

Annapolis Gazette

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

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
Nervous disease, liver complaint, dyspepsia, biliousness, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial disease, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor alba, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, faintness, hysterical fainting, hysterics, health, sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, the douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Quint.* will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dizziness or confusion of sight, spots in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, &c.

Principal Office, 100 Chatham st. New York.

THE FOLLOWING
**INTERESTING & ASTONISHING
FACTS,** are amongst the numerous
CURES performed by the use of Dr.
Wm. Evans' Medicines.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally, or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicine and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.
IT MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated **CAMOMILE** and **APERTIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**, in relieving chronic constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, 101 Bowery. Diseases, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiar foetid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, Pa. afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his thanks for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS' STANDING.—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Brown, of North Sixth st. near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine. Substantial constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicines, till Mr. Brown procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.
City and County of New York, ss.
Joseph Brown, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.
Husband of the said Hannah Browne.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1897.
PETER PHINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOROUS.
Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass., was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Dolorous, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until she had recourse to Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continues the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's store, 389 Grand st. N. Y.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.
A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. E. Evans' Pills. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburg, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knee and ankle, an aggravation of the pain towards night, and for the most part all times from the earliest light, an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power.

For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, we enclose herewith a notice that the patient has entirely recovered from his ailment, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM. with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans' Pills, 12 Centre street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high colored, and often profuse vomiting, unrelieved by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Pills.

City of New York, ss.
Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, both depose and say that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.
Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1896.
WM. SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassau st.
The above medicine for sale by
J. HUGHES,
Druggist, Annapolis.
G. W. WILSON,
Upper Marlboro'.
Also, by
January 17.

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

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge
Orphans Court A. A. City.
July 26.

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

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge
Orphans Court A. A. City.
July 26.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Ct.
Application to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of said County, and State of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburg, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans' Pills, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—Interesting Case.—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms: Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental depression, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exertion.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package, to which he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health. Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure, at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street.—Mr. Daniel Spinning, of Shrewsbury, Essex County, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM. with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans' Pills, 12 Centre street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high colored, and often profuse vomiting, unrelieved by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Pills.

THE SEVENTH PLAGUE OF EGYPT.

'Twas morn—the rising splendour roll'd
On marble towers and roofs of gold;
The sun, in glory, shone
Hall, court, and gallery below,
Were crowded with a living flow
Egyptian, Arab, Nubian there,
The bearers of the bow and spear;
The hoary priest, the Chaldee sage,
The slave, the gummy'd and glittering page—
Helm, turban, and tiara, shone
A dazzling ring round Pharaoh's throne.
There came a man—the human tide
Shrank backward from his stately stride;
His cheek with storm and time was tann'd;
A shepherd's staff was in his hand;
A shepherd's staff was in his hand;
Told the dark king what step was near.
On through the host the stranger came,
It parted round his form like flame.
He stoop'd not at the footstool stone,
He clasp'd not sandals, kiss'd not throne;
Erect he stood amid the ring,
His only words—"Be just, O king!"
On Pharaoh's cheek the blood flush'd high,
A fire was in his sudden eye;
Yet on the Chief of Israel
No arrow of his thousands fell;
All mute and morose as the grave
Stood child the satrap and the slave.
"Thou'rt come," at length the monarch spoke;
Haughty and high the words outbreak:
"Is Israel weary of his lair,
The forehead peeld, the shoulder bare?"
"Take back the answer in your hand;
Go, reap the wind; go, plough the sand;
Go, reap the living vine,
To build the never-ending pile,
Till, darkest of the nameless dead,
The vulture on their flesh is fed.
What better asks the howling slave
Than the base life our bounty gave?"
Shouted in pride the turban'd peers;
Upland'd to heaven the golden spears:
"King! thou and thine are doom'd!—Behold!"
The prophet spoke—the thunder roll'd;
Along the pathway of the sun
Sail'd vapoury mountains, wild and dun.
"Yet there is time," the prophet said—
"He raised his staff—the storm was stay'd."
"King! be the word of freedom given;
What art thou, man, to war with heaven?"
There came no word. The thunder broke!
Like a huge city's final smoke,
Thick, lurid, stifling, mix'd with flame,
Through court and hall the vapours came.
Loose as the stable in the field,
Wide flew the men of spear and shield;
Scatter'd like foam along the wave,
Flow the proud pageant, prince and slave;
Or, in the chains of terror bound,
Lay, corpse-like, on the smouldering ground.
"Speak, king—the wrath is but begun—
Still dumb! Thy heaven, thy will be done!"
Echoed from earth a hollow roar,
Like Ocean on the midnight shore,
A sheet of lightning o'er them whorl'd,
The solid ground beneath them reel'd;
In dust sank roof and battlement;
Like webs the giant walls were rent;
Red, blood, before his startled gaze,
The monarch saw his Egypt blaze.
Still swell'd the plagues—the flame grew pale;
Burst from the clouds the charge of hail;
With arrow keenness, iron weight,
Down pour'd the ministers of fate;
Till man and cattle, crushed, congeal'd,
Cover'd with death the boundless field.
Still swell'd the plagues—uprose the blast,
The avenger, fit to be the last;
On ocean, river, forest, vale,
Thunder'd at once the mighty gale.
A thousand whirled rods the sea;
Where are they? Ask that foaming grave!
Down go the hope, the pride of years,
Down go the myriad pariners;
The riches of Earth's richest zone,
Gone! like a flash of lightning, gone!
And, lo! that fierce triumphant o'er,
Swells Ocean on the shrinking shore;
Still, onward, onward, dark and wide,
Engulfed the land the furious tide.
Then bow'd thy spirit, stubborn king,
Thou serpent, reft of fang and sting;
Humbled, before the prophet's knee,
He groan'd—"Be injured Israel free!"
To heaven the sage uprais'd the wand;
Back roll'd the deluge from the land;
Back to his caverns sank the gale;
Fled from the noon the vapours pale;
Broad burn'd again the joyous sun;
The hour of wrath and death was done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Southern Home Bud.

A FAMILY SCENE.

I carried with me from my mother's house a cat, which was so beautiful that I named her Fairy, in honor of the damsel who was changed to Grimalkin, in old romance. If I had a prejudice, it was in favor of cats, and against dogs, this was unfortunate, for soon after my marriage I was introduced to a mastiff of Edward's, nearly as large as myself. I had often heard him speak of his dog, and the faithfulness with which he guarded the office. I was too busy in other interests to think much of Growler for some time. I truly observed that on occasional

visits, (for the office was his head quarters, Fairy's back rose indignantly, and I felt mine disposed to mount too. At length, Growler, finding the house so comfortable, came home at night and daintily laid his unwieldy form on the centre of the hearth rug, while Fairy, rooted from her luxuriant station, stood upon her dignity, hissing and sputtering in one corner.

For a long period a single look from me would make Edward banish Growler from the room; but a present of a new office dog from a friend completely established him at home, and my husband became accustomed to my look and Growler's presence. When he grew impatient, my ire was roused. I affirmed that of all created things, dogs were the dirtiest—that the house was filled with fleas—that my visitors never could approach the fire—that Growler cut us out of house and home—and if he was to be indulged in tracking the Wilton carpet and painted floors, we had better be in a wigwam.

Edward sometimes gently excused his dog, and sometimes defended him, and always turned him out of doors. The animal, knowing he had an enemy in the cabinet, would sneak in with a cowardly look, his tail between his legs, but invariably succeeding in ensconcing himself on Fairy's rightful domain.

At length I became quite nervous about him. It seemed to me that they haunted me like a ghost. I was even jealous of Edward's caresses to him, and looked and spoke as no good wife should look or speak to her husband.

It is from permitting such trifles to gain the ascendancy over the mind that most connubial discords proceed. We dwell on some peculiarity in manner or taste opposed to our own, and jar the rich harp of domestic happiness, until one by one, every string is broken. I might have gone on in this foolish ingenuity unhappiness, and perhaps have been among those whose matrimonial bands are chains, not garlands, had I not when reading one Sabbath morning the fifth chapter of Ephesians, been struck with a sudden sense of my duty, as I met the words, "and the wife see that she revere her husband."

Oh, young and lovely bride, watch well the first moments when your will conflicts with his to whom God and society have given the control; reverence his wishes even when you do not his opinion. Opportunities enough will arise for the expression of your independence, to which he will gladly concede without a contest for trifles. The beautiful independence that soars over and conquers an irritable temper is higher than any other. So sure as you believe faults of temper are beneath prayer and self-examination, you are on dangerous ground, a fountain will spring up on your household hearth, of bitter and troubled waters.

When this conviction came over me, I threw myself upon my knees, and prayed to God for a gentle, submissive temper. After long and earnest inquiry into my own heart, I left the chamber calm and happy. Edward was reading, and Growler stood beside him. I approached them softly and patting the dog's head, said, "So, Growler, helping your master to read!" Edward looked at me inquiringly. I am sure my whole expression of face was changed; he drew me to him in silence, and gave me a token of regard he never bestowed on Growler. From that moment, though I might win a little at his inroads on my neat house keeping, I never gave the dog an angry word, and I taught Fairy to regard him as one of the lords of creation.

Growler's intelligence was remarkable, although it did not equal that of Sir Walter Scott's bull dog terrier, who could perceive the meaning of words, and who understood an allusion to an offence he had committed against the baker, for which he had been punished. In whatever voice and tone it was mentioned, he would get up and retire into the darkest corner of the room with an air of distress. But if you said, "the baker was not hurt after all," Camp came forth from his hiding place, capered, barked and rejoiced. Growler, however, had many of those properties of observation which raise the canine race so high in the affections of man.

When Edward made his forenoon sortie from the office to look at his sleeping boy, Growler always accompanied him and rested his fore-paws on the head of the cradle. As the babe grew older, he loved to try experiments upon the dog's sagacity and the child's courage. Sometimes Fred was put into a basket, and Growler drew him carefully about the room with a string between his teeth; as the boy advanced in strength he was seated upon the dog's back with a whip in his hand. When my attachment to Growler increased, new experiments were made, particularly after the birth of Martha. She was an exquisite little infant, and it seemed to us that the dog was more gentle and tender in his movements with her than with Frederick. When two months old, Edward sometimes arranged a show carefully about her, tied it strongly, and putting the knot between the dog's teeth, sent her across the room to me. No mother ever carried a child more skillfully. Of course, all these associations attached him to the infant, and after a while he deserted the rug, where Fairy again established herself, and laid himself down and slept by the side of the infant's cradle.

There is nothing more picturesque than the image of an infant and a large dog. Every one

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has felt it. The little plump hand looks smaller and whiter in his rough hair, and the round dimpled cheek rests on his shaggy coat—like a flower on a rock.

Edward and Frederick rode one afternoon to Roxbury to take tea with a friend. Our man in the kitchen wished to pass the night with a sick person, after the evening lecture, and I felt no hesitation in leaving Martha in Polly's care. We were prevented by an accidental delay, from returning until ten o'clock. The ride over the neck, although it was fine sleighing, appeared uncommonly long, for I had never been so long from my infant. The wind was sharp and frosty, but my attention was beguiled by sheltering Frederick with my furs, who soon fell asleep, singing his own lullaby. As we entered the Square, we perceived that the neighbouring houses were closed for the night, and no light visible, but a universal brilliancy through the crevices of our parlour shutters.—Our hearts misgave us. I uttered an involuntary cry, and Edward said that a common fire light could not produce such an effect. He urged his horse—we reached the house, I sprang for the door. It was fastened. We knocked with violence. There was no answer. We looked thro' a small aperture, and both screamed in agony "fire!" In vain Edward attempted to wrench the bolt or burst the door—that horrible light still gleamed on us. We flew to the side door, and then I recollected that a window was usually left open in a room which communicated with the parlour, for the smoke to escape when the wind prevailed in the quarter it had done this day. The window was open, and as Edward threw down logs that we might reach it, we heard a stifled howl. We mounted the logs and could just raise our heads to the window. Oh heaven! what were our emotions as we saw Gowler with his fore paws stationed on the window, holding Martha safely with her night dress between his teeth ready to spring at the last extremity, and suspending the little cherub so carefully that she thought it but one of his customary gambols. With a little effort Edward reached the child, and Gowler, springing to the ground, fawned and growled at our feet.

Edward alarmed the neighbourhood and entered the window. Poor Polly had fainted in the entry from the close atmosphere and excess of terror. She could give no account of the origin of the fire, unless she had dropped a spark on the window curtain. The moment a blaze appeared she endeavoured to extinguish it; "but," said she, "the flames ran like wildfire; when I found I could do nothing, I snatched Martha from the cradle, and ran into the entry to get out by the back door; after that I recollect nothing."

With prodigious efforts the house was saved, though with great loss of furniture. But what were pecuniary losses that night to us? We were sheltered by a hospitable neighbour; our little cherub was clasped in our arms, amid smiles and tears; and Gowler, our good Gowler, with a whimpering dream, lay sleeping at our feet.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, August 1, 1839.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS,

2d District—Philip F. Thomas.
3d District—John T. H. Worthington.
4th District—James Carroll, Solomon Hillen, Jr.
6th District—Francis Thomas.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

For Delegates,
JOHN L. MOORE,
EDWARD HAMMOND,

For Commissioners.

Alexander Franklin,	1st District.
Eli Lusby,	2d "
A. Linthicum, Sen.	3d "
Tristram S. Dorsey,	4th "
Dr. William H. Worthington,	5th "
Charles D. Warfield,	6th "
James H. Igheart,	7th " (Annapolis.)

The steam ship British Queen arrived at New York on Sunday morning last, after a passage of 16 days. She brings intelligence six days later than that brought by the Great Western.

From the Marlboro' Gazette.

THE TOBACCO MARKET.

We extract from the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 29th June the following advertisement. It shows that our efforts to open a market for Maryland Tobacco in the city of New York have at last succeeded. The city of Baltimore, which has hitherto monopolized the trade, will now have a rival for this description of Tobacco, and we hail the event as one of the utmost value and importance to the Planters. Let them look to it.

MARYLAND TOBACCO.—52 hds. of Maryland Tobacco of a good quality received on consignment direct from the estate of a Maryland Planter. Just inspected at the New York Inspection Warehouse, and for sale by
TRAVERS & ALEXANDER,
57 Broad street.

We have made inquiries in relation to the above shipment of Tobacco, and learn that the enterprising individual who has commenced the good work is Mr. HENRY D. HATTON of this county. Mr. H. visited New York himself, and whilst there was offered for 30 hds. two dollars per cwt. more than he could get for the

same Tobacco in Baltimore. He has, since his arrival home, received a letter from Messrs. Travers & Alexander, his Commission Merchants, informing him of an offer of \$12 per cwt. for 30 hds. and of \$9 round for the whole 52 hds. and probably before this time a sale has been effected at those prices. We learn that \$9 was the highest offer he received in Baltimore for which he is now offered \$12 in New York. This Tobacco we understand, was shipped from Alexandria for \$1 75 per hhd. freight, since which time the freight has been reduced to \$1 50, and we understand that a very large dealer in Tobacco at Alexandria is now engaged in shipping 300 hds. Maryland Tobacco to New York with a view of trying the market. The subject is well worth the attention of all our Planters, and we earnestly hope they will follow the example of Mr. H. and send a portion of their Tobacco to New York at once for sale.

From the Tallahassee Star.

ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE.

On Saturday night between nine and ten o'clock, the family of Mr. Green Chairs—living about ten miles from town—were attacked by the Indians, and his wife and two children killed!

The family it appears presented one of those quiet peaceful scenes, so common in a country life, and which so forcibly illustrate that beautiful and perfect picture drawn by the inimitable Burns, in his "Cotters Saturday night."

Mrs. Chairs was sitting by the table sewing, surrounded by her interesting family, consisting of her husband and six children; Mr. Chairs, was reposing on the bed, in the same room, when an Indian Rifle was fired, and Mrs. C. fell dead from her chair! Mr. C. instantly sprang from the bed blow out the candle, closed the door and windows, and seizing his gun took his stand, with the determination to kill one Indian at all hazards, when they should attempt to enter the house. The Indians however, approached the house in such a way as to be unseen by Mr. C., and proceeded to set fire to the dwelling, and out houses on the premises.—Soon after the dwelling house caught fire, Mr. C. started four of the largest children out at the back door, and told them to escape to the next neighbors; they did effect their escape, and were all saved; the eldest, however, a young lady about seventeen, was discovered by the Indians, who gave her chase, and were well nigh making her a victim; but she had taken the precaution, as she was leaving the house, to take with her a dark cloak, and when she found herself closely pursued by the savages, she suddenly fell in the bushes, and throwing this garment over her person, concealed herself from the keen eye of her ruthless pursuers; the Indians she says passed within three feet of her! This young lady's life was saved so narrowly, as to make the blood run cold, even at the thought; and it should not be forgotten, that it is entirely attributable to her presence of mind.

So rapid was the fire, and so great the consternation produced upon Mr. C. by the sudden death of his wife, that in making his own flight from the house he forgot his two youngest children—the one about two years old, and the other a babe of six months—and they were both burned to ashes! Information of this horrid transaction reached our city during the night, and our citizens were aroused by the beating of the drum and the stirring preparations to go in pursuit of the foe. About sunrise the "Minute Men," a mounted company under the command of Capt. Hugh Fisher, started in pursuit; and after visiting the scene of murder and outrage, took the trail of the Indians, and followed it some miles, when owing to a very heavy rain, which fell during their pursuit, they lost it, and were obliged to return. Much credit is due to Capt. Fisher and his brave young men, for the alacrity of their movements on this occasion; as also to Capt. Bezeau and his company, the "City Greys," who started on Sunday about 12 o'clock, on a week's scout. The Minute Men are still out scouring the County.

It is the purpose of the Governor to keep the frontier of the District well guarded by our volunteer Companies, until he can call a suitable force to the field. He has given orders for a draft of one hundred men from Leon County, to be made forthwith. The people are unanimous in the opinion, that when the families of our best citizens are inhumanly butchered within ten miles of the Capitol of the county, then it is high time for the Executive to be clothed with a power which will enable him to raise force, and carry on offensive operations against the Indians irrespective of the regular army.—We as citizens of Florida, have suffered long enough! The General Government has disgraced itself, and we have been most shamefully abused, neglected, tormented, murdered. A fresh wound has been opened; nor can it be healed, save by empowering our Executive to raise troops, and put an end to this disgraceful "Indian hunt!"—It can be done, and will be done, if Florida is permitted to have her way in the matter.

CAPTAIN BAILEY.

This indefatigable officer, we regret to learn is on the sick list. A few days ago, a wagon was robbed about six miles from Magnolia, and immediately on hearing of the circumstance, Capt. Bailey's company went in pursuit. This brave, and truly patriotic corps, are constantly on the wing—they never slumber; The following letter from Capt. B. will show what promptitude he obeys orders.

MAGNOLIA, July 18th, 1839.

Gov. CALL,
Sir—I have just received your letter urging the necessity of pursuing the Indians. My small band, under Lieut. Norton, (38) in number, left this morning with orders to go on the East side of the St. Marks River, to scour through the Pin Hooks, near the St. Marks Ri-

ver to the head, from thence to the Eastward as far as Ocella, unless they discover signs, if they do I assure you that they will use every means in their power to catch the Indians.

The trail that they were on the other day, they pursued on horseback as far as the horses could go, then took it on foot for about 8 miles, through a dismal swamp; they waded across 11 creeks, the most of which were waist deep; they suppose those creeks to be near the mouth of the Wacissa, where it enters into the Ocella. They crossed to the 12th which was a bold river, at which place, the Indians had their boat or boats, by which means they made their escape.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servt.

WM. J. BAILEY.

P. S.—There is 8 of us here on the sick list.

RELIGIOUS CHANGES.

It is stated in a recent publication that there are now in England about twelve thousand places of public worship belonging to the established church. The number of houses of worship of the dissenters approaches much more nearly to that of their more wealthy and powerful contemporaries than is generally supposed—being ten thousand. These make an aggregate of twenty-two thousand places of worship now, where, before the protestant accession there were four times as many. When the population of England was not more than one third what it now is, the Catholics had fifty-five thousand churches, and upwards of forty thousand chapels and chapels of ease, making nearly one hundred thousand places of worship! There is another circumstance which indicates some change in the customs of the Catholic Church in Europe. During the past six years, the Catholic Archbishop of Ireland, the Catholic Bishop of Belfast and the Catholic Bishop of Dro-mo, have been instrumental in circulating upwards of 60,000 copies of the sacred Scriptures among the Catholics of Great Britain.—N. Y. Di.

An account has been kept by the editor of the Harrisburg Chronicle of all the late Fourth of July accidents which have passed under his notice in the newspapers up to the 17th instant, from which it appears that no less than forty-one were killed and nineteen wounded and mutilated on that day, by the bungling use of gun-powder and artillery. The editor believes this to be not more than one-fourth of all the accidents which happened on that day. This is a shocking waste of human life, the occurrence of which might be readily prevented by dispensing with the practice of firing artillery salutes on the occasion.

The accounts from England, relative to the crops, are favorable. The U. S. Gazette says: We have before us letters from London and Liverpool that speak of the appearance of the fields as of unusual promise; and the papers of the interior confirm this intelligence.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO CROP.

The Petersburg Intelligencer of Friday says: "The Tobacco crop promises as large a yield as was ever known in the State. The only danger is that it may be injured in quality by being too forward."

CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston Mercury of Tuesday says:—"A gentleman who has had an opportunity of seeing the crops of grain and cotton, in the parishes of St. John's, Berkeley, and St. George's, Dorchester, reports the prospects to be favorable beyond example."

THE HORNET.

The following curious narrative appears in the Washington correspondence of the Charleston Courier, under date of the 18th inst. We have heard no intimation of any thing of the sort, and are under the impression that the Correspondent of the Courier has "drawn on his fancy for facts." We, however, give it for what it is worth.

WASHINGTON, July 18th, 1839.

After a protracted silence—post longo intervallo—I resume my pen to give you the substance of a report which has for some days agitated our usually staid community. A deep mystery has hitherto involved the fate of the *Hornet*, which was supposed to have foundered, years ago, in a gale; and every circumstance, however improbable, which related to her position, when last seen, has been ferreted out and narrated, with a degree of minuteness which evinces the deep feeling which, to this day, exists in relation to her fate. A new and startling light has been suddenly cast upon the mystery, by the offer of an individual to exhibit proofs that this ill fated vessel outlived the gale, in which it was believed that she perished, and met her destruction from enemies more cruel than the elements. The same of the individual it would be obviously improper to publish until his story shall have assumed a more definite and authentic form, and the testimony, by which it is to be established, shall have been obtained. The amount of the disclosures here made is that, after passing through the gale, in safety, her magazine was fired by conspirators, bribed to effect this diabolical purpose by the head of a foreign government, and that four hundred brave men were thus instantaneously hurried into eternity, in a moment of entire self-security, and while the interchange of congratulations for their preservation from the prey of wind and wave was yet unfinished. He who voluntarily comes forward to make this disclosure states that he was not himself present at the catastrophe, but that a friend was there; and for this friend he requires pardon in the establishments of the truth of his statement. He also asks for a pecuniary reward for himself. The evidence on which he

proposes to establish the facts is the production of the ship's log book up to the moment of the catastrophe, and also of the private letters of the officers, with other testimony of a corroborative character. The subject is now before the Navy Board, and has led to frequent and long deliberation. But they will not be able to come to any conclusion as to the conditions required by the informant. Indeed, they have no authority vested in them to make stipulations of a pecuniary nature.

UNITED STATES AND TEXAS.

We are happy to learn, says the Bee of the 17th, that the indemnity due by the government of Texas to the United States for the seizure of two merchant vessels some years since, was yesterday paid by the honorable Alcoa Labranche, in behalf of this government. The amount was something over twelve thousand dollars.

A very heavy rain fell in Washington and vicinity on Wednesday night last, flooding the streets, inundating cellars, and swelling the small streams to torrents. We learn with regret, from the National Intelligencer that the embankment of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, opposite the foundry, near Georgetown, was very seriously damaged, about sixty or seventy feet having given away.

The Wheeling Times of Tuesday, says:—A shower of rain completely deluged our streets yesterday, in about one half hour. It was a torrent, and we will probably have more of them before many hours. The thermometer went up once yesterday to 100 and down again to 78. The river is lower than it has been before this year.

BARN BURNT.

We learn from the Westminister Carolinian that during a severe storm of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, on Sunday afternoon last, the large Switzer Barn, of Mr. JACOB WINE, near Bachman's mill, in Carroll county, was struck by lightning, and totally destroyed, together with about 200 dozen of grain 14 tons of hay, five work horses, a wagon and many other articles of husbandry. The loss falls very heavily on Mr. Wine, an industrious and worthy man, who has been improving his farm by the application of lime.

NOVEL PICTURE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

This fair valley, generally painted as an Eden that could feed its hundred millions of population, has another side of the picture. Mr. Wickliffe, in the Kentucky legislature, arguing against the great Rail-road projects to the Atlantic, portrayed this region as one great charnel house and faro table—where crime and death held their courts—while the "Father of Waters" rolled over thousands brought to untimely graves, by dissolute lives, fevers, steamboat explosions, &c.

SHARKS IN THE BAY.

Bathers look out.—We learn from the Centreville, (E. S.) Times that the seine-haulers from Baltimore have rare sport occasionally with those huge monsters of the deep. A few days ago three sharks of enormous size, from twelve to fourteen feet long, were taken in a seine on the flats off Piney Point, in Chester river. After a long and not altogether a bloodless battle the seine-haulers captured one and killed another, while the third was permitted to escape. Much damage was done to the seine. One of the sharks laid hold of it with his teeth and rent it in several places, nor could he be induced to let go his hold until severely cut and bruised by the seine-haulers, who plied their oars with great dexterity, over the head and back of the fish. We learn they are very numerous in the Chester and its tributaries. A party of gentlemen who were on a piscatory excursion a day or two ago, saw no less than five.

An arrival at New Orleans from Havana states that the yellow fever is quite severe in that city. Among the shipping, particularly foreign vessels, its ravages are represented to be alarmingly fatal; several vessels being deprived of their entire crews, and given by their Consuls in charge of keepers, and many others in such a condition as to be unable to proceed to sea.

THE RIVAL STEAMERS.

The New York Express contrasting the two steamers, says:—"As the British Queen and Great Western are now side by side, occupying the inside berths of their two new Piers, the contrast is a great curiosity, and well worth a visit to observe. The Great Western was a wonder,—but the contrast sinks her into a common steamer. The top of her funnel is but barely visible over the deck of the Queen, as an observer stands on her pier. Both ships stand bow to bow, their figure heads projecting over the main land, and their wheel houses almost touching—but the Queen fills out the Pier, and stretches her bowsprit a considerable distance upon the land. Her prodigious bulk is the amazement of all who see her. Her paddle wheels, now her coal is consumed, are nearly out of water, and she looms up, like an observatory in the air. It is thought, that to make her sit sufficiently deep in the water, she must take in a good deal of ballast—for her paddle wheels have not, during the voyage, dipped deeply enough to throw her ahead with a velocity proportioned to her model and her power. Her model is American.

WATERSPOUT.

We copied a few days ago from a New York paper an account of a waterspout which had been seen on the Hudson river. We learn from the Evening Post that it completely deluged with rain the country between Stock-

bridge and Hudson. It took place about four o'clock P. M. and became known to the passengers on the Hudson and Berkshire rail road by the instantaneous appearance of one of the most violent showers ever witnessed. In that mountainous region the accumulated water acquired an immense impetus which frequently had a very grand effect by creating in a moment entrenchments of various sizes from every peak and cliff, which poured their united flood over the plain in every direction.

About a quarter of a mile from Canaan the progress of the cars was immediately arrested by the avalanche of sand which swept with resistless force across the track, fairly imbedding the engine, and obliterating all appearance of a rail road. It was some hours after the stoppage before sufficient force could be mustered to dig out the engine and clear the track, so as to enable the passengers to reach the village. Much damage was done in the neighbourhood by this remarkable visitation which disappeared as suddenly as it came.

The bridge at Canaan was much damaged, and was only saved by a barn, which though always high and dry before, was swept away, and in large fragments was floated against the bridge, and formed with the angle of the road a sort of buttress, which strengthened the structure sufficiently to resist the flood. The waters swept over it, and around it, destroying the neighbouring gardens and fields, and carrying off the fences that lay in its course. The rail road was extensively injured, the bridge and a large portion of the track having been swept away below Canaan, and the track having been either destroyed or extensively injured in exposed situations along the whole range of the storm.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Alexandria, on Saturday the 27th inst., after a very short illness, Mr. WILLIAM A. DULANT, formerly a Representative of Charles County, in the Legislature of this State, which station he filled with honor to himself and his State. He has left a young widow and one child to mourn his death. He was universally beloved.—Rep.

ATTENTION, ANNAPOLIS GRAYS!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at your usual Parade Ground, State House Hill, on WEDNESDAY 7th August, at 5 o'clock, P. M. in full summer dress, with arms and accoutrements in soldier like order.

By order of the Captain,
EDWARD THOMPSON, O. S.
August 1.

FOR SALE.

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

August 1.

TAKEN UP on Tuesday evening last, in Severn river, a white and black spotted SOW, both ears cropped, and appears to have been severely bitten by Dogs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take her away.
THOMAS BREWER.
August 1.

PITTS' GRAIN SEPARATOR

AND CLEANER.

WE hereby Certify, that on the 27th July, 1839, we were present at the operation of Pitts' Grain Separator and Cleaner; Messrs. Lane & Howard, purchasers of the patent right for the State of Maryland, attending; that during the operation of said machine for 15 minutes it thrashed Ten Bushels of white Wheat, as clean as it could be made passed through the fan three times—propelled by Major R. I. Jones' horse power at the Broad Creek Farm, on Kent Island.

Thos. Smythe Wilson, John C. Wilson, R. I. Jones, George H. Wilson, Edward T. Paca, Kent county, Lewis F. Pascault, Richard C. Jones.

R. I. Jones bought the patent right for Queen-Anne's and Anne-Arundel counties, and George H. Wilson gave \$350 for one district of Kent county.

Rights for Districts in Queen-Anne's and Anne-Arundel counties will be sold by R. I. Jones, or the right to work the machine on the land of any proprietor.

Refer to Buel's Cultivator of October 1838, and February 1839, for description of the machine.
August 1. Sw.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry H. Harwood, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
ELIZABETH HARWOOD, Adm'x.
August 1.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Rezin Hopkins, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
SEPTIMUS HOPKINS, Es'x.
August 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Boarding...
SARATOGA-ST...
M...
The Boarding...
the education of...
Mr. and Mrs. STREE...
admit to their former...
arrangements for the...
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and their friends...
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of the terms...
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of competent Profess...
to those desir...
Greek Language, L...
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where he will be...
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It is earnestly...
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management of the...
may be made...
the best facilities...
August 1.

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

Notice regarding the school's operations and the role of the Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

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NOTICE: Taken up trespassing in the subscriber's Grain Field a blue and white BOAR with some black spots about it, having the right ear cropped and slit.

CHANCERY SALE: BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on MONDAY the 19th of August, at 12 o'clock M.

147 ACRES: the greater part of which is very fertile land. It is well adapted to the growth of wheat, rye, corn, oats and tobacco.

IN CHANCERY, 29th July, 1839. Thomas Alexander, Adm'r. cum test. ann. of Richard Harwood of Thomas against

THE Heirs and Adm'r. of Joshua Purdom. THE object of the bill is to obtain the sale of the lands of Joshua Purdom, late of Montgomery county, deceased.

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

A CARD: DR. HIGGINS having permanently located himself on the River, at the former residence of James M. Esq. offers his professional services to the public.

HOUSE SIGN, & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING AND GLAZING. RICHARD G. HUTTON RETURNS his thanks to the public and to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business.

FOR SALE, OR RENT: THE subscriber offers for Sale or Rent, the HOUSE and LOT on Main street, in the city of Annapolis, at present occupied by Richard W. Gill, Esq.

WOOL: THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally that he has built a considerable addition to his factory, and has now in operation a great deal more machinery than he has heretofore.

PROSPECTUS: THE undersigned propose to publish a Weekly Newspaper in the Village of Leonard-Town, St. Mary's County, Maryland, to be entitled THE LEONARD-TOWN HERALD.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS: A NEW PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE. THIS Horse Power will propel Threshing Machines, Clover Mills, Small Grist Mills, &c.

NOTICE: THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers having been dissolved on the first day of May last, as per notice already given, the business of the said firm will be settled by James D. Weems.

A CARD: JOHN A. JONES, formerly of the United States Hotel, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will open on the 1st August next, that splendid and commodious establishment, nearly opposite the Chesnut street Theatre.

NOTICE: THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers.

ANNAPOLIS ASSEMBLY ROOM: M. DUROCHER very respectfully gives notice to his good friends of Annapolis, that Mr. GROSS having politely relinquished the Room in his favour, he will commence his professional attention to those who shall honour him with their patronage, on Monday next.

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FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND: ANnapolis, July 10th, 1839. IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with the supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first MONDAY in August next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M.

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SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT, March Term, 1839. ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Abel S. Greenwell, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

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A CARD: JOHN A. JONES, formerly of the United States Hotel, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will open on the 1st August next, that splendid and commodious establishment, nearly opposite the Chesnut street Theatre.

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ANNAPOLIS ASSEMBLY ROOM: M. DUROCHER very respectfully gives notice to his good friends of Annapolis, that Mr. GROSS having politely relinquished the Room in his favour, he will commence his professional attention to those who shall honour him with their patronage, on Monday next.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL
JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RULES OF COURT.

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

NOR the orderly conducting of business in Anne Arundel County Court, and to regulate the practice in the said court for the advancement of justice, and to prevent unnecessary delay in the prosecution of suits, it is ordered by the said court that the following rules be observed:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. No motion for a new trial shall be re-

ceived after motion in arrest of judgment, but a motion in arrest of judgment may be received within one day after the decision of the motion for a new trial.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

July 4.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition, in writing of Edward Denver, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Edward Denver having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Edward Denver having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Elijah Wells his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Edward Denver a conveyance & possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Edward Denver be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit; and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Edward Denver should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

EDWARD DENVER, Debtor.

E. WELCH of Ben. Sm.

May 9.

DR. ALBERT G. WELCH.

HAVING concluded his labours at the University of Maryland, informs his friends that he has returned to Annapolis, and resumed the practice of *Physic and Surgery*; and offers his professional services to his friends and the public. He may always be found at his residence near the Government House.

SHERIFFALTY.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.

November 14.

For publishing in the City of Baltimore a
Daily and Tri-Weekly Paper to be called
BALTIMORE POST AND COM-
MERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All letters must be addressed to S. P. SKINNER, Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md. Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; all others, must be paid.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

Principal Office, 100 Chatham St. New York.

INTERESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS are among the numerous CURES performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine.

CERTIFICATIONS. Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine cured a case of Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, etc.

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS STANDING. Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine cured a case of Asthma.

LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS STANDING. Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine cured a case of Liver Complaint.

DR. Wm. Evans' Medicine cured a case of Dyspepsia and Hypochondria.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX. Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine cured a case of Tic Doloreux.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM. Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine cured a case of Paralytic Rheumatism.

REMARKABLE CASE OF RHEUMATISM. Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine cured a case of Rheumatism.

AN EAST-INDIA CASE performed by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine.

A Letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gillett, to Dr. Wm. Evans.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND REMARKABLE CASE performed by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIA. Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine cured a case of Dyspepsia and Hypochondria.

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It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so.

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The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on Education, (physical, intellectual, and moral) on the Medical Treatment of the Insane, on Jurisprudence, on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical: for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation.

A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology. And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. Such correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt, and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RULES OF COURT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. No motion for a new trial shall be re-

ceived after motion in arrest of judgment, but a motion in arrest of judgment may be received within one day after the decision of the motion for a new trial.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

July 4.

Anne Arundel County, Sec.

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

May 9.

DR. ALBERT G. WELCH,

HAVING concluded his labours at the University of Maryland, informs his friends that he has returned to Annapolis, and resumed the practice of Physic and Surgery, and offers his professional services to his friends and the public. He may always be found at his residence near the Government House.

May 9.

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May 9.

DR. ALBERT G. WELCH,

PROSPECTUS For publishing in the City of Baltimore a Daily and Tri-Weekly Paper to be called BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All letters must be addressed to S. P. SKINNER, Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md. Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; all others, must be post paid.

PRINTING Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

and grating sound as the chains flew through the haws and holes, and all was hushed. The poor ship seemed to be aware that she was to remain without an anchor, as she quivered and groaned as the cables flew out, "like a thing of life." In a short time we were clear of the breakers, and all was quiet; the ship became easy, and the men recovered their cheerfulness. We lost all our anchors, and had to give up Useless bay! Port Famine! Brookneck passage!! the Milky way! etc. and proceeded to Valparaiso to procure ground tackle. It is admitted by all hands that we might go to sea 20 years, and not be in such a dangerous situation again.— Since then we had pleasant weather, growing warmer every day.

"April 14.—We have now been three days off Valparaiso, and have succeeded in getting anchors, and will probably get in to-night or to-morrow morning. We sent a boat in, but found no American men-of-war here. Two boats immediately came off from the British sloop of war Fly, with an anchor and offer of services, which was very kind and polite. Our Captain declined the offer until he heard from shore. Our boat returned to-day, having procured every thing necessary, principally from the English stores."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, August 8, 1839.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS,

2d District—Philip F. Thomas.
3d District—John T. H. Worthington.
4th District—James Carroll, Solomon Hillen, Jr.
6th District—Francis Thomas.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

For Delegates.

JOHN L. MOORE,
EDWARD HAMMOND,

For Commissioners.

Alexander Franklin,	1st District,
Eli Lushy,	2d "
A. Linthicum, Sen.	3d "
Tristram S. Dorscy,	4th "
Dr. William H. Worthington,	5th "
Charles D. Warfield,	6th "
James H. Iglehart,	7th " (Annapolis.)

ANNAPOLIS AND ELK RIDGE RAIL ROAD.

We this week publish, from the Baltimore American, an able article on the subject of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road. Being one in which our community feel a deep interest, we invite a careful perusal of it.

The following Gentlemen are elected Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland for the ensuing year.

For Annapolis and Anne Arundel County,
Henry Maynard, John Johnson,
Alexander Randall, Charles Waters,
Somerville Pinkney, John S. Selby.

Saint-Mary's County,	Joseph Harris.
Charles County,	John G. Chapman.
Calvert County,	Thos. H. Wilkinson.
Baltimore County,	R. H. Mualc.
Montgomery County,	Richard J. Bowie.
Frederick County,	Wm. S. McPherson.
Washington County,	Frisby Tilghman.
Allegany County,	H. S. Pignam.
Harford County,	Henry Dorsey.

For the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town,
William Ross,
John Tyler,
Richard Potts,
Daniel Hughes,
George Baltzell,
Lewis Medart,
Noah Philips,
Casper Mantz,
and
Henry Bantz.

From the North Carolina Democrat.—Extra.

The returns from all the counties composing the Second Congressional District have been received; and we are enabled to announce the truly gratifying intelligence of the triumphant re-election of that able zealous, and uncompromising democrat, JESSE A. BYNUM, by the very handsome majority of 307 votes—being an increase of TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR! The contest has been one of a most exciting character, and strenuously contested, every effort that could be made, and every means that could be brought to bear on the election, were put in requisition in order to defeat this high-minded, fearless champion of Jeffersonian democracy, and worthy son of the land of MAON. But the "sober second thought" has done its work—the people have reflected, and when such is the case they never go wrong.—We say from the fullness of our heart, and in the sincerity of gratitude, God bless the Democracy of the Old North State!

	Bynum.	Long.
Halifax county,		185 maj.
Northampton,	121 maj.	
Bertie,	99 "	
Martin,	271 "	
	491	
Long's maj.	185	
	306	
Bynum's maj.	306	

In 1837 Bynum's majority 72. Democratic gain 234.

From the American.

The Rail Roads of America, compared with those of England, appear to sink far beneath in beauty of architecture, in magnitude, and in importance; but by a nearer view, it will be seen that if the Americans lose in beauty, they gain

in solidity; and in a way, which is to Europeans so difficult to be appreciated, that some of their most talented Engineers are, and have been travelling in this country, with a view to lose to obtain the reasons for the striking difference in cost of execution between themselves and the Occidentalists. True to the main genius of the American people, upon scarce one of our public works has money been sacrificed for effect. Rapid torrents are spanned by structures so narrow, and to appearance so temporary, that the traveller trembles. It requires, however, but a little investigation to discover that this insecurity of position, this frailty of erection, is not real, but apparent. The English have yet much to learn from us in economy, and it is matter for discussion, whether our rough and undecorated structures are not in better keeping with the wildness and ruggedness of the scenery, than if enriched with cornice and entablature, with the high capital and slender column.

Our thoughts have frequently turned upon this subject of late, and we have found much to admire in the beautiful adaptation of the means to the end in most American works. But few in the Union, and certainly none in the State of Maryland, have been more skillfully managed, in this respect, than a work which has lately been more fully brought to the notice of the public by a scientific and skillful Report of its talented and able Engineer, Captain G. W. HUGHES. We mean the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road. While the State has been agitated with questions concerning its larger works, this has been brought forward silently and quietly, nearly to completion. As this is an undertaking in which the people of Maryland are interested to a large amount, we thought it would not prove unacceptable to some, to hear of its manner of execution, and its state with regard to completion. With these results in view, we shall give some extracts from, and remarks upon, Capt. Hughes' Report, which, if it were accessible to all, would spare our labor, both on account of its more ample detail, its clear and perspicuous reasoning, and its excellent method and arrangement.

It appears by the prefixed Report of the President of the Company, Mr. Somerville Pinkney, that the books of subscription were opened at Baltimore, at Annapolis, and the Savage Factory, Maryland, in the spring of 1837, when a sufficient amount having been subscribed, after the election of Mr. Johnson as President, the engineer was instructed to organize his corps, and commence the preliminary surveys, which led immediately to the adoption of the line of location. We ourselves, not long since, have had the pleasure of seeing the route, and can confidently pronounce it one chosen with great judgment—with so much, indeed, that it is difficult to perceive how, in any point, a beneficial change could be made, even for a very short distance. The reconnoissances and instrumental surveys, which led to the adoption of this excellent location, occupied no longer time than from the latter end of July until the middle of October, in which period lines were traced amounting to many times the whole length of the road. One of two lines were retraced and somewhat modified in the ensuing spring, but with the rest, it was discovered no alteration for the better could be made.

An opinion has been expressed by European Engineers that, from too hasty policy in the adoption of a route, most Rail Roads in America would be found very defective in location, and this opinion, formed from analogy alone, has been fully borne out by our own observation in a great majority of works which we have had an opportunity of examining; not that we for a moment intend to speak slightly of our Engineers—who are very generally men of great information and talent—but Railway Directors, in their extreme anxiety to obtain the completion of their works and to realize the profits, often sacrifice more by an ill-timed and unnecessary haste, than whole years of travel will repay. This is a subject worthy of the careful and mature consideration of Rail Road and Canal Stockholders and Directors, and we firmly believe, that the policy of the man, mentioned by Lord Bacon, who always said "let us proceed slowly that we may make an end the sooner," is in nothing more applicable than in the business immediately before us; nor does the motto "sciatina lente" suit any where better.

We have made this digression for the purpose of briefly noticing a very important subject, which we hope to discuss in a more ample manner at some convenient time. To return to the subject before us, it will be seen, by reference to the report of the Engineer, that the surveys were commenced at the 18th mile stone of the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, 165 6.10 feet above tide, as a point of reference. This point is the one best suited on account of its elevation, to the country below, and is believed to be equi-distant in point of time between the cities of Baltimore and Washington. At this part of the report is mentioned the circumstance of cars having descended spontaneously upon the new track of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road, a declivity of nine feet to the mile. This experiment must, as suggested by Capt. Hughes, have been made under the most favorable circumstances; but it is worthy the attention of engineers, as it gives the plane of spontaneous descent under those circumstances, at 1-567, instead of 1-280, and shows that much is still to be attained in regard to perfection of superstructure upon rail roads. With regard to the route to be desired from the construction of this work, the Engineer speaks in the following manner, which we think cannot fail to convince our readers that the road will return a fair interest upon its cost. He says:

"The probability is that in consequence of the improvements now making to facilitate intercourse between the North and South, Norfolk will become the point to which nearly all the travel to and from these great sections of the

Union will concentrate; and that an entire inland communication, by which the dangers of the sea may be avoided, will be established between Charleston and New York.

"When this is the case, passengers going North will have the choice, on arriving at Norfolk, to proceed in steam boats, either for the Eastern Shore Rail Road, or Baltimore. When the navigation of the Potomac and Patuxent is closed, they will be compelled, except at great expense and peril to resort to the Eastern Shore rail road, unless the Annapolis and Elk Ridge rail road should be constructed, in which event, those who prefer it will land at Annapolis, and thence proceed to Baltimore or Washington, as business or pleasure may dictate. The city of Baltimore would find it a serious evil to be thrown out of the great thoroughfare of travel and traffic between the North and South; and she most assuredly will be thrown out, at all times when the Patuxent is closed with ice, unless other means of communication than those now existing are opened.

"The influence which such a state of things is calculated to exert upon her trade, must be perfectly obvious; as the Southern merchant, if he found Baltimore difficult of access, would at once proceed to Philadelphia or New York by other and more easy communications."

During the session of the Legislature the travel must necessarily be very great upon this road, if we judge only by the immense number of strangers who have collected in the seat of government of the State during past winters, but it is a point well settled, that every means by which intercourse is facilitated, increases the travel, and as the Engineer in his report observes,—"It may be laid down as an universal rule, sanctioned by all experience, that the means by which passengers may be transported from one given point to another in the least time, will always receive the principal part of the public patronage."

We are also much pleased with his remarks upon the value of Annapolis as a Naval Station, and we believe with him that this rail road will be of the greatest importance in a military point of view, for the transportation of troops.

Neil Arnott, in his valuable work of Physics, has pronounced that nation invulnerable, which, by a judicious system of rail roads, is enabled to transport rapidly from the interior to the sea board, troops for the protection of the latter, and we do not believe this road destined to occupy a small position in the general plan of defence of the country by this means, first advocated, we believe, by Gen. Gaines.

Annapolis is, in this Report, recommended as the site of the Naval Academy which our Congress has long talked of erecting, and to its shame only talked.

We, after a careful examination of the relative merits of the different places which claim the superiority of position over all the rest, have come to the deliberate conclusion that; not one of these places possesses all the advantages which are combined in Annapolis. This school if placed there will of course add largely to the receipts of the Rail Road. This as well as many other sources of profit are presented to the notice of the stockholders in Capt. Hughes' Report, to which we will be glad if we have succeeded in directing the attention of the reader, who cannot fail to derive from its perusal as much profit and pleasure as we ourselves have.

It appears from a report of the same Engineer presented to the Directors on the 1st of January 1839, that the board were enabled to contract for the graduation of the whole line, for the gross sum of \$158,157, and at the remarkably low average price of 16 3/4 cents per cubic yard; nor do we believe any work in the country has been before executed for a like sum. The whole amount of graduation was about 700,000 cubic yards, of which quantity, 416,320 were finished upon the 1st of January last, leaving the quantity of graduation still to be done 283,700 yards. We understand that, since the date of this Report, the work has so far progressed that eight sections out of the ten, into which the line has been divided, have been completed; and that only about 60,000 yards of graduation remain for the entire completion of the whole line of road. The contracts were all let within the original estimate of the engineer, so that we may at this time confidently say that the graduation of the entire work has been executed within the means of the company, and for considerably less than the amount fixed upon by the Engineer; and we believe that the high honour of completing a work for a sum not amounting to his own estimate will be awarded to Capt. Hughes, the first time that it has happened to any Engineer in New York, Pennsylvania, or Maryland. Let it be remembered, too, to the credit of the Stockholders and Directors of this work, that no application has been made to the Legislature of Maryland for a further addition of the amount of its subscription. These are facts not generally known, but which should be told to the credit of all connected with this undertaking.

We observed in a fallie of the radii of curvature that they are generally one mile, and there is but one less than 3500 feet between the termini—these for all practical purposes may be regarded straight lines.

The masonry upon the whole line, we believe has been finished, and the road bed, with the exception of the small amount before mentioned, prepared for the reception of the rails. The superstructure is, in our opinion, very judiciously designed. After an examination of the different methods for "laying track" in use, an unprejudiced comparison of their merits, the Engineer, in the part of his report devoted to this subject, recommends to the Board the adoption of the bridge form of rail with cross ties, cedar, white oak, and chestnut, placed at a distance of two and a half feet center; the whole to be sustained by a good and sufficient mud sill, bedded in a ballasting of sand and gravel which can be conveniently procured upon the line of the

road. This kind of rail has been used, as stated in the report, in a modified form, upon the Great Western Railway, under the charge of the talented Engineer J. K. Brunel.

We can, also, state here, from the most careful examination, that this rail has no tendency to spread as has been feared and reported by some: It has been used by Wm. Strickland Esq. in nearly the form here proposed, upon the Wilmington and Susquehanna rail-way and no symptoms of an effect like that above deprecated have been discovered.

The estimated cost of the mile of this superstructure is seven thousand dollars, for which it is believed the whole can be finished in a workmanlike and handsome manner. We also perceive that Capt. Hughes has recommended, that the sub-sills should be laminated. We are not aware that railway timber has yet been subjected to this process in the United States, and in our opinion, Capt. Hughes deserves great credit for the recommendation of its adoption here as it will give experience to those who are hereafter disposed to use this plan in similar structures. We learn that Mr. Brunel has estimated all the timber used in the construction of the Great Western rail road, which is the first time, we believe this process has been used upon railways. As it may be interesting to others, we will here state that in the Report this process is estimated to cost from one to one and a half cents per superficial foot, and two inches in thickness. The experiments were made and the information politely furnished by the United States Naval Commissioners.

We cannot conclude without again stating the benefit we have derived from the perusal of this Report, as well as to hope that the people of Maryland, in the consideration of their larger and more magnificent works, will not overlook this, which bids fair to be an important proportion to its extent and cost of execution, as any other within their bounds.

We have since learned that it has been used in two or three places elsewhere, but we believe subsequent to the date of this Report.

MARYLAND vs. VIRGINIA.

The Westminster Carolinian of yesterday produces the following evidence of the fertility of the Carroll county outside.

CARROLL COUNTY OATS.—Mr. Frederick Bachman, of this county, has sent us office a large bunch of OATS, the longest stalk of which measures seven feet six inches, and all the remaining stalks nearly the same length, and well filled. We think we may safely challenge competition with this specimen of extraordinary vegetable growth at this line.

And the Charlestown (Va.) Free Press thus boasts of a similar product in its own neighbourhood.

JEFFERSON OATS.—Since our last paper, we have received further evidence of the great growth of the present season. Several stalks of OATS, seven feet in length, may now be seen at our office. They grew on the farm of Mr. Lewis W. Washington, near Halltown, in this county, in a large field of oats, the average height of the whole of which was upwards of five feet. Some of the heads contain as many as 120 grains.

We have also received another stalk of oats, also seven feet in length, from the farm of Captain James Hurst, of this county.

From the New York Times of Friday.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE STEAM SHIPS.

Yesterday will not soon be forgotten by any who witnessed the departure of the two greatest steamships in the world. The GREAT WESTERN, we knew, would hold to her appointment: she had been in port the usual time, and was in readiness for sea. But, although it had been so strongly declared that the BRITISH QUEEN would leave our waters on the same day, we confess we had some misgivings; notwithstanding all we knew of the energy, the enterprise, and resources of those connected with her as owners, officers, & consignees. We did not think it within the range of probability that a vessel of her immense burden—after accomplishing the voyage across the Atlantic in so short a period—this, however successful, was still only an experiment—could within four days from her arrival be made ready again for sea. Yet so it has been; and we cannot restrain the expression of our opinion that the fact of her being despatched on her return trip yesterday, was, under all the circumstances, scarcely less creditable to those concerned in the business than the triumphant success of the enterprise of navigating the Atlantic by steamer is honorable to the projectors.

Let our readers bear in mind, that this athletic vessel coming among us on the Sabbath, did not begin to discharge her cargo until three o'clock on Monday morning; and on the third day thereafter she had delivered her British and taken in an American cargo—had been loaded with eight hundred tons of coal—and had all her cabins and state-rooms thoroughly cleaned and put in order worthy of the most princely mansions—and was in complete readiness for a voyage promising every comfort; and a conscientious regard of enjoyment to the one hundred and thirteen passengers who, in their, were to cross the "great pond." When these things are remembered, our friends and readers will not think we over-rate the credit due to her active and energetic consignees; Messrs. WADSWORTH & SWANN and her gallant and enterprising commander, Lieut. ROBERTS.

Anxious to do, to the best advantage, the departure of these mighty works of art, we eagerly accepted the cordial invitation of the non-probably to accompany them in the British Queen to the Hook. Our spirits, as we proceeded to the place where the two British ships lay, caught something of the excitement which manifestly pervaded all classes. Happening to pass near

Castle Garden, and the British Queen, we obtained a view of the immense crowd that thronged the wharves, and as we proceeded, the throngingness to every point of view, and the commanding appearance of the vessel, which, though lying in the harbor, seemed to be the most conspicuous object. The number of the berths of the steamships was tremendous; and from the poop deck of the Queen the immense assembly seemed like a sea of heads.

It had been arranged, we understand, that the Great Western should not set out upon her voyage before the Queen. Owing to some mischance however, the former parted her way, and there was a consequent detention of her for more than half an hour. When she did leave her berth, she went out most gracefully, amidst loud cheers from the people on the wharves, in the numerous steamboats that attended, and from the officers and passengers of the British Queen. It was indeed a noble sight, and involuntary bursts of admiration came from the hearts of many around us. It is worthy of remark that many of the passengers on board of the two rival steamers were old friends and acquaintances, and many good natured jokes were cracked on the occasion. "Shall we report you to be on the way?" said a Westmore to a Queen. "Oh no thank you,—we'll tell you are only a little way behind us." "I'll say you are on the road." "Hullo you any dispatches to forward," &c. &c. &c.

But the interest and excitement produced by the departure of the Great Western, to which, in a measure, our population had become accustomed, were lost in the feelings which seemed to swell the bosoms of thousands as the BRITISH QUEEN began to move from the dock. Then it was that the people who had assembled all around, started to realize the full conception of the mighty power of that agency which could so easily and so securely propel so immense a bulk, now careered around the noble vessel—the crowd of passengers rising elated with cheer.

The scene presented to those on board the British Queen, as she swept down the East river, and the bay, and so, out to sea; was unsurpassed in grandeur and variety. Never, we believe, did our shores exhibit such a spectacle.—Through the whole line of her progress—on both sides of the river—crowds were gathered at every point: Steam vessels, ferry boats, and innumerable batteaux, of all sizes and descriptions, covered the waters; and over and over again was raised the shout of applause and gratulation.

Several times, on her way, was the Queen saluted with artillery; and she returned all of them in a manner which indicated no niggardliness in the expenditure of her ammunition.

Of all the sights we have beheld, by land or sea, none ever struck us as more grand and imposing than the spectacle at Castle Garden and the Battery, viewed from the Bay. There appeared to be one unbroken living wall; and the mass of human beings, gathered on one of the most beautiful spots in nature had an effect which cannot be described. Talk of foreign scenes of loveliness and grandeur!—talk of the picturesque beauty of the Bay of Naples! The world itself is a scene of greater and more various splendor and sublimity (we will add) than our Bay exhibited yesterday.

We did not leave the British Queen until she was about twenty-five miles below the city.—About 3 o'clock, we were invited to an excellent lunch. The gallant commander filled a bumper and pledged cordially the healths of those who were bound for England, and of those who were to return to New York. The steamer "Neptune" was almost immediately afterwards announced to be alongside, and waiting for those who were to return. We hurriedly wished a happy voyage to our friends, and in a short time were on board of the Neptune.

The British Queen when we left her, was about seven miles behind the Great Western, which had preceded her by about three quarters of an hour.

A prosperous voyage to them both! say we.

NOTICE.

THE owners of Carriages of Burthen and Pleasure are hereby notified that their Licences will expire on the 1st of September next, when they are required under the Ordinances of the Corporation to renew them, of which they will take notice.

G. H. DUVAL, Clerk Corp.

August 8.

POB SALE.

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

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

August 8.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Two very BRICK HOUSE, on Decatur street, near the Court House, lately occupied by Miss Bally Stewart. There is a convenient Kitchen attached to the building, which, with other conveniences, will render it a comfortable dwelling. For terms apply to _____ Dr. JOHN RIBOUT.

ALOCK, Robert
Baker, John
Barnes, William
Coombs, John
Coley, William
Chancy, Benjamin
Chase, John
Conley, William
Cramer, Jesse
Daly, George
Deaf, Elizabeth
Devall, Mary
Goodwin, Lydia
Griffith, Charles
Gambro, Orono
Hutton, Mrs.
Holland, Edward
Hanson, Flora
Hall, Greenbury
Hopkins, Ezel
Hanshaw, John
Haywood, John
Knighton, Rufus
Kelly, Morde
Laughlin, Mr.
Moore, Sarah
Norfolk, John
Offer, Deborah
O'Reilly, Paddy
Plummer, Brien
Randal, Sophia
Rogers, Michael
Snowden, Thomas
Smith, Clark
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Yansant, John
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ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, MD.

Table listing land parcels with columns for Name of Person, Amount of Tax, and other details. Includes names like Alocy, Robert; Baker, Jacob; and others.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Text regarding land parcels and taxes, mentioning 'The American, Baltimore, will publish the above law.' Includes a signature 'R. J. COWMAN, Clerk Comm'rs A. A. County.'

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Text describing a sheriff's sale of land in Anne-Arundel County, mentioning 'John S. Selby, Sheriff A. A. County.'

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Text describing another sheriff's sale of land, mentioning 'John S. Selby, Sheriff A. A. County.'

FOR SALE.

Text regarding the sale of 'four likely young negroes'.

FOR SALE.

Text regarding the sale of a 'several acres' of land.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. STREETER'S

Notice regarding a school for young ladies, mentioning 'Saratoga Street, Baltimore' and 'The Day School'.

NOTICE.

Notice regarding a 'CHANCERY SALE' of land, mentioning '147 ACRES'.

CHANCERY SALE.

Text describing the chancery sale of land, mentioning '147 ACRES' and 'SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee.'

IN CHANCERY.

Text regarding a chancery matter, mentioning 'Thomas Alexander, Adm'r. cum test. ann.' and 'Richard Harwood of Thomas.'

IN CHANCERY.

Text regarding another chancery matter, mentioning 'The Heirs and Adm'r. of Joshua Purdom.'

NOTICE.

Text regarding a notice to subscribers, mentioning 'WM. BRYAN.'

A CARD.

Text regarding a card from 'DR. HIGGINS'.

HOUSE, SIGN, & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING and GLAZING.

Text regarding painting and glazing services, mentioning 'RICHARD G. HUTTON.'

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

Text regarding property for sale or rent, mentioning 'THE HOUSE and LOT on Main Street.'

WOOL WOOL MANUFACTURED IN ALL THE VARIOUS BRANCHES.

Text regarding wool manufacturing, mentioning 'THOS. FAWCETT.'

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

Text regarding the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, mentioning 'Annapolis, July 10th, 1839.'

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT.

Text regarding the Saint-Mary's County Court, mentioning 'Ordered by the Court.'

NUISANCES.

Text regarding nuisances in Annapolis, mentioning 'JOHN MILLER, Mayor.'

200 ACRES.

Text regarding 200 acres of land, mentioning 'SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.'

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

Text regarding travel routes, mentioning 'The Steamboat MARYLAND.'

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

Text regarding travel routes and schedules, mentioning 'LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.'

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so.

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on Education, (physical, intellectual, and moral); on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical: for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation.

As our object is the establishment of Truth, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists), to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for accepted matter, as liberal a compensation per printed page, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to endorse all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which they may admit into the work.

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

air or expectation of gain. It is offered to the community, not from moral considerations; from a desire to know and to propagate truth. Hence, should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers.

TERMS.

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

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

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 per annum for a single copy; \$5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for three copies, or \$10 (current as above) for seven copies sent to one address.

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

July 26th, 1839. F. M. JARBOE.

A CARD.

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

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

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

THIS Horse Power will propel Thrashing Machines, Clover Mills, Small Grind Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consists in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thrasher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect and hazardous to those who superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation, or from neglect of its mechanical construction.

The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from becoming dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain; it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvement is far superior to my former machines. These can be certificates produced where they have hulled at the rate of one bushel of clover seed per hour for nine hours.

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

Application to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition, in writing of Edward Denver, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1836, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Edward Denver having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Edward Denver having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Elijah Wells his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Edward Denver a conveyance & possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Edward Denver be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive weeks before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Edward Denver should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

By order, H. WELCH of Ben. May 9.

PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY. RURAL ECONOMIST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All Editors of papers who may desire to see SILK added to the list of American Staples, and who will have the kindness to insert this prospectus, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal. Baltimore, January, 1839.

NOTICE. The Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.

BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

The Post and Transcript will be accepted for Postage, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Literature and News.

POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the firm and undeviating advocate of the doctrine of constitutional conservatism, which consists in the maintenance of our social and political system; in the declaration of our rights, on the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the strict constitutional school, maintaining that the action of Government should be limited to the exercise of those powers which are specifically enumerated in the constitution. It will consequently oppose the measures of those, who, by a loose interpretation of the general language of our liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which the fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, as often, lead to confusion and anarchy from which as little can be found but in despotism.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All letters must be addressed to S. P. SKINNER, Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md. Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher, and others, must be paid.

PRINTING Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

The Annapolis Gazette.

VOL. XCIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1836.

NO. 33.

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, biliousness, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, flurid albus, semina-weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, head-aches, hiccups, nervous sickness, night mare, rheumatism, sciatic dolourous, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most execrating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, hoarseness in the inside, alternate fluxes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, &c.

Principal Office, 100 Chatham st. New York.

THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS,

are amongst the numerous CURES performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally, or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicine and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

IT MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated **CAMOMILE AND APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**, in allaying afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowdoy, Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiar fetid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable beating down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.

—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous head-ache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair set on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same restorative benefit.

LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS' STANDING.

—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine. Symptoms: Habitual constipation, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinateness of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver. Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicines, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York.
Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloreux, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Store, 389 Grand st. N. Y.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.

A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburgh, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months; during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knee and ankle, an aggravation of the pain towards night; and for the most part all times from the external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power. For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it most to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, untended by relief. The above symptoms were also at-

tended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, ss.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.

WM. SAUL, Notary Public, 36 Nassau st.

The above medicine for sale by

J. HUGHES,

Druggist, Annapolis.

G. W. WILSON,

Upper Marlboro'.

Also, by

January 17.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Ct.

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

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge of Orphans Court A. A. Co'ty.

July 26.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Ct.

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

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge of Orphans Court A. A. Co'ty.

July 26.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Ct.

ON application to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of said County, and State of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, tightness of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—Interesting Case.

—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms: Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package, to which he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure, at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street.

—Mr. Daniel Spanning, of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, untended by relief. The above symptoms were also at-

tended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, ss.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.

WM. SAUL, Notary Public, 36 Nassau st.

The above medicine for sale by

J. HUGHES,

Druggist, Annapolis.

G. W. WILSON,

Upper Marlboro'.

Also, by

January 17.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Ct.

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

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge of Orphans Court A. A. Co'ty.

July 26.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Ct.

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

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge of Orphans Court A. A. Co'ty.

July 26.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Ct.

ON application to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of said County, and State of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, tightness of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—Interesting Case.

—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms: Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package, to which he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure, at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street.

—Mr. Daniel Spanning, of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, untended by relief. The above symptoms were also at-

POETRY.

THE EMERALD ISLE.

BY CATHERINE H. WATERMAN.

Far, far o'er the waves of the blue glancing waters,
Sweet Erin, my country, I wander to thee,
Thy free hearted sons and thy bright smiling daughters
Are calling me home o'er the wild swelling sea.
My heart has gone out like a wild bird before me,
And rests on thy shore, as I linger the while,
To bless the bright heaven that sweetly shines o'er me,
And the bark that is nearing the Emerald Isle.

Yea, Erin, green Erin, thy long years have whitened
The dark shading lock that hung over my brow,
Yet closer in fondness the chords have thy tightened,
Of the heart that is yearning to be with thee now.
I fancy I grasp the hand of my brother,
I see the glad light of a sister's fond smile,
I stand in the hall of my father and mother,
Who welcome me back to the Emerald Isle.

Oh! land of the grateful—where every emotion
Of kindness is fostered, of friendship sincere,
Whose every breast in its loyal devotion,
Would barter its life's blood to spare thee a tear,
Oh! beautiful land whose sunny-eyed daughters,
Wear hearts on their lips, that have never known guile,
I hasten to thee, o'er the far swelling waters,
My home, and my country, the Emerald Isle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERESTING TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Extract of an article under the head of "The Northern Circuit," in the last number of Blackwood's Magazine:—

The last trial of interest that I witnessed in the Crown Court was that of a man for the murder of his wife. He seemed about thirty-five years old, and was dressed in respectable mourning. He stood at the bar with an air at once of firmness and depression. He was a little under the average height, and his countenance rather prepossessing than otherwise. From the evidence in chief of the first two witnesses, it would have appeared clear that he had been guilty of a most barbarous murder. On their depositions before the coroner, a verdict of manslaughter only had been returned; but in reading them Mr. Justice Patterson had felt it his duty to instruct the Grand Jury to bring in a bill for murder—a step which seemed most amply justified by the evidence which they now gave.

It appeared from testimony that the prisoner had some dispute with the deceased—being a most violent man, they said—and knocked her down, her head falling against the sharp corner of a chest of drawers, which cut it open, and the wound bled profusely; and that, while she was thus prostrate and insensible, the prisoner furiously attacked and struck her repeatedly—death on the same evening, or the evening after, I forget which, being the consequence.

As far as this evidence went, nothing, of course, could have been more brutal than the conduct of the prisoner; but on cross-examination of the first witness, a little ill-looking old woman, the mother of the deceased, and who gave her evidence manifestly under the influence of the most bitter resentment towards the prisoner, the case began to assume a different aspect.

It was wrong from her under great prevarication, and was also established by other witnesses, that she had herself, on the evening in question, been drinking gin with the deceased, at the residence of the latter, a miserable cellar. That she had herself fetched five quarters of gin for the deceased on that occasion. That the deceased and the witness, at her request, had frequently pawned all her husband's clothes and those of her children, whom she once or twice sent to bed early in the afternoon, to enable her to dispose of their clothes. That the prisoner was a pilot, a remarkably steady and hardworking man, and earned amply sufficient to enable him and his family to live in very comfortable circumstances; but this accused propensity of his wife had beggared them, and driven them from their former comfortable dwelling to the wretched cellar in which had occurred the catastrophe then the subject of inquiry. That on the evening in question he had come home from the sea, wet and wearied, but found that every article of his clothing had been pawned by his wife, and that his children were lying in bed all naked, their little clothes having shared the same fate; and that his wife was drunk, as was also the first witness. Furious words very naturally ensued, and it was under these truly exasperating circumstances that he had struggled with his wife, so as to occasion—but it was clearly unintentionally—her fall; and it certainly did appear that, either while she was falling, or immediately afterwards, he had more than once struck her with some violence; but not in any way to have alone caused her death, which the medical evidence had shown to have been occasioned by the injuries which she had received upon her head in falling upon the drawers, added to the effect of violent excitement and excessive liquor upon a person in her situation.

The third witness brought forward against the prisoner, was, alas! his own daughter, a little girl about five or six years of age, decently dressed in black. When her name was called, the prisoner, with an agonized countenance, looked away from the spot where she was to stand; his lips quivered, his chest heaved, and, in spite of efforts, tears forced themselves from his

eyes. Mr. Justice Patterson observed his agitation, and seemed himself not a little affected when he beheld the little thing, in obedience to the summons of the loud-voiced officer, brought into court and placed close beside him, to give evidence which might seal the fate of her father. She was so very short, that he handed over the officer the footstool he had been using, in order that she might stand upon it; and even then the head of the little witness did but just come above the top of the witness-box. She was rather a pretty looking girl, and her face was very sad and pale. She did not, however, cry, though her eyes seemed glued to the figure of her miserable father, who never once ventured to look towards her, and whose tears, silent evidence of the anguish he was enduring, fell frequently. In other respects, he preserved a stern composure throughout the proceedings.

"My child," said the Judge, as I thought, with a little emotion, as he bent down his ear to her, "do you know that you have come here to speak the truth?"

"Yea, Sir."

"What will become of you, do you think, if you tell a lie?"

She paused; the Judge repeated the question; she answered distinctly, "I shall be burned in everlasting fire."

"Where did you learn that?"

"The Bible, Sir."

"Have you ever been to school?"

"Yea, Sir, at the Sunday school."

"She may be sworn," said the Judge; and the oath was immediately administered to her.

Was not this, dear Christopher, a grievous sight to see? The little daughter called to give evidence against her father, on his trial for life, for the murder of her mother! Though in a melancholy tone and sad manner, she gave her evidence with great propriety, clearly and firmly, her tiny voice could be heard distinctly in all parts of the crowded and silent court. She evinced, as was to be expected, a strong leaning towards her father; but she admitted that he had struck her mother when she was lying bleeding on the floor. She also stated that her mother had several times actually taken her—the little girl's—shoes and stockings off her feet, that she might sell them for gin; and that she and the other children had often been obliged to go to bed, because their mother and grandmother had taken away their clothes for the vile purposes above mentioned. Who could listen to all this without feeling the deepest commiseration towards the unhappy prisoner? Till he had been hurried into the acts with which he then stood charged, he had always borne an unblemished character for a quiet, respectable man, who laboured hard to support his family, and who could have kept them in comfort, but for his wife's ruinous propensity to drink. His counsel addressed the jury on his behalf with much earnestness, contending that on the whole of the evidence, the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal, or at least, to a verdict of manslaughter. The Judge, however, directed the jury that there was no evidence in support of the charge of murder, but that the prisoner had been clearly guilty of manslaughter. He then recapitulated the evidence; and after a quarter of an hour's consideration, the jury pronounced a verdict of manslaughter. He was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment with hard work.

NOTICE.

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

WM. BRYAN.

July 18.

A CARD.

DR. HIGGINSON, having permanently located himself on West River, at the former residence of James McGill, Esq. offers his professional services to the public.

June 13.

HOUSE, SIGN, & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING and GLAZING.

RICHARD G. HUTTON

RETURNS his thanks to the public and his friends for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business, and solicits a continuance of the same. He uses the best materials, and executes Painting in the most fashionable and modern style.

July 11.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers having been dissolved on the first day of May last, as per notice already given, the business of the said firm will be settled by James D. Weems. All persons therefore having claims against said firm are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted thereto will please make immediate settlement either by cash or notes, at short dates, with the said James D. Weems, he being fully authorized to close the business of the firm.

EDWARD DUBOIS,

JAMES D. WEEMS.

July 18.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY

It is a remarkable fact, that while the progress of the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist, on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so.

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on Education, (physical, intellectual, and moral), on Jurisprudence, on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical; for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation.

As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works; nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of importance and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially provisionally men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for accepted matter, as liberal a compensation per printed page, as is usually afforded by the very best periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to endorse any, which his correspondents may communicate, nor all which he may admit into the work.

PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Herald will be printed on a medium sheet, with fair intelligible type, at the moderate price of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance—if not paid before the expiration of six months, Three Dollars will be exacted—and Three Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged if not paid before the expiration of the year.

PROSPECTUS

The subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice.

The superiority over other machines consists in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thrashing, the bearings being surrounded with oil, which retains oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect and hazardous to those who superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation, or from neglect of its mechanical construction.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves.

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

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

Application to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphan's Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition, in writing, of Edward Denver, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1836, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of the property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Edward Denver having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Edward Denver having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivery of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Elisha Wells his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Edward Denver a conveyance of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Edward Denver be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice in his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive weeks before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of presenting a trustee for the property to be sold under the said act, and to show cause why he may be discharged from imprisonment, and to show cause why he may be discharged from imprisonment, and to show cause why he may be discharged from imprisonment.

THE COMMISSIONERS for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and objections, and transacting the ordinary business of the County Court.

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Printed and Published by JONAS... HIGHLY... INTERESTING... CURES... ASTHMA... LIVER... A CA... N. Y.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1836.

NO. 38.

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, biliousness, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, floor aches, semina-weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headache, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noise in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, &c.

Principal Office, 100 Chatham st. New York.

THE FOLLOWING
**INTERESTING & ASTONISHING
FACTS,** are amongst the numerous
CURES performed by the use of Dr.
Wm. Evans' Medicines.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally, or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicine and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.
"MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS" of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated **CANONILE and APERIENT ANTIBILIOUS PILLS**, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery, Disease, Chronic Dysentery, & Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiar stercoraceous matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the bowels. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, affected with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motto for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inimitable benefit.

LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS' STANDING.—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, extreme pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinateness of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver. Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Evans procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.
City and County of New York, &c.
Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being daily afflicted, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Husband of the said Hannah Browne.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.
Mrs. J. G. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass., was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloreux, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine, of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continues the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Store, 389 Grand st. N. Y.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.—A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburg, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months; during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knee and ankle; an aggravation of the pain towards night; and for the most part all times from the external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power. For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it most to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston sts., afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid eructations, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of

sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigour or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, dissatisfied on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; she wept, lamented, desponded, and thought she led a most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines, but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved, and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.
Peter Pinckney, Com. of Deeds.

An Extraordinary Cure performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Chatham st. N. Y.—Mr. W. W. of 160 Eldridge street, was labouring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever, until he made application to Dr. Evans, and placed himself under his successful course of treatment, from which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

A Letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert, to Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Canonile Pills:
Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medicinal qualities of the Canonile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself), would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, thro' the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mortal powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Canonile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering man.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Canonile Pills. Yours, with esteem,
Sheldon P. Gilbert.
Durham, Green Co., N. Y.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines—DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The symptoms were—A sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting, and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inimitable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

An Extraordinary and Remarkable Cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburg, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham st. The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.
MARY DILLON.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM—Interesting Case.—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms: Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exertion.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package, to which, he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure, at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street.—Mr. Daniel Spinning, of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had he recourse to the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very constipated, urine high colored, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.
BENJ. S. JARVIS.
City of New York, &c.
Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.
WM. SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassau st.
The above medicine for sale by
J. HUGHES,
Druggist, Annapolis.
G. W. WILSON,
Upper Marlboro'.
Also, by
January 17.

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

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge of the Orphans Court A. A. Co'ty.
July 26. 3m.

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

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge of the Orphans Court A. A. County.
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
Test,
July 18. 3m.

POETRY.

THE EMERALD ISLE.

BY CATHERINE B. WATERMAN.

Far, far o'er the waves of the blue glancing waters,
Sweet Erin, my country, I wander to thee,
Thy free hearted sons and thy bright smiling daughters
Are calling me home o'er the wild swelling sea.
My heart has gone out like a wild bird before me,
And roams on thy shore, as I linger the while,
To bless the bright heaven that sweetly shines o'er me,
And the bark that is nearing the Emerald Isle.

Yea, Erin, green Erin, thy long years have whitened
The dark shading look that hung over my brow,
Yet closer in fondness the chords have they tightened,
Of the heart that is yearning to be with thee now.
I fancy I grasp the hand of my brother,
I see the glad light of a sister's fond smile,
I stand in the hall of my father and mother,
Who welcome me back to the Emerald Isle.

Oh! land of the grateful—where every emotion
Of kindness is fostered, of friendship sincere,
Whose every breath in its loyal devotion,
Would barter its life's blood to spare thee a tear,
Oh! beautiful land whose sunny-eyed daughters,
Wear hearts on their lips, that have never known guile,
I listen to thee, o'er the far swelling waters,
My home, and my country, the Emerald Isle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERESTING TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Extract of an article under the head of "The Northern Circuit," in the last number of Blackwood's Magazine:—

The last trial of interest that I witnessed in the Crown Court was that of a man for the murder of his wife. He seemed about thirty-five years old, and was dressed in respectable mourning. He stood at the bar with an air of once of firmness and depression. He was a little under the average height, and his countenance rather prepossessing than otherwise. From the evidence in chief of the first two witnesses, it would have appeared clear that he had been guilty of a most barbarous murder. On their depositions before the coroner, a verdict of manslaughter only had been returned; but in reading them Mr. Justice Patterson brought it his duty to instruct the Grand Jury to bring in a bill for murder—a step which seemed most amply justified by the evidence which they now gave. It appeared from testimony that the prisoner had some dispute with the deceased—being a most violent man, they said—and knocked her down, her head falling against the sharp corner of a chest of drawers, which cut it open, and the wound bled profusely; and that, while she was thus prostrate and insensible, the prisoner furiously attacked and struck her repeatedly—death on the same evening, or the evening after, I forget which, being the consequence.

As far as this evidence went, nothing, of course, could have been more brutal than the conduct of the prisoner; but on cross examination of the first witness, a little ill-looking old woman, the mother of the deceased, and who gave her evidence manifestly under the influence of the most bitter resentment towards the prisoner, the case began to assume a different aspect.

It was wrong from her under great provocation, and was also established by other witnesses, that she had herself, on the evening in question, been drinking gin with the deceased, at the residence of the latter, a miserable cellar. That she had herself fetched five quarters of gin for the deceased on that occasion. That the deceased and the witness, at her request, had frequently pawned all her husband's clothes and those of her children, whom she once or twice sent to bed early in the afternoon, to enable her to dispose of their clothes. That the prisoner was a pilot, a remarkably steady and hardworking man, and earned amply sufficient to enable him and his family to live in very comfortable circumstances; but this accused propensity of his wife had beggared them, and driven them from their former comfortable dwelling to the wretched cellar in which had occurred the catastrophe then the subject of inquiry. That on the evening in question he had come home from the sea, wet and wearied, but found that every article of his clothing had been pawned by his wife, and that his children were lying in bed almost naked, their little clothes having shared the same fate; and that his wife was drunk, as was also the first witness. Furious words very naturally ensued, and it was under these truly exasperating circumstances that he had struggled with his wife, so as to occasion—but it was clearly unintentionally—her fall; and it certainly did appear that, either while she was falling, or immediately afterwards, he had more than once struck her with some violence; but not in any way to have alone caused her death, which the medical evidence had shown to have been occasioned by the injuries which she had received upon her head in falling upon the drawers, added to the effect of violent excitement and excessive liquor upon a person in her situation.

The third witness brought forward against the prisoner, was, also, his own daughter, a little girl about five or six years of age, decently dressed in black. When her name was called, the prisoner, with an agonized countenance, looked away from the spot where she was to stand; his lips quivered, his chest heaved, and, in spite of efforts, tears forced themselves from his

eyes. Mr. Justice Patterson observed his agitation, and seemed himself, not a little affected when he beheld the little thing, in obedience to the summons of the loud-voiced officer, brought into court and placed close beside him, to give evidence which might seal the fate of her father. She was no very short, that he handed over the officer the foolstool he had been using, in order that she might stand upon it; and even then the head of the little witness did but just come above the top of the witness-box. She was rather a pretty looking girl, and her face was very sad and pale. She did not, however, cry, though her eyes seemed glued to the figure of her miserable father, who never once ventured to look towards her, and whose tears, silent evidence of the anguish he was enduring, fell frequently. In other respects, he preserved a stern composure throughout the proceedings.

"My child," said the Judge, as I thought, with a little emotion, as he bent down his ear to her, "do you know that you have come here to speak the truth?"

"Yea, Sir."

"What will become of you, do you think, if you tell a lie?"

She paused; the Judge repeated the question; she answered distinctly, "I shall be burned in everlasting fire."

"Where did you learn that?"

"The Bible, Sir."

"Have you ever been to school?"

"Yea, Sir, at the Sunday school."

"She may be sworn," said the Judge; and the oath was immediately administered to her.

Was not this, dear Christopher, a grievous sight to see? The little daughter called to give evidence against her father, on his trial for life, for the murder of her mother? Though in a melancholy tone and sad manner, she gave her evidence with great propriety, clearly and firmly, her tiny voice could be heard distinctly in all parts of the crowded and silent court. She evinced, as was to be expected, a strong leaning towards her father; but she admitted that he had struck her mother when she was lying bleeding on the floor. She also stated that her mother had several times actually taken her—the little girl's—shoes and stockings off her feet, that she might sell them for gin; and that she and the other children had often been obliged to go to bed, because their mother and grandmother had taken away their clothes for the vile purposes above mentioned. Who could listen to all this without feeling the deepest commiseration towards the unhappy prisoner? Till he had been hurried into the acts with which he then stood charged, he had always borne an unblemished character for a quiet, respectable man, who laboured hard to support his family, and who could have kept them in comfort, but for his wife's ruinous propensity to drink. His counsel addressed the jury on his behalf with much earnestness, contending that on the whole of the evidence, the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal, or at least, to a verdict of manslaughter. The Judge, however, directed the jury that there was no evidence in support of the charge of murder, but that the prisoner had been clearly guilty of manslaughter. He then recapitulated the evidence; and after a quarter of an hour's consideration, the jury pronounced a verdict of "manslaughter." He was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment with hard work.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being desirous to settle up his business, respectfully calls upon all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts either by Cash or Notes, on or before the first day of September next.
WM. BRYAN.
July 18.

A CARD.

DR. HIGGINSON having permanently located himself on West River, at the former residence of James McGill, Esq. offers his professional services to the public.
June 15.

HOUSE, SIGN, & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING and GLAZING.

RICHARD G. HUTTON
RETURNS his thanks to the public and his friends for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business, and solicits a continuance of the same. He uses the best materials, and executes Painting in the most fashionable and modern style.
July 11.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers having been dissolved on the first day of May last, as per notice already given, the business of the said firm will be settled by James D. Weems.—All persons indebted to the said firm, and all persons indebted to the said firm, will please make immediate settlement either by cash or notes, at short dates, with the said James D. Weems, he being fully authorized to close the business of the firm.
EDWARD SCROIS,
JAMES D. WEEMS.
July 18. 4

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

2d District—Philip F. Thomas. 3d District—John T. H. Worthington. 4th District—James Carroll, Solomon Hillen, Jr. 6th District—Francis Thomas. 7th District—H. G. S. Key.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

For Delegates. JOHN L. MOORE, EDWARD HAMMOND, Dr. ZACHARIAH MERRIKEN. For Commissioners. Alexander Franklin, 1st District. Eli Luby, 2d. A. Linthicum, Sr., 3d. Tristram S. Dorsey, 4th. Wesley Linthicum, 5th. Dr. Thomas S. Herbert, 6th. James H. Iglehart, 7th.

BALTIMORE CITY.

For Delegates. JOHN C. LEGRAND, FRANCIS GALLAGHER, JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER, Dr. JOHN J. GRAVES, WILLIAM F. GILES.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

For Delegates. Dr. THOMAS C. RISTEAU, PHILIP POULTNEY, DIXON B. STANSBURY, JOHN B. HOLMES, ROBERT WELSH, Jr.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

For Delegates. JOHN T. MASON, Dr. F. BYER, MICHAEL NEWCOMER, WM. McK. KEPPLER.

KENT COUNTY.

For Delegates. Dr. THOMAS WILSON, ASBURY S. SAPPINGTON, HENRY HURT.

TALBOT COUNTY.

For Delegates. JAMES LLOYD MARTIN, MORRIS O. COLSTON, DANIEL LLOYD.

Agreeably to notice given, the Convention of the Democratic Republican delegates of Anne Arundel county re-assembled at Ellicott's Mills on Saturday, the 10th of August, 1839, when the meeting was organized by appointing ABNER LINTHICUM, Esq. Chairman, and BENJAMIN T. PINDLE Secretary.

The object of the call being briefly stated, on motion the following resolutions were adopted. Resolved, That this meeting do now proceed to select a suitable person to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. RICHARD HEWITT, a candidate recently nominated for the Legislature, and that Dr. ZACHARIAH MERRIKEN be unanimously recommended to the voters of the county for that purpose.

On motion, Resolved, That the Delegation of the First Election District have power, and they are hereby requested to convene in their own district, and select as early as practicable a proper and suitable candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declension of Doctor JAMES OWENS, lately a candidate for the Legislature.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Democratic papers in Annapolis and Baltimore.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Chairman. BENJ. T. PINDLE, Secretary.

In pursuance of the second resolution the delegates from the First District are requested to meet on SATURDAY NEXT, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the LUTHERAN SCHOOL HOUSE, to supply the remaining vacancy on the Delegation Ticket.

A coloured man by the name of Samuel Benedict, at Monrovia, in Liberia, (Africa) is an honour to his race, and his example will do much for colonization. He was a slave in Savannah, but his excellent qualities marked him as above his race. He is self-taught, has established a settlement, founded a lyceum, and is planting sugar and coffee with great success. He writes out for Law Books of our country, as he does not altogether approve of adhering too religiously to Blackstone and English laws.

The St. Louis Republican records a feat of two boys, about thirteen years of age, belonging to that city, who swim the Mississippi; the river is nearly a mile wide at the place of starting, but on account of the current they did not land until about two miles below the starting point.

HONEY DEW IN OHIO.

The Lower Sandusky Whig says:—This curious phenomenon so inexplicable to many, has been unusually abundant in this section for the last few weeks; indeed, we do not recollect

of ever seeing it more so. Upon examining some leaves upon which this substance was discovered, we found it very palatable, quite thick, gummy, and yielding an agreeable saccharine taste.

TENNESSEE.

We received yesterday a slip from the office of the Nashville Whig, dated August 3, 9 P. M. containing further returns of the election in that State. The Whig says that Mr. Polk's majority for Governor in Middle Tennessee "will be large, say from 4000 to 4500 votes." "The vote has been tremendous throughout the State."

GOVERNOR.

COMPLETE RETURNS.

Table with columns: Name, Cannon, Polk, Cannon, Polk. Rows include Davidson, Wilson, Sumner, Rutherford, Lincoln, Hickman, Murray, Giles, Lawrence, Williamson, Dickson, Bedford, Warren, Montgomery, Robertson, Franklin, White, Wayne, Smith, Jackson.

REPORTED MAJORITIES.

Table with columns: Name, Cannon, Polk. Rows include Williamson, Dickson, Bedford, Warren, Montgomery, Robertson, Franklin, White, Wayne, Smith, Jackson, Polk's majority.

CONGRESS.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

HOPKINS L. TURNER, V. B. re-elected by a large majority. The particulars not reported.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Whig, is probably elected. Here is an increased majority for Trousdale in Sumner of 300 votes, over the race of 1837, when Campbell's aggregate majority in the district was 1750.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN BELL, Whig, re-elected by 1235 majority over the candidate of the Administration, R. M. Burton.

Table with columns: Name, Bell, Burton. Rows include Davidson, Wilson, 3896, 2061.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MEREDITH P. GENTRY, Whig, elected by a majority of 501.

Table with columns: Name, Gentry, Childers. Rows include Williamson, Rutherford, 3245, 2744.

NINTH DISTRICT.

HARVEY M. WATERSON, V. B. elected. Returns from Bedford, net complete.

Table with columns: Name, Waterston, Barranger. Rows include Maury, Bedford, 2208, 1380, 1097, 1558.

TENTH DISTRICT.

AARON V. BROWN, V. B. elected over E. J. Shields, Whig.

Table with columns: Name, Brown, Shields. Rows include Lincoln, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, maj., Hardin, 2382, 769, 1401, 1110, 394, 508, 401.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CAVE JOHNSON, V. B. elected over Richard Cheatham, Whig.

Table with columns: Name, Johnson, Cheatham. Rows include Hickman, Humphreys, Dickson, Stewart, Montgomery, Robertson, 1057, 176.

In Knox county, East Tennessee, the vote was, for Gov. Cannon 1612; for Mr. Polk 464. Partial returns have also been received from out of sixteen districts of Blount county, which give to Gov. Cannon a majority of one hundred and thirty-six votes over Mr. Polk.

The Nashville Banner says—Our election was conducted yesterday with little or no disturbance, thanks to the leading men of both parties who sat on foot the salutary proposition (which was promptly complied with) of having no liquor shops or other establishments in that line opened during the day.

KENTUCKY.—The election in this State continues for three days. We have partial returns from several districts, but nothing as yet of a decisive character.

INDIANA.—The Cincinnati Whig of the 8th inst. says—Our only additional information is from Switzerland County in Mr. Dunn's district, Smith's majority is 172. We have, too, the exact returns from Dearborn, giving Smith a majority of 672. We believe Mr. Dunn is beaten.

In the Third Congressional district, the returns as far as received show the following result:—

Table with columns: Name, Graham, Carr, Jefferson, Jennings, Scott, Floyd, Clark, 1289, 1330, 78, 930, 400, 1976, 2744, 1976.

Carr's present maj. 768

Two counties Washington and Jackson, to be heard from, which will increase Carr's majority.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Petersburg Intelligencer says—

In our last paper we stated that Hilliard (V. B.) had beaten Hawkins (V. B.) by three votes. We have since understood from credible authority, that he has beaten Hawkins at least 200 votes.

We have seen a letter from Murfreesboro, N. C., dated 7th inst. which states that "Rayner (W.) is elected by a large majority."

THE ELECTIONS.

INDIANA.—By a slip received from the office of the Indianapolis Democrat, we learn that Mr. Wick is elected over Mr. Herod, late member, by a majority of about 800; that Mr. Smith is elected over Mr. Dunn by a majority of 700; that Mr. Davis has an aggregate majority in Putnam, Owen, Clay and Lawrence counties of 900, and that Mr. Ewing has in Vigo a majority of 450, leaving a difference in favour of Mr. Davis of 450, and he is no doubt elected; and that Mr. Howard was ahead of Evans in Park and Vermillion counties about 900. Of his election there can hardly be a doubt. The fact of Mr. Carr's election we have already stated.

It may be regarded as certain, therefore, that Messrs. Wick, Smith, Davis, Carr and Howard are elected. They are all Democrats, and all gains since last Congress. Mr. Rariden, the late member, is probably re-elected, though it is not certain. From the first district in which Mr. Owen is a candidate, we have received no returns.

Since writing the above, we learn that Robert Dale Owen is elected. The statement is said to have been furnished by Mr. Proffit, the Whig candidate.

KENTUCKY.—The only information we have from Kentucky is that Messrs. Butler and Ward, the Democratic candidates, are elected in the districts recently represented by Messrs. Southgate and Menefee. This is a gain of two.

TENNESSEE.—We have four more counties from Tennessee. Mr. Polk's present majority is 5,269, and our gain is 16,833. The ball is still rolling.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Montgomery is re-elected in North Carolina, and Mr. Henderson is said to be elected in the district recently represented by Mr. Rencher. No change. As far as returns have been received it appears that Messrs. Bynum, Shepherd, Hawkins and Montgomery, Democrats, and Stanly and Henderson, Whigs, have been elected. We shall certainly carry Messrs. McKay and Connor, and probably Hill. The other districts will probably send Whigs; making the representation 7 Democrats and 6 Whigs.

The remnants of the once powerful tribe of Ottowa Indians finally took their departure from Ohio on the 20th ult. for the country allotted to them west of the Mississippi.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA. THE WAR RENEWED.—ASSASSINATION OF COL. HARNEY'S COMMAND.

We received by the Southern Mail, this morning a letter from our St. Augustine correspondent, containing painful intelligence from Florida. We have also slips from Charleston papers. It will be seen by the letter of our correspondent, that Col. Harney's command has been treacherously surprised by the Indians, and many of them butchered, the Colonel and some of his soldiers escaping with difficulty.

OFFICE OF THE NEWS, ST. AUGUSTINE, E. F., Aug. 3, 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE WAR RENEWED. The following account of the treacherous surprise of Col. Harney's command, reached here this morning by express. Col. Gates commanding East of St. John's, has transmitted orders for immediate defence of the posts South.

Asst. Adj't. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Army of the South, FORT BROOK, (E. F.) July 29.

SIR:—It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the assassination of the greater part of Lt. Col. Harney's detachment by the Indians, on the morning of the 23d inst., on the Colochohatchie river, where they had gone in accordance with the treaty at Fort King, to establish a trading house. The party consisted of about 28 men, armed with Colt's rifle; they were encamped on the river, but unprotected by defences of any kind, and it is said without sentinels. The Indians in large force made the attack before the dawn of day, and before reveille, and it is supposed that 13 of the men were killed, among whom was Major Dallam, and Mr. Morgan, sutlers. The remainder with Col. Harney, escaped; several of them severely wounded. It was a complete surprise.

The Commanding General therefore directs, that you instantly take measures to place the defences at Fort Mellon in the most complete state of repair, and be ready at all times to repel an attack, should one be made. No portion of your command will, in future, be suffered to leave the garrison, except under a strong escort. The detachment at Fort Maitland will be immediately withdrawn.

Should Fort Mellon prove unhealthy, and the Surgeon recommend its abandonment, you are authorized to transfer the garrison, and reinforce some of the neighboring posts. I am, sir, GEO. H. GRIFFIN, Asst. Adj't. General. Lieut. W. E. HANSON, Com. of Fort Mellon.

At Pactolus, Pitt county, N. C. during the late election, John Cherry, Esq. a opulent and

estimable gentleman, of a large family, lost his life at the hands of Churchill Perkins, a bosom friend, through accident. Mr. Perkins was assaulted in the midst of a crowd by a blustering bully, who made his attack with a long knife drawn. Expecting an attack, Mr. P. had prepared for the fellow's reception, and as he approached presented a pistol. The assailant drew back. Thereupon Mr. Perkins attempted to let down the pistol, in doing which it went off, lodging a ball in the neck of Mr. Cherry and killed him instantly. Mr. C's father-in-law and relatives have published a certificate wholly exculpating Mr. Perkins, and declaring an undiminished esteem for him.—Portsmouth (Va.) Times.

MANLY RESCUE OF A CHILD BY A SMALL LAD.

Yesterday forenoon, as the wife of Mr. David J. Gibson, of Hudson street, was walking on the Battery with her little girl, four years of age, the latter while trying to go round outside one of the stone posts, fell off the abutment upon the stones below, and being very much frightened, rose up, and instead of getting nearer to the wall, turned toward the water and slipped in and sank. Mrs. Gibson's cries for assistance attracted the attention of two small lads who were playing near, one of whom, on seeing the situation of the little girl, pulled off his jacket and jumped into the water to save her, which he succeeded in doing in a very few minutes, as the little sufferer was clinging with a death like grasp to a large stone, the top of which was just under water. By the assistance of two gentlemen, who had by this time arrived, both children were lifted to the Battery walk, and a coach was sent for, for the mother and child, as the lady was so faint with fright that she sank exhausted upon the walk as soon as she saw her child safe. The lad who thus assisted her says he is ten years old, and called his name John Cogan, and said his mother lived in Washington street.—New York Dispatch.

EXTRAORDINARY COURAGE IN A LAD.

A lad in Hallam, Pa., named George Peters, son of D. F. Peters, Esq., was furiously attacked the other day by his father's bull, and would inevitably have been killed but for his surprising presence of mind. Seeing no chance of escape, he dodged the assault of the furious animal and leaped upon his back! The bull, thereupon, ran off in a canter, kicking and rearing fearfully; but the little fellow, no way disconcerted, clung to the animal's back, until a favorable opportunity offering, he jumped off and immediately leaped a fence hard by. This latter feat was witnessed by his mother, who was attracted to the spot by his cries. He is only 12 years old.—York Democrat.

TEXAS.

The last news from Texas is full of interest. Just emerging as it were into life, and recovering from the effects of the sanguinary conflict in which she was engaged to secure her independence, she finds herself threatened and attacked by powerful tribes of Indians, both on the north and west, and by the Mexicans on the south. If this system of warfare is carried on, her little army, composed, we should judge, of as brave men as ever shouldered a musket, will not be able to withstand all the attacks from the different quarters. The most natural enemy of the Republic, Mexico, by itself could make no impression upon her, nor could the Mexicans possibly do much, even if they were assisted by the natural enemies of the "pale faces" who reside within her western limits, but the inroads of the tribes from the north located within the territory of the United States will be a greater source of annoyance than any she has heretofore had to encounter. What is the duty of the Government of the United States in the present position of affairs. We learn that the Cherokees, a tribe removed by the United States Government from one portion of their territory to another, headed by a brave and influential Chief, have actually invaded the territory of Texas, a neighbouring nation, and made war upon her citizens. Is it proper that this government should allow such invasion, and should it not use its authority to prevent it? It is clear to us that the United States is as much bound to prevent such an invasion as it would be to prevent an invasion of Canada during the continuance of peace. When a horde of savages have been crowded upon our frontier, and bordering upon other nations, they should be kept in submission, and not allowed to violate an adjacent territory. The question is one of interest and should engage the attention of the government without loss of time. [Balt. Chron.]

THE ROCK WHEAT.

Mr. Smeltzer, of the Middletown Valley, who was the first person of this county to raise the Rock Wheat, informs us that at the last fall he put out about 10 bushels of that seed, which he obtained from Mr. Stonebraker, of Washington county, and which now gives him a return of about 200 bushels and a little upwards—being about 40 bushels to the acre, and weighing about 63 lbs. to the bushel. He is selling it very fast at \$2 50 per bushel for seed. Mr. Stonebraker, of Washington county, from the two original heads which were found in a cleft of Rocks, and which he obtained, raised in four sowings 108 bushels, which he sold at \$3 per bushel. As far as we have heard from, these 108 bushels, which were put out last fall, have yielded 20 bushels for one sown, leaving now in the country 3,360 bushels of this wheat, which will no doubt be principally used for seed, and which is already scattered far and wide through the country. Thus from two heads of wheat, accidentally discovered and cultivated, what immense benefit may flow to mankind at large.—Frederick Examiner.

MURDER.

On Thursday last the dead body of Mr. Joseph LARRY, of this city, was found upon a bye road, known as "Linthicum's," about two miles from Baltimore, bearing every evidence that he had been willfully murdered. He left this city about five days since, and had with him but a trifling amount of money. When found the body was stripped to the shirt, clothes and every thing else gone. The wounds which caused his death were all inflicted upon the head—his forehead was dreadfully fractured and the brains out—there was also a gash on the left cheek from the forehead to the chin. An inquest was held by JOHN PARKER, Esq., and the jury came to the opinion that he had been murdered and robbed by some person or persons unknown, three or four days previously. The deceased was a bricklayer by trade and was about fifty-five or sixty years of age. We are not aware that suspicion has fixed itself upon any person as the author of this aggravated murder, but as the villain or villains took the clothes of the deceased, there is a probability that through them they may be detected. It is to be hoped that the Governor will promptly issue his proclamation offering a reward sufficient to stimulate the police here and elsewhere to the most active exertions for the discovery of the murderers.—Balt. Chron.

DUELLING.

Here is one man who has courage enough to refuse to fight—Judge GOULD, of St. Augustine—who is, we believe, a Jerseyman, and a native of this county.—Newark (N. J.) D. Ad.

From the St. Augustine Herald. A CARD.—D. W. Whitehurst, amid the other venom he has spit at me, insinuates that I am actuated by cowardice. I confess that I am a coward upon principle—and upon oath—that to keep the ten commandments has been a part of my education, and were not D. W. Whitehurst perfectly convinced of these facts, he would never have dared to use such language towards me. JAMES M. GOULD.

STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

The following singular event is related in the Jackson (La.) Republican of the 27th July: Amongst the apparently endless catalogue of strange occurrences and crimes with which the press has teemed, the following, which has been communicated in a letter from a lady residing near the scene of action to her friend in this vicinity, is a little the strangest we have met with. Not having seen the letter, we are under the necessity of giving a second hand account of the affair, and may consequently be inaccurate in some of our details; but the substantial facts are as furnished to us. Being personally acquainted with the writer of the letter, we have no hesitation in expressing our belief of her statements. Here is the strange tragic tale. Some time since the sheriff of a county in the southern part of Mississippi had received, in his official character, a large sum of money—say fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. Under pretext of a call from home for a day or two, he placed the money in the keeping of his wife, whom he charged to take good care of it. Late in the evening of the day on which he left home, a stranger of genteel appearance called at the house, and asked permission to remain over night. Dialing to entertain a stranger during her husband's absence, the wife of the sheriff denied the request, and the stranger rode on. Directly after his departure, however, the lady came to the conclusion that she had done wrong in refusing to take him in, and sent a servant to recall him. The gentleman returned, and soon after retired to rest. Late in the night, three men disguised as negroes, came to the house, called up the lady, and demanded possession of the money left in her charge. Believing that there was no help for it, she at length told them that the money was in another room, and that she would go and get it for them. It so happened that the money had been deposited in the room occupied by the stranger; and on her going for it she found him up and loading his pistols. He had been awakened by the noise, and had overheard most of the conversation between his hostess and the robbers. Telling the lady to be of good heart he gave her a loaded pistol, and instructed her to go out and present the money to one of the robbers and to shoot the fellow whilst in the act of doing so—on her doing which he (the stranger) would be ready for the other two. With a coolness and courage that it is difficult to conceive of in a woman, she did as directed, and the robber who received the money fell dead at her feet. Another instant and the stranger's bullet had felled a second robber. The third attempted to escape, but was overtaken at the gate by the stranger, and fell under the thrust of his knife! As soon as practicable the neighbours were alarmed, and on washing the paint from the faces of the dead robbers, the one killed by the lady proved to be her own husband, and the other two a couple of her near neighbours. Such is the story in substance. As before stated, it comes in a letter from a lady whose credibility we are willing to vouch. If error existed in the statement, either the writer of the letter was misinformed or we have been most egregiously hoaxed.

WASHINGTON COUNTY MURDER.

We gather the following particulars of this atrocious homicide from a letter from Washington county, published in the Batesville News of the 4th inst. "The most horrible murder ever perpetrated in a Christian country, was committed last Saturday night, at Cane Hill, on Mr. William Wright and four of his children. Mrs. Wright states that soon after retiring to bed she heard

the sound of horses. Her timidity suggests they might be hostile husband and commiseration. Mrs. W. discovered three men. One asked if they were Wright answered yes. The robbers at that point to death. Mrs. door. A daughter, out by the assassin's father. Mr. Wright commenced slaughter. infant, on the floor through the tender dress, as they reposed asleep. The ten or twelve years the demons, at a from the mass of insensibility, but no. Fortunately in an outer apartment. Also, little Morris seven years old, had eyes of a trundle bed side of the murder wake, and with the lay in breathless still the folds of the bed of murder, robbery. From this intelligence after every eye been they supposed, had every tongue silence creeded to plunder to set it on fire, and g after satisfying him gone, moved from the menaced with astonishment all from the ruins flames. He ran and hurried them out of turned, and found himself unconscious. unequal to his weight round the shoulder brother, and tender of the increase of the infant, but it down a few paces of the father. He the lifeless bodies of having wrapped the entrance. Seeing thwarted, he, with sought such a rest and clear sky afforded at the outset Mrs. Wright made half, or two miles, dress, to her friend

MORUS M 40,000 as MULTI THE subscribers the Growers offers for sale by member of Trees be genuine. The most and super surpassed by any where. They w November next, the subject throo the postage. Annapolis, A Office of the Ridge H

THE subscri This Compayment of Fiv scried is requi mers Bank of S Company, on or next, a further each share on gait, a further each share on tember, a furth each share on ber, and a fur on each share be paid as bef day of Novem By orde

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COLLE PERSON tion Di are hereby a max, Esq. of thorted to p payable to the year now

Collector, Anne-Arund June 6.)

the sound of horses approaching the house. Her timidly suggested the apprehension that they might be hostile Indians. She awoke her husband and communicated her fears, and both discovered three men walk up to the door. One asked if they could stay all night. Mr. Wright answered yes, and opened the door. The robbers at that moment seized and stabbed him to death. Mrs. Wright fled out of the back door. A daughter, (perhaps the eldest) rushed out by the assemens, while yet butchering her father. Mr. Wright being dispatched, the fiends commenced slaughtering his defenceless children. They struck out the brains of a little infant on the floor, and run their bowie knives through the tender bodies of three other children, as they reposed in the embraces of a sweet sleep. The fourth, a little boy, of some ten or twelve years, with a long, heavy blade, the demons, at a blow, separated the crown from the mass of his head, striking him into insensibility, but not into death, as they supposed. Fortunately, two other children, sleeping in an outer apartment, were not discovered. Also, little Morris escaped their observation. This little child, of the tender age of six or seven years only, had been placed at the back side of a trundle bed, thus hiding him from the eyes of the murderers. Little Morris was awake, and with the wisdom of maturer years, lay in breathless stillness, eyeing from beneath the folds of the bed furniture, the strange deeds of murder, robbery and arson.

From this intelligent child we learned, that after every eye beneath this ill fated roof, as they supposed, had been closed in death, and every tongue silenced forever, the robbers proceeded to plunder the house of all the money, set it on fire, and galloped off. Little Morris, after satisfying himself that the murderers were gone, moved from his hiding place, and commenced with astonishing intelligence to rescue all from the ruins of the rapidly advancing flames. He ran and awoke his little sisters, and hurried them out of the burning dwelling—returned, and found his wounded brother restored to consciousness. His feeble strength being unequal to his weight, Morris threw his arms around the shoulders of his almost murdered brother, and tenderly drew him beyond the influence of the increasing fire—returned, caught up the infant, but finding it lifeless, gently laid it down a few paces from the door, on the breast of the father. He then essayed to return for the lifeless bodies of the others, but the fire now having wrapped the door in flames, forbid his entrance. Seeing his angel like purpose thwarted, he, with his little sisters and brother, sought such a resting place as a houseless farm and clear sky afforded. The daughter that escaped at the outset, took refuge in a rye field. Mrs. Wright made her way some mile and a half, or two miles, barefooted, and in her night dress, to her friends.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

40,000 and upwards of MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES. The subscriber, acting as the agent for the Growers in this city and its vicinity, offers for sale by the Bud or Tree, the above number of Trees, and will warrant them to be genuine. The Trees are of a most luxuriant and superior growth, and cannot be surpassed by any that may be produced elsewhere. They will be ready for delivery in November next. Persons addressing me on the subject through the Post Office, will pay the postage. EDWARD DUBOIS, Annapolis, August 15, 1839.

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

April 6th, 1839. The subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a payment of Five Dollars on each share subscribed is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company, on or before the 1st day of July next, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of August, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of September, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of October, and a further payment of Five Dollars on each share of capital stock subscribed to be paid as before stated on or before the 1st day of November next. By order, N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

200 ACRES.

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

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Persons residing in the First Collection District of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby notified that RICHARD J. COWMAN, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, is authorized to receive and receipt for Taxes, payable to the Collector of said district for the year now due. RICHARD C. HARDESTY, Collector of the First Collection District, Anne-Arundel County, June 6.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Md.

WHEREAS the several Collectors of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county have returned to the Commissioners for said county the following list of Lands on which Taxes are due for the years 1837, 1836 and 1837, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:

Name of Person Assessed.	Name of Land.	Amount of Tax due.
		1835. 1836. 1837.
Alcock, Robert	Name unknown,	06 06
Basford, Jacob,	Elizabeth's Fancy,	28 06
Brashears, Ann	House and Lot at Pig Point,	
	Houses and Lots at Elk Ridge	
	Landing, Dorsey's Hills and	7 21 87
	Timber Neck,	
Butler, John	House and Lot on Baltimore and	75 75
	Ohio Rail Road,	
	Lot in Friendship,	
	Miles' Chance,	2 31 19
Cowman, James	Swamp Land,	56 56
Cowley, William's heirs	Little Nettleham,	2 23 23
Chaney, Benjamin	Part of Hill Meadows,	1 07 07
Chase, John	Part of Andover,	3 88 88
Conner, William	House and Lot at Friendship,	19 19
Conner, Jesse	Hopewell,	1 85 85
Deale, George	Littleworth,	1 11 11
Deale, Elizabeth	Part of Addition to Timber Neck,	52 52
Duval, Charles (Montgomery)	Name unknown,	74 74
Duval, Mary	Warfield's Contrivance,	2 51 51
Goodwin, Lyde (Balt. county)	Friendship,	14 14
Griffith, Charles	Grammer's Chance and Angles,	1 56 56
Gambra, Orange	House and Lot, (Swamp)	19 19
Hutton, Mrs. Mary	Name unknown,	33 33
Holland, Edward	Andover,	67 67
Hanson, Flora's heirs	Part of First Discovery,	3 84 84
Hall, Greenbury	Heath,	68 68
Hopkins, Ezekiel	Haywood's Boast,	63 63
Hanshaw, Lloyd	Swamp Land,	16 16
Haywood, John	Plummer's Pasture,	3 70 70
Knighton, Ruth	Name unknown,	1 85 85
Kelly, Mordecai	Part of Harbourer,	1 48 48
Laughlin, Mrs. Ann	Lot in Friendship,	56 56
Moore, Sarah (Baltimore)	Birkhead's Adventure,	23 23
Norfolk, Isaac A.	John and Mary's Chance,	4 44 44
Offer, Deborah (negro)	Part of Howard's Patapasco Range,	69 69
O'Reilly, Polladore E.	Name unknown,	60 60
Plummer, Brice	Part of Woodford,	1 94 94
Randal, Sophia Ann	Providence, Duval's Delight or	48 05 05
Rogers, Micah	Clarksburg and Birmingham Ma-	
	nor,	
	Andover and Timber Ridge,	1 58 58
Smith, Clarke	Raine's Decline,	1 57 57
Shaffer, Leonard	Glebe Land,	4 32 4 44 4 44
Vestry of St. James' Parish	Name unknown,	78 78
Vansant, John (Baltimore)	Turkeyhoe Glade,	72 72
Wells, Richard	Hunt's Chance,	3 33 3 33
Whittington, Samuel	Hasting Island,	2 82 2 82
Whittington, John A.	Waterford and Huckleberry Bush,	74 74
Watkins, Mrs. Ann	House and Lot at Elk Ridge Land-	
Williams, Mrs. Juliana (Balt.)	ing,	57 57

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT unless the County Charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of Assembly, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this State." By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clerk Comm'rs. A. A. County. August 8. 4w. The American, Baltimore, will publish the above law 4w.

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 Allen Thomas' Lessee, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel Godfrey, Joseph Hardesty, John Scott, Cassandra Gassaway, Isaac Sams and Nathaniel Ellicott, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim, either at law and in equity, of the said defendants in and to all that tract or parcel of Land called West Chester, which lies in Anne-Arundel county, and I hereby give notice, that on Friday the 30th day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock M. at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property to satisfy the execution aforesaid. JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff A. A. County. August 8.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of vendito, expositio and fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel County Court, to me directed, two at the suit of William Owens, one at the suit of Thomas Allen, and one at the suit of Adam & John Miller, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of David M. Brogden, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said David M. Brogden in and to the following property, to wit, all that tract or parcel of Land in Anne-Arundel county, on which said Brogden now resides, called Rowdown, containing about 350 or 450 acres of Land, more or less; also two Negro Men named Bob and Daniel, four Horses, one Ox Cart, two pair of Oxen, and a parcel of Black Cattle, and I hereby give notice that on Thursday, the 13th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M. at the residence of said Brogden, I shall proceed to sell the above mentioned property at Public Sale to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid executions. JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff A. A. County. August 8.

FOR SALE.

FOUR LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, two of whom are Girls, one thirteen years of age, and the other eleven, one Boy aged ten years, and the other eight. For information apply to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette. August 1.

TAKEN UP.

Taken up on Tuesday evening last, in Severn River, a white and black spotted SOW, both ears cropped, and appears to have been severely bitten by Dogs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take her away. THOMAS BREWER, August 1.

PITTS' GRAIN SEPARATOR AND CLEANER.

WE hereby Certify, that on the 27th July, 1839, we were present at the operation of Pitts' Grain Separator and Cleaner; Messrs. Lane & Howard, purchasers of the patent right for the State of Maryland, attending; that during the operation of said machine for 15 minutes it thrashed Ten Bushels of white Wheat, as clean as it could be made passed through the fan three times—propelled by Major R. I. Jones' horse power at the Broad Creek Farm, on Kent Island. Thos. Smythe Wilson, John G. Wilson, R. I. Jones, George H. Wilson, Edward T. Pacs, Kent county, Lewis F. Pascault, Richard C. Jones. R. I. Jones bought the patent right for Queen-Anne's and Anne-Arundel counties, and George H. Wilson gave \$350 for one district of Kent county. Rights for Districts in Queen-Anne's and Anne-Arundel counties will be sold by R. I. Jones, or the right to work the machine on the land of any proprietor. Refer to Buel's Cultivator of October 1838, and February 1839, for description of the machine. August 1. 3w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry H. Harwood, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment. ELIZABETH HARWOOD, Adm'x. August 1.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Rezin Hopkins, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment. SEPTIMUS HOPKINS, Ex'r. August 1.

ANNAPOLIS ASSEMBLY ROOM.

M. DUROCHER very respectfully gives notice to his good friends of Annapolis, that Mr. GUNN having politely relinquished the Ball Room in his favour, he will commence his professional attention to those who shall honour him with their patronage, on Monday next. Days of Tuition—Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday—at four o'clock for young Ladies—at half past five for young Gentlemen. August 8.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. STREETER'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, SARATOGA STREET, BALTIMORE.

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON having relinquished the Boarding Department of their Institution for the education of Young Ladies, in Saratoga-street, to Mr. and Mrs. STREETER, it becomes necessary to submit to their former patrons and the public the arrangements for the ensuing year, consequent on the change which has thus taken place. In transferring so important a charge, justice to themselves, their pupils and their friends, induces them to express their entire confidence in the real ability, and full qualifications of their successors. Mr. Streeter is a graduate of Harvard University, and has had long experience as Principal in one of the first schools in the city of Boston. He will unquestionably win the same approbation here, with which his labours of instruction have been regarded elsewhere. Mrs. S. is eminently qualified to guide the young of her sex, secure their obedience and command their respect. They sincerely commend to the continued patronage of the former friends of the establishment, and to the favour of the public. Mr. and Mrs. STREETER respectfully announce that they will resume the entire charge of the Boarding Department in the Institution formerly under the care of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, in Saratoga street, Baltimore, on the first Monday in September next. Sensible of the importance of female education, and desirous of raising the standard of attainment in all that contributes to elevate the female character and promote young ladies for the responsibilities of womanhood, and the various relations of social and domestic life; the Principals will employ every resource within their reach for cultivating the mind, elevating the feelings and polishing the manners of their pupils. Regarding education, not so much as an end, as prospective in its results, they will give careful attention to those branches essential to the formation of a sound intellectual and moral character, and their grand aim will be to present knowledge in so attractive a light and to render its acquisition so agreeable, as to excite a desire for improvement which will continue after the relations of mere scholastic life have been dissolved, and the pupils have entered on the higher and wider school of human life. It will be the endeavour of Mr. & Mrs. Streeter to render their house in every sense a home to those who may be placed under their care, and to maintain, as far as possible, an authority strictly parental. All the branches of a solid education, together with those lighter studies which impart a charm and polish to female manners and intellect, and above all, those moral principles, which should form the basis of all character, will receive full attention. The elements of English education will be thoroughly taught, and at the same time, the French Language and Literature cultivated by a judicious use during domestic intercourse. Conversations will also be held at stated periods in the family, under the superintendance of the French teacher, or a French lady, in which subjects of interest and importance will be brought forward, for the double purpose of improving the minds and adding to the conversational tact of the students. Of the healthful and advantageous location of the establishment and its great conveniences, it cannot be necessary to speak. More particular information relative to the principles on which the school will be conducted, and the terms upon which boarding scholars will be received, may be obtained of Mr. STREETER at his dwelling, late the residence of Mr. Hamilton, Saratoga-street, Baltimore. The DAY SCHOOL, connected with the Boarding School of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, will hereafter be under the associated care of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. & Mrs. Streeter, and the next regular session will commence on the first Monday in September next. No exertions will be spared to add to the resources of the establishment, which are believed to be in all respects equal, and in many, superior to those of similar institutions. The departments of Modern Languages, Chemistry, Music and Dancing, will, as usual, be under the charge of competent Professors, and Mr. Streeter will give attention to those desirous of studying the Latin or Greek Language. Lectures on literary and scientific subjects will be delivered from time to time. Applications for admission may be made to Mr. S. at his residence in Saratoga-street, (late Mr. Hamilton's) where he will be happy to give any information relative to the terms. It is earnestly desired that parents will have their children in attendance as nearly as possible at the commencement of the school, that an early organization may be made, and a publication of the year catalogue best facilitated. August 1. 4w.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

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

NOTICE.

THE owners of Carriages of Burthen and Pleasure are hereby notified that their Licences will expire on the first of September next, when they are required under the Ordinances of the Corporation to renew them, of which they will take notice. August 2. G. H. DUVAL, Clerk Corp.

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the HOUSE in which I at present reside, situated in a healthy part of the city on Market street. It is a large and commodious house, with eight rooms, a large Kitchen, Smoke House, Wood House and Stable, with a pump of first rate Water on the premises, a large Garden planted out with the choicest Fruits, containing about three quarters of an acre in a high state of cultivation. I will also sell the FRAME DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the above premises fronting on street, directly in rear of the City Hotel. The above property will be sold on accommodating terms, as the proprietor is a bout leaving the city. August 8. JOHN MILLER.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

NOTICE.

TAKEN up trespassing in the subscriber's Grain Field a blue and white BOAR with some black spots about it, having the right ear cropped and slit. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. TH. J. BRICE. July 25.—3w.

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on MONDAY the 19th of August, at 12 o'clock M. on the premises, all that parcel of land called HOLLEY HILL, lying in Anne-Arundel county, lately in possession of Mrs. Eleanor Stevenson, and which was formerly owned by the late Captain Benjamin Harrison. This land lies at the head of West River, in an agreeable neighbourhood, and adjoins the lands of Thomas Franklin, Esq. Miss A. Franklin, and William H. Hall, Esq. It contains about 147 ACRES, the greater part of which is very fertile land. It is well adapted to the growth of wheat, rye, corn, oats and tobacco. The improvements are a Dwelling House, two Tobacco Houses, and a Wind Mill, which may at a small expense be placed in good order.—Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. Benjamin Tongue, the present occupant of the land. 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 bond or notes with securities or endorses to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale; by the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey the land to the purchaser in fee simple. SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee. July 25.

IN CHANCERY.

22d July, 1839. Thomas Alexander, Adm'r. cum test. ann. of Richard Harwood of Thomas against The Heirs and Adm'r. of Joshua Pardom. THE object of the bill is to obtain the sale of the lands of Joshua Pardom, late of Montgomery county, deceased, for the payment of his just debts. The bill states, that Joshua Pardom, in his lifetime, was indebted to Richard Harwood (of Thomas) in the sum of \$850; for which debt, and the interest thereon, judgment was obtained at November Term of Montgomery County Court in the year 1833—that Richard Harwood having died, letters of administration, with the will annexed, were granted to Thomas Alexander, on his personal estate, who issued a scire facias, suggesting assets against the administrator of Joshua Pardom, and at March Term of the said County Court in 1839, obtained a fiat for \$229 77-100 assets in hand, being the amount reported by the auditor of the said County Court—that the personal estate of the said Pardom is insolvent, and that he died intestate, leaving the following heirs at law, that is to say, Joshua, Nathan, John, Josiah, Margaret L. who married James Gue, Rachel who married William Brandenburg, Keziah who married Samuel M. Williams, Priscilla, Cassandra, Joseph J. Richard and Rebecca, all of whom are of age except Rebecca, and all residents of the State. It is thereupon ordered, on the motion of the complainant, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 24th day of August next, to the end that the said Joshua Pardom, Nathan Pardom, John Pardom, Josiah Pardom, Margaret L. who married James Gue, Rachel who married William Brandenburg, Keziah who married Samuel M. Williams, Priscilla Pardom, Cassandra Pardom, Joseph J. Pardom, Richard Pardom and Rebecca Pardom may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by solicitor or guardian, on or before the 24th day of December next, to shew cause if any exist, why a decree should not pass as prayed. True copy—Test, RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. July 25. 3w.

WOOL! WOOL!

MANUFACTURED IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES. THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has built a considerable addition to his Factory, and has now in operation a great deal more machinery than he has had heretofore. He will attend at Upper Marlboro' on Wednesday June 26th, at the Store of H. C. & P. E. Scott, for the purpose of receiving Wool, and at Queen Anne on Wednesday July 3d, for the same purpose, from sunrise till sunset at each place. Wool will be received at all times at the following places, viz. by Mr. Z. W. McKnew, Bladensburg; Messrs. Middleton & Beall, Washington City; and Messrs. Chase & Towner, No. 3, South Eutaw street, Baltimore. All letters addressed to the subscriber, Colesville, Montgomery county, Md. will meet with prompt attention. THOS. FAWCETT. May 20.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so.

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of science on Education, (physical, intellectual, and moral); on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical: for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation.

As our object is the establishment of Truth, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for accepted matter, as liberal a compensation per printed page, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to endorse all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work.

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

sire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate truth. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers.

TERMS.

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

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

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 per annum for a single copy; \$5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for three copies, or \$10 (current as above) for seven copies sent to one address.

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. M. JARBOE.

July 25th, 1839.

A CARD.

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

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

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A NEW PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

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

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consists in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect and hazardous to those who superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation, or from neglect of its mechanical construction.

The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from becoming dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain; it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvement is far superior to my former machines. There can be certificates produced where they have hitherto at the rate of one bushel of clover seed per hour for nine hours.

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

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

JESSE URMY.

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

AGENTS.

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

Anne-Arundel County, Sec.

ON application to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition, in writing of Edward Denver, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Edward Denver having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Edward Denver having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Elijah Wells his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Edward Denver a conveyance & possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Edward Denver be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Edward Denver should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

May 9,

R. WELCH of Ben.

PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names, and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it. TERMS. Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

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

Baltimore, January, 1839.

NOTICE

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

SHERIFFALTY.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.

PROSPECTUS For publishing in the City of Baltimore a Daily and Tri-Weekly Paper to be called the BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRINTING Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

At the brick building on the Public Square...

Highly important... Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine...

Interesting & astonishing facts... Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine...

Certificates... Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine...

As a case of tic doloureux... Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine...

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An application to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of said County...

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PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. M. JARBOE.

July 25th, 1839.

A CARD.

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

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

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A NEW PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

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

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

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

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

JESSE URMY.

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

AGENTS.

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

Anne-Arundel County, Sect.

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

May 9.

R. WELCH of Ben. PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baltimore, January, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.

PROSPECTUS For publishing in the City of Baltimore a Daily and Tri-Weekly Paper to be called the BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRINTING Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

Annapolis Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1836.

NO. 24.

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

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, biliousness, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, whooping cough, mercurial disease, and all cases of hysterical, nervous, nervous weakness, fluor alba, semina, nervous indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, fatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, head-ache, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, neuralgia, the doctress, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to the fatal and distressing disease, Green's will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach, or back, dizziness or confusion of sight, spots in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, &c.

Principal Office, 100 Chatham st. New York.

INTERESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS, are amongst the numerous CURES performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine.

CERTIFICATES.
MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated CAMOMILE and APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, a Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unequal flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiar fetid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returns his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS STANDING.—Mr. Robert Moore, Bohaykhill, afflicted with the above distressing disorder, for three years, which was attended with severe nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Moore gave up every hope of recovery, and in despair sent for the assistance of every man interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cases effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his case, till he recovers, is that those afflicted with the same or other symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS STANDING.—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, jaundice and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicines, till Mr. Evans presented some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.
Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass., was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloreux, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine, of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied, if she continues the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Her recovery can be had by the use of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Store, 389 Grand st. N. Y.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.
A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburg, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months, during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knee and ankle, an aggravation of the pain to the extent of being unable to walk, the face and limbs, with a complete loss of muscular power. For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it most to say that the pain has entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

Mrs. Anne P. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Hamilton st., afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid eructations, daily vomiting, pain in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, dizziness and dimness of

sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigour or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irascibility and want of patience, loss of spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous debility, nervous weakness, fluor alba, semina, nervous indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, fatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, head-ache, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, neuralgia, the doctress, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to the fatal and distressing disease, Green's will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

She is now quite relieved, and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of her existence.

An Extraordinary Cure performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Chatham st. N. Y.
W. W. W. of 160 Eldridge street, was labouring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever, until he made application to Dr. Evans, and placed himself under his successful course of treatment, from which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

A Letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert, to Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills.
Dear Sir—Had the immortal Copernicus known the medicinal qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself), would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Copernicus was blighted in the bud, thro' the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering man.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills. Yours, with esteem, Sheldon P. Gilbert. Durham, Green Co., N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—Interesting Case.—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however, as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package, to which, he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health. Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure, at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street.—Mr. Daniel Spinning, of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had he recourse to the medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue presented a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high colored, and often profuse sweating, unattended with relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' BENJ. S. JARVIS. City of New York, ss. Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

WOOL WOOL MANUFACTURED IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has built a considerable addition to his Factory, and has now in operation a great deal more machinery than he has had heretofore. He will attend at Upper Marlboro' on Wednesday June 26th, at the Store of H. C. & P. E. Scott, for the purpose of receiving Wool, and at Queen Anne on Wednesday July 3d, for the same purpose, from sunrise till sunset at each place. Wool will be received at all times at the following places, viz: by Mr. Z. W. McKnew, Bladensburg Messrs. Middleton & Bell, Washington City; and Messrs. Chase & Towne, No. 5, South Eutaw street, Baltimore.

All letters addressed to the subscriber, Colesville, Montgomery county, Md. will meet with prompt attention. THOS. FAWCETT. May 23

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

R. WELCH, Sec. Chief Judge of the Orphans Court A. A. Co'ty. July 26.

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

R. WELCH, Sec. Chief Judge of the Orphans Court A. A. Co'ty. July 18.

NOTICE.
The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers having been dissolved on the first day of May last, as per notice already given, the business of the said firm will be settled by James D. Weems. All persons therefore having claims against said firm are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted thereto will please make immediate settlement either by cash or notes, at short dates, with the said James D. Weems, he being fully authorized to close the business of the firm.

EDWARD DUBOIS, JAMES D. WEEMS. July 18.

POETRY.
From the Louisville Journal.
All hail, once more, to our friend "RIZZ." We know not his name, but he is evidently no unpractised minstrel. We predict that when his name shall become known, it will be found to be the name of one, who has written his name high upon the rolls of his country's literature. Will he favor us with his name in confidence? We wish it for reasons that we will explain to him.

THE DYING STUDENT.
Yes, I must die! I know the hectic blush Upon my cheek tells of my life's decay, As truly as the lingering twilight's flush Upon the sky tells of the death of day. The shadows of long night reel through my brain, And visions of the spirit-land are there— The sluggish blood is curdling in each vein, And bids me for the life to come prepare.

My languid pulses proclaim that life's dull tide Is ebbing fast towards that shoreless sea On which my spirit, bark-like, soon shall ride, In hope and strange expectancy most free. Why do I shudder at the thrilling doom? Why is my mind at times so tempest-tost? Why should the spirit fear the gray's deep gloom, Or dread the wonders of the heavenly host? Oh, it is hard that one so young as I Should say to earth and all its scenes, adieu! For the last time should look upon the sky, And watch the stars fade slowly out of view. These eyes no more at daylight's closing hour, Shall see the moon rise brightly from the sea, Nor shall my steps again press to the bowers Where I vowed love and deathless constancy!

Fair girl, my Mary! Mistress of my soul! My heart is breaking while it clings to thee; I feel, while sinking, that thy sweet control Could make this world a paradise for me. But oh, my love! my lip is ashy pale, And, like a sick bird, thought is fluttering low— Yet, till the cloud shall o'er my heart prevail, To thee its current ceaseless still shall flow. Long have I struggled in the lists of fame, And decked my brow to wear the laurels shade, And now, when men begin to lip my name, 2 " 160 " 170 2 " 170 " 175 1 " " 189

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE RESTING PLACE.
BY REV. J. N. RAVITT.
"So man lieth down, and riseth not up till the heavens be no more; they shall not wake, nor be raised out of their sleep."
However dark and disconsolate the path of life may seem to any man, there is an hour of deep and quiet repose at hand, when the body may sink into a dreamless slumber. Let not the imagination be startled, if this resting place, instead of the bed of down, shall be the bed of gravel, or the rocky pavement of the tomb. No matter where the poor remains of wearied man may lie, the repose is deep and undisturbed—the sorrowful bosom heaves no more—the tears are dried up in their fountains—the aching head is at rest, and the stormy waves of earthly tribulation roll unheeded over the place of graves. Let armies engage in fearful conflicts over the very bosoms of the pale nations of the dead, not one of the sleepers heed the spirit stirring trumpet, or respond to the rending shouts of victory.

How quiet these countless millions slumber in the arms of their mother earth! The voice of thunder shall not awake them; the loud cry of the elements—the winds—the waves, nor the giant tread of the earthquake, shall be able to cause an inquietude in the chambers of death. They shall rest and pass away; the last great battle shall be fought; and then a silver voice at first just heard, shall rise to a tempest tone, and penetrate the voiceless grave. For the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall hear His voice.

Translated from the New York Times.
MEAN DURATION OF THE LIFE OF MAN.
This curious article of Physiology says "Le Courier des etats unis is borrowed from the *Nerveu Blyanque*."
In the many articles that we have consecrated to this interesting question, we have demonstrated that the mean life of man is now greater than formerly. In France, it is 32 years; in England it is 32 for the men and 34 for the wo-

men; in Belgium it is 32, but this number varies greatly according to locality. In cities or large towns the mean life of man is from 29 to 34, whilst in the country this number reaches to 31, 07. The life of woman is subject to the same accidents. In cities or towns, the term is from 30 to 35, whilst in the country this number reaches to 32, 93. Long life in man depends, as will be seen, in part upon the nature of the places that he inhabits, it also depends upon the nature of their professions or business. An individual whose profession, business or employment is painful or fatiguing to excess, will sooner arrive at the last term than he who does not abuse his constitution. Thus the mortality of the negroes of the English colonies relative to the mortality of the negroes who serve in the English army, is in proportion of 5 to 6 black slaves over one free man. But let us see by the following table, what are the professions most proper to conduce to longevity in man.

Professions, } whom attained their 70th year in the professions opposite.	Number of persons, 100 of whom attained their 70th year in the professions opposite.
Theologians	43
Agriculturalists	40
Traders, Manufacturers	36
Soldiers	32
Clerks	32
Lawyers	29
Artists	28
Professors	27
Doctors	24

According to this table, it will be seen that the most favourable professions to longevity, is a sedentary life which is not exposed to any excess. Another writer prepared an European table in which is found the names of 1,000 individuals whose age exceeded 100 years, 1,360 individuals, men and women, who lived from 100 to 110 years.

227 from 110 to 120 years
84 " 120 " 130
36 " 130 " 140
7 " 140 " 150
3 " 150 " 160
2 " 160 " 170
2 " 170 " 175
1 " " 189

These examples of longevity are not confined to Europe. The Cenobites of Mount Sinai frequently attain the age of 110 to 120 years; in Syria, in Barbary, in Arabia and Persia, we find that a great number of natives have exceeded their 100th year. At Philadelphia, M. C. Collard died at the age of 120, leaving a widow aged 115, with whom he had lived 99 years. In South Carolina, M. Solomon Scribner, who emigrated thither in 1690 at the age of 19, died at the age of 143. Mrs. Judith Crawford died at Jamaica at the age of 150, in the most perfect possession of her intellectual faculties; and at St. Helena, under a burning tropical sun, Mrs. Elizabeth Honoria Frances Lamb died lately at the age of 110, leaving 160 children and grand children—she had been married 8 times.

WHISKERS, &c.
Doubtless it is one of the most desirable objects with young ladies and gentlemen to appear amiable in the eyes of each other; but it is quite as evident that they often mistake the proper course for the attainment of that object. Let us take, for example, those beaus who labour so assiduously to cultivate huge whiskers, Boz locks, and mustaches. Could the sufferings of the ladies generally be taken, we incline to think that these fancied improvements would be voted quite objectionable. For, besides the immense waste of bear's grease which results from a taste for these ornaments, they so effectually conceal the countenances of the wearers, that young ladies are sometimes unable to distinguish their own brothers and cousins.—Persons who carry their faces behind a mask of this sort cannot be supposed to possess clear consciences, for honesty and fair dealing have no motives for any such concealment. Ladies, it is true, are sometimes fond of lap-dogs, cats and kittens, and these have whiskers; and it may be that this circumstance caused the introduction of these appendages among the beaus. But a sheep, notwithstanding all that has been said about its simplicity, is a superior animal to any of those just mentioned, and a sheep wears no whiskers. And, if a sheep had any choice in the matter, it would probably reject every addition of that kind, which might be produced on its visage by such means as are employed among some of our own species; namely, the application of bear's grease, &c. In short, we may venture to offer it as a general remark that no really valuable animal whose face is disfigured by such additions, either natural or artificial. And, if our authority is worth any thing, such ornaments are by no means attractive to the more judicious portion of female observers.

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

WM. BRYAN. July 18.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS, 2d District—Philip F. Thomas. 3d District—John T. H. Worthington. 4th District—James Carroll, Solomon Hillen, Jr. 6th District—Francis Thomas. 7th District—H. G. S. Key.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. For Delegates. JOHN L. MOORE, EDWARD HAMMOND, Dr. ZACHARIAH MERRIKEN, Dr. JAMES S. OWENS.

For Commissioners. Alexander Franklin, 1st District. Eli Luby, 2d " A. Linthicum, Sen., 3d " Tristram S. Dorsey, 4th " Wesley Linthicum, 5th " Dr. Thomas S. Herbert, 6th " James H. Iglehart, 7th " (Annapolis.)

BALTIMORE CITY. For Delegates. JOHN C. LEGRAND, FRANCIS GALLAGHER, JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER, Dr. JOHN J. GRAYES, WILLIAM F. GILES.

BALTIMORE COUNTY. For Delegates. Dr. THOMAS C. RINTEAU, PHILIP FOULTNEY, DIXON B. STANSBURY, JOHN R. HOLMES, ROBERT WELSH, Jr.

WASHINGTON COUNTY. For Delegates. JOHN T. MASON, Dr. F. BYER, MICHAEL NEWCOMER, WM. McK. KEPPLER.

KENT COUNTY. For Delegates. Dr. THOMAS WILLSON ASBURY S. SAPPINGTON, HENRY HURT.

TALBOT COUNTY. For Delegates. JAMES LLOYD MARTIN, MORRIS O. COLSTON, DANIEL LLOYD.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY. For Delegates. JOHN B. BROOKE, WILLIAM D. BOWIE, ARTHUR P. WEST, CAPT. JAMES ROBINSON.

CAROLINE COUNTY. For Delegates. R. T. KEENE, WILLIAM SANGSTON, JOHN THRAWLEY.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. The citizens of Annapolis friendly to the General and State Administration are requested to meet at the City Hall on Friday next, the 23d inst. at eight o'clock P. M. to nominate a Candidate to represent the city of Annapolis in the next General Assembly.

[COMMUNICATED.] At a respectable meeting of the Democratic Republican Voters of the first Election District, held on Saturday last, Dr. Martin Fenwick was appointed President, and Dr. Edward McConcy Secretary, when it was UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED, that Dr. JAMES S. OWENS be requested to reconsider his declension, and permit his name again to be used by his friends as a candidate for the Legislature, in connexion with our highly esteemed and respected friends Doctor Zachariah Merriken, John L. Moore, and Edward Hammond, Esquires. The meeting was addressed in succession by the Hon. J. C. Weems and John S. Sellman, Esq., when Dr. Owens in a very neat and appropriate address expressed his readiness to yield to the wishes of his friends, so clearly and unequivocally expressed.

UPPER MARLBRO', Aug. 10. Pursuant to public notice, a Convention of Democratic Republican Delegates from each election district in Prince George's county, met in this place; and on motion, Capt. JAMES ROBINSON, was called to the Chair and WILLIAM BECKETT, appointed Secretary. On motion of Dr. B. O. Mullikin a committee of two delegates was appointed by the Chair from each election district to recommend suitable Candidates to represent the county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland—who upon conference recommended the following ticket, viz: John B. Brooks, William D. Bowie, Arthur P. West, Esq., and Capt. James Robinson. And they were unanimously accepted by the Convention. On motion of Townly B. Robey, Esq. the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas the members of this Convention feel convinced that success will attend the nominations this day made, as well from the greatly increased vote of the Democratic Republican Candidates, at the last election, as from the fact that the first Governor elected by the people of the State is a pure Republican. And Whereas public opinion they think, is decidedly in favor of the measures of the General Government—it therefore becomes the duty of all men opposed to modern Whiggery to exert themselves to elect nominees of this Convention.

Resolved, That the gentlemen nominated this day be earnestly requested to accept the said nomination. On motion of Thomas Baldwin, Esq., Resolved unanimously, That this Convention do, collectively and individually pledge themselves to use all honourable means to elect the above named ticket. Resolved, That this Convention highly approve of the nomination made at Benedict, and that they will use all honourable means to ensure the election of H. G. S. KEY, Esq. to the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the President and Secretary and published in the Marlboro' Gazette, Globe, Baltimore Republican and Post, the Maryland Gazette and Democratic Herald.

JAMES ROBINSON, Pres't. WILLIAM BECKETT, Sec'y.

The following letter of acceptance was addressed by H. G. S. Key, Esq. to the President of the Democratic Convention of the seventh Congressional district, who was appointed to inform Mr. Key of his nomination.

LEONARD TOWN, Aug. 2, 1839. Dear Sir—Your letter of the 1st inst. was received this day, informing me that the Democratic Republican Convention which met at Benedict had nominated me as a suitable candidate to represent this district in the next Congress, and requesting my acceptance of the same.

Most sincerely do I wish that the nomination could have fallen on some one whose feelings were better prepared for the campaign than my own—but a sense of duty to the unanimity with which you say the nomination was made, leaves me no alternative than to accept the position assigned me by the Convention. With my acknowledgments for the honour conferred, and the kind manner in which you have pleased to make the communication, I am most respectfully, yours, H. G. S. KEY.

H. C. SCOTT, Esq. Pres't. Benedict Convention.

From the Charleston Courier of Tuesday. CAPTURE OF FORTY-SIX INDIANS. The steambot Charleston, Captain Love, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Fort Mellon, via Black Creek, having on board Lieut. HANSON, of the U. S. Army, with several U. S. soldiers, who had in charge 46 Indians, consisting of men, women and children, captured at Fort Mellon on the 7th inst. The Indians, it appears, had come in to receive the rations which it had been the practice to distribute among them, when Lieut. H. being in possession of information (received by express the day previous) respecting the massacre of Col. Harney's detachment, promptly determined to make them prisoners. In accomplishing this, however, it became necessary to shoot two of the Indians, who made an attempt to escape. The Charleston proceeded to Cashe Pinckney, where the Indians will doubtless be imprisoned until orders can be received as to their final destination.

We must express our gratification at the course pursued by Lt. HANSON, and hope that the promptness and decision he has exhibited on this occasion, will be followed up by other officers, should a like opportunity offer. No confidence can be placed in any treaty or arrangement with this treacherous people, and in their entire removal or extermination only can the inhabitants of Florida hope for safety.

Since writing the above, we received the following from our correspondent at St. Augustine.

OFFICE OF THE NEWS, St. Augustine, (E. F.) Aug. 9, 1839. Lieut. W. E. Hanson, in command of Fort Mellon, on receipt of intelligence of the massacre of Col. Harney's command, immediately seized some 40 Indians who were encamped in the neighbourhood of the post. So prompt and energetic a course of conduct is worthy of the highest praise, and reflects great credit upon the decision and firmness of Lt. Hanson. It seldom falls to the lot of a junior officer to exercise any discretion, or assume responsibility—but in this case we cannot but feel rejoiced that the post was in command of a gentleman who has acted with all due regard to the rights of others as well as what was due the interests of the service. Lieut. Hanson has abandoned Fort Mellon in consequence of its unhealthiness.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA. The country mail received yesterday, contains cheering accounts of the progress of the cotton. Information has been received from several of the largest parishes in the State, which warrants the confident anticipation of a handsome yield. The only fear seems to be the continuance of heavy rains. The abundant showers which have fallen within the last two weeks, have sufficed to quicken the growth of this staple. More would be positively detrimental. Should the reasonable hopes of the planters be verified, the cotton crop of our state for 1839, will be very large.—N. O. Bulletin, 9th inst.

THE ISSUE—IN A NUT SHELL. Freeman!—Read, Pause, and Reflect! THE CONSTITUTIONAL INDEPENDENT TREASURY OR A NATIONAL BANK.

THE DEMOCRATS WANT A NATIONAL TREASURY TO KEEP THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IN.

1. Where it will be in the vaults and iron chests belonging to the people. 2. Where it will be under the care of officers appointed by the President and Senate. 3. Where the officers who keep it will be obliged to give security in double the amount they are allowed to have on hand for its safe keeping. 4. Where, if an officer touches a dollar of it illegally, he shall be liable by law to pay a heavy fine, and be sent to the State prison for two years.

5. Where an end will be put forever to individuals speculating with the money of the people, because not a cent of it can be drawn without an appropriation from Congress. 6. Where, as the money cannot be used except for the purposes for which it was raised, there will be nobody interested in collecting more revenue than is wanted for Government expenses. 7. Where, if a temporary surplus beyond five millions should arise, it will be immediately invested in productive State Government stocks, and kept there till wanted.

8. Where the money of the people will be under the control of the people, and used only for the purposes for which it was raised. 9. Where the money of the Government, separated from the business of the banks, can be used when required, without the cry of "war on the banks." 10. So that the business of banks may be separate from politics.

11. So that there may be an end to all inducement on the part of banks to buy up political leaders and newspapers—and corrupt the halls of legislation. 12. So that there may be no more complaint of the Government making war upon the banks; or the banks making war upon the Government. 13. So that Bank and State may hereafter have no conflicts, but each let the other alone.

14. So that in case of a foreign war, the funds necessary for the defence of the country may be at the command of the Government. 15. So that a sudden measure in the money market need not affect the operations of Government, nor drive us to the necessity of contracting usurious loans. 16. So that the National Government may always have the means of support without asking the banks for it.

17. So that we may have no more stoppage of specie payments. 18. So that we may have no more shin plasters. 19. So that the banks may learn in future to mind their own business. 20. So that the people may henceforth live in peace.

From the Freedom's (Q. A.) Sentinel. We have been amused by a notice of whig meetings in Kent county, which appeared in the Kent Bugle of Saturday the 27th July. An invitation is given to "the whigs of Kent county and all who are opposed to the extravagance and corruptions of the present administration of the General and State Government, and in favour of REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT of its malpractices and expenditures, to assemble in their respective election districts on Saturday the 3d of August for the purpose of nominating candidates for the House of Delegates, &c."

The superintending whig committee for Kent county, have found out that in the present administration of the State Government there is extravagance and corruption which require retrenchment! and to it the attention of the public is directed. If it be true that there is extravagance and corruption, it is proper and right that it should be reformed, and it is equally right if the charge recoil upon the whig party, that it should feel the salutary influence of that reform called for by the superintending committee.

In whose hands, we ask, is the administration of the State of Maryland, at present. Is it in the hands of the Governor? Can he create any expense, make any laws, or is it in his power to add one item to the expenditure of the government unauthorized by law? In whom does this power vest? Every one knows it is the Legislature, and that the legislature for the late session, and for years past, has been whig. A whig Legislature is answerable for all the extravagance and abuses of the present administration of the State Government, for all the appropriations of the late session made to canals, rail roads, steam towing companies, and publishers of books; for the protracted and costly session—for travelling committees sent by the city of Baltimore for the purpose of inquiring into alleged abuses of the Internal Improvement companies, and for the immense expense incurred by those committees from their delay in Baltimore, and that too, without any advantage resulting to the State. At present we are not prepared to furnish an estimate of the thousands of dollars squandered by this last item of expense. All we know is that each member of the committee was allowed seven dollars a day during his absence from the seat of government, was one hundred and eight thousand, now it is within a fraction of TWENTY MILLIONS! In 1829 the expenses of a session of the Legislature were lost to the State, so far as any legislative action was concerned. It is well known that great abuses were said to have been practised by some of the internal improvement companies—that enormous sums of money, instead of being expended in the manner in which the Legislature had appropriated them, had been paid away to favored attorneys, for services rendered in influencing the members of the Legislature in involving the State in its present enormous debt. It was to ferret out such abuses that those committees were raised, and composed mainly of whigs; nevertheless, the Legislature had ultimately to act upon all those bills having reference to those works, without the desired information. If the testimony were taken it never came to light. It was those works, that kept the Legislature from adjourning. It will be recollected by our readers that at one time so difficult and embarrassing was the subject, that an adjourned session was contemplated. We charge this upon the whigs. It was in the power of their committees to have brought these subjects early before the Legislature, and being disposed of the session would have been at an end. Instead of which, they were kept back to the last and latest hour. We cannot, we repeat, now furnish the information, what has been the cost of the late session of the Legislature, but it has been a most costly one, the amount of which we will hereafter bring before the public. We do not, though, hesitate to say it is amongst the most costly we have ever had.

We will invite attention to some of the appropriations of the last session.

The Ches. & O. Canal Co.	\$1,375,000
Balt. and Susquehanna R. Road	750,000
Tide Water Canal Company	1,000,000
Hospitalary	50,000
Steam Towing Company	30,000
Judges Dorsey for compilation of laws	12,000

To this add former debt of State \$2,222,000 10,000,000 And the present debt of State is \$19,222,000 To whom is this enormous debt chargeable? In the year 1828, the entire debt of the State was one hundred and eight thousand, now it is within a fraction of TWENTY MILLIONS! In 1829 the expenses of a session of the Legislature were lost to the State, so far as any legislative action was concerned. It is well known that great abuses were said to have been practised by some of the internal improvement companies—that enormous sums of money, instead of being expended in the manner in which the Legislature had appropriated them, had been paid away to favored attorneys, for services rendered in influencing the members of the Legislature in involving the State in its present enormous debt. It was to ferret out such abuses that those committees were raised, and composed mainly of whigs; nevertheless, the Legislature had ultimately to act upon all those bills having reference to those works, without the desired information. If the testimony were taken it never came to light. It was those works, that kept the Legislature from adjourning. It will be recollected by our readers that at one time so difficult and embarrassing was the subject, that an adjourned session was contemplated. We charge this upon the whigs. It was in the power of their committees to have brought these subjects early before the Legislature, and being disposed of the session would have been at an end. Instead of which, they were kept back to the last and latest hour. We cannot, we repeat, now furnish the information, what has been the cost of the late session of the Legislature, but it has been a most costly one, the amount of which we will hereafter bring before the public. We do not, though, hesitate to say it is amongst the most costly we have ever had.

Legislature was not very thousand dollars, but it is at least twenty thousand. Before 1828 the printing of a session was about two thousand dollars, now it is between two and four thousand dollars. We charge all these on the whigs, because they were the administration of the State. Last year we elected a republican Governor, but at the same time, the whigs returned a majority to both houses of the Legislature, and still continue to control the administration. The committee of superintendance admit the administration to be corrupt—that reform is required, and yet invite the friends of reform to amalgamate with the very whigs who have been guilty of this extravagance and corruption! We have often noticed the artifice of the whigs to gull the public. No effort is too daring for them, but of all we have ever seen, this is the boldest. First to admit the corruptions of their own party, and then call on the people to unite with that party to reform its own corruption!

HORRID MASSACRE. Two Hundred and Twenty Indians Killed. We learn from Governor Lucas and another gentleman, who came passengers in the Iowa last evening, that two hundred and twenty Indians were killed in the upper country about the 1st inst. The facts as they were related by a young gentleman who was at the treaty are as follows: The Sioux had invited the Chippewas to meet them at St. Peter's, for the purpose of making a treaty of everlasting friendship. The Chippewas assembled accordingly—the pipe of peace was smoked—and they parted apparently good friends. A large party of the Chippewas was encamped at the Falls of the St. Anthony, and a smaller party encamped on the St. Croix on their way home, without the least suspicion of treachery on the part of the Sioux. While they were thus peacefully encamped they were surprised by the Sioux, who commenced their butchery. They immediately rallied, but before the battle terminated, the Chippewas lost 150 at the Falls and 20 on the St. Croix. The number of Sioux killed on the occasion amounted to about 50. We do not much wonder at the hostility that has been exhibited by the Sioux and Foxes against the Sioux, if this latter tribe has always been as treacherous as they were on the above occasion.—Burlington (Iowa) Patriot, July 25.

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

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON having relinquished the Boarding Department of their Institution for the education of Young Ladies, in Saratoga-street, to Mr. and Mrs. STREETER, it becomes necessary to submit to their former patrons and the public the arrangements for the ensuing year, consequent on the change which has thus taken place. In transferring a important charge, justice to themselves, their pupils and their friends, induces them to express their entire confidence in the zeal, ability, and full qualifications of their successors. Mr. Streeter is a graduate of Harvard University, and has had long experience as Principal in one of the first schools in the city of Boston. He will unquestionably give the same attention to his pupils which he has given elsewhere. Mrs. S. is eminently qualified to guide the young of her sex, secure their obedience and command their respect. They are sincerely commended to the continued patronage of the former friends of the establishment, and to the favour of the public.

Mr. and Mrs. STREETER respectfully announce that they will resume the charge of the Boarding Department in the Institution formerly under the care of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, in Saratoga-street, Baltimore, on the first Monday in September next. Sensible of the importance of female education, and desirous of raising the standard of attainment in all that contributes to elevate the female character and prepare young ladies for the responsibilities of womanhood, and the various relations of social and domestic life; the Principals will employ every resource within their reach for cultivating the mind, elevating the feelings and polishing the manners of their pupils. Regarding education, not so much as an end, as prospective in its results, they will give careful attention to those branches essential to the formation of a sound intellectual and moral character, and their grand aim will be to present knowledge in so attractive a light, and to render its acquisition so agreeable, as to excite a desire for improvement which will continue after the relations of mere scholastic life have been dissolved, and the pupils have entered on the higher and wider school of human life.

It will be the endeavor of Mr. & Mrs. Streeter to render their homes in every sense a home to those who may be placed under their care, and to maintain, as far as possible, an authority strictly parental. All the branches of a solid education together with the lighter studies which impart a charm and polish to female manners and intellect, and above all, those moral principles, which should form the basis of all character, will receive full attention. The elements of English education will be thoroughly taught, and at the same time, the French Language and Literature cultivated by a judicious use during domestic intercourse. Conversations will also be held at stated periods in the family, under the superintendance of the French teacher, or a French lady, in which subjects of interest and importance will be brought forward, for the double purpose of improving the minds and adding to the conversational tact of the students.

Of the healthful and advantageous location of the establishment and its great conveniences, it cannot be necessary to speak. More particular information relative to the principles upon which the school will be conducted, and the terms upon which boarding scholars will be received, may be obtained of Mr. STREETER at his dwelling, in the residence of Mr. Hamilton, Saratoga-street, Baltimore.

THE DAY SCHOOL, connected with the Boarding School of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, will hereafter be under the associated care of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. Streeter, and the next regular session will commence on the first Monday in September next. No exertions will be spared to add to the resources of the establishment, which are believed to be in all respects equal, and in many, superior to those of similar institutions.

The departments of Modern Languages, Chemistry, Music and Dancing, will, as usual, be under the charge of competent Professors; and Mr. Streeter will give attention to those desirous of studying the Latin and Greek Languages. Lectures on Literary and scientific subjects will be delivered from time to time. Applications for admission may be made to Mr. S. at his residence in Saratoga-street, (late Mr. Hamilton's) where he will be happy to give any information relative to the terms, &c. If it is earnestly desired that parents will have their children in attendance as nearly as possible at the commencement of the school, that an early organization may be made, and the publication of the year catalogue best facilitated. August 1.

TO CON...

PROPOSAL... of the said road... of the said road... of the said road...

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TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Engineer of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, until the 1st of September...

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, Md.

WHEREAS the several Collectors of the Tax for Anne Arundel county have returned to the Commissioners for said county the following list of Lands on which Taxes are due for the years 1836, 1836 and 1837...

Table with columns: Names of Persons assessed, Names of Lands, Amount of Tax due. Lists various landowners and their respective tax amounts for the years 1835, 1836, and 1837.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT unless the County Charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, the said Lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon...

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by the Court of Anne Arundel County, to me directed, at the suit of Allen Thomas...

PITTS' GRAIN SEPARATOR AND CLEANER. WE hereby Certify, that on the 27th July, 1839, we were present at the operation of Pitts' Grain Separator and Cleaner...

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of sundry writs of vend. expo. and fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, two at the suit of William Owens...

FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for Sale or Rent, the HOUSE and LOT on Main street, in the city of Annapolis, at present occupied by Richard W. Gill, Esq.

FOR SALE. THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a payment of Five Dollars on each share subscribed is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company...

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE two story BRICK HOUSE on Doctor street, near the Court House, lately occupied by Miss Sally Stewart. There is a convenient Kitchen attached to the building...

TAKEN up on Tuesday evening last, in Severn River, a white and black spotted SOW, both ears cropped, and appears to have been severely bitten by Dogs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take her away.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

40,000 and upwards of MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES. THE subscriber, acting as the agent for the Growers in this city and its vicinity, offers for sale by the Bed or Tree, the above number of Trees...

A CARD. DR. HIGGINS having permanently located himself on West River, at the former residence of James McGill, Esq. offers his professional services to the public.

HOUSE SIGN, & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING AND GLAZING. RICHARD G. HUTTON RETURNS his thanks to the public and his friends for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business...

THE subscriber is authorized by a gentleman on South River to sell a small FARM in Anne Arundel county, containing about 200 ACRES.

NOTICE. THE owners of Carriages of Burthen and Pleasure are hereby notified that their Licenses will expire on the first of September next...

FOR SALE. I WILL sell the HOUSE in which I at present reside, situated in a healthy part of the city on Market street. It is a large and commodious house...

ON LOW SPIRITS. Low spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry H. Harwood...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rezin Higgins...

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS. Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth. This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children...

ANNAPOLIS ASSEMBLY ROOM. M. DUROCHER very respectfully gives notice to his good friends of Annapolis, that Mr. Grogan having politely relinquished the Hall Room in his favour...

NOTICE. THE partnership heretofore existing between the late N. C. Dare and R. H. Battee, under the firm of Dare and Battee, expired by limitation on the 31st of December 1838...

NOTICE. R. H. Battee having associated with him Wm. L. Lowe in the Commission and Grocery business, will be continued at the old stand No. 3, Light-street Wharf, under the firm of BATEE & LOWE.

THE BARON VON HUTCHLER'S HERB PILLS.

These Pills are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system, the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels...

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure...

In all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluctuating Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Pains, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Dropsy, will find relief from their sufferings...

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

Directions. Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills are to be taken in the morning and night, when the Stomach is full or the Bowels costive, sufficient to operate twice or three times. The dose may be from three to twelve, or more, nights and morning.

The following are among many cures performed by the superior efficacy of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills: Liver Complaint, five years standing. Mrs. Phoebe Morris, of North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last five years with Liver Complaint...

Dyspepsia, five years standing. Mr. John Sutherland, of 608 Water street, had been severely afflicted with dyspepsia for five years, with the following distressing symptoms: sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, faintness, palpitation of the heart...

For sale by J. HUGHES, Annapolis. Also, by G. W. WILSON, Upper Marlboro'. January 17.

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

NOTICE. THE partnership heretofore existing between the late N. C. Dare and R. H. Battee, under the firm of Dare and Battee, expired by limitation on the 31st of December 1838. The subscriber being duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm, requests all persons indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

R. H. BATEE having associated with him Wm. L. Lowe in the Commission and Grocery business, will be continued at the old stand No. 3, Light-street Wharf, under the firm of BATEE & LOWE.

February 29.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so.

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on Education, (physical, intellectual, and moral); on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical: for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation.

As our object is the establishment of Truth, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists), to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for accepted matter, as liberal a compensation per printed page, as is usually afforded by the very best periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to endorse all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work.

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

sire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to propagate truth. Hence, should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers.

TERMS.

- 1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next. 2. Each number will contain at least 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day. 3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 per annum for a single copy; \$5 (current in Philadelphia or New-York) for three copies, or \$10 (current as above) for seven copies sent to one address.

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

July 25th, 1839.

F. M. JARBOE.

A CARD.

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

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

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A NEW PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

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

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consists in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect and hazardous to those who superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation, or from neglect of its mechanical construction.

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

July 4.

Anne-Arundel County, Sec.

On application to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition, in writing of Edward Denver, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Edward Denver having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Edward Denver having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Elijah Wells his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Edward Denver a conveyance & possession of all his property, real personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Edward Denver be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Edward Denver should not have the benefit of the said act, and stipulations, as prayed. Given under my hand this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

E. WELCH of Ben. Sm.

May 9.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

Baltimore, January, 1839.

NOTICE

The Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, R. ADQWMAN, Clk.

SHERIFFALTY.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.

BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

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

I. POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the firm and undeviating advocate of the doctrine of DEMOCRATIC IMPROVEMENT, which constitutes the fundamental element of our social and political system. In this declaration of principle, as the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the strict construction school, maintaining that the duties of the Government should be limited to the exercise of those powers which are specifically enumerated in the constitution. It will consequently oppose the encroachments of those, who by a loose interpretation of this charter of our liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which the fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, unclouded, tend to confusion and anarchy from which relief can be found but in despotism.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this

OFFICE

Various small advertisements and notices on the right margin, including 'HIGHLY IN', 'INTERESTING FACTS', 'CERT', 'ASTHMA', 'LIVE', 'A CASE', and 'PRINTING'.

The Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1858. NO. 26.

Printed and Published by
JOSIAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public
Office.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
If Hereditary, liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, piles, consumption, cough, cold, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, menstrual diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacal, nervous debility, of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, blue eyes, general debility, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, hysterical faintings, hysteria, head-ache, bloating, sea sickness, night-mare, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS, are amongst the numerous CURES performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine.

CERTIFICATES.
IF MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated CAMONILE and APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery: Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a copious discharge of a peculiarly fetid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, affected with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, distension of the chest, and a peculiar sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and died despairing on the consciousness of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper, an advertisement of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his cure for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same medicinal benefit.

LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS' STANDING.—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, No. 616 Sixth St., Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her right side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.
Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass., was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloreux, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine, of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continues the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mr. Johnson's daughter's Store, 389 Grand St. N. Y.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.
A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. E. Evans. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburg, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knee and ankle; an aggravation of the pain towards night; and for the most part all times from the external heat, with an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power. The friends of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson sometimes is most happy that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE PERFORMED BY DR. Wm. EVANS, OF 100 CHATHAM ST. N. Y.—Mr. W. W. of 120 Eldridge street, was labouring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever, until he made application to Dr. Evans, and placed himself under his successful course of treatment, from which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

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

LETTER FROM MR. SHELDON P. GILBERT, TO DR. Wm. EVANS, PROPRIETOR OF THE CELEBRATED CAMONILE PILLS.
Dear Sir—Had the immortal Copernic had the medical qualities of the Camonile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Copernic was blighted in the bud, thro' the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camonile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering man.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—Interesting Case.—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickiness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exertion.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM. with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, distension in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.—Mr. Daniel Spinning, of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had recourse to medical relief of almost every description, but the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

WOOL WOOL MANUFACTURED IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has built a considerable addition to his Factory, and has now in operation a great deal more machinery than he has had heretofore. He will attend at Upper Marlboro' on Wednesday June 26th, at the Store of H. C. & P. E. Scott, for the purpose of receiving Wool, and at Queen Anne on Wednesday July 30, for the same purpose. Wool will be received at all times at the following places, viz: Mr. Z. W. McKnow, Bladensburg; Messrs. Middleton & Beall, Washington City; and Messrs. Chubb & Townser, No. 5, South Eutaw street, Baltimore.

NOTICE.
TWEEN the subscribers having been dissolved on the first day of May last, as per notice already given, the business of the said firm will be settled by James D. Weems. All persons therefore having claims against said firm are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted thereon will please make immediate settlement either by cash or notes, at short dates, with the said James D. Weems, he being fully authorized to close the business of the firm.

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

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POETRY.
The subjoined list of "Vulgarians" is from an old newspaper, published in 1759:
VULGARISMS, which may easily be avoided by substituting the word VERT in the place of the comparisons:
As hot as an oven: as cold as ice.
Cut like a razor: dull as an old shoe.
Sharp as a needle: dull as an old shoe.
Long as a bay pole: short as a pie crust.
Heavy as lead: light as a feather.
Swift as lightning: slow as a snail.
Black as jet: white as snow.
Green as a leek: red as blood.
Strong as a mustard: weak as a rat.
Thick as hops: warm as toast.
Cunning as a fox: silly as a goose.
Swear like a piper: serious as a deacon.
Big as a house—gay as a butterfly.
Fat as a hog: sooty as a roach.
Merry as a cricket: mad as a hornet.
Hungry as a dog: quick as thought.
Wet as dung: dry as a hush.
Sweet as honey: sour as vinegar.
Rich as a Jew: poor as a church mouse.
Strong as an iron: strong as a horse.
Strong as Sampson: strong as a hemp.
Straight as a gun: crooked as a ram's nose.
Still as a mouse in a cheese: noisy as Bedlam.
High as the moon: run like a deer: wild as a prairie: lame as a rabbit: firm as the hills: unsteady as the wind: flat as a pancake: round as a pumpkin: clear as a penny: swift as a bullet: hard as a rock: tough as sole leather, and to close this beautiful list of comparisons, the following one must not be forgotten, which is often applied to the fairer part of creation, viz: As neat as wax.
Comparisons like these forego,
And rather say, 'tis VERTY TRUE OR SO.
TAVS POLYTEXTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.
POWER OF A SWORD FISH.
WE yesterday had the pleasure of inspecting a piece of wood, cut out of one of the fore planks of a vessel, the Priscilla, from Pernambuco, now in this port, through which was stuck about eighteen inches of the sword fish. How it came there needs not be explained. The force with which it must have been driven in affords a striking exemplification of the power and ferocity of the fish. The spot in which the vessel was struck was about half way between the commencement of the coppering and keel.

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.
Capt. Marryatt gives the following account of a scene which was enacted by himself and a man who appeared to have been a good deal "worse for liquor," at the table of a public house in Upper Canada:
"He sat down opposite to me at the same table. It appeared as if his vision was inverted by the quantity of liquor which he had taken; every thing close to him on the table he considered to be out of his reach, whilst every thing at a distance he attempted to lay hold of. He sat up as erect as he could, balancing himself so as not to appear comical, and fixing his eyes upon me, said, 'Sir, I'll trouble you for some fried ham.'"
"Now, the ham was in the next dish to him, and altogether out of my reach; I told him so. 'Sir,' said he again, 'as a gentleman I ask you to give me some of that fried ham.'" Amused with the curious demand I rose from my chair, went round to him and helped him. "Shall I give you a potato," the potatoes being at my end of the table, and I not wishing to rise again. "No, sir," said he, "I can help myself to them." He made a dash at them, but did not reach them; then made another, and another, till he lost his balance, and lay down upon his plate this time, he gained the potatoes, helped himself and commenced eating. After a few

minutes he again fixed his eyes upon me. "Sir, I'll trouble you for the pickles." They were actually under his nose, and I pointed them out to him. "I believe, sir, I asked you for the pickles," repeated he, after a time. "Well, there they are," replied I, wishing to see what he would do. "Sir are you a gentleman—I ask you as a gentleman for them 'ere pickles.'" It was impossible to resist this appeal, so I rose and helped him. I was now convinced that his vision was somehow or other inverted, and to prove it, when he asked me for the salt, which was within his reach, I removed it further off. "Thank ye, Sir," said he sprawling over the table after. The circumstance, absurd as it was, was really a subject for the investigation of Dr. Brewster.

KELP.
This submarine vegetable, the *Fucus Gigartea* of Splanter, is found in vast quantities on the rocky coast of Patagonia. According to Capt. Cook's statement it was sometimes seen sixty fathoms in length. This is certainly surpassing in size any of the "Cape Ann moorings" ever seen in Massachusetts Bay. Capt. Cook's account of the prodigious size and great abundance of the vegetable is corroborated by Mr. Darwin, who attended the exploring expedition composed of the English ships Adventure and Beagle, in the southern latitudes between the years 1820 and 1830. It flourishes in the midst of those breakers on the Magellanic coast, which no single rock, however hard, could long resist.

According to Mr. Darwin, it is an important link in the chain of organized being—and the number of living creatures of all orders, whose existence intimately depends upon this kelp, is truly wonderful. Almost every leaf, except those which float on the surface, is so thickly encrusted with corallines as to be of a white colour. Amongst it are found exquisitely delicate structures, some inhabited by simple hydras, like polipi, others by more organized kinds, and beautiful compound Annelids. On the flat surfaces of the leaves, various patelloform shells, trochi, uncovered molluscs, and some bivalves are attached. Innumerable crustaceans frequent every part of the plant. Mr. Darwin says, "on shaking the great entangled roset, a pile of small fish, shells, cattle fish, crabs of all orders, sea eggs, star fish, beautiful holothurid, planarian, and crawling neroidous animals, of a multitude of forms, all fell out together. Often as I recurred to a branch of the kelp, I never failed to discover animals of new and curious structure." Again Mr. Darwin says, "around the leaves of this plant, innumerable species of fish live, which no where else would find food or shelter—with their destruction the many cormorants, divers and other fishing birds, otters, seals and porpoises would perish also—and lastly, the Fuegian savage, the miserable lord of this miserable land, would redouble his cannibal feast, decrease in numbers, and perhaps cease to exist."
[Boston Journal.]

HOW TO IMPROVE A POOR FARM.
Richard A. Leonard, of Middletown, N. J. has furnished us an interesting account of improving a worn-out farm, and of the sale of its products the last year; and we regret that from the great accumulation of matter on hand, we cannot give his letter in detail. We are obliged to content ourselves with a brief abstract of material facts.

Leonard came into possession of 90 acres of cultivated but exhausted land, in May, 1833. In that year the sale of its products amounted to \$550 83; in 1834, the sales amounted to \$718 03; in 1835, to \$1,125 04; and in 1836, notwithstanding the unfavourable season, and the failure of most of his staple crops, to \$1,170 13—thus more than doubling its products, by judicious management, in three years. His expense during the last year for labour, dung, and freight, amounted to \$254 72, thus leaving him a nett profit of \$912 41, or more than ten dollars per acre per annum. We will quote Mr. Leonard's statement of the means he adopted thus to double the fertility of his soil.
"My farm," says he, "was in so low a condition that it would not produce more than ten bushels of rye, or twenty of corn per acre; and as I had no other income but what I could make upon this poor farm, I set about farming in earnest. I found it was vain to attempt improvement without manure; so I contrived to get about four hundred loads a year, three hundred of which I made in the following manner. I cart about one hundred loads of this into my barn yard, and by yarding my cattle upon it through the season, contrived to increase it to two hundred loads. I also cart about fifty loads to my hog pen, on which I keep my hogs the year round. In this way I got one hundred loads more, which is excellent for potatoes, corn, &c. and as my farm is situated near the bay, I obtain from New York, annually, from fifty to seventy-five loads of the best stable dung, at about one dollar per load on delivery, and by mixing it with the earth, &c. make up the four hundred loads. By this treatment I find my land improve rapidly, and my income in like proportion. But I am sorry to say there are many farmers among us who are still pursuing the old land killing system, scarcely making both ends meet. I might say something

concerning the beneficial results of underdrain- ing, and of lime as a manure; but I conclude for the present.

This communication affords a worthy exam- ple of prudent industry and good management, and shows that even a poor farm, well man- aged, may be rendered more productive than many a good farm now is, under bad manage- ment.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, August 29, 1839.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

2d District—Philip F. Thomas.
3d District—John T. H. Worthington.
4th District—James Carroll, Solomon Hillen, Jr.
6th District—Francis Thomas.
7th District—H. G. S. Key.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

For Delegates.
JOHN L. MOORE,
EDWARD HAMMOND,
DR. ZACHARIAH MERRIKEN,
DR. JAMES S. OWENS.

For Commissioners.
Alexander Franklin, 1st District.
Eli Lushby, 2d "
A. Linthicum, Sen., 3d "
Tristram S. Dorsey, 4th "
Wesley Linthicum, 5th "
Dr. Thomas S. Herbert, 6th "
James H. Iglehart, 7th " (Annapolis)

BALTIMORE CITY.

For Delegates.
JOHN C. LEGRAND,
FRANCIS GALLAGHER,
JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER,
DR. JOHN J. GRAVES,
WILLIAM F. GILES.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

For Delegates.
DR. THOMAS C. RISTEAC,
PHILIP POULTNEY,
DIXON B. STANSBURY,
JOHN B. HOLMES,
ROBERT WELSH, Jr.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY.

For Delegates.
JOHN B. BROOKE,
WILLIAM D. BOVIE,
ARTHUR P. WEST,
CAPT. JAMES ROBNSON.

CARROLL COUNTY.

For Delegates.
JOSEPH M. PARKER,
GEORGE BRAMWELL,
JACOB POWDER, Jr.,
GEORGE CRABBS.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

For Delegates.
CASPAR QUINN,
COL. JOHN McPHERSON,
JOHN H. SIMMONS,
DANIEL S. BISER,
JACOB FIROR.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

For Delegates.
JOHN T. MASON,
DR. F. BYER,
MICHAEL NEWCOMER,
WM. McK. KEPLER.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

For Delegates.
DR. NATHANIEL BERRY,
JOHN M. BUCHANAN,
JEFFERSON M. PRICE.

CECIL COUNTY.

For Delegates.
SAMUEL B. FOARD,
JOHN J. HECKART,
JOHN C. CAMERON.

KENT COUNTY.

For Delegates.
DR. THOMAS WILLSON,
ASBURY S. SAPPINGTON,
HENRY HURT.

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

For Delegates.
WILLIAM TEMPLES,
PEREGRINE WILMER,
WILLIAM A. SPENCER.

TALBOT COUNTY.

For Delegates.
JAMES LLOYD MARTIN,
MORRIS O. COLSTON,
DANIEL LLOYD.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

For Delegates.
R. T. KEENE,
WILLIAM SANGSTON,
JOHN THAWLEY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT THE CITY HALL.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic-Republican Voters of the city of Annapolis, convened pursuant to public notice at the City Hall on Friday evening last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this city in the next General Assembly of Ma-

ryland, **BONNEVILLE FINNEY, Esq.** was called to the Chair, and **William H. Clark** appointed Secretary, and **Nicholas H. Green** Assistant Secretary.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That every member of this meeting pledge himself to sustain by his vote, the person who shall receive the nomination of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting then proceeded to ballot for a candidate, when **Robert Welch of Ben. Esq.** having obtained a majority of the votes cast, it was

Resolved unanimously, That **ROBERT WELCH** of Ben. Esq. be and he is hereby nominated to the Democratic Republican voters of the city of Annapolis as a candidate to represent the city in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Maryland Gazette and Democratic Herald.

S. PINKNEY, Chairman.

WILLIAM H. CLARK, } Secretaries.
NICHOLAS H. GREEN, }

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday says—We understand that letters were yesterday received in this city from the United States Exploring Expedition, which, after having spent considerable time in pushing its exploration to the South, reached Valparaiso, on the Pacific Ocean, about the middle of May, the officers and crews of the vessels composing the expedition being in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding the fatigues which they had undergone. We learn further, that the Expedition forced its way to a point further south than even American enterprise has ever before reached, leaving considerably astern the discoveries of the French and Russian exploring expeditions, including the latest. This is a fact in the cap of our Navy.

CAPTURE OF INDIANS.

By a slip from the Norfolk Beacon we find that intelligence has been received per brig Tribune at Hampton Roads, of the capture by the barges of the Pointsett on the 5th inst. of four canoes with Indians on board, among whom were Tuskenago, a head chief, and Tiger Tail, a well known chief of the Seminole tribe, with their wives and families.

A despatch was sent to San Jose giving him to understand that on a refusal to come in, the prisoners would all be put to death.

Two sloops have sailed from Key West in quest of the schooner which had left Havana for Nuevitas, whose crew and passengers had been murdered by the negroes on board. Officers and crew of the Pointsett all well.

NEW KIND OF WHEAT.

To the Editors of the Charleston, Va. Free Press.—Having seen a late article in your valuable paper, which calls the attention of the agriculturists of our county to a wheat which is denominated the "Rock Wheat," I have thought that it was in my power to advance the farming interests, by stating a few facts in relation to a description of wheat introduced into this county by Mr. Samuel McPherson, from the State of New York. The wheat is called "The White Bearded Wheat." Its productiveness, I should think, will exceed, if possible, that of the Rock Wheat, as the heads contain a much larger number of grains than that which is represented to contain. Sixty grains is a very common number of grains to be contained in a head, and as high as eighty odd is not uncommon. I have frequently found contained in the sheaves five grains abreast. Last year Mr. McPherson raised one hundred and forty bushels from five and a half sown. And this year in a field on the same farm, (which is the thinnest land on the farm,) the average has been thirty-two bushels to the acre. It has another advantage, which is, that it has a very stiff straw, and does not grow tall, and will stand erect when other wheat is prostrated around it, which I had an opportunity of observing this season. In enumerating the advantages of this wheat, it is proper to state the disadvantages which attend it. They are these: It is prone to shatter, and is too early a wheat to make it prudent in a farmer to sow his whole crop of this wheat.

These remarks are not intended to disparage the merits of "The Rock Wheat," as it is doubtless a valuable wheat, (and with that belief I shall endeavour to procure some of it,) and will be substituted in the place of the "Blue Stem," which is acknowledged by the majority of our farmers to have degenerated. I neglected to mention above, that the White Wheat to which I refer is supposed to be a different wheat from that introduced into the country by Mr. William Hoff, as his is a late wheat, and I understand came from the State of Ohio.

If you think the information contained in this note of sufficient importance to the farmers of the county to occupy a place in your columns, you have my permission to give it publication.

R. S. BLACKBURN.

P. S. To prevent needless applications for this wheat, I will state I have engaged all I have to spare to my neighbours and friends, and could have disposed of thousands if I had them, as every one is enraptured with the wheat who has either seen it grow, or seen it after it has been cleaned up.

It is possible that some of my neighbours may have some of the wheat to spare.

R. S. B.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 15th inst. states that the yellow fever was rapidly extending its ravages in that city and had already

assumed the character of an epidemic. The Mobile Chronicle of the 12th states that four new cases had been reported by the Board of Health on that morning in Mobile. In August, 1838, Georgia, five or six deaths occurred in one day, from a disease which is called the yellow fever, and the citizens were much alarmed. The Board of Health in Charleston reports fourteen deaths by yellow fever, during the week ending on the 18th inst.

ALABAMA.

Intelligence from 24, about half the counties in this State, is given in the Mobile Journal of the 15th, in which 27 Democrats and 23 Whig members of the Legislature have been elected. The counties to be heard from are in the northern part of the State and give large democratic majorities. The Journal corrects an error in the Congressional returns from Washington county, which reported a majority for Deilel—Murphy (Dem) had a majority in the county of 32. In Crabb's district there was a falling off in the Whig vote since 1837 of nearly 800—his majority then being upwards of 900, and now but 112.

The Congress representation stands as before—3 Democrats and 2 Whigs.

THE LONG, LOW, BLACK SCHOONER IS FOUND AT LAST.

On Wednesday, the pilot boat Lafayette, off the Woodlands, fell in with a Baltimore built schooner, manned by some thirty or forty negroes, well armed with cutlasses and other weapons, but almost naked, and apparently destitute of provisions, as they were quite earnest in asking signs for some. The schooner's sails were badly torn. None of her crew could speak English. The Lafayette took her in tow, but the blacks commenced pulling in her hawser, and as the pilots were not disposed to make a more intimate acquaintance, they cut loose and let her go, about thirty miles S. S. E. from the Hook.

The first conjecture is, that this is the schooner which about the 1st of July was running from Havana to Nuevitas with some white passengers and forty negroes just imported from Africa, when the negroes rose and put all the whites to death except two who jumped overboard and escaped. Nothing has been heard of that vessel since.

The second conjecture is, that the stranger is a slave, captured by her slaves; and the third, perhaps that she is the Haytian government schooner which not long ago was off Jamaica and excited some interest.

The revenue Cutter at this port is unable to go to sea on account of the sickness of the crew. The Collector has transmitted the intelligence to Com. Ridgely at the Navy Yard, and also to the commanders of the several cutters of the adjacent ports.

P. S. The steam Frigate has "fired up" and gone down.

The above is from the Journal of Commerce, and the following, relative to the same affair, from the Commercial Advertiser.

A Spanish schooner sailed from Havana some six or eight weeks ago, with a number of slaves on board, and 26 white passengers, destined for St. Jago de Cuba. Intelligence soon after reached that the blacks had risen upon the whites and put them to death, passengers, crew and all. A vessel of war was sent from Havana in pursuit, but we have had no account of the schooner's capture. There is strong reason to believe that the schooner reported by the *Blattstein* is that same Spaniard.

From our Norfolk Correspondent we yesterday received the slip containing the following: The vessel is doubtless the same as that mentioned above.

A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.

Capt. Nock, of the packet Schr. President, arrived this morning, has politely communicated the following:

On the 20th inst. 75 miles East of Little Egg Harbor, he spoke Sch. Emmiline, from New Bedford, bound to Philadelphia, from the Capt. of which he obtained the following statement. That on the 19th, P. M. off Barneget, in 17 fathoms water, he fell in with, and boarded a Schooner of about 75 tons, carrying a foretop-sail, had a spread eagle head and Hempstead on her stern—her sails were nearly all blown to pieces and in an almost helpless condition—her bottom was painted green and was very foul, and from her appearance it was supposed, that she had been at sea several months. They were out of water, and had to drink Salt water, for several days previously. When the Captain of the Emmiline boarded her, he found about 25 persons on deck, and a large number in the hold, apparently in a state of starvation, all black men, none of whom could speak English. The Captain of the E. took her in tow, and made all sail she could. It appeared from the conversation which was held on board of the strange vessel, that it was evidently their intention to take possession of the Emmiline. The Captain of the E. cast her off, after which, the strange vessel sent her boat alongside after water, the crew (seven in number) being armed with dirks—they were not permitted to come on board.

The Captain of the E. observed to them to return to their vessel and bring their papers, and if he found that they were pursuing an honest voyage he would render them all the assistance that was possible. After the boat returned to the vessel they saw from the E. a white man coming up from below, who after some conversation with the boat's crew, abandoned their design and hoisted up their boat.

The Captain of the E. understood from the boat's crew while alongside, that they had about 3 tons of money and a large quantity of Linnin and boxes of ready made clothing on board. The men had a quantity of doubloons fastened around their waists. The Captain of the E. further states, that on the next morning he saw

the strange vessel, and about 3 miles distant they fired three guns—when he was on board of her not a single gun was fired, nor any other than black powder. He did not ascertain where the vessel was bound, but he had a very large cargo on board, and the white men supposed to be the crew, had a piratical look with large Mustaches.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

New York, Sunday, P. M.

We have little in the way of news here today. The U. S. Steamship Fulton is up, but saw nothing of the suspicious craft, mentioned yesterday. The schooner, however, are still in quest of her.

The arrivals from Mazatlan and Callao, yesterday brought nothing of interest, with the exception of a large quantity of specie. We had later dates via Panama, than now received.

"The long, low, rakish looking schooner," which has been reported by several vessels as off the New York coast, has not yet been taken. The steam frigate Fulton, after running out of fuel, returned to New York without having seen her. The Revenue Cutters were still in pursuit. It seems to be settled that the schooner is a Spanish vessel, which sailed from Havana with a cargo of dry goods and a number of slaves bound to Nuevitas. The slaves rose upon the crew and murdered them, and have been tossing on the waves ever since.—She will doubtless be captured by some of the vessels sent after her.—*Balt. Chron.*

A correspondent of the Army and Navy Chronicle—an officer on board the U. S. ship John Adams—writes from Singapore under date of March 28, that the squadron was on the eve of sailing for Canton, by way of Manila. In order to avoid the N. E. monsoon, the squadron remained at Singapore nearly two months, and the propriety of the delay was further confirmed by the circumstance that the dysentery had made its appearance among the crews, which rendered it desirable to procure accommodations for the sick on shore, where a hospital for them was established. The writer says:—

We have been so unfortunate as to have buried nine of our number in Singapore, most of whom have fallen victims to the dysentery. Of these nine, six belonged to the Columbia, and three to the John Adams. Among those who died from our ship was the boatswain, Mr. JAMES BALL, an officer who had spent the greater part of his life in the service, had distinguished himself in some of the hardest fought actions of the late war with Great Britain, and stood high in the navy for his seamanship qualities. He was interred in the English ground, and the place where he lies is marked by a neat monument, erected by the officers of this ship.

The writer says that during the stay at Singapore he saw a great deal of the American Missionaries and their ladies, of whom he speaks in the following terms:

To judge from what we saw of these gentlemen, I can confidently say they are intelligent, upright men, without a single thought apart from the grand object of their labors, and zealous of all good works. The wives of the missionaries are charming women, and it is with feelings of no small regret that we quit their agreeable society. Their enthusiasm in the cause in which they are embarked, is irreproachable; and even the most skeptical could not look with indifference on the meek and gentle heroism with which they sustain innumerable privations and hardships. The love of woman is a fearful thing, says the proverb; but how much more ineffable is her perfect holiness, when the native modesty and grace of her character is illuminated by the fire of divine inspiration. They are so mild, so singleminded, so devoted to their work, so full of sweetness, charity, and all that is lovely, that apathy itself would be roused from its coldness at the sight of their labors, and warmed into something like life. The zeal of man is like the eruption of a volcano, sudden and fierce, but soon quenched. The zeal of woman is a pure and steady flame, constantly fed by the oil of her deep affections, that burns and burns without abatement, and shines more and more unto the perfect day. The former will triumph over a sudden obstacle in fury and in wrath; the latter will attain the same end by perseverance and meekness; the former may be repressed; the latter is indomitable.

RECEPTION OF MR. CLAY AT NEW YORK.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives the following very candid description of Mr. Clay's reception in that city:

Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, Mr. Clay landed at the foot of Hammond street from the steamboat James Madison. The neighbourhood was crowded with people of all political sentiments, anxious to see the man who had taken so conspicuous a part in the legislation of his country. Many remembered Henry Clay as the early champion of democracy, and regretted that he had separated himself from his first political love. It was as a democrat that Henry Clay gained his laurels. Since joining his present associates he has been out of his element. He is too warm hearted, too enthusiastic to have much in common with the men who opposed the last war. This he has felt, and does feel, and long anxiously to become again "the man of the people," and not of the faction.

When Mr. Clay landed there was a simultaneous shout of welcome, and it was easy to see the tears rolling down his rugged cheeks as he stepped into the barouche. We have nothing to lose by doing justice to the reception that awaited him. We can afford to be honest, and tell the truth. We would not garble and underrate as our opponents did on the arrival of the President. Let this pass; Mr. Clay is a man of genius, and the destinies

of his country are in his hands. That alone makes him an object of personal interest to every citizen of the great city. The schooner, however, are still in quest of her.

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Nothing more was heard of the mutineers of the boat until the ship arrived at Apalachicola, where the boat was found, it having been brought there and sold a short time previous.

Capt. Wilson also learned that a few days previous to this time the crew of a schooner had risen upon and murdered their officers, and started upon a piratical expedition, and supposed that the mutineers from his vessel had also joined the pirate.

Capt. Wilson then sailed for Liverpool, and completing his voyage returned to this city without having ever heard further from the piratical gang, till yesterday afternoon as he was crossing the Park near the Post Office, who should he meet but the veritable Lionel Watson, his former second officer. Capt. W. instantly seized upon Watson, and procuring the necessary aid marched him off to the Police.—He was temporarily committed by Justice Bloodgood, until Capt. W. had time to make affidavit of the facts relative to the piracy, before the U. S. District Attorney, when he was fully committed for examination before the proper authorities.

AMERICAN INGENUITY IN EVADING THE LAW.

The very first object of the Americans, after a law has been passed, is to find out how they can evade it. This exercises their ingenuity; and it is very amusing to observe how cleverly they sometimes manage it. At Baltimore, in consequence of the prevalence of hydrophobia, the civic authorities passed a law, that all dogs should be muzzled, or rather the terms were, "that all dogs should wear a muzzle," or the owner of a dog not wearing a muzzle should be brought up and fined; and the regulation further stated, that any body convicted of having removed the muzzle from a dog should also be severely fined. A man, therefore, tied a muzzle to his dog's tail, (the act not stating where the muzzle was to be placed.) One of the city officers pursuing this dog with his

snout at the end of the dog, and brought the dog to the pound, and the dog was muzzled, and the man was fined.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

About 5 o'clock German named J. in Mulberry street, near a soda manufactory, a newly charged soda water machine exploded, and the force of the explosion was so great, that it threw down, and when it fell, it was so heavy, that it killed a man named J. who was standing near it. The man was killed on the spot, and the body was taken to the hospital, where it was found to be dead. The man was a German, and was about 40 years of age. The explosion was caused by the soda water machine being overcharged, and the force of the explosion was so great, that it threw down, and when it fell, it was so heavy, that it killed a man named J. who was standing near it. The man was killed on the spot, and the body was taken to the hospital, where it was found to be dead. The man was a German, and was about 40 years of age. 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made at the... possession of... the day... brought it to the town... appeared... he proved that he complied with... the day... in having... the dog's tail... he should be fined five dollars for so doing.

FATAL CARELESSNESS.
About 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a German named Lawrence Switzer, residing in Malberry street, in the employ of Mr. Taylor, soda manufacturer, of Broadway, went with a newly charged fountain to a drug store in Essex street. While there, he attempted to draw from the fountain one of the iron bands with which the engaged, the fountain exploded with tremendous violence. Switzer was thrown down, and when taken up was found to be utterly insensible. He was removed to the City Hospital, when, on examination, it was found that both of his legs were broken below the knee, and that he was otherwise injured by the shock. The right leg was amputated, and other means used for his restoration, but without effect. He survived only till 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The coroner's jury, in an inquest held upon the body, rendered a verdict of—Death from injuries received by the bursting of a soda fountain.—N. Y. Courier.

FROM FLORIDA.
The Savannah Georgian of the 20th inst. has the following, which the editor says he received from an anonymous correspondent, but which he believes to be authentic.
FORT BROOKS, FLORIDA.
7th August, 1839.
Sir,—Capt. W. Seawell, 7th Infantry, with 40 men, Company G. left this post this morning, in the steamer Oeechee, for the late scene of the outrage committed by the Indians at the trading house (Punta Rooca). He is accompanied by Major Forsyth, Paymaster, and Lieut. W. Gradin, Aid de-Camp to Gen. Taylor. You have doubtless seen an account of the surprise and massacre made by these friendly Indians. The object of this expedition is to see what they may have done, and to perform the last and stites due those who, in an unsuspecting hour were cut off from life. So soon as the boat returns you shall know the result.

ESCAPE OF COL. HARNEY.
The following gratifying intelligence announces the safety of this gallant officer. We take it from the St. Augustine Herald, of the 18th inst. :—
FROM THE SOUTH.
Major Richard Bennett, Paymaster U. States Army, arrived here on Wednesday, from Key Biscayne, in the steamboat Cincinnati—who informs us that Lieut. Col. Harney had reached that place, after making his escape from being massacred by the Indians at Carloosa-hatchie with the soldiers, and Mr. Dallam, and citizens under his employ, amounting to 17 or 18 in all. Col. Harney was landed at that place on his return from Tampa Bay but a few days previous to the attack. He had been hunting wild hogs for provisions, and returned late at night very much fatigued, and immediately retired to rest, and believes the Indians were not apprized of his return.
About the break of day he was aroused by the firing of guns, and on going out of his tent, found that the Indians had killed a number of men, and were pursuing others who had fled to the water, firing at them; he soon discovered any attempt on his part would be fruitless, and effected his escape with one man by the means of a canoe some distance from the camp. The soldiers who took to the water made their escape by swimming to a small boat some distance from the shore. Col. H. met them and returned to the coast that night, and procured some bread left by the Indians, which enabled them to subsist. Having met with a boat that conveyed him to Key Biscayne, he sent a part of his men to Tampa Bay to report to Gen. Taylor.

Major Bennett also informs us that Chitto Tustenugge, with his family were at Key Biscayne together with a number of Indians, who were detained by Col. Harney, who sent Chitto Tustenugge for Sam Jones to meet him—that Sam Jones came to Fort Lauderdale, and that both Chitto Tustenugge and Sam Jones denied having any participation in that affair, or even knowledge of the intention to make an attack, (saying they were the Spanish Indians), and expressing their willingness in the presence of the commanding officer at Fort Lauderdale, and Major Bennett, to go and fight them.
Both Sam Jones and Chitto Tustenugge declare that it is their wish to comply with the treaty, and Sam offers to give up his son as an evidence of his sincerity. Col. Harney arrived at Fort Lauderdale just as Major Bennett left, whose intention was to make some arrangements with these chiefs to go against the Indians who made the attack; no arrangement, however, was made previous to Major B's departure from Fort Lauderdale, as he came directly on in the Cincinnati, the boat which brought Col. Harney to that place; the Colonel detained the steamboat Santos at Fort Lauderdale to aid him in his operations.
Major Childs detained at Fort Pierce three Indians, one male and two females, and sent them to St. Augustine in the Cincinnati.
Capt. Mayo, with the steamer Pointsett, was at Key Biscayne, having received his supply of men, with boats and provisions; he left that place on Monday, the 12th inst. for Key West, intending to establish a post at Carloosa-hatchie to prevent supplies being taken to the Indians, and he intended cruising round as far as Tampa Bay.

CENSUS OF 1840.
According to the average increase of population in the United States, as shown by several enumerations that have been since 1790, it appears that the increase from one census to another, is about thirty-three per cent. Supposing this to be the ratio of increase since the census of 1830, the next enumeration is likely to exhibit a population of a fraction over seven-tenths millions.

APPOINTMENTS
Made by the Commissioners for Anne-Arundel County, August 20th, 1839.
JUDGES OF THE ELECTION.
First District—Benjamin McCeney, John Wood, and Solomon G. Chesney.
Second District—Benjamin T. Finkle, Isaac H. Hopkins, and Essex R. Dorsey.
Third District—John Ridout of B. W. Williams B. Chaires, and Aaron Hawkins.
Fourth District—Thomas Sawden, Richard Phelps, and George W. Hammond.
Fifth District—Dr. Charles G. Ridgely, John Forrest, and Seth W. Warfield.
Sixth District—Upton D. Welch, Elie G. Warfield, and David Clarke.
CONSTABLE.
Fifth District—Thomas Dustin.
August 29.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September 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. August 29.

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

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON having relinquished the Boarding Department of their institution for the education of Young Ladies, in Saratoga-street, to Mr. and Mrs. STREETER, it becomes necessary to submit to their former patrons and the public the arrangements for the ensuing year, consequent on the change which has thus taken place. In transferring so important a charge to themselves, their pupils and their friends, induce them to express their entire confidence in the new ability, and full qualifications of their successors. Mr. Streeter is a graduate of Harvard University, and has had long experience as Principal in one of the first schools in the city of Boston. He will unquestionably in the same application here, with which his labours of instruction have been regarded elsewhere. Mrs. S. is eminently qualified to guide the young of her sex, secure their obedience and command their respect. They are sincerely commended to the continued patronage of the former friends of the establishment, and to the favour of the public.

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

The DAY SCHOOL, connected with the Boarding School of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, will hereafter be under the associated care of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. & Mrs. Streeter, and the next regular session will commence on the first Monday in September next. No exertions will be spared to add to the resources of the establishment, which are believed to be in all respects equal, and in many, superior to those of similar institutions.
The departments of Modern Languages, Chemistry, Music and Dancing, will, as usual, be under the charge of competent Professors; and Mr. Streeter will give attention to those desirous of studying the Latin or Greek Language. Lectures on literary and scientific subjects will be delivered from time to time.
Applications for admission may be made to Mr. S. at his residence in Saratoga-street, (late Mr. Hamilton's) where he will be happy to give any information relative to the terms, &c.

It is earnestly desired that parents will have their children in attendance as early as possible at the commencement of the school, that an early organization may be made, and the publication of the year catalogue best facilitated.
August 1.
4w.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.
40,000 and upwards of MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.
THE subscriber, acting as the agent for the Growers in this city and its vicinity, offers for sale by the Bud or Tree, the above number of Trees, and will warrant them to be genuine. The Trees are of a most luxuriant and superior growth, and cannot be surpassed by any that may be produced elsewhere. They will be ready for delivery in November next. Persons addressing me on the subject through the Post Office, will pay the postage.
EDWARD DUBOIS.
Annapolis, August 15, 1839.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Md.
WHEREAS the several Collectors of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county have returned to the Commissioners for said county the following list of Lands on which Taxes are due for the years 1837, 1838 and 1839, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:
Names of Persons Assessed. Names of Lands. Amount of Tax due. 1837. 1838. 1839.

Names of Persons Assessed.	Names of Lands.	Amount of Tax due.
Alcock, Robert	Name unknown	75
Basford, Jacob	Elizabeth's Fancy	75
Brashears, Ann	House and Lot at Pig Point	75
Butler, John	Houses and Lots at Elk Ridge	75
Barnet, William	Landing, Dorsey's Hills and Timber Neck	75
Cowman, James	House and Lot on Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road	75
Cowley, William's heirs	Lot in Friendship	19
Chancy, Benjamin	Miles' Chance	2 31
Chase, John	Swamp Land	56
Conner, Jesse	Little Nettleham	2 29
Deale, George	Part of Hill Meadows	1 07
Deale, Elizabeth	Part of Andover	9 88
Duval, Charles (Montgomery)	House and Lot at Friendship	19
Duval, Mary	Hopewell	1 82
Goodwin, Lyde (Balt. county)	Littleworth	1 11
Griffith, Charles	Part of Addition to Timber Neck	52
Gambra, Orange	Name unknown	74
Hanson, Flora's heirs	Warfield's Contrivance	2 51
Hall, Greenbury	Friendship	14
Hopkins, Ezekiel	Grammer's Chance and Angles	1 56
Hanshaw, Lloyd	House and Lot, (Swamp)	19
Haywood, John	Name unknown	33
Knighon, Ruth	Andover	67
Kelly, Mordecai	Part of First Discovery	3 84
Laughlin, Mrs. Ann	Heath	68
Moore, Sarah (Baltimore)	Haywood's Boast	63
Norfolk, Isaac A.	Swamp Land	13
Offer, Deborah (negro)	Plummer's Pasture	3 70
O'Reilly, Polladore E.	Name unknown	1 85
Plummer, Brice	Part of Harbourer	1 48
Randal, Sophia Ann	Lot in Friendship	56
Rogers, Michah	Birkhead's Adventure	23
	John and Mary's Chance	4 44
	Part of Howard's Patapsco Range	69
	Name unknown	60
	Part of Woodford	1 94
	Providence, Duval's Delight or Clarksburg and Birmingham Manor	48 03
	Andover and Timber Ridge	1 58
	Rame's Decline	1 57
	Glebe Land	4 32 4 44 4 44
	Name unknown	78
	Tuckeyhoe Glade	72
	Han's Chance	3 33 3 33
	Hastling Island	2 82 2 82
	Waterford and Huckleberry Bush	74
	House and Lot at Elk-Ridge Landing	37

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT unless the County Charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of Assembly, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this State."
By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clerk Comm'rs. A. A. County.
August 8.
The American, Baltimore, will publish the above law 4w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of sundry writs of vend. expositio, and fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel County Court, to me directed, two at the suit of William Owens, one at the suit of Thomas Allen, and one at the suit of Adam & John Miller, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of David M. Brogden, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said David M. Brogden in and to the following property, to wit, all that tract or parcel of Land in Anne-Arundel county, on which said Brogden now resides, called Rowdown, containing above 350 or 450 acres of Land, more or less; also two Negro Men named Bob and Daniel, four Horses, one Ox Cart, two pair of Oxen, and a parcel of Black Cattle, and I hereby give notice that on Thursday, the 13th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M. at the residence of said Brogden, I shall proceed to sell the above mentioned property at Public Sale to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid executions.
JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff
A. A. County.
August 8, 4

PITTS' GRAIN SEPARATOR AND CLEANER.
WE hereby Certify, that on the 27th July, 1839, we were present at the operation of Pitts' Grain Separator and Cleaner; Messrs. Lane & Howard, purchasers of the patent right for the State of Maryland, attending; that during the operation of said machine for 15 minutes it thrashed Ten Bushels of white Wheat, as clean as it could be made passed through the fan three times—propelled by Major R. I. Jones' horse power at the Broad Creek Farm, on Kent Island.
Thos. Smythe Wilson, John C. Wilson.
R. I. Jones, George H. Wilson.
Edward T. Paea, Kent county.
Lewis F. Pascault, Richard C. Jones.
R. I. Jones bought the patent right for Queen-Anne's and Anne-Arundel counties, and George H. Wilson gave \$350 for one district of Kent county.
Rights for Districts in Queen-Anne's and Anne-Arundel counties will be sold by R. I. Jones, or the right to work the machine on the land of any proprietor.
Refer to Basil's Cultivator of October 1838, and February 1839, for description of the machine.
August 1.
3w.

FOR SALE.
FOUR LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, two of whom are Girls, one thirteen years of age, and the other eleven, one Boy aged ten years, and the other eight. For information apply to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.
August 1.

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous to settle up his business, respectfully calls upon all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts either by Cash or Notes, on or before the first day of September next.
WM. BRYAN.
July 18.

TO CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Engineer of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road, in the City of Annapolis, Maryland, until the 1st of September next, for laying the Rail Track of the said road. The sleepers are generally round sticks of chestnut, or white oak, perhaps 4 of the former, and 4 of the latter; these sticks are required to be dressed top and bottom, and to square six inches upon the ends; each piece is seven feet and one half long, and the ties will be two feet eight inches apart from centre to centre, except those next the joint, which will be two feet four inches; a piece will be cut from each joint, and from a sleeper next the centre of the rail, for the reception of the chairs; the sides of this seat are to be bevelled, and the top of the chair shall always when fixed in its place be flush and in the same plane with the top of the sleepers; the rail is to be fastened to the intermediate ties by wrought iron spikes, six inches long and 9-16 square. The cross ties rest on mud sills of white pine, from the Esquehanna, 3 x 8 inches, not less than 15 feet in length, and will average about 20 feet at the meeting of each of the sills a joint piece of the same scantling, four feet in length, is to be placed in proper position and firmly fixed by being well beaten with a Pavior's hammer; after placing the joint piece, the mud sill shall be laid in its proper position lengthwise of the road, in a ballasting of sand or gravel, for which about 4 inches digging will be required, and beaten in the manner prescribed for the joint pieces till they are perfectly bedded and occupy an exact horizontal plane transversely of the road, except upon the curves where the outer sill will be raised. Six miles of the road require ballast, and 14 are through sand and gravel where no ballasting will be necessary.
When the sills are correctly placed the cross tie will be laid upon them exactly at right angles to the line of road, so that the upper and dressed part of the tie shall be parallel to the bed, and in the same plane longitudinally as the mud sill is transversely, and firmly fastened to the sill by an oak tree nail eight inches long; upon these sleepers will be fastened in the manner before described, Rolled Iron Bars 18 feet in length, bridge form, weighing 44 lbs. to the lineal yard. As soon as each 100 yards of the track is finished it shall be filled with sand or gravel and well rammed. The whole length of line is 20 1/2 miles, and Bidders may offer for the whole or for a part. The line is divided into 3 mile stations. All digging, for the bedding of mud sills and placing cross-ties, must be done at the expense of the Contractor, and also all filling in where the material has not to be brought more than 150 yards; where the hauling is longer the prices will be fixed by the Engineer.
The materials will be delivered on the line of road at intervals of 100 or 200 feet. No person need bid who does not expect to finish the contract in the best mechanical manner and style of workmanship. The specifications of the manner of laying, with drawings and models of the Rails, Chairs and Spikes, may be seen at the place above mentioned. Bidders unknown to the Engineer must give satisfactory reference.
ALEXANDER EVANS, Engineer.
August 22.

The Baltimore Patriot and Sun; the Key-stone, Harrisburg; U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia; New York Courier and Enquirer and Rail Road Journal; Boston Atlas; National Intelligencer, Washington; Massachusetts Spy, Worcester, and Albany Argus will publish the above Saw until 1st September, and send copy to Bratherton, Md.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.
THE subscriber offers for Sale or Rent, the HOUSE and LOT on Main street, in the city of Annapolis, at present occupied by Richard W. Gill, Esq. The house is large and commodious, in good order, and well calculated for the accommodation of a large family; or would answer for a Boarding House, being in a healthy situation, and immediately in the vicinity of the State House. There are also upon the premises every necessary out building; Cellars under the whole house, capable of holding fifty cords of wood. Possession can be had on the first of September next. The terms, which shall be accommodating, can be known by application to the subscriber, living in Annapolis.
R. WELCH of Ben.
Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company,
April 6th, 1839.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a payment of Five Dollars on each share subscribed is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company, on or before the 1st day of July next, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of August, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of September, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of October, and a further payment of Five Dollars on each share of capital stock subscribed to be paid as before stated on or before the 1st day of November next.
By order,
N. H. GREEN, Secretary.
April 11.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE two-story BRICK HOUSE on Doctor street near the Court House, lately occupied by Miss Sally Stewart. There is a convenient Kitchen attached to the building, which, with other conveniences, will render it a comfortable dwelling. For terms apply to
Dr. JOHN RIDOUT.
August 2.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE subscriber being desirous to settle up his business, respectfully calls upon all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts either by Cash or Notes, on or before the first day of September next.
WM. BRYAN.
July 18.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL
JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at 82 per annum for a single copy; 85 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for three copies, or 810 (current as above) for seven copies sent to one address. To Clergymen and Theological Students, single copies will be furnished at 81 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to 81 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. M. JARBOE.

July 25th, 1839.

A CARD.

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

July 18. The following papers will each insert the above, to the amount of 85—forward one paper containing the advertisement to the advertiser, and charge U. S. Gazette. The Natchez Courier; Nashville Whig; Vicksburg Whig; Huntsville — Lexington Observer; Louisville Journal; Maysville Eagle; Cincinnati Gazette; Chillicothe — Columbus Journal; Savannah — Augusta Georgian; Charleston Courier; Columbus, S. C. — Newbern, N. C. Sentinel; Raleigh Gazette; Wilmington Advertiser; Richmond Whig; Petersburg Intelligencer; Winchester Republican; Norfolk Beacon; Fredericksburg Herald; Hagerstown Torch Light; Annapolis Gazette; Pittsburgh Advocate; Harrisburg Reporter; Chambersburg Repository; Lancaster Old Guard.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

A NEW PATENT IMPROVED
PORTABLE HORSE POWER
AND THRESHING
MACHINE.

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

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

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

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

JESSE URMY.

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

AGENTS.

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

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition, in writing of Edward Denver, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Edward Denver having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Edward Denver having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Elijah Wells his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Edward Denver a conveyance & possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Edward Denver be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Edward Denver should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

R. WELCH of Ben.

May 9.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

JOURNAL

AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY
AND
RURAL ECONOMIST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

Baltimore, January, 1839.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

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

SHERIFFALTY.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.

PROSPECTUS

BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

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

POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the first and undivided advocate of the doctrine of Democratic Nationalism, which constitutes the fundamental principle of our political system. As the doctrine imports, on the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the strictest construction; maintaining that the action of Government should be limited to the exercise of those powers which are specifically committed in the Constitution. It will consequently oppose the measures of those who by a loose interpretation of this same clause of our Liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which the fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, unchecked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which no relief can be found but in despotism.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.—The Post and Transcript will be of the largest class of newspapers—the Daily at 80, and the Tri-Weekly at 85 per annum, payable in advance, unguaranteed in the city.

All letters must be addressed to S. P. SKINNER, Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md. Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; all others, must be paid.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.