY, were appointed Vice Presidents.

On motion, it was unanimously Resolved, That

ISAAC McKIM, and BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, be nominated as candidates for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland. ABNER LINTHICUM, President. Jno. I. DONALDSON, and Jno. E. STANSBURY, Vice Pres'ts. Jno. Hook, and M. M. Dwyer, Secretaries.

At a meeting of the Delegates of the Democratic Party of Anne-Arundel county, convened at the Patapaco Hotel, the meeting was organized by calling ABNER LINTHICUM, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Dr. WILLIAM H. WORTHINGTON, Secretary. Upon motion, the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated as candidates for the House of Delegates of Maryland:

JOHN S. SELLMAN,  
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,  
GEORGE COOKE,  
WESLEY LINTHICUM.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting have the power of convening this Convention again, if necessary, at Cecil's Tavern, 4th Election District.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Chairman.  
WILLIAM H. WORTHINGTON, Sec'y.

The Mayor of Washington has called a special meeting of the Common Council of that city, to consider the propriety of issuing small notes as a substitute for change.

The New York Legislature has passed the act legalising the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of that State for one year.

### THE CROPS.

We learn by a gentleman from Pennsylvania, that the growing crops are beginning to put on an appearance of good promise. The late rains have proved signally beneficial; and there is reason to believe that the gloomy anticipations so freely indulged in a few weeks since, as to failing crops, will not be realized, at the approaching harvest.

### From the American Sentinel.

#### GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

Upwards of twenty thousand citizens assembled in the State House Yard on Monday, May 15, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in pursuance of public notice, being the largest meeting ever assembled in Philadelphia. The meeting was called to order by Samuel C. Thompson, and William Thompson was unanimously elected President. On motion, Frederick Stoecker, John Wilbank, Israel Young, Francis Brelford, Edward A. Penniman, and Furman E. Downes, were elected Vice Presidents; John Ferral, Thos. O'Neil, and Eli Dillon, were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Wm. Thompson, E. A. Penniman, and S. C. Thompson; after which Mr. John Ferral introduced, with some prefatory remarks, the following

#### PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, a design not only exists, but has been openly avowed, by the head of the British party in these United States—namely, by the British bank, and by the leading organs of the British party, and by all those papers throughout the United States which are devoted to foreign interests and supported by foreign funds, and with which our country is so abundantly afflicted—to permit, and absolutely to enforce, in this season of public difficulty, the exportation of American specie to foreign countries; thereby to bolster up, with the treasure and lawful currency of the United States, the ruined fortunes of Europe's monarchies, and to leave the American nation, as has heretofore been done through a long course of years, to the use of a spurious paper currency;

And whereas, this impudent and treacherable proposal has been made under the plea of re-constituting the fortunes of foreign traders and their American partners, as heretofore indicated to the nominal amount of millions, at the expense of the nation's domestic industry, its internal prosperity, its national wealth and its popular liberty, no less than of the physical ease, the private morals and public virtue of its citizens;

And whereas, not content with this proposal, nor quieted, if silenced, by the evident indignation of the whole American people, nor by the expressed determination of the American administration, in a course of policy in full accordance with the national sentiment and national interests, the same British party has been and yet is unceasingly at work to check the action, and counteract the effect of every measure having in view the protection of the national domain and the national wealth, from the speculation and speculation of foreign robbers and domestic gamblers, and in furthering by every means and invention imaginable, the exportation of American specie, and the forcing new issues here of paper forgeries;

And whereas, at the present time, during the semblance of peace, there reigns as active war between the two hemispheres of monarchical Europe and republican America; and whereas, this war, instead of being carried on openly, as

in years past, by fleets and armies, is conducted more insidiously and dangerously, by means of a fraudulent commerce and fraudulent money transactions;

And whereas, the object of this struggle has been and is to make this young nation (free as it is of debt and of expensive Government) to feed by the tribute of its surplus wealth, the old, decayed, indebted, and insolvent Governments of Europe;

And whereas, there exists in this city a party in the active employ of a foreign enemy, whose special occupation it is to seize every advantage, to augment every difficulty, to create every embarrassment, and to subtract every dollar from circulation, for the purpose of traffic and foreign exportations;

And whereas, there exists, moreover, in this city of Philadelphia, a corporation well and long known to be in full understanding with, and to form a part of, that foreign faction which distracts the country, and unceasingly labours to place all its interests at the mercy of foreign empires;

And whereas, this hostile corporation has, not in common but in uncommon council assembled, passed an ordinance for the issuing of paper certificates to the amount of \$130,000 in bills of twenty-five cents, and fifty cents, and upwards, and for the decreeing of the same a legal tender in payment of city taxes, water rents, &c. thereby constituting themselves an arbitrary tribunal for the express purpose of violating all the constitution and legislative laws of the State, and of the United States regulative of the currency, and with the unexpressed but evident objects in view—

First. Of throwing out of circulation all the silver coin.

Second. For rendering the same silver coin and small legal specie currency an object of illicit trade and barter, and thus affording an opportunity to the British bank and its auxiliary institutions, of amassing the current specie, and of exporting it as fast as collected to Europe.

Third. Of raising the price of all the necessaries of life, and recommending a course of gambling, under the names of speculation and trade, in which the people of these States must ever be, as they ever have been, the victims, and foreign and home desperadoes the gamblers.

Fourth. Of affording facilities to foreign agents for purchasing at favoured prices (by command of the specie thus collected) the necessaries of life, and of exporting them also to Europe; thus recommending a time of dearth and scarcity such as existed but a few months since, and which but a few days ago previous to these odious measures, and to the artificial panic suddenly excited in New York by the British party, and followed up here and in other cities by the same party; forcing a run upon the banks, in the hope of draining their vaults and the country of the whole specie of the States and treasure of the United States, and of exporting the same forthwith to Europe—

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we view the action of the banks in suspending specie payments, in conjunction with the issuing of small bills by the corporation of this city, not as is pretended, to keep the specie in the country, but as a malicious and reckless scheme, to force the national administration to repeal the Treasury circular, and to compel the people to submit to the establishment of a national bank, and thus also the more readily and speedily to export the precious metals to the bankrupt speculators of foreign countries.

Resolved, That we regard the holding in the country the specie treasure of the nation, and in the pockets of the people the legal current coin of the land, to involve, not only the well being of the whole population, but, at the present time, the very existence of the nation. That the measures lately taken in Mexico for the issuing of letters of marque, and the despatching of commissions to all the naval powers of Europe, for their vessels to act as privateers under the Mexican flag, together with the acts of hostility recently committed, and now committing, against American traders, and upon armed vessels of the United States in the Mexican gulf, sufficiently declare that our country is now threatened with a universal Corsair war from all the enemies of our liberty and independence, and point out the immense importance to our national safety of preserving at home, and protecting from all possibility of exportation, by any and every measure that shall be found most effective and expedient, both our store of gold and silver, and of all the necessities of life.

Resolved, That these United States are indebted to no nation under Heaven; that to the specie treasure and lawful current coin within our borders, no foreign claims do or can exist; and further, that these United States, being the only civilized country on the globe at this time free of debt, and of financial embarrassments of every description, they are necessarily and consequently the only country fully and fairly entitled to a currency of sound specie.

Resolved, That it is the first duty of every nation and of every Government, to provide for the great body politic—for its defence, security and prosperity, without regard to the conflicting and often imaginary, false, or publicly injurious, interests or wishes of individuals and classes of men. That consistently with the same, we conceive the recent order of the President of the United States, commanding the payment in specie of all import duties in the customs, and the further order to the officers of the customs, to retain all the moneys received for such duties in the vaults of the customs, and to pay not a cent of it into any one of the deposit banks that should have suspended specie payments, to have been conceived in the true sense and full understanding of this first great national duty.

Resolved, That we are sternly opposed to the issuing of paper certificates of stock as substitutes for specie currency, and that we hereby agree to prosecute by law, any corporation, company or individual, that may or do present the

same to us in payment for any debt or wages, or any article which we may have to dispose of in our respective vocations.

Resolved, That as the laws of the State and of the United States are clearly and strictly against the issuing of small notes, and the refusal of banks to pay their own debts, we pledge ourselves to abide by the laws of the State, to enforce them by every means in our power, and to trust in the national administration for defence and aid against the wicked designs of the coalition of foreign and American bankrupts.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to hold correspondence with the banks of this city and county, with instructions to inquire whether they will agree to pay their ten dollar or their five dollar bills, or to what extent they will go in redeeming their notes; and that said committee report to an adjourned meeting to be held at this place on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Resolved, That we are opposed to monopolies of every description—more especially moneyed monopolies; that we consider the banking system as a system of fraud and oppression; that we believe hard money to be the only just and legal currency, and that we will therefore hereafter give our suffrages to no man, who is not hostile to all banks, and in favour of no other circulating medium than that of gold and silver.

Resolved, That we claim for the domestic manufactures of our country, full and ample protection, and believing that such protection can only be afforded by establishing a currency of gold and silver, we insist upon a prohibition by law to banks to issue paper as a circulating medium.

Resolved, That the practice of bonding foreign goods at long credits, is a dangerous measure, which holds out encouragements to our unimproving merchants, ruinous to themselves, destructive of the best interests of the farmer, the mechanic, and the free workers of this country, certain to drain it of its metallic currency, by leaving to the community only promises to pay, in place of the performance of real payment in constitutional coin.

Resolved, That on the question of the currency, we have no confidence in the State administration generally, as now constituted; and that in the present crisis, we hereby call upon the national administration to take all such measures as it shall judge the most expedient and effectual, for restoring and preserving our constitutional metallic currency, and that we hereby pledge our lives, if necessary, for the support of the same.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the President and Vice President of the United States, and the heads of the various departments of the Government, with an earnest solicitation to use their best efforts to protect the people from the outrageous and unjust machinations of the paper money makers, their tools and dependents.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the daily papers of this city.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, President.

Frederick Stoecker, John Wilbank, Israel Young, Francis Brelford, Edward A. Penniman, Furman E. Downes, Vice Presidents. John Ferral, Thomas O'Neil, Eli Dillon, Secretaries.

### From the New Orleans Bee, May 11.

#### HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

One of those terrible accidents, but too common on the western rivers, occurred on Tuesday at one o'clock in the morning, by which about one hundred and fifty lives were lost. The steamer Ben Sherrod, Captain Castleman, left this place on Sunday morning bound to Louisville, and at the time just mentioned, when about 30 miles below Natchez, she was found to be enveloped in flames, and out of near 200 persons on board only about 50 or 60 were saved.

The fire is believed to have originated from the wood used as fuel being piled up near the boiler. The story of the disaster was related to us by a young man who was a cabin passenger, and it is a truly interesting, and his own escape almost miraculous. When he awoke he put on his clothes, and leaped into the yawl which was hanging at the stern, and was followed by about 40 other men, one of whom cut the rope connecting the stern of the steamer to the bow of the yawl, and the latter canted over and hung in a perpendicular position, the bow towards the water.

All on board were precipitated into the water and are believed to have been drowned, with the exception of the narrator, and he saved himself by clinging to the thwart. In a few minutes about 20 of the crew made their way to the stern of the steamer and placed themselves in the boat, suspended as she was. One of them imprudently took out his knife and cut the rope which attached the steamer to the stern of the yawl, and she plunged, as might have been expected, full 20 feet under water.

All that had been hanging to her were missing, except four, and the individual who relates the story; he says when he rose to the surface he found himself under the yawl and she was lying bottom up. Being strong, active, and expert at swimming, he worked his way from underneath, and mounted on her bottom, where he was soon joined by four other men who had saved themselves, and in this situation they floated twelve miles down the river, before they were picked up by the Columbus.

Captain Castleman, by vigorous exertions, saved his wife and two children—one of his children and his father were lost. A Mr. Smith also had the luck to save his wife and one child, and we add with pain that one of his children is missing.

There was some powder on board, in what quantity we know not—but the knowledge that it was there seemed to have paralysed the efforts of the crew, and its explosion added to the deep

horrors of the scene. We are informed that there were nine ladies on board, only two of whom were saved.

The survivors of this appalling disaster unanimously concur in expressions of the warmest gratitude to Capt. Jones of the Columbus, for his activity in picking them up, and for his kindness while on board his steamer. The steamer Ben Sherrod passed downwards not long after the accident occurred, when many unfortunates were still struggling for life in the water. The survivors are not quite so eloquent in their expressions of gratitude to the commander of the Alton as they are towards Capt. Jones.

The following are the names of the persons saved, furnished by Captain Castleman. It is hoped there are others not yet discovered:

Capt. C. G. Castleman and lady,  
Geo. Stiles, Clerk,  
Wm. Bell, 1st Engineer,  
Stephen Hooks, 2d do  
Charles Greenlee, Pilot,  
Samuel Pig, 2d mate,  
John Hill, Carpenter.

Crew.  
Jacob Rose,  
Edw. Fleece,  
B. McDaniel,  
Moses Caldwell,  
Charles Anderson,  
Peter Suiver,  
Robert Louisianeq,  
Andrew Moore,  
Joseph Cooper,  
Josiah Fisher,  
John Cork.

Cabin Passengers.  
Jas. Smith, Lady and Amos Brundel,  
Son,  
Thos. Cook,  
Wm. H. Cloud,  
Wm. Beattie,  
Four left at Fort Adams, names not known.

Deck Passengers.  
Samuel Squinnes, Asa Gates,  
John Hobrins and six more taken up by steamerboat Statesman.

From the New Orleans True American, May 11.

The destruction of the steamer Ben Sherrod by fire, while ascending the river on her way to Louisville, is truly heart-rending. Scarcely have we been called on to record a disaster in which the sacrifice of human life has been so great. While she was wending her way just above Fort Adams, about one o'clock in the morning of the 8th of May, a small pile of wood in front of the furnaces caught fire. In a few moments the flames spread in every direction. The Columbus, at that moment descending the river, bounded to and saved several of the passengers. But with all the assistance that she could render, more than 120 persons perished. There were two distinct explosions—one supposed to be the boilers, and the other to be from a quantity of powder on board. A passenger on board the Columbus describes the scene as the most awful he ever witnessed. The screams of men, women and children pierced the air for miles around, while in the bright light that went up from the waters, the hanging forms of the poor wretches as they clung convulsively to the burning sides of the boat, struck the deepest anguish into the heart of the spectator.

### "THE NOBLEST ROMAN OF THEM ALL."

Judge Smith, in a letter stating his reasons for declining a place on the bench of the Supreme Court, after speaking of the attractions the station tendered had for him in its honour, emolument, and important usefulness, and from the consideration that the appointment was from one at whose hands he would receive it as soon as from "any other man living," repudiates it for the following reasons: *Globe.*

"I was among those who advocated both the first and second election of General Jackson, and believe he has done more to rescue the Constitution from the grasp of party purposes, and bring it back to its original meaning and true construction, and given more character and respectability to the American name abroad, than any President who has gone before him. He has now retired to the shades of private life, with the plaudits and blessings of his country resting upon him. Yet he was assailed, with undue violence, up to the close of his administration, not only as regarded his public measures, but his moral rectitude; and that, too, at a moment when he was heaving from his lungs his life's blood, under a constitution, rendered too feeble to retain it, from the toils and cares he had borne in serving his country.

"It would seem that he is not yet to be at rest, if we look since he has retired, at the party prints, the loud and continued denunciations which we hear every day in the streets, and the dinner speeches of disappointed expectants, who linger in his wake to arouse, if possible, public opinion against him, there is an evident determination to pursue him to his tomb, and trample upon his very ashes, that they may cleave down and blot out the inestimable principles he has established, and open afresh the Constitution to a liberal construction, or any other construction, and to clamber into office, without merit or without any fixed principle, upon such new constructions, compromises and factions, as they may be enabled to form and excite, from this new order of things.

"While these scenes are acting, I should be unwilling to hold any judicial station, because I might conceive it to be my duty as a citizen, and as a member of this great community, to offer, in some constitutional mode, my objections. Although I have always believed a judge was not bound by any moral principle to abstain from the political discussions that so much agitate our country, I have nevertheless believed him under the strongest prudential motives to do so; as he

might, with perfect innocence, in discharging a political subject, draw upon him an odious which might afterwards cross his judicial path whilst on the bench, place him in a delicate situation, and in public estimation, cast a blot upon the sacred ermine.

For these reasons, principally, I have declined accepting that appointment.

WILLIAM SMITH.  
HUNTSVILLE, April 28, 1837.

### QUEER BUT FATAL.

A man in Concord N. H. in a fit of drunkenness beat his wife with a chair until her cries alarmed the neighbors, who coming to her relief seized the brute of a husband, and to make sure of him until an officer could be procured for his arrest, they tied him with a rope to a post. On their return they found him a corpse. He had tumbled down, and too drunk to help himself, was strangled.

### From the Philadelphia Gazette.

#### MORAN'S EXECUTION.

This unhappy man has paid the penalty of his life due to violated law and humanity. At an early hour this morning, the commencement of a humid Spring day in the month of May, immense crowds were seen issuing forth from the city, in the direction of Bush Hill, where the execution was to take place. The vehicles for the transportation of people desirous of riding were numerous, and constantly on the move. The view of the concourse proceeding northwardly from Broad street, as seen from the corner of Chestnut street, was an unbroken stream of the populace, moving slowly onward, and seeming at a distance like a funeral array. Diverging from Broad, near the old Fever Hospital, the gallows came in sight to the multitude. It seemed a very frail structure, and was apparently got up in great haste. The crowd had gathered together in very large numbers at as early an hour as eight o'clock, and the amount was continually augmenting from all sides. Towards the dismal grey turrets of the Cherry Hill Penitentiary, to the north west, the roads were lined in every direction with men on horseback, hastening in throngs to the prison, and formed a complete train, united with pedestrians, from the gallows to the door of the prison, before which the posse comitatus were arranged in order. In the meantime, all the eminences and roofs, and even trees, in the neighborhood of the death-ground near or remote, were covered and clustering with the multitude.

At about half past ten o'clock, as near as we can judge, the massy door of the penitentiary turned on its hinges, and the prisoner made his appearance. He was dressed in the habiliments of a malefactor, with a white cap, and a sort of robe, and blue sailor's pantaloons. He walked behind his coffin, which was placed in a furniture carriage provided for the occasion. He had his arm in that of a clergyman, who held a prayer book in his hand. The marines of the navy yard were in attendance, and with their measured march and glistening bayonets, added to the impressiveness of the scene. Near by, in carriages and on foot, were the Marshal Mr. BONALL, and several other gentlemen connected with the melancholy business by virtue of their office. The mounted horsemen who preceded them, preserved order in a circle of some seventy feet, which had been formed by ropes around the scaffold. As the prisoner approached the place where he was to suffer, he seemed oppressed and weighed down with the bitterness of the moment. A hush like the approach of twilight diffused itself among the multitudes who made up a vast radius or rather a sea around, of anxious and uplifted faces. As if by one impulse, all who could find room to do it removed their hats, and stood uncovered to witness the execution.

The prisoner ascended the stair leading to the scaffold with a tolerably firm step, but he could not lift up his head. He never once looked at the assembled thousands around him; he was evidently passing thro' a hurried review of the past, and pondering with all the energies of his soul, upon the dark and mysterious future. The clergyman who accompanied him, offered him spiritual consolation, which he seemed to receive with earnest attention, and great feeling. Once, he raised his hand pensively to his eyes, and dashed away a tear. After a while, another clergyman, as we believe, offered a brief prayer, and both took their leave of the criminal. The death-warrant was then read, and the grisly hangman, hideously disguised, ascended the scaffold, to perform his "dreadful trade." When the cap was adjusted over the eyes of the sufferer, he was left by all the ministers and instruments of justice, standing alone.

Silent and thoughtful on the solemn shore  
Of the dark ocean he should sail so soon."

Having taken his last look at the earth, the sky, and the immense assemblage around him, he lifted his face towards Heaven as if supplicating for mercy from Him who alone can bestow it in man's utmost need. The scene at this moment was awful. Not a sound was heard throughout the vast concourse; and when the drop fell, the electric shudder of sympathy ran through their bosoms, like the first tremors of a storm.

The miserable man struggled violently awhile; but in a few moments all was still as the grave. We should have mentioned before, that something was dictated by him previous to his death, to the priest, who attended him, and who we believed, pencilled down his observations or disclosures.

This hurried sketch is of course imperfect; and it is likely that we may err in our computation of the number present—when we state them at twenty thousand, of which nearly one third appeared to be women in the lower walks of life. The interest felt in the prisoner was very great; and while the death warrant was being read to him, many persons in the outskirts of the tremendous crowd, thinking it a mystery

set up, and a law must have been in his ear.

These died Jan. nineteen. May indulg in evil passions of their own making.

Since writing following in a second Courier:

"While the hangman to the assailed him with have killed him officers, who, on fire, upon which ed. The horse lows, dropped dead without visible

The once proud her inhabitants moral of the sea was a mortal blow from which it had the London Morning

"The view from south side, placed strong light. stretching for a river several not many years which thousands ships of war, or fifteen several coming (general ranges and on huddled together house, leaving the Mississippi

No late as 1807. Europe in point only yielded to in that necessary which the latter of any common of dissolution to opulent city, is p of course, will but the people and seek for have done so at tent of emigration of the newspapers for measures to that mile for the emigrants—about all sorts—all, something be do will become de judge by the eyes of streets, that thronged, and houses to be let more than two-tants ten years

After the e place last week the Pennsylvania trated by the c ments as merr it had borne a adds—

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### MEXICAN.

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and District of Columbia.  
May 4.



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