

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXXI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1838.

NO. 28.

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

A BY-LAW

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

SECTION 1. Be it established and or-
dained by the Mayor, Recorder, Alder-
men, and Common Council of the city of
Annapolis, in conformity with the authority of the same,
That the City Commissioners be and they are
herby authorized and directed to cause that
part of East-Street, commencing at the cor-
ner of Charles Lenthaw's lot on said street,
and running to the lower end of Jeremiah
Hughes' brick house on the corner of Fleet-
street, to be graded and curbed, and that
they cause to be fixed and established the
breadth of the footway on that part of the
said street directed to be curbed in pursu-
ance of the provisions of this by-law.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordain-
ed by the authority aforesaid, That the sum
of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the
same is hereby appropriated for that pur-
pose to be paid by the Treasurer to the or-
der of the City Commissioners, out of any
unappropriated money in the treasury.

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

May 17. JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

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

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

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

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

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

PRINTING
Ready executed on this Office.

POETRY.

From the *Old Journal and Register.*
O YES! I TAKE THE PAPERS.

BY GEO. B. WALLIS.

Oh yes, I take the papers—
Their trifling cost is never mind,
Although I've stood for forty years
Upon the printer's list.

Talk not of warriors—Faint released
Earth from the terrors of her kings—
He twined his *Stick* and *Darkness* ceased,
And morning streamed along the East,
On Freedom's barbed wings.

O yes! I take the papers,
And sons and daughters—tall and small—
For they have been, through thick and thin,
The pastime of us all.

'Twas nobly said that should a star,
Be stricken from the dome of Night,
A printing press—'tis stationed there—
Would fill the vacuum to a hair,
And shed a broader light.

That man who takes no papers,
Or taking, pays not when they're read,
Would sell his corn to buy a "sheep,"
And live on borrowed bread.

The printer opens the wide domains
Of Science—scatters Education
All o'er the land, like April rains:
And yet this labour and his pains
Are half his compensation.

Printing Office, May, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the *Seneca Observer.*

A VISION OF THE YEAR 2000.

It is one of the beauties of our mortality, that
the still watches of the night are fraught with
visions. The unchained mind, free, as it were
from the "earthly tabernacle" which surrounds it,
wanders away into the universal regions of
creation and leaps in its own pure essence with
a wing that never tires, and an eye that never
fauls. It travels from the eternal snows that
crown the solemn mountains of the north to the
magnolia groves of the south, and yet faints
not. It listens one moment to the thunders of
Niagara, and the next it hovers around the tem-
ple that crown the capitals of the eastern world.

We have been invited more particularly to
this subject by a friend, who had the curiosity to
relate to us a most singular vision, to say the
least of it, and one which we are compelled to
believe is tinged with more truth than many
of these unsubstantial and slender creations of
the brain.

He states that he retired to rest, with a mind
tranquil and composed, and in precisely such a
state as to ensure pleasant dreams, and deep,
unbroken slumber. The last tone that vibrated
on his ear, was the faint tinkling of the distant
sleigh bells, that trembled around his couch as
faintly and delicately as a wind harp in the
evening.

He had not long enjoyed his toilette for break-
fast. He descended and what was his surprise
to find a new and uncouth collection of persons
assembled around the breakfast board. Their
costume was extremely ludicrous, and the sub-
jects of conversation were new and strange.—
One portly man, with the look of a magistrate
thought "the last war which America had with
Perzia," was the sole cause of our present dis-
tress." Another said that he had just returned
from that country, after a long passage of a
week, in the balloon *Ariel*, and from what he
learned while there, he believed the war was a
just one. One of the ladies said that she was
extremely gratified at beholding one of the an-
cient race, known in history as the Indians,
which the celebrated professor at Hill College,
kept preserved in a glass case for the inspection
of visitors." One other gentleman remarked
that the Antiquarian society, located at the capi-
tal in Mississippi valley, had published it as their
belief, in the last quarterly journal, that Colum-
bus himself was an Indian and the great father
of this ancient and annihilated race. The portly
man inquired when the flying messengers
would pass, as he wished to send some docu-
ments to New Orleans, and it was important
that they should arrive by evening. "I under-
stand," said the lady, "what president Jones has
succeeded in his experiments," and the last Flor-
ida Gazette states that he drew every spark of
electricity from the clouds of an approaching
thunderstorm which passed on calmly and quiet-
ly. I also understand, said the portly gentle-
man, that the great road leading from our most
northwestern state *Angoria*, to China, by way
of Bering's straits, is nearly completed and that
the steam cars would soon commence running
thereon.

Our friend was not a little surprised at these
remarks as the odd and unnatural appearance of
the circle who uttered them. He made bold to
inquire the meaning and language which had
been used but he met with nothing but strange
and unnatural grimaces in return. He finally
observed an almanac hanging upon the wall up-
on which was inscribed the year 2000. He
rushed into the street, and at that moment a
steam car whizzed by and was out of sight in a
moment. He had not proceeded far before he
was met by a sprightly little lad who told him
that the great steam balloon would leave the
earth at precisely 6 o'clock, on a party of plea-
sure, and would dine in the clouds at 12 M., re-
questing him to provide himself a ticket. He
replied he should prefer travelling in *carriage*.
The boy looked wild at this remark, but at last
recollected that he had seen one of these ancient

vehicles in the museum. He told him that if
he preferred he might attend the experiments of
the great Air-Gus Transportation Company, by
whom he could be sent to any portion of the
world in the twinkling of an eye; or as he ap-
peared somewhat advanced in years, he might re-
new his age by stepping into the next door. At
this moment the air became suddenly darkened
by the approach of a vast body of human beings
passing to the south, who, he was informed, was
a number of men taking a pleasure excursion on
wings. He passed on a little further and stop-
ped where a young man was sawing wood: he
attempted to address him, and just then perceived
that it was a mere machine kept in motion by
weights. He was soon met by a scientific-look-
ing old gentleman who told him "that he was
heartily glad that the new Caloric engine had
been tested and found to answer every purpose.
We shall," continued he, "be able now to dispense
with those old lumbering steamboats which have
for more than a century been lumbering our wa-
ters." "Indeed," was the reply. Turning
round, he beheld a five story building, upon
which was inscribed "museum," in large letters.
He entered, and the first thing which met his
eye was a figure of wax, attired in female cos-
tume, according to the strictest fashion of the
present day. The guide told him that it had
been fashioned according to history, and that
tight sleeves, and taper wist were perfect mod-
els of dress about the nineteenth century.—
On looking up he observed the dusty portraits of
Washington and Franklin, with a few other con-
spicuous characters. Upon asking why so few
of America's sons were honoured with a place
in the cabinet of paintings, the guide replied
that all who had ever existed were to be found
upon the walls. Upon enquiry for certain mili-
tary commanders and statesmen; he declared
that he never heard of them. "History informs
us," said the guide, "that gunpowder was used
in ancient times, but the engine of modern days,
is far preferable; it demolishes a thousand men
each revolution." Our friend observed the skele-
ton of a horse, which the guide solemnly de-
clared was a domestic animal of the former a-
ges. He was asked if he would step into the
next room and submit himself to the operations
of the great somnambulist, who would count ev-
ery artery in his body, explain to him his own
physical machinery, and conclude by discover-
ing to him the present occupation of his friends,
who were cotton planters on the shores of the
Pacific.

He left the museum and proceeded to the sub-
urbs of the city, and was not a little surprised to
find himself amid fields of foreign vegetation.—
The tea plant was on one hand—groves of mul-
berry trees on another—immense tracts covered
with the sugar beet, &c. &c. Near by were
the manufacturing establishments; some for silk
weaving—others used for sugar refineries, all of
which were clattering with continual motion.
At last he came to a yawning chasm in the earth
which he was told was the shortest passage to
China, as the car usually effected a descent in
a couple of weeks, passage fifty dollars; and all
baggage at the risk of the owner. Our friend
was disposed to comply with the terms and visit
the celestial empire, as this appeared a rare and
unusual opportunity. He had just stepped on
board and commenced descending like lightning,
when *he awoke*—the beautiful and delicate crea-
tion of palaces, towers, and all the paraphernalia
of the year 2000, which stood like frost-work in
his brain throughout the moments of slumber,
and all the vast unborn population that crowded
the great arena of futurity, with their magic
machinery, dissolved as instantaneously as
the explosion of a bubble; and wearied by his
very dreams, he arose with a grave countenance
and disatisfied mind, to commence the toils and
perplexities of the year 1838.

THE ABDUCTION.

We find in the *Chicago American* of the
6th inst. a statement from Capt. Bristol, of
the steamboat *Madison*, which justice re-
quires us to place before our readers—having
published accounts of his affair with the
daughter of Mr. Hamot conflicting very
materially with his own.

From the *Chicago American.*

Mr. Editor—It appears that many of the
public prints have copied an article from the
Erie Observer, a paper under the control of
P. S. V. Hamot, of that place; also an ad-
vertisement offering \$500 for my apprehen-
sion, that I am charged with the forcible ab-
duction of a daughter of his. The delicacy
of my situation, where an amiable young la-
dy is concerned, can be appreciated by an
intelligent community. I however feel it
due to myself that a brief statement of the
facts should be made attending the circum-
stances alluded to that an impartial public
may judge whether I am a criminal or not.

I became acquainted in the family of Mr.
Hamot about 15 months since, which led to
an intimacy, and afterwards to a contract of
marriage with his daughter, which was to
have taken place early last December. It
received the full sanction of her parents, and
it was arranged that she should spend the
winter on a tour East and South with me.
Accordingly every arrangement that is usual
on such occasions was made, even so far as
to give invitations to the wedding. Every
thing passed on in the most flattering man-

ner until the evening before the morning we
were to have been married. Hamot then
said that he was unwell, and that the travel-
ling was very bad, and he thought we had
better defer it for a short time. My only
objections were that it would make a subject
of public talk. He replied that as we were
to be married it was no consequence what
was said, and that I could be at his house as
much as I chose—and Mrs. Hamot said,
yes, and we will treat you as a son.

At the close of the evening some of the
cake which had been prepared for the occa-
sion was cut, of which we partook with a
glass of wine. He drank that Josephine
would bear the delay, and he knew I had
philosophy to do it. But on the third day
following he forbade me the house, saying
that we never should be married, at the same
time forbidding his daughter seeing me, or
receiving any communication from me.—
However a few days afterward we had an
interview. It was there thought advisable
for me to go east and spend the winter to
let the excitement die away, and she ex-
pressed her willingness and determination
to marry me at any time after my return, al-
though she did not expect her father would
ever again give his consent. On my return
to Erie, I called upon Mr. Hamot, and re-
quested him to allow us to be married, which
he refused, and gave no other reason than
that she was too young to choose for herself,
and that she must marry one of his choice.
She was forbidden to see me, and her ex-
press instructions were, if she met me in
company, to return home immediately, and
some one was always sent to accompany her.
Finding it impossible to get an interview
with her in Erie, I resolved to take her on
board the *Madison*, and proceed to some
place where we could accomplish our de-
sires.

Upon our arrival at Ashtabula, it was found
necessary to send a number of miles to the
county town to procure a license. A man
was immediately despatched, but unfortu-
nately before his return, the Jefferson arrived
with a strong force for the purpose of tak-
ing her back. Upon his arrival, I told Miss
Hamot that they had come after her. She
said it would make no difference, for she
would not go back. We were sitting by a
window fronting the wharf—she with her
bonnet and cloak on, and as soon as they saw
us, they rushed for the room, the door of
which was without fastening of any kind,
and many of them asked her if she wanted
to return; her reply was, "I cannot, or will
not." That appeared to satisfy all except a
captain in the U. S. revenue service, who
said her father had told him to take her back
dead or alive, and that he should do so. Ac-
cordingly he put his arm around her and
called the others to assist, which they did;
and succeeded in forcing her away, and in
so doing they tore both sleeves out of her
dress. She was then dragged along the
wharf in a hurried manner, notwithstanding
her request to be allowed to walk more mo-
derately.

After getting her on board the boat, the
gallant captain, for want of side arms, took
an axe and paraded in front of the gangway
to prevent others from going on board. It
is a source of high gratification that I have
been warmly received since I left Erie, by
all that knew me; and that for the last three
weeks I have been publicly where Mr. Ham-
mot's advertisement was in every one's
hand, and no one has felt disposed to take
any notice of it, although he represents me
as a criminal of the darkest dye, and appeals
directly to public authorities, parents, &c.
to aid in bringing me to justice. To con-
clude, I shall only say, that I shall within a
few days resume the command of the *Madison*,
and return to Erie, where I shall put no
obstacle in the way of a thorough investiga-
tion of the whole affair, in which the sub-
stance of the above must inevitably appear.

R. C. BRISTOL.

Chicago, May 2, 1838.

From the *Albany Daily Advertiser.*

THE STEAM WHISTLE.

The dreadful disaster of the Steamboat *Moselle*,
followed as it was immediately by the ex-
plosion of the *Oronoko* has aroused public atten-
tion temporarily to the question of what can be
proposed as a safe-guard against similar catas-
trophes. After the repeated instances of
popular apathy upon this subject, we have no
very sanguine hope that any thing effectual will
be done to prevent the American people from
being blown up in Steamboats at such times and
in such numbers as accords with their sovereign
will and pleasure. But to show with how little
pains a great evil may be avoided, we publish a
description which we have met with, of the
Steam Whistle, an invention of the ingenious
Mr. Watt. The writer—a correspondent of the
National Intelligencer—describes it as he saw
it at the Chelsea water-works as far back as
1820. It was an iron whistle which, placing
the top of the boiler, descended into it to near
the degree of level to which the water could
with safety be elevated; the moment the water
became exhausted to this level the steam would

of course, rush up the whistle and "pipe all
hands" for the necessary supply of water. By
this simple, but admirable, contrivance, which
does honour to Mr. Watt's ingenuity, the very
possibility of the bursting of a boiler was pre-
vented, the whistle acting at once as an escape
valve and a signal to the engineer to lot on the
necessary supply of water. On casting a re-
trospective glance at the vale of the Mississippi,
during the last three or four years during which
short period the loss of human life by means of
steamboat accidents, has been estimated as little
short of two thousand persons, would it not be
consonant with the wisdom of the Legislature
of the country to enact severe laws on this
subject, and among other provisions not to forget
the introduction of Watt's Steam Whistle? It
could easily be introduced into boilers already
in use; the expense would be trifling, and even
were steam boat proprietors obliged "to pay
somewhat dearly for their whistle," it would
prove a noble exception to Dr. Franklin's list of
non economies.

BE SOMETHING.

The principle of the Musalman creed is, that
every person shall have some trade. Thus
should it be, the world over. See that young
man; no matter what are his circumstances or
prospects, if he has no plan, he will never ac-
complish much. If he relies upon his present
possessions, or upon the anticipated favors of
fortune, ten to one if his fine hopes are not
blighted, and he find, too late, that the only path
to true greatness is by application. The fol-
lowing maxim would apply to persons of every
condition of society who are about entering upon
the stage of active life: Choose, after mature
deliberation and consultation with judicious
friends that vocation which is most suitable for
you. Be not diverted from your purpose—let
nothing prevent you from qualifying yourself
thoroughly for it; then pursue it with unremit-
ted diligence and you will honour yourself and be a
blessing to the community.

CENTENNIAL CALENDER.

Mr. Balch of Massachusetts, has invented a
new kind of almanack, by which all the arrange-
ment of days, months and weeks are presented
for two hundred years, that is, from 1700 to
1900. The card is handsomely engraved and
framed. On the back of the frame are divers
tables of time, of new moons till 1900, a weath-
er table, the number of days from one period
to another, sun rising and setting, eclipses, &c.
and all for a century.—U. S. Gazette.

ORIGINAL SIN.—Borrowing a newspaper.

UNPARDONABLE SIN.—Subscribing for a
newspaper with no intention of paying for it.

TOTAL DEPRIVITY.—Receiving a newspaper
three years, then cheating the printer and run-
ning off.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

April 12, 1838.—tl.

Anne-Arundel County, Oct.

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

By order,
J. M. S. GREEN, CLK.

May 10.

...the charge that I had the expression...
...Go home...
...the Editor of that paper...
I am, Sir, &c. &c.
C. C. CLAY.

The great Western is expected in New York on Monday next. She was to have left England on the 28th ult., and if she makes the passage in a short time as on her first voyage, she will arrive on Monday.

The story which has gone the rounds of the newspapers about the return of a certain John Woods after a captivity of some twenty years, turns out to be an imposition. The Philadelphia Inquirer says:—
"The story which has lately been copied into various papers, touching the return of John Woods to his friends in Kentucky, after a long captivity among the Indians, turns out to be a hoax. It appears that during his absence he has been in several of the States, and for six years of the time was an inmate of the Almshouse in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The story was not a bad one, but it has been cruelly spoiled by the Editor of the *Mayville Eagle*."

HYMENEAL.
Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McElhinney, Gordon M. HAMP, Esq. of Snow Hill, Worcester county, to Miss ANN, eldest daughter of Dr. D. Claude, of this city.

The Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company
HAS been opened in the house in the rear of the dwelling of the Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, formerly owned and occupied by the late Dr. William E. Pinkney. The hours of business are from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.
NICH'S. H. GREEN, Secretary.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to one of the Rooms of the House in which the Rail Road Office is established.
June 7.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned offers his services to the public as a Collector of Accounts and other evidences of debt against individuals, resident within the limits of the lower counties of Maryland and District of Columbia. He purposes (in the course of the present season) visiting the counties of Anne-Arundel, Prince-George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's. Persons having claims in all or either of the said counties, can have them faithfully attended to by enclosing them, properly authenticated, per letters, (post paid) to
F. M. JARBOE, Annapolis, Md.
The Balt. Athenaeum will copy the above. N. B. He will also attend to the preparation of
DEEDS FOR THE SIMPLE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY
DEEDS OF MANUMISSION.
BILLS OF SALE.
LETTERS OF ATTORNEY.
INSOLVENT PAPERS, &c. &c. at his usual moderate prices.
Office a few doors below the Post Office.
June 7.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 14th 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, Ck. (in).
June 7.

HEREBY CERTIFY, That Charles Ridgely, of Anne-Arundel county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 2d day of June 1838, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a speckled grey MARE, about eight or nine years old, long tail and mane, has the marks of the harness, and appears to be a natural pacer, and about fifteen hands high, rather droop rumped, and strongly made, and barefooted.
Given under my hand,
THOS. BURGESS.
The owner of the above described Mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
CHARLES RIDGELY,
19 miles on the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Road.
June 7.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, the subscriber will expose at Public Sale, at his residence, on THURSDAY the 7th day of June next, a portion of the Personal Estate of Elizabeth R. Worthington, late of said county, deceased, consisting of
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils of all kinds, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.
TERMS.—The terms of the sale are, Cash for all sums under Twenty Dollars for all sums of Twenty Dollars and upwards, credit of six months will be given, the purchase being made with approved security.
NICH'S. J. WORTHINGTON, Adm.

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

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

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

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 cause to be tried, and will, on the second going over the docket, call up the same for trial in the order in which they stand.
6. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause if the witnesses of the parties attend at the time the court call the said cause, without some legal cause be shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.
7. If any cause that can continue, be continued, after notice of trial, or if any cause that cannot continue without affidavit be continued, the party applying therefor shall pay the costs of the term.
8. Whenever any cause is postponed, because the witnesses, or some of them, do not attend, and against whom attachments are ordered and taken out, that the parties, or either of them, shall have a right to bring on the trial of the said cause as soon as the witnesses or witnesses attend, against whom attachments are ordered according to the original right of preference established by rule of court.
9. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause, if the parties have not summoned any witnesses, without some legal cause shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.
10. All special verdicts, points saved, demurrers, cases in equity, motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the trial of jury causes, unless this order be dispensed with for special reasons, and all appeals and errors on Monday the first day of the term, and subpoenas in all cases shall be made returnable on that day and be returned by nine o'clock, A. M.
11. Every motion in arrest of judgment, or for a new trial, must be made within two days after verdict, inclusive of the day upon which the verdict shall be found, and the party making such motion shall file reasons in writing at the time of such motion, and if on hearing of the motion he shall suggest additional reasons, those reasons shall be filed in writing, and a further hearing at the discretion of the court be granted.
12. No motion for a new trial shall be received after motion in arrest of judgment, but a motion in arrest of judgment may be received within one day after the decision of the motion for a new trial.
13. The sheriff is directed to return all process to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of the term.
14. The sheriff is required to attend in person with two constables during the whole term, unless excused by the court.
15. No attorney, or other officer of this court, or any deputy of any such officer, shall be admitted as special bail in any action commenced or to be commenced in this court.
16. Every sheriff and surveyor shall endorse on every plat returned by them, the amount of fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, in words at length, and sign the same, and also return with the plat an account of the particulars of their fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, proved and signed by them.
17. In all cases where leave shall be given to complete any survey under any warrant of resurvey, or to make any amendment of, or addition to, any plat returned under a warrant of resurvey, the sheriff shall give the plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, (or if either plaintiff or defendant are non-resident or absent from the county, to his attorney) notice in writing of the time and place of completing such survey, or of making such amendment or addition, at least five days before proceeding to complete the said survey, or making any addition or amendment of the same plat.
18. When leave is given by the court to make any amendment or addition to any plat, each party shall complete the amendment or addition on his part on or before the second day of April, and second day of October, respectively, and the surveyor shall return two plats thereof to the clerk of the court, or deliver one to each of the parties, plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, on or before the 9th day of April and 6th day of October, respectively, and in case the parties, or their attorney, 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, on special cause shown, may allow further time to declare, and on such terms as they may think reasonable, unless the court shall otherwise order.
20. If a commission shall be ordered to examine witnesses, or to obtain testimony, and the parties do not agree upon commissioners, the party applying for the commission shall name his commissioners during the term, and if the opposite party should not, during the said term, name his commissioners, then the commission may issue to the commissioners so named.
21. Ordered, that the clerk of this court give notice immediately of the filing interrogatories to the other party or his attorney, that he may prepare and file his interrogatories to be forwarded with the commission. Ordered, that the party who obtained the order for issuing the commission shall have the carriage thereof.
22. No commission shall issue in any cause after the time limited by law for the continuance of such suit, unless the court shall be fully satisfied by oath, (or affirmation) or otherwise, that the witness's testimony, alleged to be wanting, hath been discovered, or the cause for issuing such commission hath arisen since the last continuance.
23. All pleadings shall be in writing, but in court the general issue and general replication may be entered by the clerk short on the docket.
24. If the defendant neglect to plead by the rule day, he shall not plead the act of limitation, unless the declaration shall be amended.
25. If the plaintiff or defendant neglect to declare or to plead within the time limited by rule of court, judgment of nonpross or by default, as the case may be, shall be given, but the court for special cause shown, may allow further time to declare or to plead, and on such terms as they may think reasonable.
26. In all cases where rules are laid to declare or to plead, such declaration or pleadings shall be filed by the twentieth day of March, and the twentieth day of September, respectively, next following the term at which said rule was laid.
27. Special pleas may be withdrawn with consent of the plaintiff, or with leave of the court, to plead the general issue, or other plea to the merit, and the general issue may be withdrawn in like manner for the purpose of pleading any special plea involving the merits of the controversy between the parties.
28. Upon an appearance to a scire facias to revive a judgment, or scire facias against bail or terre-tenants, the defendants may be ruled to plead by the rule day.
29. If there be a demurrer in law, and an issue in fact, the demurrer shall be argued and determined before the trial of the issue in fact.
30. Any issue in fact may be struck out for the putting in general demurrer at the costs of the party making such application.
31. All declarations in ejectment shall be served on the tenants in possession, or set up on the premises, eight days before court, exclusive of the day of service or setting up and day of return, and when so served or set up, the plaintiff may take judgment by default against the casual ejector if no appearance for the tenants 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 case 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 seire feci, at any time during the first four days of the term to which the scire facias is returned, on payment of the costs of the scire facias, but not afterwards, and upon being 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 causes at law hereafter for trial therein, against executors or administrators, or on testamentary or administration bonds, where under the pleadings the due administration of the estate of the deceased, or the amount of assets in the hands of the executor or administrator, may appear to be subject for ascertainment by the jury, shall be referred to the auditor of the court, or to an auditor to be specially appointed for that purpose, who shall state the accounts between the parties in relation to such estate or assets of the deceased, upon such evidence and vouchers as may be submitted to him by the parties, respecting which accounts or statements of the auditor shall (unless otherwise assented to by both parties,) remain in court liable to exceptions, to be filed by either party, for one entire term, and all debts and credits not accepted, 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, the appellant, shall on filing his petition to 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, Ck.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Gable, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
HENRY GABLE, Adm'r.

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

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

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

The *Cultivator* will continue to treat of the science of agriculture, to furnish instructions for the best models of practice in all the departments of husbandry, in horticulture, and other rural affairs, and to furnish useful lessons for the improvement of the young mind. The Conductor will endeavour to render it a present help, and a volume of useful reference, to all who have the ambition to distinguish themselves in rural labours and rural improvements—to help themselves and to benefit society.
Subscriptions to the above work received by
A. COWAN, Annapolis.
N. B. Those who wish the *Cultivator* will please send their subscription by the 10th of February next.
A. C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.
On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

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

Address, post paid,
ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.
Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year at compensation.

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

...the charge that I had the expression...
...Go home...
...the Editor of that paper...
I am, Sir, &c. &c.
C. C. CLAY.

The great Western is expected in New York on Monday next. She was to have left England on the 28th ult., and if she makes the passage in a short time as on her first voyage, she will arrive on Monday.

The story which has gone the rounds of the newspapers about the return of a certain John Woods after a captivity of some twenty years, turns out to be an imposition. The Philadelphia Inquirer says:—
"The story which has lately been copied into various papers, touching the return of John Woods to his friends in Kentucky, after a long captivity among the Indians, turns out to be a hoax. It appears that during his absence he has been in several of the States, and for six years of the time was an inmate of the Almshouse in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The story was not a bad one, but it has been cruelly spoiled by the Editor of the *Mayville Eagle*."

HYMENEAL.
Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McElhinney, Gordon M. HAMP, Esq. of Snow Hill, Worcester county, to Miss ANN, eldest daughter of Dr. D. Claude, of this city.

The Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company
HAS been opened in the house in the rear of the dwelling of the Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, formerly owned and occupied by the late Dr. William E. Pinkney. The hours of business are from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.
NICH'S. H. GREEN, Secretary.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to one of the Rooms of the House in which the Rail Road Office is established.
June 7.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned offers his services to the public as a Collector of Accounts and other evidences of debt against individuals, resident within the limits of the lower counties of Maryland and District of Columbia. He purposes (in the course of the present season) visiting the counties of Anne-Arundel, Prince-George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's. Persons having claims in all or either of the said counties, can have them faithfully attended to by enclosing them, properly authenticated, per letters, (post paid) to
F. M. JARBOE, Annapolis, Md.
The Balt. Athenaeum will copy the above. N. B. He will also attend to the preparation of
DEEDS FOR THE SIMPLE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY
DEEDS OF MANUMISSION.
BILLS OF SALE.
LETTERS OF ATTORNEY.
INSOLVENT PAPERS, &c. &c. at his usual moderate prices.
Office a few doors below the Post Office.
June 7.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 14th 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, Ck. (in).
June 7.

HEREBY CERTIFY, That Charles Ridgely, of Anne-Arundel county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 2d day of June 1838, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a speckled grey MARE, about eight or nine years old, long tail and mane, has the marks of the harness, and appears to be a natural pacer, and about fifteen hands high, rather droop rumped, and strongly made, and barefooted.
Given under my hand,
THOS. BURGESS.
The owner of the above described Mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
CHARLES RIDGELY,
19 miles on the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Road.
June 7.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, the subscriber will expose at Public Sale, at his residence, on THURSDAY the 7th day of June next, a portion of the Personal Estate of Elizabeth R. Worthington, late of said county, deceased, consisting of
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils of all kinds, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.
TERMS.—The terms of the sale are, Cash for all sums under Twenty Dollars for all sums of Twenty Dollars and upwards, credit of six months will be given, the purchase being made with approved security.
NICH'S. J. WORTHINGTON, Adm.

...the charge that I had the expression...
...Go home...
...the Editor of that paper...
I am, Sir, &c. &c.
C. C. CLAY.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.
In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the sets of Assembly passed at December session, 1836, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act passed at the same session, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—
Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.
J. H. CULBERTH,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.
An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.

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

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

CHAPTER 197.
An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 21. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

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

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

Sec. 24. And be it enacted, That the election of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 84.

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

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

THE SALMAGUNDI,
OR NEWS OF THE DAY.
EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF
CUTS AND ENGRAVINGS.
A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1838. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid.)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones. THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

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

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

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

Published by G. W. & J. B. BIRD, No. 121 N. 2nd Street, Baltimore.

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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1838.

NO. 24.

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

A BY-LAW

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

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

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordain-
ed by the authority aforesaid, That the sum
of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the
same is hereby appropriated for that pur-
pose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the or-
der of the City Commissioners, out of any
unappropriated money in the treasury.

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

May 17. JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS
AND LITERARY GAZETTE,
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

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

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

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

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

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 15.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

A VENETIAN LOVE SCENE.

Sweet solemn Venice! o'er these fide
Ere's latest hues of glory,
While by yon shadowy colonnade
Near Babo's palace home,
A youth, with passion kindled lip,
And Taste's harmonious hand,
Must still devoted vigil keep,
Invoking Beauty's bland.

"Appear, my lady-love, appear—
Look from thy latticed tower,
And bless his sight who waxes here
The livelong twilight hour.
The stars are out, and why shouldst thou
The stars are out, and why shouldst thou
To flake upon me from thy brow
A far diviner ray?"

"But others gaze upon thee now,
And drink thy glorious smile,
And make thy spirit mindless how
Mine maddens here the while.
Ah, truant, why shouldst thou praise
My secret hour so soon?"

Look forth, and with one precious gaze,
Make gladness of my gloom.
"Joy! jealous eye and art are far,
And fast the evening flies;
They loiter not, thou lovest star—
Younger moon of beauty rise!
Or is thy faith, like flower spray, broke,
And—"

God! that loosing start!
Keen, sudden, home; the pincers' stroke
Has split his very heart!

While on the air his song yet quakes,
Life's stifled fountain stops;
Dead on the rock that he crushes,
The young Battista drops.

And ere his murderer's skulking shade
Has left the moonbeam beam,
Damp in the soiling dust are laid
These curls of chesnut hair.

Farth from her bow's the maiden wended
At love's victorious call,
Where broad the marble steps descended
Upon the blue canal;

A sudden brightness with her bringing,
As though from out the main
Its light the vanished day was flinging
Through amara's gate again.

"By yonder shaft he leans to hide,
The proud impatient boy—
I'd steal upon his song," she cried,
In girlhood's rosy joy.

And glancing on like snail-foot,
She gained the sad moonshine;
By heaven she stumbled, and her feet
Aro plashing—not in wine.

One look—but come—we'll leave her there,
To madness and the moon;
A sweet fate shivered by Despair,
With every string in tune.

A glorious bud from vernal earth,
Snapt as its bloom was blown—
A grace in beauty's bounding mirth,
Struck instantly to stone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Kentucky Sentinel.

Question. What is Tobacco?
Answer. An ill-avored, stinking, narcotic,
poisonous weed.

Q. Do animals feed on this weed?
A. An ill-looking reptile called a tobacco
worm, a species of stinking goat, and the no-
blest of God's creatures, man, are the only be-
ings under the canopy of heaven that will touch,
or have any thing to do with it.

Q. What is chewing tobacco?
A. It is to stuff the mouth man with that
which would make a hog squeal or a dog vomit.
It is to make man an associate and boon com-
panion of the tobacco worm.

Q. What benefits are to be derived from to-
bacco?
A. It discolors and destroys the teeth, en-
duces an unnatural and deleterious flow of saliva,
produces dyspepsia and all the evils attendant
upon digestion.

Q. Do gentlemen chew tobacco?
A. MUM.

Q. What is a cigar?
A. A cylindrical roll of pollution formed to
protrude from the frontal orifice of the heads of
fools and dandies.

Q. What is smoking cigars?
A. It is that roll of pollution ignited at one
end, and a calf tugging at the other.

Q. Do gentlemen smoke cigars?
A. MUM.

Q. What is snuff?
A. It is the stems and refuse and most
noxious portions of tobacco ground to powder,
but not to be trodden under foot of men.

Q. Were ladies noses made for snuff?
A. If we reason from analogy we conclude
not; for in all the works of the Creator we ob-
serve a wonderful adaptation of parts to the use
for which they were designed. We therefore
conclude, had they been designed for snuff, they
would have been turned the other end up.—
Wouldn't this look nice?

Q. Do ladies take snuff?
A. MUM.

Q. Who knows the folly, the evil of using
tobacco from many years experience?
A. The writer of this.

Q. Is not experience a good teacher?
A. The proverb says so, and that fools
will learn of no other.

Q. Will experience teach fools to quit using
tobacco?
A. We fear they will reject his lessons.

TREASURES OF SPANISH CHURCHES.

It is said that the treasures of the churches
and convents in Madrid, consisting principally
of gold and silver ornaments, embellished with
precious stones, are about to be sold. The bells
of some of the Spanish convents have already

reached this country, and some of them are used
for purposes which their former devout proprie-
tors never could have anticipated. The treas-
ures of the great cathedral in Toledo, have al-
ready been disposed of, and many rare and cu-
rious pieces of the 15th and 16th centuries, have
found their way into France. The following
extract from a work entitled "Travels in Spain,"
by the Marquis de Laigle, describing the treas-
ures of Notre Dame du Piler, will give our
readers some idea of the riches of the Spanish
churches, and fully accounts for the manner by
which Don Carlos is provided with the "sinews
of war."

The temple of Madrid are extremely magni-
ficent; the wainscots, the altars, and the vaulted
roofs are resplendent with gold and silver; and
the treasures contained in the vestries would be
sufficient to build a superb town. After the
battle of Saragossa, Lord Stanhope, (who com-
manded the English) went to see the treasures of
Notre Dame of the Column. He said, on com-
ing out of the church, "if the treasures of all
the sovereigns of Europe should be collected to-
gether, they would not be worth half this."—
This treasure is in fact, considered the richest
in the world. It contains four angels of silver,
whose wings are of gold; her necklace, bracelets,
and the ornaments of her head, are valued at
sixty millions. There is in the treasury an in-
finite number of beads, arms and legs of gold
and silver, given to the Virgin as rewards for
the miracles she has performed. It also con-
tains a hundred and ninety-five lamps of silver,
and the same number of chandeliers and cen-
sors. But all the riches are nothing in com-
parison with the grand canopy which is used to
carry the host on the day of the Fete-Dieu.—
The circumference of the sun and of his rays is
as large as one of the wheels of my cabriolet.
The rays are of massive gold and covered with
emeralds. The chalice on the pedestal of sil-
ver three feet high. The whole canopy weighs
five hundred pounds, and is placed on a gilt
stand. No jeweller, or goldsmith has ever been
able to estimate the canopy. It was a present
of the Archbishop of Sevilla. Every one won-
ders how this Archbishop amassed such enor-
mous wealth but it has since been known that
one of his brothers who died in Peru, left him
immense sums of money.

INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT AT TEE-TO- TALISM.

Shortly before the new year, a couple in town
(says the Paisley Advertiser) who indulged
somewhat freely in the use of spirits, became
sensible of the miseries which their favorite
beverage entailed on them. One night when
the husband came home drunk, his wife said to
him, Johnny, ye maun gie ower this drinking, or
we'll be ruined all the gither; ye mun jine the
tee-totalers. "Will ye jua wi' me, Jenny?"
"D et will I." "Come awa then, and we'll
strike the air while it's hot." Off they went
and jined the tee-totalers, and affairs, thence-
forth, began to mend. But the new year came,
and Jenny proposed that they should have a
wedding in the house—no for themselves, but
themselves, but for "ye frind" that might drop in.
"Aro ye gun to break through, Jenny?"
"Only for a wee." "Aweel, aweel." "Ie jua
wi' you." Off the two went together, with an
infant in the wife's arms, to lay in the new
year's stock. As a little bit of rejecting at lay-
ing kept their vows so well, and as a reward for
their resolution, they partook of a few swills
together, and by the time they arose to go home,
the pavement was found rather narrow for them.
Besides the wee drappy for the use of chance
callers, one carried two stones of meal, the
other the child, and these burdens they ex-
changed occasionally on the way home, it being
deemed advisable that the one who walked most
steadily should carry the child. On arrival at
home they did not seem certain what change
had last been made, and the husband deposited
his burden into the cradle, while the wife lock-
ed her one in the press. By and by the child
began to cry, the wife set about rocking the
cradle, and as she cried increased, her rocking
increased in equal proportion; but all could not
pacify the child. A neighbor woman hearing
the noise, went in to see what was the matter,
and in going to lift the child from the cradle, no
child was there, but in lieu thereof were the
two stones of meal in a bag. The key of the
press was obtained, the press was opened, and
there was the child occupying the shelf usually
allotted for the meal! We have not heard
whether this canny couple have yet rejoined the
tee-totalers.

TIT FOR TAT.

Santeuil, a poet of the 17th century, return-
ing one night to the abbey of St. Victor at eleven
o'clock, was refused admittance by the porter,
on the plea that the prior had absolutely forbid-
den the doors to be opened at so late an hour.
A good deal of altercation ensued; at last the
poet slipped a piece of gold under the door,
which was opened immediately. When fairly
in, he pretended he had left a book on the stone,
where he was sitting during the dispute, and
begged the porter to go for it. Encouraged by
the generosity of the poet, the man readily com-
plied. In the meanwhile Santeuil fastened the
door, and the porter, half-naked, was obliged to
stand knocking in his "I cannot let you
in," said the poet, "I am very sorry for it; but

the prior has given positive orders not to have
the doors opened at so late an hour." "I let
you in," said the porter, in a very humble tone.
"So you did," replied Santeuil; "and I will do
you the same turn for the same price." The
porter, not liking to sleep in the street, and fear-
ful likewise of losing his place, slipped the
piece of gold under the door again, saying I
thought a poet's money would not stay long
with me." And so he gained admittance.

WOMAN AT THE COUCH OF SICKNESS.

I love to see her by the couch of sickness—
sustaining the fainting head—offering to the
parched lips its cordial—to the craving palate,
its simple nourishment—treating with noise-
less assiduity around the solemn curtains, and
complying with the wish of the invalid when
he says:

Let me not have this gloomy view,
About my room, about my bed,
Bleeding roses wet with dew,
To cool my burning brow instead.

Disposing the sunlight upon the pale forehead
—bathing the hair with ointments—and settling
upon it from the summer casement the breath of
Heaven! How lovely are such exhibitions of
overdaring constancy and faith! How they ap-
pear to the soul like the lover of the Canticles,
whose fingers when she rises to open the door
to her beloved, "dropping with sweet smelling
myrrh upon the handles of the lock."—Knicker-
bocker.

An habitual drunkard having found in a dream
a cup of excellent wine, set about warming it,
to enjoy it with more gusto. But just as he was
about to quaff this delicious draught, he awoke.
"What a fool am I!" said he, "why was I not
content to drink it cold?"

From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Manufacturer.

ABOLITION ANECDOTE.

We heard the following amusing anecdote re-
lated a few days since by a person who had it
from a respectable source, and he assured us
that there is no doubt but the scene actually oc-
curred. The tale is as follows:

Some weeks since an itinerant lecturer on
abolition visited the neighbourhood of Port-
smouth, Ohio, and put up at a public house, with
the intention of enlightening the minds of the
public in regard to the oppression of his dark
coloured brethren and sisters, by a lecture to be
delivered the next day on the cruelties and ty-
ranny of the whites in refusing to admit the ne-
gro to a perfect equality with themselves, in all
respects. All the visitors and lodgers in the
tavern were annoyed during the day, by the in-
terruptive conduct of the pseudo philanthropist,
forcing his disgusting and incendiary doctrines
on every one who had sufficient patience to lis-
ten to him. The landlord whose house was
honoured with the presence of the lecturer, form-
ed the plan of experimenting on his profes-
sions of love for "Africa's sable race." In the
evening the landlord called to him a coloured man,
named Bill, who acted as ostler or man of the
work, about the inn, and ordered him to wash
himself well, put on a clean shirt and go to bed
in a certain room which he mentioned. Bill
acted as his master directed him, and felt con-
siderably "stuck up," with the sudden change of
sleeping apartments, from the kitchen loft to
the best bed room in the house, and attributed it
all to the presence of his white friend, who had
ranked several opportunities through the day to
impress on the mind of Bill that all men were
equal, and that the fact of a portion of society
being blessed with a fairer skin, gave them no
right to claim a superiority over their less for-
tunate brothers and sisters of darker hue, and
naturally Bill and every other gentleman of col-
our, who performed the part of servants to the
whites, had the same right to privileges as their
masters. Bill saw the justice of his friend's
"equality" doctrine at once, and when called by
the landlord, was deciding in his own mind, in
what manner he would propose to his master a
change in their respective stations; he to assume
the duties of host, and his employer to take up
the curry-cumb and brush—time about's, fair
play," thought Bill. In the evening when the
lecturer wished to retire, the landlord conducted
him to his chamber, and showed him the bed he
was to occupy. After he had disrobed himself
and turned down the clothes to get into the bed,
he started back with astonishment on beholding
his friend Bill to snug possession of one half of
it. The abolitionist cast a look of scorn on
poor Bill, and demanded of the landlord what
he could mean by giving him a "nigger" for a
bed fellow; he was answered with his "equality"
argument. "Bill's person was healthy, he had
on a clean shirt, was not addicted to any ugly
habits in his sleep, and more than all, was one
of the 'proscribed and injured race' for whom
the gentleman professed such ardent love; the
last consideration ought to make Bill a welcome
companion to the 'lodger.'"

The enraged philanthropist could not stand
this practical test of his doctrine; but let loose
his wrath upon the landlord. "Sir, I tell you I
will not put up with this unparalled indignity—
who ever heard of such insolence!—putting a
gentleman to sleep with a filthy nigger."

"And let me tell you sir," replied the land-
lord, "that with that 'nigger' you will have to
sleep, if you sleep at all, he is as clean as his

person and clothing as you are yourself, and in
every other respect, according to your own
preaching, he is your equal; so hop in and em-
brace your brother, for most certainly he shall
be your companion until morning."

The abolitionist threatened, raved and coaxed,
but all would not do—the landlord was inexora-
ble, he was determined to make his lodger prac-
tice what he preached, and the crest fallen ab-
olitionist was compelled to take his place al-
longside of his sooty friend, where he lay till
morning, enduring feelings that cannot be de-
scribed. He was kept in a state of continual
restlessness through the night, repelling Bill's
familiarities, and keeping the negro's woolly
head out of his face. He rose at the dawn of
day, while his comrade, "all in black," with a
mind free from all the perplexing cares of life,
was enjoying "honey heavy dew of slumber,"
called for his bill and left the town. The lec-
ture was consequently "indefinitely postpos-
ed."

Bill relates, with great importance, the dis-
tinguished honour conferred on him by being
the bed-fellow of Mr. ———, but says the com-
fort is not so much to be desired, as the "german
kicked most almighty, and had a 'strenuous' bad
break, but however is 'tributable to his white ex-
traction.'"

It is presumed that abolition lecturers, in fu-
ture, will find some other field in which to sow
the seeds of anarchy and rebellion than the
neighbourhood of Portsmouth.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

HEREBY CERTIFY, That Charles
Ridgely, of Anne-Arundel county,
brought before me, the subscriber, one of
the Justices of the Peace in and for said
county, this 2d day of June 1838, as a stray,
trespassing on his enclosures, a speckled grey
MARE, about eight or nine years old, long
tail and mane, has the marks of the harness,
and appears to be a natural pacer, and a-
bout fifteen hands high, rather droop rump-
ed, and strongly made, and barefooted.
Given under my hand,

THOS. BURGESS.

The owner of the above described Mare
is requested to come forward, prove prop-
erty, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES RIDGELY,
19 miles on the Baltimore and Frederick
Turnpike Road.
June 7.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

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

By order,
M. S. GREEN, CLK.
5m.
May 10.

CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES,
Including both sexes, from 10 to 25 years of
age.

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

ISAAC F. PURVIS,
Sept. 12.
P. S.—Any communications left with Mr.
John Lamb, will be promptly attended to.
I. F.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS
Thursday, June 14, 1838.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
WILLIAM GRASON, Esquire,
of Queen-Anne's County.

Anne-Arundel County.
For Senator,
JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq.

For the House of Delegates,
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,
CHARLES HAMMOND,
DR. ALLEN THOMAS,
CHARLES D. WARFIELD.

JOHN N. STANBURY, Esq. of Dorchester county, has been nominated by the Whig Convention, as their Candidate for Governor.

From the New York papers we learn that the Rev. Dr. Eastburn has declined to accept the office of Bishop of the Maryland diocese.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic Republican Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor, assembled agreeably to previous notice, May 31st, at the Universalist Church, in the city of Baltimore, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention was called to order by Col. Ely, of Baltimore county, and for a temporary organization, Henry G. S. Key, Esq. of St. Mary's, was called to the Chair, and Dr. John C. Orrick, of Baltimore county, and James G. Berret, Esq. of Carroll county, were appointed Secretaries.

The following list of Delegates from each of the counties and cities were then handed in to the Secretaries, viz:

Baltimore City Delegation.
First Ward—Wm. F. Giles, Walter Price, William Brown, H. R. Lauderman, George A. Peters.
Second Ward—R. W. Varden, John Soran, James P. Smith, Edward Thompson, James H. Thomas.
Third Ward—Jos. J. Turner, B. J. Saunders, James H. Cox, Alex. Gifford, John Eisler.
Fourth Ward—Robert Goruch, James Whiteford, Peter Wilcox, Marcus Wolfe, Jno. Griffith.
Fifth Ward—Joshua Vansant, Jos. Hankey, John Keene, B. H. Richardson, William B. Boyd.
Sixth Ward—Wm. P. Preston, Wm. Roney, Jas. Roach, R. M. Welch, Chas. Soran.
Seventh Ward—Joseph White, John I. Donaldson, Frederick Dugan, Henry Stump, James Ackland.
Eighth Ward—Saml. Lucas, Wm. C. Clayton, Andrew Dayhoof, Matthew Shaw, James Dunn.
Ninth Ward—John W. Wilmer, J. J. Graves, Jas. McCurly, Jacob Walter, John Lamb.
Tenth Ward—Samuel Mass, James George, G. R. Mosher, Dr. J. Horwitz, Daniel Bender.
Eleventh Ward—Wm. Krebs, M. Toner, Nicholas Sanks, A. Miltenberger, F. Gallagher.
Twelfth Ward—Resin White, Andrew Hack, Jos. Hook, Jr., John Nelson, Charles Coyle.

Baltimore County Delegation.
Col. Hugh Ely, Dr. James B. Price, Col. William Crooks, Leonard Quinlin, Capt. E. White, John Hillen Jenkins, Henry Guyton, James Burton, Charles W. Howard, Thomas C. Ristean, Wm. Anderson, C. Standford, Dr. John C. Orrick, Wm. Murry, Dr. E. Bell, John Clark, Samuel Worthington, Luther Cole, Wm. Bosley, Harvey Merryman, Col. D. Stansbury, Henry M. Fitzhugh, Victor Holmes, Levi A. Slade, Benjamin Powell, George Ellicott, Robert Welch, Francis Freamyer, John George, Orman Knight, Wm. Jenkins, N. H. Waro, Gen. Taylor, Richard Frisby, Marcus R. Hook, Dr. Thomas C. Walker, Thomas B. Cockey, Wm. C. Gent, William Wooder, Wm. Frush, Henry Koon, Peter B. Hoffman, Colin McKinsey, Gen. T. E. Stansbury, N. Gatch, William Whiteford, James Porter, Stephen Grimes.

Anne-Arundel County Delegation.
First District—John C. Woens, John S. Sellman, Dr. James Owens, Wm. Whittington, Sprigg Harwood.
Second District—Edward Clagett, John W. Davis, N. Worthington, Thomas Cross, Chas. Waters.
Third District—Dr. M. Duvall, Chas. Hammond, Wm. B. Chairs, William Weedon, Abner Lanthicum, Senr.
Fourth District—Thos. Snowden, T. S. Dorsey, Owen Disney, Randolph Pope, Wm. Shipley.
Fifth District—Dr. Allen Thomas, George Cooke, Jos. Clark, Wesley Lanthicum, Dr. H. Worthington.
Sixth District, (Annapolis)—John Nich. Watkins, Jas. H. Iglehart, Wm. Bryan, Somerville Pinkney, Adam Miller.

Allegany County Delegation.
Jonathan Huddleston, Dr. J. Berry, Dr. J. Fitzpatrick, George H. Krebs, Wm. Matthews, George Hoblitzell, George Murphy, Henry Hamill, W. Ravenscraft, Jonathan Ringhart, Jonathan Frantz, Mosheo Browning, George Matthews, Joseph Dilley, Peter Preston, J. Twigg, Samuel Cessna, Hugh McAlear, John Fotts, Samuel Hendrixen.

Caroline County Delegation.
John Thawly, John Cannon, Marcy Fountain, Wm. Whiteley, James Salsbury, James L. Bartol, Peter Johnson, James B. Rumbold, John N. Willis.

Frederick County Delegation.
Dr. John H. M. Smith, Col. John Thomas,

John Kinsey, Jacob Marshall, Wm. L. McElfresh, Lewis Brewer, George W. Ent, Nimrod Owings, Col. John B. McElfresh, M. E. Bartgis, Michael Lighthart, Caspar Quinn.

Worcester County Delegation.
Dr. C. Furnell, Col. Chas. Parker, William Fawcett, Levin Irvin, Samuel R. Smith, Elisha E. White, John S. Williams.

Somerset County Delegation.
Dr. C. Humphreys, George Waller, William M. Jones.

Calvert County Delegation.
J. P. Wailes, D. Kent, S. Hodgkins, Wm. J. Harrison, F. J. Gantt, John H. Somerville, John Adams, G. R. Crawford, Wm. Howard, James Wilkinson, John Parran, John C. Parker, Edward W. Vail, Joseph T. Wilson, Doctor John Brown.

Washington County Delegation.
Wm. McK. Kepler, Michael Swingley, David Brookhart, John H. Mann, Dr. Boteler, Andrew Rentsch, Lewis Spencer, Wm. E. Price, Wm. Kupler.

Kent County Delegation.
Dr. Thos. Wilson, William L. mb, William Shaw, Thomas A. Strang, William Camp, Samuel Kerr, Raman Biddle, John Kelly, George Gale, Joseph Rideau, James Boon, John M. Comegys, John Spence, Henry Huett, David C. Blackstone.

Harford County Delegation.
Col. C. S. Sewall, B. M. Bingsden, Wm. Price, Dr. John C. Polk, J. S. Williams, Amos Osborne, John L. Griffith, Wm. L. Woodrow, Sam. Sutton, T. M. Ricketts, Gen. I. D. Maulsby, J. D. Bouldin, Dr. E. Z. Hord, A. L. Norris, J. C. Farwood, Thomas Hope, J. W. Rutledge, C. D. Wright, John Rodgers, John R. Nelson, J. W. Williams, John Jewett, Jr., Dr. John Sappington, Gen. McAtee, Charles Worthington.

Prince-George's Delegation.
John B. Brodie, William D. Bowie, Walter W. Bowie, Alexander Keech, Zedock W. McKnew, John Parker, James Mullikin.

Talbot County Delegation.
P. F. Thomas, James H. Martin, Wm. Hayward, Joseph Marshall, Geo. W. Sh. rwood, Joseph Calk, Norris O. Colston, A. B. Harrison, Wm. W. Lowe, T. H. Benny, John Catrap, J. Clough, Peter Wall, Dr. S. S. Dickerson, P. R. Robinson, Charles J.ump, John S. Blake, Jesse Scott, James C. Whaler.

Queen Anne's County Delegation.
Robert Laming, William Bishop, Alenby Jump, John Cecil, William K. Griffin, Dr. Washington Finley, Samuel R. Oldson, Wm. Primrose, James Collins, Samuel Wright, Kenney Harrison, Pere Wilmer, John B. Thomas, H. Vandeford, Jr., John Smith, Wm. L. Hambleton, Charles R. Thomas, John E. Gibson, John M. Erickson, Dr. Horace Ringgold, Pere B. Tolson, Valentine Bryan, John C. Bryan, James H. Wilson, James Kelly.

Cecil County Delegation.
John J. Heckhart, William H. Gilpin, Noble Pennington, William D. Mercer, Benjamin F. Mackall, Tillotson Janney, Washington Black, William Muckey, W. Townsend, Benjamin B. Chambers, Robert Cathers, George Biddle, Richard J. Ford, Benjamin Miller, Anos T. Farwood, Henry Booser, George Black, R. C. Hollyday.

Montgomery County Delegation.
Samuel R. Gaither, Richard H. Griffith, Samuel Riggs of George, Zachariah H. Worthington, Lloyd Dorsey, James M. Thrift, John Griffith, William Sellman, Greenberry Griffith, Reuben Dorsey, Col. R. T. Dade, Fielder Darnall, William Chaswell, William Bennett, John Cross, Senr., Samuel C. Veira, James W. Anderson, Daniel H. Candler, Col. John Cook, Uriah Forrest, Francis Voldeinar, George D. Spencer, James Rawlings, Richard S. Anderson and Washington Duvall.

Dorchester County Delegation.
Thomas Smoot, Matthew Smith, Senr., John B. Cault, Thomas Hacket, Capt. John Rowins, Martin M. Dean, Jacob Howard, Salisbury Collins, Joseph Enalls, Jero Bramble, Henry D. Wright, Daniel Cannon, Henry W. Hicks, John L. Wrightson, Oliver P. Hooper, Dr. Wm. Jackson, George W. Loockerman, Z. chariut, T. Fooks, Dr. Levin Holson, Cnin Hurley, Daniel Vickers, William Warren, William S. Jackson, Edward Brohawn, William Meurs, James R. Phillips, Thomas Breerwood, Lewis Ross, Samuel Pattison, Thomas Summers, John A. Scott, Peter Leecompte, Richard Pattison, Solomon Robinson, William H. Barrow, Capt. Thomas Dawson, Henry Cook, Samuel Abbott, Thomas Hubbard, Senr., Nehemiah Beckwith, Jr., Capt. Levin Jones, Elliott Phillips, Robert Griffith, Lovi D. Travers, William Geoghegan, Moses Koone, Travers B. Folley, Hugh Nicoll, Solomon Foxwell, Henry Shenton, John B. Robinson, Richard Lanthicum, David W. Tyler, Clement McNamara, Thomas Jones, (W M) Philip Graham, William F. Geoghegan, John Hooper, Senr., Algernon Thomas, and John G. Bell.

St. Mary's County Delegation.
H. G. S. Key, Dr. Walter Briscoe, John Greenwell, of Philip, Edmund Heard, E. J. C. Millard, James Richardson, William H. Loker, Richardson Foxwell, Benedict Gough, John H. Key, James Hebb.

Carroll County Delegation.
Western District—John Fisher, David Kuhn, Jacob Powder, William P. Maulsby, David Guinan, Dr. George Shriver, Benjamin Crout, Nicholas Kelly, J. A. Byers, Benjamin Yingling, S. D. Leecompte, Solomon Zepp, Dr. John Rose, J. H. Hoppe, Joseph Hanes, Jacob Grove, Isaac Poudier, James Keiffer, Michael Sauble, Joseph Shaeffer, N. E. Brown, Joseph Orndoff, Adam Asey, John Beaver and John Baugher.

Union Town District—Samuel Root, Jno. Lantz, Tobias Cover, Joseph Weaver, Isaac Slingluff, John Roop, William Hanes, Michael Morelock and Jacob Landis.

Taneytown District—Frederick Crabbe, Hugh Shaw, Wm. Fisher, Dr. Wm. B. Gwinn, Wm.

Shaw, David Hope, Lewis Peters, John B. Boyle, George Crabbe, and David Beffington.

Franklin District—E. L. Crawford, Jacob Farver, Henry Duch, Larkin Bucklehorn, Richard A. Firkwood, Henry Bussard, Francis P. Davis, Vachel Brown, John Myers, and Joshua Young.

Woolery's District—Israel Lester, Geo. Bramwell, Daniel Bush, Nimrod Woolery, Josiah Shilling, Jas. Kelly, Geo. Wards, Jacob Jones, John Armecoat, and Danf. Stull.

Hamstead District—Danl. Hoover, Wm. Houck, David P. Deale, David Z. Buchen, Henry Lamsott, Geo. Richards, Sh. Henry W. Ports, Richard Harris, Jno. Buchen, and Isaac Bossom.

Freedom District—Geo. W. Munro, Benj. Bennett, Wm. Ewing, Edward Dorsey, Jon'n. Dorsey, Eli Hewitt, Thos. J. Carter, Jas. Morgan, Jno. J. Berrett, Johnze Selby, and Jas. G. Berrett.

Manchester District—Joseph M. Park, Michael Sullivan, Saml. W. Meyers, Solomon Myerly, Jacob Campbell, Joseph Conter, and George W. Weaver.

On motion of Dr. J. J. Graves, of Baltimore city, it was Resolved, that a committee of one member from each county and city be appointed by the Chairman for the purpose of nominating permanent officers of this Convention.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen on said committee, viz: Col. Ely, of Baltimore County, Jno. Parson of Calvert, Dr. C. Humphreys, of Somerset, Jas. W. Williams, of Harford, Dr. Wm. H. Briscoe, of St. Mary's, Dr. Wm. Whiteley, of Caroline, S. R. Smith, of Worcester, Joseph White, of Baltimore City, Dr. Thomas Wilson, of Kent, Kinsey Harrison, of Queen Anne's, Alex. Keech, of Prince Georges, Jon N. Watkins, of Annapolis, Wm. P. Maulsby, of Carroll, Thomas Greerwood, of Dorchester, Jno. C. Weems, of Anne Arundel, Jno. Witmer of Washington, Jno. M. McElfresh, of Frederick, Benj. F. Mackall, of Cecil, P. F. Thomas, of Talbot; Jonathan Huddleston, of Allegany Saml. Riggs, of Montgomery, who retired for the purpose of consultation.

During the absence of the Committee, the Convention was addressed by Gen. Maulsby, of Harford, Co. and William P. Giles, Esq. of Baltimore. The Committee returned and reported the following gentlemen as officers of the Convention, who were thereupon unanimously elected, viz:

General **TOBIAS E. STANSBURY**, of Baltimore county, President.
H. G. S. KEY, Esq. of St. Mary's, 1st Vice President.
Col. CHARLES SEWALL, of Harford, 2d do.
CASPER QUINN, Esq. of Frederick, 3d do.

Dr. WILLIAM WHITELEY, of Caroline, 4th do.
DAVID BROOKHART, of Washington, 5th do.

Dr. WASHINGTON DUVAL, of Montgomery, 6th do.
Dr. WILLIAM JACKSON, of Dorchester, 7th do.

JOHN D. BROOKE, Esq. of Prince-Georges, 8th do.
Dr. SAMUEL DICKERSON, of Talbot, 9th do.

Dr. John C. Polk, of Harford, E. Bartgis, Esq. of Frederick, Wm. F. Giles, Esq. of Balt. City, Jas. G. Berret, Esq. of Carroll, P. F. Thomas, Esq. of Talbot, } Secretaries.

On motion of Col. Ely, it was resolved that in deciding all questions by the Convention, each of the counties and cities shall be entitled to as many votes as they have respectively Senators and Delegates in the General Assembly of Maryland.

Mr. Williams of Harford County, then offered the following resolutions: Resolved, That a committee of consultation be formed to consist of one member from each of the several Delegates representing the counties and cities in the Convention, to be chosen by the said delegations respectively.

Resolved, That said committee of consultation shall meet together at this place at 3 o'clock, P. M. and after due enquiry and deliberation, determine on the name of a suitable person to be recommended to this Convention as the Democratic Candidate for the office of Governor of Maryland.

Resolved, That the recommendation of said committee, shall not, however, preclude any member of the Convention, from submitting for the consideration of this body, the name of any other person than the one proposed by the said Committee.

The consideration of these resolutions gave rise to an animated and interesting debate, in which Mr. Williams, of Harford, Mr. Maulsby, of Carroll, Mr. Forwood, of Cecil, Mr. Ware, of Baltimore county, Mr. McElfresh, of Frederick, and Mr. Nelson, of Baltimore city, participated.

The resolutions were adopted, and the following committee elected in pursuance thereof, viz: Jas W. Williams, of Harford, Wm. Jenkins, of Baltimore county, Jno. H. Somerville, of Calvert, Dr. C. Humphreys, of Somerset, J. M. Thompson of St. Mary's, John Thawby, of Caroline, S. R. Smith, of Worcester, Wm. Krebs, of Baltimore City, Jas. Boon, of Kent, John B. Thomas of Queen Anne's, W. D. Bowie, of Prince George's, Jno. N. Watkins, of Annapolis City, Saml. D. Leecompte, of Carroll, John Bowen, of Dorchester, Sprigg Harwood, of Anne Arundel, Lewis Spence, of Washing-

ton, Col. John Thomas, of Frederick, Wm. H. Gilpin, of Cecil, Geo. Sherwood, of Talbot, J. Huddleston, of Allegany, T. H. Worthington, of Montgomery.

On motion of Col. McElfresh, it was Resolved, That the several delegates select five gentlemen in each of their counties, and nine in the city of Baltimore as Corresponding Committees. The Baltimore City Committee, to act as a Central Committee.

At two o'clock, on motion of Mr. Giles, the Convention adjourned to meet again at four o'clock.

Four O'clock, P. M.
The Convention met, and was called to order. William P. Preston, Esq. of Baltimore city addressed the Convention.

The committee appointed for the purpose of selecting a gentleman, to be nominated as a Candidate for Governor, through their Chairman, Mr. Williams, of Harford county, made their report, and unanimously recommended WILLIAM GRASON, of Queen-Anne's county, and on motion, the Convention UNANIMOUSLY accepted the nomination.

When the Chairman, Mr. Williams, announced the nomination of William Grason, there was a spontaneous burst of applause from the Convention, and from the numerous spectators who filled the gallery of the building.

John Nelson, Esq. then offered the following resolution, and prefaced it by an address to the Convention.

Resolved, That in William Grason, of Queen-Anne's county, the members of this Convention recognize a citizen of extensive attainments and of unsullied probity, consistent in his devotion to the principles of the Democratic Republican party, and eminently meritorious of the support of the people of Maryland, and that to secure his election they will spare no exertions which they may honourably essay.

Which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of James G. Berret, Esq. of Carroll county, it was resolved, that the President and Vice Presidents of this Convention, constitute a committee to address a letter to Wm. Grason, Esq. apprising him of his nomination as the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

The following gentlemen were then appointed the corresponding committees for the respective counties and cities:

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
For the City of Baltimore—John Nelson, William F. Giles, Dr. J. Graves, John I. Donaldson, William P. Preston, Joshua Vansant, John W. Wilmer, Henry Stump, A. Miltenberger.

FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE—John Nelson, William F. Giles, Dr. J. Graves, John I. Donaldson, William P. Preston, Joshua Vansant, John W. Wilmer, Henry Stump, A. Miltenberger.

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEES.
For St. Mary's County—H. G. S. Key, Leonardtown; John M. Thompson, do; Richard H. Miles, Chaptico; William B. Scott, Leonardtown; John W. Key, Chaptico.

For Charles County—Nicholas Stone-street, William B. Stone, Walter H. Mitchell, John B. Wills, Gustavus Brown.

For Talbot County—P. F. Thomas, Easton; H. E. Bateman, do; Colonel Samuel Stevens, Trapper; M. O. Colston, Royal Oak; Daniel Lloyd, Chapel.

For Frederick County—Francis Thomas, Frederick city; Col John McElfresh, do; Peter H. Brown, do; Nimrod Owings, do; Col. John McPherson, do.

For Prince-George's County—H. C. Scott, Marlborough; Judson W. McKnew, Beltsville; Zadoc W. McKnew, Bladensburg; James Robinson, Piscataway; George Calvert, Nottingham.

For Harford County—I. D. Maulsby, Bel-Air; Thomas Hope, Carman's; John S. Williams, Abingdon; Dr. John Sappington, Darlington; John H. Price, Rock Run.

For Kent County—Joseph Redue, Chestertown; George Gale, do; Dr. Laurence Ricard, Rockhall; Alexander W. Ringgold, do; Dr. Thomas Hurdman, Head of Sassafras.

For Worcester County—Col. Charles Parker, Snow Hill; Cyrus Williams, Berlin Dr. Chessed Purnell, Snow Hill; D. Williams, do; Col. William B. Cottman, do.

For Calvert County—John P. Wailes, Friendship, Anne-Arundel; Daniel Kent, Lower Marlboro'; James G. Alnutt, Prince Frederick; John S. Somerville, Prince Frederick; Joseph S. Wilson, do.

For Allegany County—Geo. H. Krebs, P. M. Frostburg; Daniel Blocher, Cumberland; George B. Murphy, P. M. Westport; Doctor James Fitzpatrick, P. M. Old Town; Dr. Jeremiah Berry, Flintstone.

For Dorchester County—James A. Stuart, Cambridge; Thomas Breerwood, do; Levi D. Travers, do; Daniel Cannon, do; John Rowing, do.

For Washington County—Dr. Boteler, Boonsborough; William E. Price, P. M. Hancock; William McK. Kepler, Williamsport; John T. Mason, Hagerstown; Dr. Byers, Leitersburg.

For Somerset County—Colonel George Handy, Princess Anne; William Cratan, Sr. do; Edward Long, do; Joshua Boston, do; Colonel Robert Stewart, do.

For Queen-Anne's County—Doctor R. Goldsborough, Sen. Centerville; Pere Wilmer, do; Keney Harrison, do; William A. Spencer, do; R. B. Carmichael, do.

For Anne-Arundel County—John C. Weems, Tracy's Landing; Ell Luby, Annapolis; Doctor Marcan Duvall, Sweetzer's Bridge; Doctor William Sands, Brotherton; Edward Hammond, Ellicott's Mills.

For Annapolis City—Richard J. Crabbe,

Dr. Edward J. Sparks, Adam Miller, William Bryan, Nicholas H. Green.

For Caroline County—James Scoggin, Denton; William Bailey, do; Robert S. Keene, do; Marcy Fountain; Greensboro; rough; William Turner, Greensborough.

For Carroll County—Dr. George Shriver, Westminster; Tobias Cover, do; Capt. Houck, do; Jacob Powder, do; Washington Manro, do.

For Cecil County—Col. Adam Whann, P. M. Elkton; Col. Samuel Hollingsworth, do; Jacob Price, Cecilton; Wm. M. Townsend, Rising Sun; Benjamin C. Cowan, Elkton.

For Baltimore County—Richard Frisby, Baltimore city; Charles W. Howard, Little Gunpowder; George Ellicott, Ellicott's Mills; William Anderson, Dr. James P. Price.

For Montgomery County—Dr. Washington Duvall, Coleville; Doctor John D. Wootton, Rockville; Fielder Darnald, Poolesville; John Griffith, Clarksburg; Samuel Riggs, of George, Unity.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the delegation from the city of Baltimore, and the trustees of the Universalist Church, for the excellent accommodation provided for the meeting of the Convention.

On motion of Colonel Ely, it was resolved, That the Central Corresponding Committee in the city of Baltimore, be authorized to prepare an Address to the citizens of Maryland, and to cause the proceedings of this meeting to be published.

On motion of F. Gallagher, Esq. of Baltimore city, it was resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, for the very able manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned sine die.

TOBIAS E. STANSBURY, President.
H. G. S. KEY, 1st Vice President.
CHARLES SEWALL, 2d do.
CASPER QUINN, 3d do.
WM. WHITELEY, 4th do.
DAVID BROOKHART, 5th do.
WASHINGTON DUVAL, 6th do.
WILLIAM JACKSON, 7th do.
JOHN D. BROOKE, 8th do.
SAMP. DICKINSON, 9th do.

John C. Polk, M. E. Bartgis, Wm. F. Giles, Jas. G. Berret, P. F. Thomas, } Secretaries.

GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION.
TO WILLIAM GRASON, ESQ.
Queen-Anne's County, Maryland.
BALTIMORE, May 31st, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Democratic Republican Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the office of Governor of this State, have designated you as their candidate for that distinguished station; and have constituted as a committee to address you a letter apprising you of the nomination. In discharging this duty, it gives us pleasure to say, that the Convention was numerously attended; that your nomination, in a committee consisting of one member from each county and city, was unanimous, and was received and adopted with such cheering unanimity, as will, we hope, successfully appeal to your devotion to the public well.

In tendering this nomination, we add our best wishes for your success, and unfeigned confidence in your devotion to the laws, institutions and welfare of our beloved State.

We are, with great respect,
Your fellow citizens,
TOBIAS E. STANSBURY, Pres. of Con.
H. G. S. KEY,
CHARLES S. SEWELL,
CASPAR QUINN,
WILLIAM WHITELEY,
DAVID BROOKHART,
WASHINGTON DUVAL,
WILLIAM JACKSON,
JOHN D. BROOKE,
SAMUEL DICKINSON,

June 8, 1838.

Dear Sir—I have received the letter of the Committee, of which you are the Chairman, informing me that the Democratic Republican Convention lately held in the city of Baltimore, had nominated me as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State. The confidence thus reposed in me by my fellow citizens, is the more gratifying, because I have never, at any period of my life, applied for an office, or pretended to any claim to political distinction, or attempted to interfere with meetings, or individuals, for the purpose of procuring my own nomination. Selected under such circumstances, by the undivided vote of the Convention, it gives me pleasure to comply with their wishes; and whether elected or not, I shall always reflect with pride upon this evidence of their approbation.

I am much obliged to you and the committee, for the friendly sentiments contained in your letter, and for the confidence expressed in my attachment to the laws, the institutions and the welfare of the State. The professions and pledges of a candidate are entitled to but little weight; his past conduct being the only security, which can be relied upon, for the correctness of his subsequent course. The part I have taken in public affairs has been of too little consequence to be generally known; but I cheerfully submit it to the investigation of the people.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. GRASON.
To General TOBIAS E. STANSBURY.

The Board of Academy have by the appointing CATZ, of Balti

THE B counts from the desirable degree of destruction of side, and the graph on the of in Montreal, of veral officers of for Upper Canada celly will be necessary ord long the fronti becoming more

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The Board of Visitors of West Point Military Academy have met at that place and organized by the appointment of Professor James T. DuCATEL, of Baltimore, as their President.

THE BORDER TROUBLES.

The New York papers are filled with accounts from the frontier, all indicating a considerable degree of excitement on account of the destruction of the Sir Robert Peel on the one side, and the retaliatory attack upon the Telegraph on the other. Sir John Colborne arrived in Montreal on Tuesday the 5th inst. with several officers of the army, and left immediately for Upper Canada. The Herald says, "His Excellency will inspect Fort Henry, and give the necessary orders for erecting fortifications along the frontier, in case of a general war, now becoming more probable every day."

The Earl of Durham has issued a proclamation offering a reward of a thousand pounds for the apprehension of any individuals connected with the recent outrage on the Sir Robert Peel, and exhorts her majesty's subjects, "notwithstanding the aggravated provocation they have received, carefully to abstain from any act of retaliation, which may expose them to the imputation of a disregard of their own honour, by a violation of the internal rights of adjoining powers." Sir George Arthur has also issued a proclamation of a similar character, but containing less conciliatory language. He charges the outrage upon citizens of the United States, and insists that redress should be immediately demanded of our government. The 85th regiment, and the three remaining companies of the 54th, together with the detachment just arrived to join that regiment, received orders for Upper Canada. The Coldstream Guards were expected to set off immediately.

Troops are to be stationed at all the points which are most exposed along the frontier, and large reinforcements are ordered into the Upper Province from Quebec, to garrison the fortifications.

From the Albany Argus.

The circumstances of the attack upon the Sir Robert Peel and that upon the Telegraph, so far as they implicate the people and government of either country, presents the following contrast: The former was the act chiefly of refugee Canadians, was carried out at midnight, at a distant island, beyond the intervention and without the knowledge of the American citizens and authorities, and every effort for the arrest and punishment of the offenders was immediately put forth by the officers of the government, state and national, and by the citizens of the frontier. The latter was an assault upon an American steamboat, within pistol shot of the public wharf of a populous town, and was made by the armed militia of the place. It is due to the citizens of Brockville to add, that an express followed the Telegraph with an explanation, and that the persons by whom the guns were fired had been arrested.

Governor Marcy has offered large rewards for the apprehension of the persons who made the attack upon the Sir Robert Peel, ten of whom had been arrested.

A gentleman who arrived on Wednesday from the Northern frontier, informs the editors of the Journal of Commerce, that two fire-pieces have been stolen lately from Niagara Falls village, and it was reported that two or three had been stolen from Lockport. Nothing farther was known concerning them.

Numerous Canadian refugees are scattered along the lines, awaiting the movement of the waters, and determined to disturb them if nobody else does. They decline making any engagements to work, except by the day.

The emigration from Upper Canada to the United States is very considerable.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

The United States, which arrived in port yesterday morning, brought nothing new from below. Gov. Marcy was at Sackett's Harbour on Monday. The excitement was measurably allayed on our side, but how it was on the other was not learned, as the United States made no Canadian port on her way up. While passing Brockville, a white flag was displayed inviting her approach, but it was unheeded, owing to instructions from the proprietors. If no repetition of outrages is made for a short time, the intercourse between the countries will be renewed as usual. The proximity of these States and the Canadas renders intercourse essential, and no common obstacles can long suspend it.

Violation of Neutrality.—Wells and Blynn, charged with violating our neutrality on Hickory Island last winter, have gone to Auburn to stand their trial.

From the Montreal Herald of Tuesday.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Toronto informs us that Tholler, Sutherland, and a few more convicts, who are to be transported to New South Wales for life, were brought down to Kingston, and are to be despatched for this city via the Rideau Canal, after which they will be lodged in Cape Diamond at Quebec, till put on board a transport ship. They will be followed by all the American prisoners.

MORE FRONTIER TROUBLE.

The Rochester papers of the 4th inst., bring information of a strange affair at Brockville Upper Canada. The steamboat Telegraph, while leaving the wharf at that place on Friday night, was fired into by the militia stationed at Brockville, and although nobody was hurt, several balls left traces of their progress.

The following particulars are from the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

Captain Childs, of the steamboat Telegraph, states that on putting into Brockville, or rather while there, he was about 10 o'clock on Friday night fired into by the Queen's militia, stationed at that place. From fifteen to twenty shots were fired, four of which we know to have struck the boat. An ounce ball passed through the ladies' cabin, near the centre, barely missing

the chambermaid, who was standing by the stove. It must have been a narrow escape, judging from the holes in the wall compared with the position of the stove. It was known at Kingston that an attempt to destroy either the Oneida or Telegraph was to be made that night, but the former passed without calling on them. The Telegraph was fired on till out of reach, which was not long, as the engineer, suspicious of foul play, kept up during the stay of the boat a heavy press of steam. This wanton attack will serve to show the feeling against us in Canada, and admonish our government that means adequate to the protection of the frontier, cannot, with safety, be much longer withheld.

The officer commanding the guard at Brockville attempts an excuse by saying that the men had misapprehended his orders, which were to fire two muskets into the air as a signal, provided any suspicious boat should approach. The degree of suspicion that justly attaches to the Telegraph, may be learned from the fact, that her bell was sounded twice, as is customary at that place.

Col. Bonnycastle, in command of the Queen's troops at Kingston, stated to Capt. Childs, that he must be expected to be fired into so long as we acted as at present, adding by way of taunt, that the next outrage from our side would be the signal for him to cross the line in a hostile attitude—that the Canadas could take the state without aid from England.

The tidings of this affair had reached Montreal on Tuesday, the papers giving a somewhat different version. We annex that of the Montreal Courier:

By passengers arrived from Upper Canada last night, we learn that the new steamboat affair, of which rumor had made so much through the day was much less than run or had at about 9 on Friday evening, it appears that the Telegraph an American steamboat running between Ogdensburgh and Rochester, touched at Brockville on her way up, with a vessel in tow. Just after she had left the wharf, she was hailed, and the captain desired any one who wanted to come on board to come out in a boat, as he could not come back.

No boat putting out, he again got under weigh, and 10 muskets shots were immediately fired into the boat, but without doing any mischief. The Telegraph let go the vessel she was towing, and made off, and the men (two in number) who had fired, were seized, and their firing stopped by those on the wharf. One of our informants states that these men were volunteers placed on the wharf, but a little distance, and that the people were therefore some time before they could stop them.

We are further informed, that the captain of the volunteer company at Brockville followed the Telegraph in the Kingston, and explained the whole circumstance to the captain, from whom he learned that no harm was done. It is added, that the affair has not created any considerable excitement on the American side, and that the two men had been arrested.

DISGRACEFUL ATTACK UPON BRITISH OFFICERS.

It would seem to be the settled purpose of some misguided people on our frontier to involve the nation in trouble with Great Britain.—The following account of a disgraceful attack upon some British officers at Detroit is taken from the Sandwich Herald.

Colonel Hill, Capt. Sparke and Lieut. Robinson, of the Quebec's Light Infantry, in full uniform, accompanied by Dr. Dawson, Surgeon of the Regiment, in plain clothes, went over to Detroit about noon on Friday, and whilst walking through the streets, were assailed by the cry of "Tory, Tory," from individuals, and also by disgusting and abusive language, and were thrice pelted with stones, eggs, and mud, of which they took not the slightest notice.

On their arrival at the wharf, they found that the ferry boat had just left, and they accordingly had to await its return, and therefore took another stroll through the street. On their return a second time to the wharf, Capt. Sparke was twice pelted with eggs, which broke on his back; and on his turning to cross the street where Colonel Hill and Lieut. Robinson were standing in a store at the corner, of the street, opposite to the ferry wharf, a man pushed purposely against him, and struck his sword, which the man construed into an affront from Capt. Sparke. A mob of twenty or thirty scoundrels immediately collected, and closed round the officers, and used most disgusting, insulting and brutal language, evidently with the view of provoking them to draw their swords, which, had they done, there is not the slightest doubt they would all have been murdered.

The officers behaved with the greatest forbearance, and, at Captain Hill's request, went quietly on board the ferry boat; but, in turning to do so, Captain Sparke was kicked by the cowardly rascal who first pushed against him; several eggs were also thrown at the officers when on board of the boat, one of which passed close to the head of Miss Mason, sister to the Governor, who, with other ladies, and Captain Rowland, of the Brady Guards, came on board the boat as she was pushing off. Only one individual, a respectable looking person; standing in the store with the officers, attempted to interfere in their behalf, and repudiated the conduct of his fellow citizens. He having seen the man wantonly push against Captain S. expressed his opinion to that effect.

Captain Grant, late of the royal cavalry of Sandwich, was present at the affair, and exerted himself very handsomely in favour of the officers, and openly expressed his indignation at the brutal conduct of the "free and enlightened citizens of the greatest Republic in the world."

Another officer, Lieut. Cameron, of the Queen's Light Infantry, who had been sent, on the 17th, with despatches to Amherstburg, on his return last Sunday morning in the steamer Goal-Porter, was grossly insulted, and pel-

ted, with stones and mud, whilst proceeding on horseback from the landing to the ferry-boat.—Lieut. Cameron was informed that the man who led the mob on Friday and Saturday, was a fellow named Appleby, a drunkard, Captain of the piratical steamboat Caroline, and now of the steamboat Constitution.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Thou dost I love—how much, how well,
No language can impart;
No words my bosom's feelings tell,
How dearly lov'd thou art.
I worship thee, thou radiant star,
While on my lonely way,
Thy silver light is seen afar,
With mild and gleaming ray.
Encircled by the azure hue,
Emitted from thine eye;
Thine air—thy smile celestial too,
Kind Heaven's rewardful die.
Then be propitious—smile on one,
Who lov'd and loves thee still;
Until old time his course has run,
Love thee he ever will.
LOGAN VIVET.

HYMENEAL.

Married, in Baltimore, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Henshaw, Mr. GEORGE E. FRANKLIN, of this city, to MARIA CAROLINE, daughter of the late Edward Johnson, Esq. of Baltimore.

DR. FISK'S TRAVELS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz.

In England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands, will be ready for delivery by the Agent, (Rev. Mr. Lyon) on Friday next. This is a large and handsome volume of six hundred and eighty-eight pages, (avo.) with Engravings well executed.
June 14.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 12th, 1838.

Application by petition of Abner Litchicum, Administrator with the will annexed, of Ann Rainer, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Ann Rainer, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1838.
ABNER LITCHICUM, Adm'r. W. A. June 14 6w.

A WHITE HELPER.

WAS taken up as an Estray, trespassing on the Farm of James Murray, Esq. near Annapolis, last winter, a year old, no particular mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take her away.
W. LONGFELLOW, Manager.
June 14.

A BY-LAW

To provide for the Paving of certain Streets in the City of Annapolis.
[Passed June 11th, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the City Commissioners to give notice, by public advertisement, in the newspapers published in this city, to all persons owning lots in front of which curb stone is now placed, to pave, or cause the same to be paved, with good red paving brick, on or before the first day of October next.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any persons owning or residing upon any Lots described as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to pave the same, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the above section, they shall be subject to a fine of Twenty Dollars for each and every week they shall refuse or neglect to pave as aforesaid, to be recovered as other fines and penalties, for the use of the corporation.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.
June 14.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order of J. COWMAN, Clk. June 7.

NOTICE.

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

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery bearing date the 23d day of May, 1838, passed in a cause wherein Thomas S. Alexander, Edward L. Nicholson, and others, are complainants, and Eleanor Harwood, Harriet Harwood, and Maria Harwood are defendants, the subscribers will expose at Public Sale on FRIDAY, the 15th June next, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE of the Richard Harwood of Thomas, deceased, consisting of about

1,000 ACRES OF LAND, called "SUMMER HILL," situated near South River, in Anne Arundel county, adjoining the lands of Robert W. Kent, Dr. James Harper, Solomon Sparrow, John Knighton, and William S. Green. The land is amply supplied with wood, timber, arable land and meadow, and is capable of being advantageously cultivated as one or more farms or plantations, into which it will be divided to suit purchasers. There are on the Farm a commodious Frame DWELLING HOUSE, and suitable Out Houses of every description.

The terms of sale are as follows: On a credit in four equal instalments payable in six and twelve months, and in two and three years from the day of sale, respectively, to bear interest from their dates, and are to be secured by bonds, with sureties to be approved of by the subscribers. On payment of the purchase money the trustees are authorized to execute deeds to the purchasers conveying the property sold, free and clear of all claim of the parties to this cause and those claiming under them.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Trustee.
ALEXANDER RANDALL, Trustee.
May 24.

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

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

HAS been opened in the house in the rear of the dwelling of the Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, formerly owned and occupied by the late Dr. William E. Pinkney. The hours of business are from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

W. H. GREEN, Secretary.
June 2.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

has removed his Office to one of the Rooms of the House in which the Rail Road Office is established.
June 7.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offers his services to the public as a Collector of Accounts and other evidences of debt against individuals, resident within the limits of the lower counties of Maryland and District of Columbia. He purposes (in the course of the present season) visiting the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince-George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's. Persons having claims in all or either of the said counties, can have them faithfully attended to by enclosing them, properly authenticated, per letters, (post paid) to

F. M. JARBOE, Annapolis, Md.
The Balt. Athenaeum will copy the above.
N. B. He will also attend to the preparation of

DEEDS FOR THE SIMPLE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.
DEEDS OF MANUMISSION.
BILLS OBLIGATORY.
BILLS OF SALE.
LETTERS OF ATTORNEY.
INSOLVENT PAPERS, &c. &c. at his usual moderate prices.

Office a few doors below the Post Office.
June 7.

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That Charles Ridgely, of Anne Arundel county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 2d day of June 1838, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a speckled grey MARE, about eight or nine years old, long tail and mane, has the marks of the harness, and appears to be a natural pacer, and about fifteen hands high, rather droop rumped, and strongly made, and barefooted.

Given under my hand,
THOS. BURGESS.

The owner of the above described Mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
CHARLES RIDGELY,
19 miles from the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Road.
June 7.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

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

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.
May 26.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

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

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

Books at Newspaper Postage. WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

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

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

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STATE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.
In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at the session, 1836, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—
Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.
J. H. CULBRETH,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.
An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the confirmation of this act, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, the clerk of Baltimore city court, the register of the high court of Chancery, and the register of wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; provided nevertheless, that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the court of appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city court, and as registers of wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.
SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 197.
An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.
SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.
SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be, and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such

manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring senators come, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification.
SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in case of the elections for delegates.
SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.
SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days notice at the least, excluding the day of election, shall be given.
SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.
SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.
SEC. 9. And be it enacted, That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, the delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulgating of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; five delegates in and for Frederick county, and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington, and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.
SEC. 10. And be it enacted, That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; provided, and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties herebefore mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of Anne Arundel county, the delegates allowed

to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.
SEC. 11. And be it enacted, That in all elections for the senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.
SEC. 12. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.
SEC. 13. And be it enacted, That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the Council to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this State, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.
SEC. 14. And be it enacted, That the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the state whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; provided, that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment, when it is set shall go into operation, or alter, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.
SEC. 15. And be it enacted, That the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuing the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, whichever shall first occur.
SEC. 16. And be it enacted, That the same person, shall in no case be nominated by the governor a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall inform the governor by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration, and in case any person nominated by the governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall not be lawful for the governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.
SEC. 17. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.
SEC. 18. And be it enacted, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the governor for said term is to be taken, to be governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen, and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.
SEC. 19. And be it enacted, That the term of office of the governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.
SEC. 20. And be it enacted, That at the time and places of holding the elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year, forever thereafter, an election shall also be held for a

governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor, at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for governor, and the person voted for as governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being at least three years a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the governor is to be taken at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the state shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, inclusive of the city of Annapolis, Montgomery, and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the senate, in the senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the second election under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the senate, and be reported by the speaker of the house of delegates on his return to that body and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter to be signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.
SEC. 21. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.
SEC. 22. And be it enacted, That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.
SEC. 23. And be it enacted, That no person who shall be elected and act as governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 24. And be it enacted, That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates, on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.
SEC. 25. And be it enacted, That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.
SEC. 26. And be it enacted, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.
SEC. 27. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.
SEC. 28. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, and conform to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 84.
An act to confirm an act, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven."
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the act entitled, "an act to amend the constitution and form of government, of the State of Maryland passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

THE SALMAGUNDI.
A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding one. The SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN
500 ENGRAVINGS
will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.
The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The paper that is sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.
The SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Engravings which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.
Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

VOL. XXI
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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1838.

NO. 25.

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

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

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

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

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

May 17. JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS
AND LITERARY GAZETTE,
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

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

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

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

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

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 15.
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Madsonian.

A Massachusetts vessel from Charleston,
bound to Norfolk, when a short time out, was
captured; but upon cutting the lanyards, the
masts went by the board, and she righted. Six
days afterwards she was fallen in with by a Rus-
sian vessel, the crew taken off and carried to
Europe. The friends of the crew had long given
them up as lost, when a letter arrived inform-
ing them of their safety.

The Poet has seized the moment when the
supposed widow in her weeds, while telling her
of the cause of her grief, receives the joyful
news of her long mourned husband's safety.

THE WRECKED MARINER RESTORED.

"Mother, oh, tell me why you weep—
Why watch you when all others sleep—
Why turn you eye to the rocky shore,
When tempests round the rocky shore
Why start you at the post man's bell—
Why leave that sight? Dear mother, tell."
"I weep for one you never knew:
For one whose love was great for you—
For one who mid the ocean wars,
Unconquered found an early grave:
And when the tempest whistles wild,
I think I hear his shriek, my child."
"Twas on a lovely eve, when high
The moon rode up the star-gold sky,
While all around was calm and still,
Saw the love-making whip-poor-will;
He kissed me both, my darling son,
And bade farewell, and swift was gone."

"Soon to the breeze his sail he spread,
And seaward turn'd his vessel's head;
I looked, and lo, a speck of white
Glimmer'd the far verge of human sight;
I looked again, and saw, my child,
Naught but a waste of waters wild."
"Long hap I watch'd with aching breast
Yon heaving ocean's foaming crest—
Long has my midnight taper glom'd,
And when morn's earliest brightness beam'd,
I've stood alone in anguish wild,
And watch'd, and wept in vain, my child—
"Deep wrapt within his seaweed shroud,
In ocean's caves he coldly sleep'd:
Above him tempests thunder'd loud,
And equal lightning a monster's frown—
The fierce wind's wail, and sea-bird's scream
Cried sadly his wild requiem."

"But, mother, do not weep so sore;
He may have scap'd the ocean's foam,
Health may be leaping from his breast,
And he may yet be wandering home.
Oh, wait, dear mother, till you hear;
You're not alone, for I am here."
"Yes, you are left, my loveless son—
O, how he loved to press his form—
How bright his dark eye beamed with joy,
When resting in his bosom warm,
Thou listened to the tempest wild,
And laugh'd in infant glee, my child."
"But ah! vain hope—What that I hear!
Is it the postman's bell, my dear?
It is! it is! go down my boy—
He comes—a letter!—grief or joy?
She breaks the seal—one look she gives—
"God's name be praised!—he lives, he lives!"
Washington, May, 1838. J. N. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE MASON.

There was once upon a time a poor mason,
or bricklayer, in Grenada, who kept all the
saints' days and holidays, and saint Monday
into the bargain, and yet, with all his devotion,
he grew poorer and poorer, and could scarcely
earn bread for his numerous family. One night
he was roused from his first sleep by a knocking
at his door. He opened it, and beheld before
him a tall, meagre, cadaverous looking priest.

"Hark ye, honest friend," said the stranger,
"I have observed that you are a good christian,
and one to be trusted; will you undertake a job
this very night?"
"With all my heart, Senor Padre, on con-
dition that I am paid accordingly."
"That you shall be, but you must suffer your-
self to be blindfolded."

To this the mason made no objection; so be-
ing hoodwinked, he was led by the priest through
various rough lanes and winding passages, until
they stopped before the portal of a house. The
priest then applied a key, turned a creaking
lock, and opened what sounded like a ponderous
door. They entered, the door was closed and
bolted, and the mason was conducted through an
echoing corridor and spacious hall, to an inter-
ior part of the building. Here the handgave was
removed from his eyes, and he found himself in
a patio, or court, dimly lighted by a single
lamp.

In the centre was the dry basin of an old
Moorish fountain, under which the priest request-
ed him to form a small vault, bricks and mortar
being at hand for the purpose. He accordingly
worked all night, but without finishing the job.
Just before daybreak the priest put a piece of
gold in his hand, and having again blindfolded
him conducted him back to his dwelling.

"Are you willing," said he, "to return and
complete your work?"
"Gladly, Senor Padre, provided I am as well
paid."
"Well then to-morrow at midnight I will call
again."
He did so, and the vault was completed.—
"Now," said the priest, "you must help me to
bring forth the bodies that are to be buried in
this vault."
The poor mason's hair rose on his head at
these words; he followed the priest with trem-
bling steps, into a retired chamber of the man-
sion, expecting to behold some ghastly spectacle
of death, but was relieved on perceiving three

or four portly jars standing in one corner.—
They were evidently full of money, and it was
with great labour that he and the priest carried
them forth and consigned them to their tomb.
The vault was then closed, the pavement replac-
ed, and all traces of the work obliterated.

The mason was again hoodwinked and led
forth by a route different from that by which he
had come. After they had wandered for a long
time through a perplexed maze of lanes and al-
leys, they halted. The priest then put two pie-
ces of gold into his hands. "Wait here," said
he, "until you hear the cathedral bell toll for
matins. If you presume to uncover your eyes
before that time, evil will befall you." So say-
ing he departed.

The mason waited patiently, amusing him-
self by weighing the gold pieces in his hand and
clinking them against each other. The mason
then the cathedral bell rang its matin peal, he
uncovered his eyes and found himself on the
banks of the Xenii; from whence he made the
best of his way home, and revelled with his fa-
mily for a whole fortnight on the profits of his
two night's work, after which he was as poor
as ever.

He continued to work a little and pray a good
deal, and keep saint's days and holidays from
year to year, while his family grew up as gaunt
and ragged as a crew of gypsies.

As he was seated one morning at the door of
his house, he was accosted by a rich old cur-
mudgeon, who was noted for owning many
houses and being a gripping landlord.

"The man of money eyed him for a moment
from beneath a pair of shaggy eyebrows.
"I am told, friend, that you are very poor."
"There is no denying the fact, Senor; it
springs for itself."
"I presume, then, you will be glad of a job,
and will work cheap?"
"As cheap, my master, as any mason in Gre-
nada."

"That's what I want. I have an old house
fallen to decay, that costs me more money than
it is worth to keep it in repair, for nobody will
live in it, so I must contrive to patch it up and
keep it together at as small expense as possi-
ble."

The mason was accordingly conducted to a
huge deserted house that seemed going to ruin.
Passing through several empty halls and cham-
bers, he entered an inner court where his eye
was caught by an old Moorish fountain.

He paused for a moment. "It seems," said
he, "as if I had been in this place before; but it
is like a dream—pray who occupied this house
formerly?"

"A pest upon him!" cried the landlord. "It
was an old miserly priest, who cared for nobody
but himself. He was said to be immensely rich,
and having no relations, it was thought he would
leave all his treasures to the church. He died
suddenly, and the priests and friars thronged to
take possession of his wealth, but nothing could
they find but a few ducats, in a leather purse.
The worst luck has fallen on me; for since his
death, the old fellow continues to occupy my
house without paying rent, and there's no tak-
ing the law of a dead man. The people pretend
to hear at night the clinking of gold all night
long in the chamber where the old priest slept,
as if he were counting over his money, and
sometimes a groaning and moaning is heard a-
bout the court. Whether true or false, these
stories have brought a bad name on my house,
and not a tenant will remain in it."

"Enough," said the mason, sturdily; "Let me
live in your house rent free until some better
tenant presents, and I will engage to put it in
repair, and quiet the troubled spirits that disturb
it. I am a good christian and a poor man, and
am not to be daunted by the devil himself, even
though he come in the shape of a big bag of
money."

The offer of the honest mason was gladly ac-
cepted; he moved with his family into the house,
and fulfilled all his engagements. By little and
little he restored it to its former state. The clink-
ing of gold was no longer heard at night in the
chamber of the defunct priest, but began to be heard
by day in the pocket of the living mason. In a
word, he increased rapidly in wealth, to the ad-
miration of all his neighbors, and became one
of the richest men in Grenada. He gave large
sums to the church, by way, no doubt, of satisfy-
ing his conscience, and never revealed the sec-
ret of the wealth until on his death bed, to his
son and heir.

THE THREE BRIDES.

Toward the close of a chilly afternoon in the
latter part of November, I was travelling in New
Hampshire on horse back. The road was soli-
tary and rugged, and wound along through
gloomy pine forests, over abrupt and stony hills.
I stopped at an inn, a two story brick building,
standing a little back from the road.

In the morning I rose early and took a look
from the window but the prospect was very un-
inviting. Afar in the most distant part of the
field, a man was busily engaged in digging a
grave. I passed to where the grave digger was
pursuing his occupation. He answered my
morning salutation civilly enough, but contin-
ued intent upon his work. He was a man of fifty
years of age, spare, but strong, with gray
hair and sunken cheeks, and certain lines about
the mouth which argued a propensity to indulge

in dry jest, though the sternness of his gray eyes
seemed to contradict the tacit assertion.

"An unpleasant morning, sir, to work in the
open air," said I.
"He that regardeth the clouds shall not reap,"
replied the grave digger, still busily plying his
spade. "Death stalks abroad, fair and foul day,
and we that follow in his steps must prepare for
the dead rain or shine."

"A melancholy occupation!"
"A fit one for a moralist. Some would find a
pleasure in it. Deacon Giles I am sure, would
willingly be in my place now."
"And why not?"

"This grave is for his wife," replied the grave
digger, looking up from his occupation with a
dry smile that wrinkled his hollow cheeks, and
distorted his shrunk lips. Perceiving that his
merriment was not infectious he resumed his
employment, and that so assiduously, that in a
very short time he had hollowed the last resting
place of Deacon Giles' consort. This done, he
ascended from the trench with a lightness that
surprised me, and walking a few paces from the
new made grave, sat down upon a tombstone;
and beckoned me to approach. I did so.

"Young man," said he, "a sexton and a grave
digger, if he is one who has a zeal for his call-
ing, becomes something of a historian, amassing
many a curious tale and strange legend concern-
ing the people with whom he has to do, living
and dead. For a man with a taste for his pro-
fession, cannot provide for the last repose of his
fellows, without taking an interest in their story,
the manner of death, and concerns of the rela-
tives who follow their remains so fearfully to the
grave."

"Then," replied I taking a seat beside the
sexton, "methinks you could relate some inter-
esting tales."
Again the withering smile that I had before
observed, passed over the face of the sexton as
he answered.

"I am no story-teller sir, I deal in fact, not in
fiction. Yes, yes, I could chronicle some
strange events. But of all things I know, there
is nothing stranger to you than the melancholy
history of the three brides."

"The three brides?"
"Ay, do you see three hillocks yonder, side
by side? They sleep, and will till the last trump
come waving through the heart of these
lonely hills, with a tone so strange and stirring,
that the dead will start from their graves at its
first awful note. Then will come the judgment
and the retribution. But to my tale. Look
there, sir, on yonder hill, you may observe a lit-
tle isolate house with a straggling fence in front,
and a few stunted apple trees on the ascent be-
hind it."

It is only out of repair now, and the garden
is all overgrown with weeds and brambles, and
the whole place is a desolate appearance. If
the wind were high now, you might hear the
old crazy shutters flapping against the wall
tearing the gull shingles off the roof.

Many years ago, there lived an old man
and his son, who cultivated the few acres of
arable land which belongs to it.

The father was a self-taught man, deeply
versed in the mysteries of science, and as he
could tell the name of every flower that
blossomed in the wood and grew in the garden,
and used to sit up late at night at his
books, or reading the mystic story of the
starry heavens, men thought he was crazed
or bewitched, and even hated him, as the ig-
norant ever shun and dread the enlightened.

So all deserted him, and the minister, for
the old man differed in some trifling points
of doctrine, spoke very slightly of him, and
by and by all looked upon the self-educated
farmer with eyes of aversion. He instructed
his son in all his lore—the languages, li-
terature, history, science, were unfolded one
by one to the enthusiastic son of the solitary.

I cannot point to you the grief of the son
at his bereavement. He was for a time as
one distracted. He sought to bury grief in
his thirst for fame. After his thirst was
gratified he began to yearn for the companionship
of some sweet being of the other sex to
share the laurels he had won—to whisper
consolation in his ear in moments of despon-
dency, and to supply the void which the
death of his old father had occasioned. He
would picture to himself the felicity of a re-
fined, intellectual and beautiful woman, and
as he had chosen for his motto, what has
been done may still be done, he did not de-
spair of success. In this village lived three
sisters, all beautiful and accomplished.—
Their names were Mary, Adelaide, and Ma-
deline. I can never forget the beauty of the
three young girls. Mary was the youngest,
and a fairer haired, more laughing damsel
never danced upon a green. Adelaide was
a few years older, was dark haired and pen-
sive; but of the three, Madeline, the eldest,
possessed the most fire, spirit, cultivation
and intellectuality. Their father was a man
of taste, and being somewhat above vulgar
prejudice, permitted the visits of the hero of
my story. When he found an affection
springing up between Mary and the poet, he
did not withhold his consent from her mar-
riage, and the recluse bore to his solitary
mansion the young bride of his affections.

Oh sir, the house assumed a new appearance
within and without. Roses bloomed in the

garden, jessamines peeped through the lattic-
es, and the fields about it smiled with the
effects of careful cultivation. Lights were
seen in the little parlour in the evening, and
many a time would the passenger pause by
the garden gate to listen to strains of the
sweetest music breathed by choral voices
from the cottage. If the mysterious student
and his wife were neglected, what cared
they? Their endearing and mutual affection
made their home a little paradise—but death
came to Eden; Mary fell suddenly sick, and
after a few hours sickness died in the arms
of her husband.

Days and months rolled on, and the only
solace of the bereaved was to sit with the
family of the deceased and talk of the lost
one. At length to Adelaide he offered his
widowed heart. She came to his lone home
like the dove bearing the olive branch of
peace and consolation. But their bridal was
not one of revelry and mirth, for a sad re-
collection brooded over the hour. Yet they
lived happily, the husband again smiled, and
with a new spring the roses again blossomed
in the garden. When the rose withered and
the leaf fell, in the mellow autumn of the
year, Adelaide too sickened and died, like
her younger sister, in the arms of her hus-
band and Madeline.

Perhaps you will think it strange, that af-
ter all, the wretched survivor stood at the
altar again. His third bride was Madeline.
I well remember her. She was a beauty in
the true sense of the word. It may seem
strange to you to hear the praise of beauty
from such lips as mine, but I cannot avoid
expatiating upon hers. She was a proud
creature, with a tall, commanding form, and
raven tresses that floated dark and cloudlike,
over her shoulders. She was a singularly
gifted woman, and possessed of rare inspira-
tion. She loved the widower for his power
and his fame, and she wedded him. They
were married in that church. It was a sum-
mer afternoon—I recollect it well. During
the ceremony the blackest cloud that I ever
saw overspread the heavens like a pall, and
at the moment when the third pronounced
her vow, a clap of thunder shook the build-
ing to the centre. All the females shrieked,
but the bride made her response with a firm
voice as she gazed upon her bridegroom.—
He marked a kind of incoherence in her ex-
pressions as they rode homeward, which sur-
prised him at the time. Arriving at his
house, she shrunk upon the threshold; but
this was the timidity of a maiden. When
they were alone he clasped her hand—it was
cold as ice. He looked into her face.

"Madeline," said he, "what means this?
your cheeks are as pale as your wedding
gown!" The bride uttered a frantic shriek.
"My wedding gown!" exclaimed she, "no—
no—this is my sister's shroud. The hour of
confession has arrived. It is God that im-
pels me to speak. To win you I have lost
my soul—yes, yes, I am a murderer. She
smiled upon me in the joyous affection of
her young heart—but I gave her the fatal
drug! Adelaide clasped her white arms a-
bout my neck, but I administered the poi-
son! Take me to your arms, I have lost my
soul for you, and mine you must be!"

"She raised her long white arms," said
the sexton, rising in the excitement of the
moment and assuming the attitude he de-
scribed; "and then," continued he, in a hel-
low voice, "at that moment came the thun-
der and the flash, and the guilty woman fell
dead on the floor." The countenance of the
narrator expressed all the horror that he felt.

"And the bridegroom," asked I, "the
husband of the destroyer and the victim;
what became of him?"
"He stands before you," was the thrilling
answer.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

June 12th, 1838.

ON application by petition of Abner
Linthicum, Administrator with the will
annexed, of Ann Rainer, late of Anne-Ar-
undel county, deceased, it is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for cred-
itors to exhibit their claims against the said
deceased, and that the same be published
once in each week, for the space of six suc-
cessive weeks, in one of the newspapers
printed in Annapolis.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel
county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court
of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters
of administration with the will annexed, on
the personal estate of Ann Hainer, late of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All per-
sons having claims against the said deceas-
ed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber,
at or before the 12th day of December next,
they may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this 12th day of June 1838.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Adm'r. W. A.
June 14. 6w.

I understand that the vessel arrived this evening for the Governor of her State, whose headquarters are now at this place, bearing intelligence, confirmed by Col. Camp, that the attack upon the Sir Robert Peel was a Canadian affair in toto; and that it was planned and set on foot by Canadians only. This intelligence places us on high vantage ground.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

The following is a copy of a "proclamation" recently issued by the leader of the gang that destroyed the steamboat Sir Robert Peel. It was obtained for Gov. Murray and if the facts may be relied on, is important, as showing that the attack, although made in the American waters, was concerted in and proceeded from the British dominions.

"To all whom it may concern,
I, William Johnson, a natural born citizen of Upper Canada, certify that I hold a commission in the Patriot service of Upper Canada as commander-in-chief of the naval forces and flotilla. I commanded the expedition that captured and destroyed the steamer Sir Robert Peel. The men under my command in that expedition were nearly all natural born English subjects—the exceptions were volunteers for the expedition. My Head Quarters was on an island in the St. Lawrence, without the jurisdiction of the United States, at a place named by me, Fort Wallace. I am well acquainted with the boundary line, and know which of the Islands do, and which do not, belong to the United States; and in the selection of the Island I wished to be positive and not locate within the jurisdiction of the United States, and had reference to the decision of the Commissioners under the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent, done at Utica, in the State of New York, 18th June, 1823. I know the number of the Island, and by that decision it was British territory. I yet hold possession of that station, and we also occupy a station some twenty or more miles from the boundary line of the United States, in what was His Majesty's dominions until occupied by us. I act under orders. The object of my movements is the independence of the Canada. I am not at war with the commerce or property of the citizens of the United States. Signed this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

THE CAPTURE OF FIVE SLAVE VESSELS.

The Bermuda Gazette of the 29th of May contains a notice of the arrival at Hamilton of her Majesty's ship Pearl, commanded by Lord Paget, having the charge two slave vessels captured by the Pearl, toward the close of April—was the brig Diligent, captured after a chase of fifteen hours. She had on board four hundred and eighty slaves, besides a crew of forty five men—forty of the poor slaves had died on the passage. The other was the Opposition, and was captured the same day. She had however, previously landed her slaves on the south side of Cuba.

Another slave, the brig Camoen, with five hundred and eighty slaves, had been captured by the British armed schooner Suppho. The schooner Benjamin Gaither, Coanover, arrived last evening from Chagres, reports that on the 23d of May, when off Ponce, P. R. fell in with and was boarded by H. B. M. brig Snake, which reported that she had captured two slave vessels, which were bound for the Havana—the Matilda and Arrogant.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The shock of an earthquake which was felt in Cincinnati on the 9th inst. was much more sensibly experienced in Louisville. The Advertiser says, that "about 10 minutes after 8 o'clock, A. M. a shock, preceded and followed by a rumbling noise and tremulous motion, was felt in this city. The vibrations (three in number) were from west by south to east by north, and the motion appeared, to persons sitting and looking to the north or south, to be an inch or an inch and a half. In some instances persons in the upper stories of buildings were much frightened. We shall hear more of it from the west and south."

FOREIGN.

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN—NEWS FROM EUROPE IN FOURTEEN DAYS!

The Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 3d of June inst. The packet ship Independence also arrived, having made the passage in twenty-four days. We give as copious extracts from the papers as our time and room will allow.

FROM THE N. Y. COURIER AND ENQUIRER. RETURN OF THE STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN, LIEUT. HOSKEN, COMMANDER.

Expectation of the return of this vessel has kept the public mind on the stretch during the week, and we have now the pleasure to announce that yesterday morning at sunrise she again entered our harbour. During the time of making the repairs however the other engine was kept at work, and so little inconvenience was experienced by the passengers from the accident, and such ample means were at once at hand to remedy it, that a still stronger feeling of security amongst those on board was the consequence. Our limits forbid an attempt to extract to day the various articles which the newspapers brought out by her cabin on the suc-

cess of the voyage. We shall endeavor to place them before the public as we had room for them. At present we can but give the following from the Buffalo papers.

"On board the Steam Ship Great Western, Bristol Harbour, May 23, 1838.

"To James Hosken, Esq. R. N.

"We, the undersigned, passengers in the steam ship Great Western, have the pleasure to congratulate you on the arrival of the noble ship under your command, in this harbour, after a short and pleasant passage from New York. We beg leave to express to you our thanks for the exercise of those kind and gentle qualities by which you have so essentially contributed to our comfort during the voyage. We would also announce, through you, to the public, that the anticipations of security and comfort, which were derived from observing the size and apparent strength of the beautiful ship, the power and proportion of her machinery, and the splendour of her accommodations, have been more than realized by a residence of fourteen days on board of her on the bosom of the Atlantic.

"We would further remark that it is, in our opinion, only necessary to make a single voyage in this noble vessel, to be satisfied that complete success will attend the navigation of the Atlantic by steam, with safety, comfort and despatch.

"Having performed this agreeable duty, we beg leave to offer our best wishes for your health and happiness, and have the honour to be, very faithfully,

"Your friends and servants."

(Signed by 51 Passengers.)

"Great Western Steam Ship,

"Bristol, 22d May, 1838.

"To the Passengers from New York by the Great Western Steam Ship.

"Gentlemen—I feel very highly gratified at the flattering approbation you have been pleased to express at your treatment during our passage from New York, and assure you it will be borne in my recollection to the last period of my existence. I also tender to you my best thanks for your offer of a Piece of Plate, as a testimony of your regard, which I accept with feelings of the most heartfelt satisfaction, and should any of you gentlemen, again take passage in this ship during the time I have the honour to command her, it will be my constant aim to render you in every respect as comfortable as I have been so fortunate to do in this, the first passage of the Great Western from New York to Bristol. I am, gentlemen, yours very faithfully,

JAMES HOSKEN."

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Great Western Steam Ship Company, the following resolutions were adopted:

That this Board is deeply sensible of the distinguished favour shown to the efforts of the Company which they represent, by the Government and civic authorities and the inhabitants of the United States, and of the individual kindness and hospitality with which Capt. Hosken and the officers of the Great Western have been received during their late visit to America.

That Capt. Hosken be directed to make such use of the foregoing resolution on his arrival at New York, as in conjunction with Mr. Irvin he may deem expedient.

That a steam ship of not less dimensions than the Great Western, be forthwith laid down, to be named the "City of New York."

The Great Western Rail Road which is to connect Bristol with London, was opened as far as Maidenhead, on the last day of May. And as this enterprise is connected with that which led to the establishment of the communication by steam with the United States, we give the following letter written on the Rail Road to Captain Hosken.

On the GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROAD, May 31, 1838.

Dear Sir—We are now going at the rate of 40 miles per hour. We left London 20 minutes past 11 o'clock, arrived opposite Windsor in 40 minutes, (we did not travel at the same rate all the way), we arrived at Maidenhead, 33 miles on the road to Bristol, in 43 minutes. On Monday the road thus far will be open to the public.

I am very sorry I have not had the pleasure of seeing you on your return to Bristol. I hope to have the satisfaction of congratulating you on your return of the second voyage of the Great Western early in July, at Springfield. We had several members of Parliament with us to-day. The Great Western steam ship was the general subject of conversation. Several said they should take a trip of pleasure to America. Mr. Guest is sitting opposite me, and will try his hand at frankings now we are going at the rate of 40 miles per hour.

Success and every happiness attend you on your great undertaking. I am, sir, yours, very truly,

J. N. HARE, Jr.

P. S. At Salt Hill, we drank success to the Great Western Rail Road terminating in New York.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE OF TUESDAY. ARRIVAL OF THE SIRIUS.

The Steam Packet Sirius arrived last night from London and Cork; having left the latter port on the 31st ultimo. She has had a pleasant and prosperous passage, but has experienced head winds for a large portion of her time. The Sirius is commanded by Capt. S. B. Mowle, and the passengers express the highest satisfaction with the vessel and with her commander and officers. They were desirous of publishing a card complimentary to the Captain, as several of them said to Mr. Hale, of the News Room, but had not time to prepare it when he left them. The list of passengers we give, and it is all we can give this morning.

AUCTIONEERING.

The subscriber has taken out license as Auctioneer for the city of Annapolis, and Anne Arundel county, and will be happy to serve the public in that capacity. He may be found at all times at his residence, when not absent on the above business.

THOMAS KING, Annapolis.

June 21.

A RED AND WHITE HEIFER.

WAS taken up as an Retray, trespassing on the Farm of James Murray, Esq. near Annapolis, last winter, a year old, no particular mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take her away.

W. LONGFELLOW, Manager.

June 14.

A BY-LAW

To provide for the Paving of certain Streets in the City of Annapolis.

[Passed June 11th, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the City Commissioners to give notice, by public advertisement, in the newspapers published in this city, to all persons owning lots in front of which curb stone is now placed, to pave, or cause the same to be paved, with good red paving brick, on or before the first day of October next.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person owning or residing upon any Lots described as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to pave the same, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the above section, they shall be subject to a fine of Twenty Dollars for each and every week they shall refuse or neglect to pave as aforesaid, to be recovered as other fines and penalties, for the use of the corporation.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

June 14.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 14th 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, Ck.

June 7.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP on the shore of the subscriber (South side of Magdaly River) on Saturday, the 5th inst. a quantity of PINE PLANK. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take possession of the same.

Z. MERRIKIN

Anne Arundel County, Sec.

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

By order, W. S. GREEN, Ck.

May 10.

CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES.

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

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

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Sept. 15.

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

L. F.

The Office of the Annapolis and Elkridge Rail Road Company

HAS been opened in the house in the rear of the dwelling of the Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, formerly owned and occupied by the late Dr. William S. Pinkney. The hours of business are from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLAS H. GREEN, Secretary.

June 7.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his Office to one of the Rooms of the House in which the Rail Road Office is established.

June 7.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offers his services to the public as a Collector of Accounts and other evidences of debt against individuals, resident within the limits of the lower counties of Maryland and District of Columbia. He purposes (in the course of the present season) visiting the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince-George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's. Persons having claims in all or either of the said counties, can have them faithfully attended to by enclosing them, properly authenticated, per letters, (post paid) to

F. M. JARBOE, Annapolis, Md. The Balt. Athenaeum will copy the above. N. B. He will also attend to the preparation of

DEEDS FOR THE SIMPLE, TRANSFER OF PROPERTY. DEEDS OF MANUMISSION. BILLS OBLIGATORY. BILLS OF SALE. LETTERS OF ATTORNEY. INSOLVENT PAPERS, &c. &c. at his usual moderate prices.

Office a few doors below the Post Office.

June 7.

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

CHARLES BURGESS. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That Charles Burgess, of Anne Arundel county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 21st day of June 1838, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a speckled grey MARE, about eight or nine years old, long tail and mane, has the marks of the harness, and appears to be a natural pacer, and a bout fifteen hands high, rather droop rump ed, and strongly made, and barefooted. Given under my hand,

THOS. BURGESS.

The owner of the above described Mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES RIDGELY,

10 miles on the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Road.

June 7.

I know of no pursuit in which more

real or important services can be rendered to any country, than by improving its Agriculture.

WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR THE

FIFTH VOLUME OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL.

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

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

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

Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

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

A. C.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS,

AND WYE LANDING.

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

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

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 20.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

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

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

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE

AND EASTON.

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

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

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 20.

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

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

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.

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

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

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

CHAPTER 197.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 29. And be it enacted, That no person who shall be elected and act as governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term,

Sec. 30. And be it enacted, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

Sec. 31. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

Sec. 32. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 33. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

Sec. 34. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 35. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

Sec. 36. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

Sec. 37. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

Sec. 38. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

Sec. 39. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

Sec. 40. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

CHAPTER 84.

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

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

THE SALMAGUNDI.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1838. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding one.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vaude Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN 500 ENGRAVINGS will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satires, Criticisms, Hamour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

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

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

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Atholion Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Advertisement for THE SALMAGUNDI, a new periodical, published by Charles Alexander in Philadelphia. The text describes the journal's content, including satires, criticisms, and wit, and provides details about its terms of sale and subscription. It mentions that the journal will be published on alternate weeks and that it will contain numerous embellishments. The publisher's address is given as Charles Alexander, Atholion Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

STATES DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.
In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at Decem-ber, 1836, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of the Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—

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

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.

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

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

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

CHAPTER 197.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 81.

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

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

THE SALMAGUNDI.

AND NEWS OF THE DAY.
ENLARGED WITH A MULTITUDE OF
COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1838. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid.)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

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

500 ENGRAVINGS

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

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

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

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athanasian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

The Annapolis Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1836.

NO. 26.

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

A BY-LAW

Authorizing the laying of Curb on a portion
of East-Street, and for other purposes.
[Passed May 14th, 1836.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and or-
dained by the Mayor, Recorder, Alder-
men, and Common Council of the city of
Annapolis, and by the authority of the same,
That the City Commissioners be and they are
herby authorized and directed to cause that
part of East-street commencing at the cor-
ner of Charles-Honshaw's lot on said street,
and extending to the lower end of Jeremiah
Haghe's brick house on the corner of Fleet-
street, to be graded and curbed, and that
they cause to be laid and established the
breadth of the footway on that part of the
said street directed to be curbed in pursu-
ance of the provisions of this by-law.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordain-
ed by the authority aforesaid, That the sum
of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the
same is hereby appropriated for that pur-
pose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the or-
der of the City Commissioners, out of any
unappropriated money in the treasury.

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

May 17. JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

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

We flatter ourselves that, besides its ex-
traordinary size, this number presents at-
tractions that entitle it to some attention.—
It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offer-
ing* for 1837, the London copy of which costs
\$4, and has 584 closely printed pages of let-
ter press. Distinguished as the present age,
and particularly our own country, has been
for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses
any former instance. For four cents subscrib-
ers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addi-
tion to their ordinary supply of miscellane-
ous matter, an English annual, the largest
yet received for the coming seasons, and they
receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its
novelty, gives it additional value.

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

The issuing of this number may be regard-
ed as an evidence of our intention and ability
to carry success. Nor will it be the only
effort—time is to be used as an opportunity of
effort, we propose to supplement extraordinary
means for the interest and gratification of our
readers.

A. A. GORBY, & Co.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

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

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

Books at Newspaper Postage.
**WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNI-
BUS.**
NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI-
TERARY ENTERPRISE!!
NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRA-
VELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE
DAY.

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

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

TERMS.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be
issued every Friday morning, printed on pa-
per of a quality superior to any other weekly
sheet, and of the largest size. It will con-
tain:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Editorial correspondence from the United States and Can-
ada, will confer a favour by citing the above
name of the work for a year at compensation.

POETRY.

"After the battle of Salamanca, as Lord Hill,
the British General, was walking over the blood-
stained field, he observed a soldier in a gloomy
mood, leaning upon his fire-lock. Struck with
his manner, he advanced and asked him what
he was thinking of. The soldier, answering his
commander's salute, replied—"I am thinking,
my Lord, of the number of widows and orphans
I have this day made for one shilling."

THE SOLDIER'S REVERIE.

He stood on Salamanca's plain,
When did away the battle's din;
Around him scattered lay the slain;
And groans and cries assailed his ear,
As many a bleeding, ghastly form,
Rolled in its life's blood fresh and warm.
Horsemen and rider overthrown,
Now bit the dust in agony;
The soldier's widow's lonely wail,
(Like the wild Shal-lu's cry at sea,
When sinks the dying tempest's sound)
Awoke the mountain echoes round.

The light was o'er, the field was won,
And victory claimed her loud hurra;
The weary Soldier's work was done;
The conquered and the Conqueror
Alike, amid the wreck of strife,
Laid down to die, or wake to life.
The shattered cannon smothered with gore,
The broken Banner soiled and torn,
The broken drum, the battered horn,
The hill-side sword, the pike—the dirk,
All bore the marks of bloody work!
'Twas eve; and, leaning on his Gun
With breast by native courage steeld,
In gloomy mood still lingered one
Whose eye had glanced o'er many a field,
And whose fierce spirit never withstood
A bidding to the feast of blood.
Long had he roamed, when lo! a voice
Spoke harshly in his listener's ear,
"What bends the brow, while all rejoice!"
He turned and saw his Leader near;
Then with a man that would die so,
Fell promptly the required salute.
"My General"—and o'er him fell
A shade of deep and touching madness.—
"My thoughts now vainly strive to tell
"How many widows in their sad-ness."
"An Orphan—Oh the dreadful trade!"
"For one poor shilling, I have made!"
Bright set the Sun o'er Ebro's hills,
And soft the silver moon beams shone
On old Castille's mountain rills,
Yet still the soldier watched alone,
But, when arose the morning's sun,
In death's cold sleep he grasped his gun!
Washington, June, 1836. J. E. D.

SLEEPING BINKERS.

'Twas on a shining summer's day,
As strolls quite old-fashioned say,
A sleepy set of binkers,
To church agreed that they would go.
Their zealous piety to show,
When they had sat their dinner
Secured had the Parson's text,
When he felt most exceeding vex'd,
To see his hearers nod;
Proceeding with religious awe,
He quickly heard the sleeper's snore,
Forgetting him and God,
And lo! descending from his seat,
The Parson fall of holy heat,
At losing thus his labour,
Tweak'd one's stout nose, then graceful bow'd
And said—"good sir, you snore so loud,
I fear you'll wake your neighbour."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROMANCE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

We are wrong in supposing that all romance
has evaporated, and that the reign of matters
of fact and utility is absolute. Sometimes there
is a little outbreak—a little rebellion. A cir-
cumstance has lately occurred in the South of
France revealing a fairy tale. An old man, now
aged seventy-nine, was obliged to leave France
during the revolution; he had lost his wife, who
left behind her two sons and a daughter. For-
ced to fly for his life, penniless and destitute, he
passed the period of the exile of the Bourbons
in procuring a scanty subsistence in Italy, Ger-
many, and other parts of Europe, and afterwards
served in the armies of the Empire. Having re-
turned to his native town, finding himself for-
gotten by his friends, dispossessed of his estate,
unable to gain any intelligence of his children,
he resigned himself with content to all the privations
of poverty, and, with a courage worthy of
fewer years, endeavoured to prevent his becom-
ing a burthen to the charitable, by making him-
self useful in the office of a lawyer of some ce-
lebrity at Marzillo. One of the students of the
office who had travelled in Italy, was struck
with a resemblance between the old man and a
lady he had met in society at Milan. He asked
him if he had a daughter in Italy. "I once had
three children, but they are all dead," said he.
The young man persisted in his inquiries, and
the result was a conviction that the lady in
question was the daughter of the emigre. "Sir,"
said he, "your daughter lives in a palace at Mi-
lan. I know her, she is the Countess Ottilia
Visconti, the wife of a dignitary of the Austrian
Empire. It was true. Mr. Napoleon had given
his daughter in charge to a Milanese lady when
two years old. All his letters written to her
during his exile had miscarried. He supposed
her dead. She had been well educated, and the
beauty of her person and the graces of her mind
had captivated an Italian of a noble family, who
sought her hand. She knew the history of her
family, and had long supposed her father dead.
She was made acquainted with the circumstan-
ces, and the result is an union of father and
daughter after a separation of forty-seven years."
—New York American.

THE ROAD TO A WOMAN'S HEART.

As we approached the Inn at Annapolis, the
clock maker grew uneasy. It's pretty well on
in the evening, I guess, said he, and Marn Pug-
wash is as certain in her temper as a more-
ing in April; it's all sunshine or all clouds with
her tantrums; she'll stretch out her neck and
hiss like a goose with a flock of geese. I
wonder what on earth Pugwash was a thinkin'
on when he signed articles of partnership with
that are woman; she's not a bad looking piece
of furniture either, and it's a proper pity such a
clever woman should carry such a stiff upper lip
—she reminds me of our old minister Joshua
Hopewell's apple trees.

The old minister had an orchard of most par-
ticular good fruit, for he was a great hand at
buddin and graftin; and what not, and the or-
chard (it was on the south side of the house)
stretched right to the road. Well, there were
some trees hung over the fence, I never seen
such bears; the apples hung in ropes, for all
the world like strings of onions, and the fruit
was beautiful. Nobody touched the minister's
apples, and when other folks lost there'n from
the boys, his'n always hung there like bait to a
hook, but there never was so much as a nibble
at 'em. So I said to him one day, Minister,
said I, how on earth do you manage to keep
your fruit that's so exposed, when no one can't
do it no how. Why, says he, they are dreadful
pretty fruit, ain't they? I guess, said I, there
ain't the like on 'em in all Connecticut. Well,
says he, I'll tell you the secret, but you needn't
let on to no one about it. That are row next
the fence, I grafted it myself; I took great pains
to get the right kind. I went clean up to Roxber-
ry and away down to Squashneck creek. [I
was afraid he was going to give day and date
for every graft, being a terrible long winded man
in his stories] so says I, I know that minister,
but how do you preserve them? Why I was a-
gon to tell you, said he, when you stopped me.
That are outword row I grafted myself with the
choicest kind I could find, and succeeded, they
are beautiful; but so eternal sour, no human soul
can eat them. Well, the boys think the old
minister's graftin has all succeeded about as
well as that row, and they search no farther.
They enicker at my graftin, and I laugh in my
sleeve, I guess, at their penetration.

Now, Marn Pugwash is like the Minister's
apples, very tempting fruit to look at, but deep
portent sour. If Pugwash had a watery mouth
when he married, I guess it's pretty puckerly by
this time. However, if she goes to act ugly,
I'll give her a dose of "soft sawder," that will
take the frown out of her frontispiece, and make
her dial plate as smooth as a lick of copal var-
nish. It's a pity she's such a kickin devil, too,
she has good points—good eyes—good foot-
neat pattern—fine chest—a good set of limbs,
and carries a good —. But here we are,
now you'll see what "soft sawder" will do.

When we entered the house, the traveller's
room was all in darkness, and on opening the
opposite door into the sitting room, we found
the female part of the family extinguishing the
fire for the night. Mrs. Pugwash hid a broom
in her hand, and was in the act (the last act of
female housewifery) of sweeping the hearth.—
The strong flickering light of the fire, as it fell
upon her tall, fine figure, and beautiful face,
revealed a creature worthy of the Clockmaker's
comments.

Good evening, marn, said Mr. Slick, how do
you do, and how's Mr. Pugwash? He, said she,
why he's been a-bed this time of night, I hope? I
don't disturb him this time of night, and I am sorry
to have disturbed you, but we got detained lon-
ger than we expected, I am sorry that —.
So am I, said she, but if Mr. Pugwash will keep
an ign when he has no occasion to, his family
can't expect to rest.

Here the Clockmaker, seeing the storm gather-
ing, stooped down suddenly, and staring intently
held out his hand and exclaimed, well, if that
ain't a beautiful child—come here my little marn,
and shake hands along with me—well, I de-
clare, if that are little feller ain't the finest child
I ever seed—what, not a-bed yet! Ah, you rogue,
where did you get them pretty rosy cheeks;
stole them from mamma, eh? Well, I wish my
old mother could see that child, it is such a treat.
In our country, said he, turning to me, the chil-
dren are all us pale as chalk, or yellor as an
orange. Lord, that are little feller would be a
show in our country—come to me, my marn.—
Here the "soft sawder" began to operate. Mrs.
Pugwash said it's milder tone than we had yet
heard. "Go my dear to the gentleman—go
dear." Mr. Slick kissed him, asked him if he
would go to the States along with him, told him
all the girls there would fall in love with him,
for they didn't see such a beautiful face once in
a month of Sundays. Black eyes—let me see
—ah mamma's eyes too, and black hair also, as
I am alive; why you are mamma's own boy, the
very image of mamma. Do be seated, gentle-
man, said Mrs. Pugwash—Sally, make a fire in
the next room. She ought to be proud of you,
he continued. Well, if I live to return here,
I must paint your face, and have it put on my
clocks, and our folks will buy the clocks for the
sake of the face. Did you ever see, said he, a
girl addressing me, such a likeness between
our human and another, or between this beauti-
ful little boy and his mother. I can't say you
have had no supper, said Mrs. Pugwash to me

you must be hungry and weary too. I will get
you a cup of tea. I am sorry to give you so
much trouble, said I. Not the least trouble in
the world, on the contrary a pleasure.

We were then shown into the best room,
where the fire was now blazing up, but Mr.
Slick protested he could not proceed without
the little boy, and lingered behind me to ascer-
tain his age, and concluded by asking the child
if he had any aunts that looked like mamma.

As the door closed, Mr. Slick said, it's a pity
she don't go well in gear. The difficulty with
those critters is to get them to start, after that
there is no trouble with them if you don't check
'em too short. If you do they'll stop again, run
back and kick like mad, and then Old Nick
himself would start 'em. Pugwash, I guess,
don't understand the nature of the critter; she'll
never go kind in harness for him. When I see
a child, said the Clockmaker, I always feel safe
with those women folk, for I have always found
that the road to a woman's heart lies through her
child.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offers his services to
the public as a Collector of Accounts and
other evidences of debt against individ-
uals, resident within the limits of the lower
counties of Maryland and District of Col-
umbia. He purposes (in the course of the
present season) visiting the counties of An-
napolis, Prince-George's, Calvert, Charles
and St. Mary's. Persons having claims in
all or either of the said counties, can have
them faithfully attended to by enclosing
them, properly authenticated, per letters,
(post paid) to

F. M. JARBOE, Annapolis, Md.
The Balt. Athenaeum will copy the above.
N. B. He will also attend to the prepara-
tion of
**DEEDS FOR THE SIMPLE, TRANS-
FER OF PROPERTY.
DEEDS OF MANUMISSION.
BILLS OBLIGATORY.
LETTERS OF ATTORNEY.
INSOLVENT PAPERS, &c. &c. at his
usual moderate prices.**
Office a few doors below the Post Office.
June 7.

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

SUBSCRIPTION

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

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

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

Subscriptions to the above work re-
ceived by
A. COWAN, Annapolis.
N. B. Those who wish the *Cultivator* will
please send their subscription by the 10th of
February next. A. C.

FOR ANNAPOLES, ST. MICHAEL'S, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MA-
RYLAND will leave
Baltimore on SUNDAY
MORNING NEXT, at
eight o'clock, for the
above places from the lower end of Degan's
wharf. Returning the next day, leaving
Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michael's,
Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue
this route, throughout the season. Passage
to Annapolis \$1.50, to St. Michael's
and Wye Landing \$2.00.
N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR,
May 26.

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ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, June 22, 1838. REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, WILLIAM GRASON, Esquire, of Queen-Anne's County. Election to be held on the first Wednesday in October.

For Senator, JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq.

For the House of Delegates, RICHARD W. HIGGINS, CHARLES HAMMOND, Dr. ALLEN THOMAS, CHARLES D. WARFIELD.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S. June Term, 1838.

June 21st.—No. 68. Deneen vs. Beall. This cause was further argued by SCHLEY, for the Appellant, and PRICE, for the Appellees, and concluded by McMAHON, in reply.

No. 2. Special Docket. Thomas Cockey Deye vs. The Baltimore & Susquehanna Rail Road Company, was commenced by J. SCOTT, for the Appellants, and CAMPBELL, for the Appellees.

June 23d.—No. 2. Special Docket. Thomas Deye Cockey of Thomas, and wife, vs. the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, was further argued by J. Mason Campbell and R. Johnson, for the Appellees, and McMahon for the Appellant, in reply.

No. 63. Lucy, vs. Knott and wife, Stephen J. delivered the opinion in this case, Decree Reversed.

The Court informed the bar that the Appeal of the Regents of the University of Maryland, would be postponed to the termination of the Special Docket, and after argument of that cause, the Court would adjourn.

June 23d.—On motion of A. C. Magruder, Esq., Thomas H. Hagner, of the City of Annapolis, was admitted an Attorney of this Court.

No. 2. Special Docket. Was concluded by McMahon for the Appellant, in reply.

No. 3. Special Docket. Virgil Maxcy, and others vs. Martin Fenwick. The argument in this cause was commenced by Magruder, for the Appellant, and Alexander, for the Appellees.

June 25th.—No. 3. Maxcy and Hughes vs. Fenwick. This cause was further argued by Alexander for the Appellee, and concluded by J. Johnson, in reply, for the Appellants.

No. 4. Mayer vs. Tongue. This cause was commenced by Alexander for the Appellant.

June 26th.—No. 4. was further argued by Alexander for the Appellant, and Randall for the Appellee, and concluded by R. Johnson for the Appellant.

No. 5. William Hill vs. Francis L. Darnall. The argument in this cause was commenced by C. C. Magruder for the Appellant.

June 27th.—No. 5. Special Docket. Hill vs. Darnall, was further argued by C. C. Magruder for the Appellant, A. C. Magruder and Tuck, for the Appellee, and concluded by Pratt for the Appellant in reply.

No. 6. Special Docket. William Caton vs. Robert Carter, was argued by S. Pinkney and A. C. Magruder for the Appellant, and Alexander for the Appellee.

No. 47. Union Bank of George-Town vs. Planters Bank of Prince-George's County. Judgment affirmed. 54. John E. Berry vs. E. Berry and others. Decree reversed.

55. Hawkins, use of Mundell vs. Bowie, Ex'r. of Bowie. Judgment reversed.

56. Harper and Wife, and others, vs. Benoni Allnutt, Ex'r. of Lawrence Allnutt. Decree affirmed.

59. Hollman vs. Williamsport Turnpike Road Company. Judgment affirmed.

61. Wolgamot and others vs. Wolgamot and Kerber. Decree reversed.

65. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. Robert Lemmon. Judgment affirmed.

66. William T. Fleet, and others, vs. Joseph McKim. Decree affirmed.

68. Deneen vs. Beall & Beall. Decree affirmed.

69. Bank of Baltimore vs. Samuel Hughes. Decree affirmed.

132. Mayer vs. Tengue. Decree reversed.

136. Hill vs. Darnall. Decree reversed.

146. W. Caton vs. Robert Carter. Reversing the decree of the Orphans Court in the cause.

No. 8. Special Docket. Amelung Jameson & Ridgeley vs. Albert De Kamp. This cause was argued by Meyer for the Appellants, and J. Mason Campbell, and R. Johnson, for the Appellee.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL REJECTED.

On Monday, the question was taken on Mr. Garland's motion to strike out the enacting clause, which was carried by yeas 92, nays 80. The Committee then rose and on motion, the Previous Question was demanded, and being sustained, the main question was put, which was on ordering the bill to be engrossed, and was lost by a vote of 111 yeas to 125 nays.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE PULASKI.

By the steambot from Norfolk, which arrived here this morning, several passengers, survivors from the wreck, have reached our city, and among them, to the great joy of his numerous friends and the citizens generally, Major JAMES P. HEATH. From him and Mr. COURSE we gather the following particulars:

The steamer Pulaski left Charleston at 6 o'clock in the morning, and at 11 o'clock at night the starboard boiler exploded, blowing off the wheel house and all the portion of the deck above the boiler, shattering the starboard side amid ship—the head of the boiler was forced out and rent on the top. From the larboard boiler having been unignited, the starboard side was kept partially out of water—on rolling in a heavy sea she took in large quantities of water

from the starboard side, and settled rapidly in the water. The settling continuing, the ladies were transferred to the promenade deck, above their cabin. The water soon reached the promenade deck, and the boat broke in two parts, with a tremendous crash—upon this separation happening, the parts arose and floated for a few moments, but the stern part soon settled again, and a second separation took place, the promenade deck parting from the hull. The deck part canting over, precipitated the ladies and children, who had taken refuge upon it, into the ocean. This part of the boat then parted into several pieces, and many persons regained a position upon the floating fragments. The bow portion of the boat, together with the mast, which continued standing, floated, apparently 10 to 15 feet out of water. The engine, boilers, and probably a portion of the centre of the boat sunk, when the boat first parted. All this occurred within 45 minutes after the explosion of the boiler.

The two small boats left the steamer within ten minutes after the explosion, and before the passengers had any determined idea of effecting their escape, otherwise both would have been sunk by the number that would have crowded into them. The boats remained about the wreck nearly 4 hours, and during that time picked up as many as could safely be carried. The sea was running very high at the time, with a fresh 8 knot breeze from S. E.

When the boats left the wreck, the ocean was strewn with fragments of the steamer, and the execrating wailings of the dying and those calling for aid was heard from every direction; at this time a very large proportion of the passengers must have been living—for as they had very generally retired to rest, it is not probable that many were killed by the explosion.

The two boats left the wreck about 3 o'clock, A. M., made land at 12, and reached the beach at 3 P. M. Mr. Hibbert then stopped until the boat with Mr. Courser came up, when he stated that his crew being exhausted were resolved to land. Mr. C. protested against this step as being fraught with imminent danger, and urged the propriety of keeping down the coast in the hope of finding some inlet, or meeting with relief. Mr. C. being overruled, the attempt was made to land through the breakers, which were setting with great violence as far as the eye could reach. Mr. Hibbert proposed to lead the way, that they might aid in saving the ladies and children, should they reach the shore in safety. In making the attempt to land he lost five of his number—the other boat then continued to lay off until near sun set, the persons in her refusing to row any further, and insisting on landing, the attempt was made about sun-set—the third breaker or billow turned the boat completely bottom upwards; notwithstanding this disaster, the whole party reached the shore in safety.

Among the number saved in the small boats are two of the crew, who state themselves to have been near the boiler about the time of the explosion, and observed that the steam gauge varied between 26 and 29. One of these men noticed the engineer touching the water gauge cock, and instead of the usual sound attending the escape of water, that shrill whistling was heard which is produced by a high pressure of steam, and indicating the want of an adequate supply of water in the boiler. The explosion is represented to have followed this discovery in a few seconds.

The presumption from these circumstances is, that the second engineer, who was on duty at the time, in blowing off water had neglected to close the escape pipe, and perceiving the state of the boiler, had turned on a full supply of water from the feed pipe.

Major Heath and twenty-one others, were rescued from a portion of the wreck of the Pulaski, after having been upon it for four days and four nights, without food or water. The suffering became so intense as to produce a proposition to sacrifice one of the party by lot, for the sustenance and support of the rest—but was abandoned to Major H's firm and determined opposition.

Major H. thinks the ladies cabin went down in a mass, carrying down about 50 ladies, most of whom he supposed had not risen from their berths.

The surviving passengers, Major H. represents, are unanimous in charging the Chief Engineer with having caused the dreadful calamity. He is reported to have declared previously to leaving Savannah, that it should be the shortest trip ever made between that port and Norfolk. There were four parts of the wreck to which passengers clung—two of them, it is supposed, went down; from the other two, 22 were thrown overboard, having died with fatigue and excitement.

We conclude this hasty narrative with the following from our attentive correspondent:

Office of the Advertiser, WILMINGTON, N. C. June 20, 8 o'clock A. M.

JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE FROM THOSE WRECKED IN THE PULASKI.

We are truly gratified to state that thirty of the Pulaski's passengers were picked up yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, 15 or 20 miles north of the New Inlet, by the schooner Henry Cameron, on her passage from Philadelphia to Wilmington, and were landed at our wharf about 7 o'clock same day. Their sufferings are more readily imagined than described. We have not time for further particulars now, but hope to despatch a second edition of this Extra by to-day's 1 o'clock mail. Those unfortunate sufferers were immediately invited to the private residences of our gentlemen, where we feel assured every effort will be made to soothe their cares and to alleviate their sufferings. Vessels are now cruising along the coast, with the hope of rescuing others of these unfortunate beings from a watery grave.

We have seen the names of thirty, except one, whose name is now unknown.

- A. Lovejoy, Camden co., Geo. Maj. Heath, Baltimore. Maj. Twigg and son, Richmond co., Geo. Mr. Greenwood, Augusta, Ga. Mr. O'Grady, do. Mrs. Noah Smith, do. Miss Rebecca Lamar, do. Charles Lamar, Savannah. Robert Seabrook, Edisto Island, S. C. Masters T. & W. Whaley, (2) do. do. Mr. R. Hutchinson, Savannah. Mr. A. Hamilton, Augusta, Ga. Capt. Pearson, Baltimore. Mr. Edings, Edisto Island, S. C. Mr. C. Ward, Savannah. Chicken, 1st Engineer. E. Joseph, New York. C. W. Clifton, Canton, Mississippi. D. Walker, and nephew Thomas Downing, Charleston. Warren Freeman, Macon, Ga. unknown. John Cape, fireman, Baltimore. Patrick and Bill, deck hands. Rhyash, a negro woman. A negro woman belonging to Dr. Stewart. P. S. We are happy to state that the thirty have now been one night among us and are much refreshed by a comfortable night's rest—at least, all from whom we have heard, and it is sincerely hoped that they will soon be sufficiently recovered to return to their friends.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The news of the terrible disaster of the steamer PULASKI reached Charleston, from Wilmington, North Carolina, through some of the survivors, on Tuesday morning last, and covered the whole city with mourning, the vessels in port displaying the ensigns of grief, &c. No further particulars are given in the accounts there published than those which we have already copied from the Wilmington extra, except the following:

"The first mate, Mr. HIBBERT, states, in the most decided manner, that the accident originated in carelessness, the boilers not having a sufficiency of water. Mr. H. also states that they had been recently examined, and that there was no greater quantity of steam on the boat than usual.

"Had the Pulaski been supplied with proper boats, at least two-thirds of the lives of those on board, could have been saved, even after the dreadful casualty that involved, in the absence of nearly all means of rescue, the destruction of helpless women and children.

"We regret to add, there is only a remote probability that the lives of any of those who were left clinging to parts of the wreck have been saved, as the spot where the accident occurred is not in the track of the vessels regularly going to or returning from the North, being too far within the shore. The only hope of this kind which we entertain is, that small vessels coasting the shores of North Carolina may be fortunate enough to meet with portions of the wreck to which a part of the passengers may be clinging.

"It is estimated that there were about four or five passengers in the Pulaski whose names have not been published. The list inserted numbers one hundred and twenty-five, which with the crew, amounting to thirty-seven, makes the whole number of souls on board, about one hundred and seventy, of which only seventeen have been saved; an awful disproportion!

"The following is a list of the passengers in the Pulaski, belonging to this city, (Charleston.) Miss Rutledge, Miss Pringle, Miss Traper, and Miss Clark, Mr. T. Rutledge and lady, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Ball, nurse and child; Mr. Edward J. Pringle, and lady, Mr. B. F. Smith and lady, Mr. G. Y. Davis and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Coy and child, Messrs. Thomas E. Rowand, Robert D. Walker, and Master T. Downie."

Our neighbours of Edisto Island have been severely bereaved; and our Sister City, Savannah, has suffered dreadfully; losing at one fell swoop no less than four in the Parkman, and ten in the Lamar families, besides numerous others. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved families of the lost, and invoke for them those consolations, which can only come from above.

We are sorry on such a mournful occasion to be compelled to raise the voice of censure and reproach, but we have reason to fear that a deep and criminal responsibility rests somewhere, in respect of this awful sacrifice of human life. It is but a short time since that we raised our cry of warning against steam-boat racing, and by arraying public sentiment against the measure compelled this very boat, now overtaken by such a dreadful catastrophe, and her valiant to abandon, in appearance at least, their perilous competition. We fear, however, that this abandonment was in appearance merely, and that while the rivalry was no longer continued in the actual race, side by side, it was not a jot bated in respect of speed, but assumed the shape of running against time. If this be true it argues a criminal recklessness of human life, deserving the most exemplary punishment; and we trust that this terrible lesson will awaken the vigilance of future legislation, if it cannot elicit present punishment, and that steamboats will be prohibited by highly penal laws from going beyond a given number of knots per hour, or raising their steam beyond a given pressure.

[We regret to learn that the lost person from Buffalo, N. Y., whose name was not mentioned is believed to be Judge ROCHESER, well known as having served in Congress and other public stations.]—Nat. Int.

Further particulars from the Balt. Chronicle.

The forward part of the boat, after her separation, continued to float. On it were Major HEATH and twenty-one others. We have had a long conversation with Major HEATH, in which he related with great minuteness every thing attending the preservation of the persons who were on the wreck with him. It is impossible to convey in words any thing more than a faint idea of the suffering they underwent, or of the many harrowing and distressing circumstances which occurred during the four days they were on the wreck.

But a short time previous to the explosion it was remarked by one of the passengers to Maj. Heath that the gauge showed thirty inches of steam. On the attention of the Engineer being called to this fact, he replied that it would bear with safety forty inches. Major Heath had just retired to the after cabin. A number of passengers were lying on the settees, and when the boiler burst, the steam rushed into the cabin, and, it is thought, instantly killed them, as they turned over, fell on the floor, and never were seen by the Major to move afterwards. He had on hearing the noise of the explosion, got out of his berth and ran to the steps, the steam meeting him in the cabin. He got under the steps, as did also Mr. Lovejoy of Geo., and they were thus shielded from its effects.

In a few moments he went on deck, and found all dark. He called for the Captain, and, receiving no answer, made for the mast, as he felt that the boat was sinking. Before he could secure himself the sea burst over him, and carried him away. Fortunately, however, a rope had caught round his leg, and with this he pulled himself back. The mast, as soon as he had been washed from it, fell, and crushed one of the passengers, Mr. Auze, a French gentleman, of Augusta. The boat now broke in two, and the deck, forward of the mast, was carried away from the rest of the vessel seemingly very swiftly. Nothing more was seen after this, by Maj. Heath, of the yawl or the after part of the boat, but in about half an hour, he heard a wild shrill scream, and then all was quiet! This must have been when the promenade deck turned over, with at least one hundred human beings upon it!

When daylight broke, he found that there were twenty-two on the wreck with him—a mong them Captain PEARSON, who had been blown out into the sea, but who had caught a plank, and succeeded in reaching them during the night.

The danger of their situation was at once fully realized:—The heavy mast lay across the deck on which they rested, and kept it about twelve inches under water, and the planks were evidently fast parting! Captain Pearson, with the rest, set himself to work to lash the wreck together by the aid of the ropes on one side of the raft, which, passing under, came up on the other side, and by repeating this operation they formed a kind of net work over it. They also succeeded in lashing two large boxes to their raft, which formed seats.

Friday passed without any vessel coming in sight. Their thirst now became intense. The heat of the sun was very oppressive, its rays pouring down on their bare heads and blistering their faces and backs some not having even a shirt on, and none more than a shirt and pantaloons.

The suffering of the younger portion of their company, at this time, became very great. Major Twigg, of the U. S. A. had saved his child, a boy about twelve years of age. He kept him in his arms nearly all the time—and when he would call on his mother who was safe at home, and beg for water, his father would seek in vain to comfort him by words of kindness, and clasp him closer to his heart.

On Saturday they fell in with another portion of the wreck, on which were Chicken and three others, whom they took on their raft. Towards the close of evening they had approached within half mile of the shore, as they thought, and many were very anxious to make an effort to land. This was objected to by Major Heath, as the breakers ran very high, and would have dashed the raft to pieces on the shore. Mr. Greenwood, from Georgia, told the Major that he was one of the best swimmers in the country, and that he would tie a rope around him and swim to the shore. "No! No!" replied the Major, "you shall not risk your life for me, under these circumstances, and in such an attempt you would lose your life. No! I am the oldest man in danger, and will not increase the risks of others." All hope of landing then was shortly afterwards given up, as a slight breeze from the shore was now carrying them out into the sea. Despair now seemed to seize on some of them, and one suggested that if relief did not soon reach them, it would be necessary to "cast lot!" The firmness and decision of Major Heath soon put this horrid idea to flight. "We are Christians," he told them, "and we cannot innocently imbue our hands in the blood of a fellow creature. A horrible catastrophe has deprived hundreds of their lives, brought sorrow to many a hearth, and thrown us upon the mercy of the winds and waves. We have still life left, let us not give up all manliness and sink to the brute. We have all our thoughts about us, and should face death, which must sooner or later overtake us, with the spirit that becomes us as christian men. When that hour arrives I will lay down my life without a murmur, and I will risk it now for the safety of any one of you, but I will never stand by and see another's sacrificed that we may drink his blood and eat his flesh!" With such words as these did he quiet them, and reconcile them to await the issue.—The day wore away again, without the sight of a vessel to cheer their drooping spirits.

On Sunday morning it commenced raining, with a stiff breeze from the Northeast, which soon increased to a severe gale. Every effort was made to catch some of the falling rain in a piece of canvas which they had taken from the mast, but the sea ran so high that the little they did catch was nearly as salt as the water of the ocean. Still the rain cooled them, and in their situation, was refreshing and grateful.

On Monday morning they saw four vessels they raised on a pole a piece of the mast, that was attached to the mast, and waved it, but in vain. The vessels were too far off, and hope was nearly lost, as they watched them, one after another, pass from their sight. They had now been without food or water for four days and nights; their tongues were dry in their mouths; their flesh burnt and blistered by the sun, and their brains fevered, and many of them began to exhibit the peculiar madness attendant on starvation. They could not sleep either, as the raft was almost always under water, and it required continual watchfulness to keep themselves from being washed over by the sea. Major Heath tells us that never for one moment did he lose his consciousness, and we hear from others that his cheerful spirit and encouraging conversation kept alive the hope of safety in the breast of others, and banished despair from their minds.

On Tuesday morning, a vessel was in sight, and her track seemed to be much nearer than that those they had seen the day before. They again waved their flag, and raised their feeble voices. Still the vessel kept on her track, which now appeared to carry her away from them. "She is gone," said one of the crew, a poor fellow who had been dreadfully scalded, and he laid himself down on one of the boxes, as he said, "to die." Capt. Pearson, who had been closely watching the vessel, cried out, "She sees us! She is coming towards us!" And so it was. All sails set, and full before the wind the vessel moved for them. The schooner proved to be the Henry Cameron, bound from Philadelphia to Wilmington, N. C. As soon as the captain came within speaking distance, he took his trumpet and cried out, "Be of good cheer, I will save you!" It was the first strange voice that had reached their ears for five days, which were to them as an age.

When the schooner came alongside, they all rushed frantically on deck, and it was with some difficulty that the captain could keep them from the water casks. He immediately gave each of them a half pint of water, sweetened with molasses, and repeated it at short intervals. His prudence, doubtless, preserved their lives.

During the morning Major Heath and his company had seen another portion of the wreck, with several persons on it, and as soon as the Captain of the Henry Cameron was told of it, he sailed in the direction it had been seen and shortly afterwards came in sight. On this wreck, which was a part of the promenade deck, were Miss Rebecca Lamar, Mrs. Noah Smith, of Augusta, Master Charles Lamar, of Savannah, and Mr. Robert Hutchinson, also of Savannah. The two ladies were much exhausted, and Master Lamar was almost dead. Every comfort that the schooner was possessed of was freely bestowed by the Captain; and Major Heath, on behalf of those who were saved with him, has asked us to return, thus publicly, to him the thanks, the deep and heartfelt thanks of the beings whom he rescued from a condition of such misery and peril, that the heart sickens at the contemplation of it. Mr. Hutchinson had lost in this disaster his wife and child. His wife was the daughter of Mr. Elliott, formerly in the United States Senate from Georgia.

When the promenade deck separated from the hull, many persons took refuge on this portion of it. Among them was Mr. G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, and two children, the Rev. Mr. Wort and lady, of Florida, and a child of Mr. Hutchinson, and the 2d mate of the Pulaski. On Saturday morning, finding that there was no other hope of safety, the mate proposed to take the boat which they had secured, being the 2d deck boat, and with five of the most able of those on the raft to endeavour to reach the shore, and to send out some vessel to cruise for them. This being assented to, the mate, with Mr. Lamar and four others, took their departure, and on Wednesday morning they reached New River Inlet in safety. The passengers remaining on the raft, with the exception of the four mentioned as taken off by the John Cameron, died from exhaustion—among them was the Rev. Mr. Wort and lady, whose christian resignation to their fate excited the admiration of all around them. They expired within a few minutes of each other. Seven persons were reported to have died on Monday.—The body of Mr. Parkman, of Savannah, floated to the raft, and was recognized by his friends.

It was ascertained at Wilmington on Wednesday morning, that eight other persons from the wreck had reached New River Inlet, but their names, with two exceptions, are unknown. The passengers who escaped were almost without exception in the cloaths in which they were sleeping, and suffered very severely from the blistering effects of the sun, and the chilly wind of the night. They were entirely destitute of water or food of any kind. Those who were last saved were most of them in a dread- ful state of ulceration and debility.

The passengers were every where received with the most unbounded sympathy and kindness; and the Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Co., the Portsmouth and Roanoke R. R. Co., and Baltimore and Norfolk S. Packet Company, tendered to them in the most liberal manner a conveyance in their cars and boats to the various points of their destination.

The cause of the disaster was obviously the neglect of the second engineer in permitting the water to boil off, or to blow off, in the starboard boiler, and then letting in a full supply of water on the heated copper. One of the hands saved had, a few moments before the explosion, examined the steam gauge and found it fluctuating rapidly from 26 to 29 inches. Another had just left the engine room when he heard the shrill whistling sound of high pressure steam, as the engineer touched the water cock; in a few seconds the explosion took place. Capt. DuBois was seen when in the wheel house ten minutes before the explosion. Capt. Pearson,

They raised on a pole a piece of the mast, that was attached to the mast, and waved it, but in vain. The vessels were too far off, and hope was nearly lost, as they watched them, one after another, pass from their sight. They had now been without food or water for four days and nights; their tongues were dry in their mouths; their flesh burnt and blistered by the sun, and their brains fevered, and many of them began to exhibit the peculiar madness attendant on starvation. They could not sleep either, as the raft was almost always under water, and it required continual watchfulness to keep themselves from being washed over by the sea. Major Heath tells us that never for one moment did he lose his consciousness, and we hear from others that his cheerful spirit and encouraging conversation kept alive the hope of safety in the breast of others, and banished despair from their minds.

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The second volume of the new and improved...
The following is a recapitulation of the number saved at different times:
In the two boats, 18
On the two rafts, 30
In the boat with Mr. G. B. Lamar, 5
On other fragments, 8
Total, 61

In the steamboat Kentucky, which arrived yesterday from Norfolk, came Captain Paxon, second captain of the Polaski, and Mr. Cluckin, her chief engineer. Both of these officers were asleep in their berths when the explosion took place, the former of whom supposes he must have been blown thirty and the latter about a hundred yards from the boat into the sea. Captain P. recovered his self-possession with the first immersion in the water, and by laying hold of a plank which was floating near by, he sustained himself until he gained a fragment of the wreck containing some of the passengers. The fragment in question was part of the bow of the boat, and it was soon found that the chain cable was attached to it in a way which prevented it from moving before the wind, and consequently rendered it liable to founder. The chain was soon after got loose, and also the mast, which lay across the fragment and caused it to sink deeper in the water than it would otherwise have done. By lashing some of the ropes around the raft it was prevented from going to pieces, and thus those who were on it were sustained until taken off by the Wilmington schooner, as already described.

It is stated yesterday that among the passengers who had escaped from the Polaski, after her explosion and breaking to pieces, and had taken refuge on parts of the wreck, several had died from fatigue and exposure. Those who died on the raft were—
Dr. D. Ashb.
Mr. F. McRae.
Rev. J. L. Wuart.
Mrs. Wuart.
Mr. F. B. Smith, of Charleston.
Mr. Rowand, of Charleston.
W. Lamar.
Mr. Noah Smith, of Augusta.
Mr. Stamford.
Mr. Hutchinson.
A boy three years old.

Mrs. Wuart was the Daughter of Rd. W. West, Esq. of the Wood Yard, Prince-George's county, Md., an exemplary and pious lady. She has left a son, residing with his grandfather, of so tender an age as to be unconscious of his bereavement. [Md. Gaz.]

BYRENEAL.
Married, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. McElhinney, GEORGE D'OLIVE GOWAN, of London, to SARAH CLEMENTINE, daughter of the late Thomas Hamilton Bowie.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of Anne-Arundel County Court, in the case of Elijah Wells, an insolvent debtor, the subscriber, Trustee of the said Wells, will expose at Public Sale at the residence of said Wells, in Prince-George's street, in the city of Annapolis, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. all the personal property of the said Wells, consisting among other things, of
Household and Kitchen Furniture;
Also, in fee simple, the FRAME DWELLING AND LOT whereon said Wells resides—and the adjoining Frame Dwelling and Lot whereon John Button resides.
The Terms of Sale are—Cash for the personal estate, and a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, in three equal instalments, for the sales of the real estate, the purchasers giving bonds with security to be approved of by the subscriber, bearing interest from the day of sale.

LEWIS N. SEWELL, Trustee.
June 28.

IN CHANCERY.
25th June, 1838.
ORDERED. That the sale of the real property in the case of Wight against McCullough, as made and reported by William J. Wight the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 24th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive weeks before the 24th day of July next.

The report states, that the real property supposed to contain eighty-six acres, sold for nine dollars per acre.
True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
June 28.

Anne-Arundel County, so writ
HERBY CERTIFY. That Charles M. Kelly, of Anne-Arundel county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 1st day of June 1838, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosure, a speckled grey MARE, about eight or nine years old, long tail and mane, has the marks of the harness, and appears to be a natural pacer, and about fifteen hands high, rather deep rumped, and strongly made, and barefooted.
Given under my hand.

THOS. BURGESS.
The owner of the above described Mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
CHARLES RIGBELY,
19 miles on the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Road,
June 7.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, bearing date the 24th day of April 1838, passed in a cause wherein Stephen L. Lee and Robert Welch of Baltimore, executors of Stephen Lee, and others, are complainants, and Beale Gaither, and others, are defendants, the subscribers as trustees, will expose to Public Sale at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on FRIDAY, 26th July next, at 12 o'clock M., the following described Real Estate, whereof William Blummer died seized, viz. a tract or part of a tract or parcel of Land called "Howard's Patuxent Range," lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk Ridge Landing, containing

138 3-4 ACRES OF LAND.
late the residence of the said William Blummer, deceased—and a tract or part of a tract or parcel of land called "Addition to Woody Glade," adjoining the aforesaid tract, and containing

124 ACRES OF LAND.
These lands adjoin the Farms of Thomas Cole, Richard Phipps, Beale Gaither, and Bruce Plummer, and are also known by the name of "Plummer's Pasture," and "the Ridge Place."

The lands are well wooded, with a due proportion of arable land, and contain a valuable Mill Site. There is a Dwelling House upon the lands, with suitable Out Houses.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof, by the Chancellor—one-third in nine months, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds or notes, with security or endorser to be approved by the trustees, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

On payment of the purchase money the trustees are authorized to convey the said lands to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, by a good and sufficient deed, free and clear from all claim of the parties to this suit, or any of them.

ALEXANDER RANDALL, } Trustee.
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, }
June 28.

IN CHANCERY,
21st June, 1838.
James J. M. Taylor
vs.
Gustavus Weems and Abraham Laveille.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain an injunction to prevent the defendants from enforcing payment of the judgment hereinafter mentioned, against the complainant, and for a decree making the said injunction perpetual.
The bill states, that at October term 1831, of Calvert County Court, a judgment was obtained against a certain Francis Slye, in favour of a certain Gustavus Weems, for the use of Abraham Laveille, for the sum of \$144 50 debt, and \$500 damages, damages to be released on payment of interest on debt from the 4th of December 1819, and costs—That said judgment was rendered subject to a credit of \$43 19, and which credit was entered on the docket at the time of the rendition of the same—That an attachment was issued on said judgment, and the sheriff returned that he had laid said attachment to the amount of debt, interest and costs, in the hands of the complainant—That upon the coming in of the return of the sheriff a judgment was rendered thereon against the complainant, for the whole amount of the aforesaid judgment against the said Francis Slye, as the garnishee of said Slye, which said judgment against said complainant was rendered by default for the want of an appearance by complainant—That said judgment against complainant is unjust, because he did not owe to said Slye, at the time of the rendition of said judgment, a cent, which complainant could have satisfactorily shown the Court if he could have had notice of the laying of said attachment, which he positively avers he never had until after the rendition of said judgment, when it was too late for any relief in a court of law—That the said return of the sheriff is false and fraudulent, and that he never did lay the said attachment in the hands of complainant, or give him notice thereof, or summon him to appear in said court—That complainant, never at any time in his life, had any property whatever in his possession belonging to said Slye, other than the aforesaid debt, which he at one time owed him, but which had been fully paid—That complainant has been surprised and imposed upon by the said return of the sheriff, and that the aforesaid judgment against him was rendered through mistake and surprise—That several writs of execution have been issued on said judgment against the complainant, and that at this time a writ of vendi. exponas is in the hands of the sheriff, and the property of complainant about to be sold to satisfy said unjust and fraudulently obtained judgment. The bill also states, that the said Abraham Laveille resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon Ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next, give notice to the said non-resident defendant of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 21st day of November next, to show cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.
True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
June 28.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
June 26th, 1838.
ON application by petition of James J. Lehart, Administrator of James Mills, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Mills, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of June, 1838.
JAMES JOLEHART, Adm'r.
June 28.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
June 19th, 1838.
ON application by petition of Abner Linticum, Administrator with the will annexed, of Ann Rainer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r,
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Ann Rainer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of June 1838.
ABNER LINTICUM, Adm'r. W. A.
June 14.

The Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company
HAS been opened in the house in the rear of the dwelling of the Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, formerly owned and occupied by the late Dr. William E. Pinkney. The hours of business are from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.
NICH'S GREEN, Secretary.
June 7.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his Office to one of the Rooms of the house in which the Rail Road Office is established.
June 7.

WED AND WHITE HEIFER,
WAS taken up as an Estray, trespassing on the Farm of James Murray, Esq. near Annapolis, last winter, a year old, no particular mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take her away.
W. LONGFELLOW, Manager.
June 14.

A BY-LAW
To provide for the Paving of certain Streets in the City of Annapolis.
[Passed June 11th, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the City Commissioners to give notice, by public advertisement, in the newspapers published in this city, to all persons owning lots in front of which curb stone is now placed, to pave, or cause the same to be paved, with good red paving brick, on or before the first day of October next.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any persons owning or residing upon any Lots described as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to pave the same, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the above section, they shall be subject to a fine of Twenty Dollars for each and every week they shall refuse or neglect to pave as aforesaid, to be recovered as other fines and penalties, for the use of the corporation.
JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.
By order
J. J. COWMAN, Clk.
June 7.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP on the shore of the subscriber (South side of Maggoty River) on Saturday, the 5th inst. a quantity of FINE FLANK. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take possession of the same.
T. MERRIKIN.

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

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

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

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

Subscriptions to the above work received by
A. COWAN, Annapolis.
N. B. Those who wish the Cultivator will please send their subscription by the 10th of February next.
A. C.

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

By order
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
May 10.
FOR ANNAPOLES, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.
The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis \$1 50, to St. Michaels and Wye Landing \$2 50.
N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR.
May 26.

CASH FOR
ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES,
Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.
PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.
ISAAC F. PURVIS.
Sept. 12.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.
WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,
1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.
2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.
3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

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

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

Address, post paid,
ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.
Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

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

STATUTE REVISIONS, 1836.
Annapolis, April 14th, 1836.
In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1836, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit—
Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.
J. H. CULBRETH,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.

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

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

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

CHAPTER 197.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 84.

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

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

THE SALMAGUNDI.

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

500 ENGRAVINGS

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

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

THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Engravings which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement. Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Fenchurch Place, Philadelphia.