

The report of the secretary of the treasury will afford you a more minute exposition of all matters connected with the administration of the finances during the current year; a period which, for the amount of public moneys disbursed and deposited with the states, as well as the financial difficulties encountered and overcome, has few parallels in our history.

Your attention was, at the last session, invited to the necessity of additional legislative provisions in respect to the collection, safe-keeping, and transfer of the public money. No law having been then matured, & not understanding the proceedings of congress as intended to be final, it becomes my duty again to bring the subject to your notice.

On that occasion, three modes of performing this branch of the public service were presented for consideration. These were: the creation of a national bank; the revival, with modifications, of the deposit system established by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, permitting the use of the public moneys by the bank; and the discontinuance of the use of such institutions for the purposes referred to, with suitable provisions for their accomplishment through the agency of public officers. Considering the opinions of both houses of congress on the two first propositions as expressed in the negative, in which I entirely concur, it is unnecessary for me again to recur to them.

In respect to the last, you have had an opportunity since your adjournment, not only to test still further the expediency of the measure, by the continued practical operation of such parties of it as are now in force, but also to discover, what should ever be sought for and regarded with the utmost deference—the opinions and wishes of the people. The national will is the supreme law of the republic and on all subjects within the limits of his constitutional powers, should be faithfully obeyed by the public servant. Since the measure in question was submitted to your consideration most of you have enjoyed the advantage of personal communication with your constituents. For one state only has an election been held for the federal government; but the early day at which it took place, deprives the measure under consideration of much of the support it might otherwise have derived from the result. Local elections for state officers have, however, been held in several of the states, at which the expediency of the plan proposed by the executive has been more or less discussed. You will, I am confident, yield to their results the respect due to every expression of the public voice.

Desiring, however, to arrive at truth and a just view of the subject in all its bearings, you will at the same time remember, that questions of far de per and more immediate local interests, than the fiscal plans of the national treasury, were involved in these elections. Above all, we cannot overlook the striking fact, that there were at the time in those states more than one hundred and sixty millions of bank capital, of which large portions upheld only by special and limited legislatures indulgences—and some of it, if not all, to a greater or less extent, dependent for a continuance of its corporate existence upon the will of the state legislatures to be then chosen. Apprised of this circumstance, you will judge whether it is not probable that the peculiar condition of that vast interest in these respects, the extent to which it has been spread through all the ramifications of society, its direct connection with the then pending elections, and the feelings it was calculated to infuse into the canvass, have exercised a far greater influence over the result, than which could possibly have been produced by a conflict of opinion in respect to a question in the administration of the general government, more remote and far less important in its bearing upon that interest.

I have found no reason to change my own opinion as to the expediency of adopting the system proposed, being perfectly satisfied that there will be neither stability nor safety, either in the fiscal affairs of the government, or in the pecuniary transactions of individuals and corporations, so long as a connection exists between them, which, like the past, offers such strong inducements to make them the subjects of political agitation. Indeed, I am more than ever convinced of the dangers to which the free unbiased exercise of political opinion—the only sure foundation and safeguard of republican government—would be exposed by any further increase of the already overgrown influence of corporate authorities. I cannot, therefore, consistently with my views of duty, advise a renewal of a connection which circumstances have dissolved.

The discontinuance of the use of the state banks for fiscal purposes ought not to be regarded as a measure of expediency toward these institutions. Banks, properly established and conducted, are highly useful to the business of the country, and their facilities continue to exist to states, as long as they conform to their laws, and are found to be beneficial. How they should be created, what privileges they should enjoy, under what restrictions they should be subject, are questions which, as I observed on a previous occasion, belong to the states to decide. Upon their rights, or the exercise of them, the general government can have no motive to encroach. Its duty toward them is well performed, when it refrains from legislating for their special benefit, because such legislation would violate the spirit of the constitution, and be unjust to other interests; when it takes no steps to impair their usefulness, but so manages its own affairs as to make it the interest of those institutions to strengthen and improve their condition at large. They have no right to insist on a connection with the federal government, nor on the use of the public money for their own benefit. The object of the measure under consideration is, to avoid for the future a compulsory connection of this kind. It proposes to place the general government, in respect to the essential parts of the collection, safe-keeping, and transfer of the public money, in a situation which shall relieve it from all dependence on the will of irresponsible individuals or corporations; to withdraw those moneys from the control of state banks, and confide them to agents constitutionally selected and controlled by law; to abstain from improper interference with the industry of the people, and withhold inducements to improvident dealings on the part of individuals; to give stability to the concerns of the treasury; to preserve the measures of the government from the unavoidable reproach that flows from such a connection, and the banks themselves from the injurious effect of a supposed participation in the political conflicts of the day, from which they will find it otherwise difficult to escape.

There are many views upon this important subject, formed after careful reflection, and with no desire but to arrive at what is most likely to promote the public interest. They are now, as they were before, submitted with unfeigned deference for the opinion of others. It is hardly to be hoped that changes so important, on a subject so interesting, should be made without producing a serious diversity of opinion; but so long as these conflicting views are kept above the influence of individual or local interests, so long as they pursue only the general good, and are discussed with moderation and candor, such diversity is a benefit, not an injury. If a majority be engaged, the public will be benefited by their views, and more especially if they should be consistent with the measure proposed, it would not be acceptable to the people, I should look to their wisdom to substitute such a measure as may be more conducive to the one, and more satisfactory to the other. In any event, they may confidently rely on my hearty cooperation to the fullest extent, which my views of the constitution and my sense of duty will permit.

It is obviously important to this branch of the public service and to the business and quiet of the country, that the whole subject should in some way be settled and regulated by law, and if possible at your present session. Besides the plan above referred to, I am not aware that any one has been suggested except that of keeping the public money in the State banks in special deposits. This plan is to some extent in accordance with the practice of the government and with the present arrangement of the Treasury Department which, except, perhaps during the operation of the late deposit act has always been allowed, even during the existence of a National Bank, to make a temporary use of the State banks in particular places, for the safe keeping of portions of the revenue. This discretionary power might be continued if Congress deem it desirable, whenever general system be adopted. So long as the connection is voluntary, and perhaps anticipate few of those difficulties, and little of that dependence on the banks, which must attend every such connection when compulsory in its nature, and when so arranged as to make the banks a fixed part of the machinery of government.

It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress to regulate and guard it as to prevent the public money from being applied to the use, or intermingled with the affairs, of individuals. Thus arranged, although it would not give us our own funds which I desire to reserve to it by the plan I have proposed, it would, if it be admitted, in a great degree, accomplish one of the objects which has been recommended that plan to my judgment—the separation of the fiscal concerns of the government from those of individuals or corporations. With these observations, I recommend the whole matter to your dispassionate reflection; confidently hoping that some conclusion may be reached by your deliberations, which, on the one hand, shall give safety and stability to the fiscal affairs of the government, and be consistent, on the other, with the genius of our institutions, and with the interests and wishes of the great mass of our constituents.

The distinctive features of the policy that has hitherto prevailed, are, to dispose of the public lands at moderate prices, thus enabling a greater number to enter into competition for their purchase and accomplishing a double object, by promoting their rapid settlement by the purchasers, and at the same time increasing the receipts of the Treasury to sell for cash, thereby preventing the disturbing influence of a large mass of private citizens indebted to the government, which they have a voice in controlling to bring them into market no faster than good lands are supposed to be wanted for improvements, thereby preventing the accumulation of large tracts in few hands, and to apply the proceeds of the sales to the general purposes of the government; thus diminishing the amount to be raised from the people of the States by taxation, and giving each state its portion of the benefit to be derived from the common fund in a manner the most quiet, and at the same time, perhaps the most equitable, that can be devised.

These provisions, with occasional amendments in behalf of special interests, are entitled to the favor of the government, have, in their execution, produced results as beneficial upon the whole as could reasonably be expected in a matter so vast, so complicated, and so exciting. Upwards of seventy millions of acres have been sold, the greater part of which is believed to have been purchased for actual settlement. The population of the new States and Territories created out of the public domain, increased between 1800 and 1820 from less than sixty thousand to upwards of two millions three hundred thousand souls, constituting the latter period, about one-fifth of the whole people of the United States. The increase since cannot be accurately known, but the whole may now be safely estimated at over three and a half millions of souls, composing nine States, the representatives of which, constitute above one-

third of the representatives of the United States in the House of Representatives. This has been accomplished without any such law, and with occasional modifications, to correct abuses and adapt it to changes of circumstances, may, I think, be safely trusted for the future. There is in the management of such extensive interests, obvious improvements should not be declined, changes should ever be made without the failure of examination, and the clearest demonstration of their practical utility. In the history of the past, we have an assurance that the safe rule of action will not be departed from in relation to the public lands, nor is it believed that any necessity exists for interfering with the fundamental principles of the system, or that the public mind, even in the new States, is desirous of any radical alterations. On the contrary, the general disposition appears to be, to make such modifications and additions only as will the more effectually carry out the original policy of filling our new States and Territories with an industrious and independent population.

The modification most perseveringly pressed upon Congress, which has occupied so much of its time for years past, and will probably do so for a long time to come, if not sooner satisfactorily adjusted, is a reduction in the cost of such portions of the public lands as are accreted to by law, and a graduation, according to their relative value, of the prices at which they may hereafter be sold. It is worthy of consideration whether justice may not be done to every interest in this matter, and a speedy question set at rest, perhaps forever, by a wise and equitable compromise of conflicting opinions. Hitherto, after being offered at public sale, land has been disposed of at one uniform price, whatever difference there might be in their intrinsic value.

The leading considerations urged in favor of the measure referred to are that in almost all the land districts, and particularly in those in which the lands have been long surveyed and exposed to sale, there has been long remaining numerous and large tracts of every gradation of value, from the Government price downwards; that these lands will not be purchased at the Government price, so long as better can be conveniently obtained for the same amount; that there are large tracts which even the improvements of the adjacent lands will never raise to that price; and that the present uniform price, combined with irregular value, operates to prevent a desirable compactness of settlement in the new States, and to retard the full development of that wise policy on which our land system is founded, to the injury not only of the several States where the lands lie, but of the United States as a whole.

The remedy proposed has been a reduction of prices according to the length of time the lands have been in market, without reference to any other circumstances. The certainty that the effect of time would not always in such cases, and perhaps not even generally, furnish a true criterion of value, and the probability that persons residing in the vicinity, as the price of the reduction of prices approached, would postpone purchases they would otherwise make, for the purpose of awaiting themselves of the lower price, with other considerations of a similar character, have hitherto been successfully urged to defeat the gradations upon time.

My not all reasonable desires upon this subject, but without encroaching upon those of other claimants. All will concede the abstract principle, that the price of the public lands should be proportioned to their relative value, so far as that can be accomplished without departing from the rule heretofore observed, requiring fixed prices in case of private entries. The difficulty of the subject seems to lie in the mode of ascertaining what that value is. Would not the safest plan be that which has been adopted by many of the States as the basis of taxation—an actual valuation of lands and classification of them into different rates?

Would it not be practicable and expedient to cause the relative value of the public lands in the old districts, which have been a certain length of time in market, to be ascertained, and classed into two or more rates below the present minimum price, by the officers now employed in this branch of the public service, or in any other mode deemed preferable, and to make those prices permanent, if upon the coming in of the report they shall prove satisfactory to Congress? Cannot all the objects of graduation be accomplished in this way, and the objections which have hitherto been urged against it avoided? It would seem to me that such a step, with the restriction of the sale to limited quantities, and for actual improvement, would be free from all just objection.

By the full exposition of the value of the lands thus furnished and extensively promulgated, persons living at a distance would be informed of their true condition, and enabled to enter into competition with those residing in the vicinity, the means of acquiring an independent home would be brought within the reach of many who are unable to purchase at present prices; the population of the new States would be made more compact, and large tracts would be sold which would otherwise remain an hands; not only would the land be brought within the means of a larger number of purchasers, but many persons possessed of greater means would be content to settle on a larger quantity of the poorer lands, rather than emigrate farther west in pursuit of a smaller quantity of better lands. Such a measure would also seem to be more consistent with the policy of the existing laws—that of conveying the public domain into cultivated farms owned by their occupants.

That policy is not the best promoted by sending emigration to the almost interminable streams of the West, to occupy in groups the best spots of land leaving immense wastes behind them, and encumbering the frontier beyond the means of the government to afford it adequate protection; but in encouraging it to occupy, with reasonable denseness, the territory over which it advances, and find its best defense in the compact front which it presents to the Indian tribes. Many of you will bring to the consideration of the subject the advantages of local knowledge and greater experience, and all will be desirous of making an early and final disposition of every disturbing question in regard to this important interest. If those suggestions shall in any degree contribute to the accomplishment of so important a result, it will afford me pleasure.

In some sections of the country, most of the public lands have been sold, and the registers and receivers have very little to do. It is a subject worthy of inquiry whether, in many cases, two or more districts may not be consolidated, and the number of persons employed in this business considerably reduced. Indeed, the time will come when it will be the true policy of the general government, as to some of the States, to transfer to them, for a reasonable equivalent, all the refuse and unsold land, and to withdraw the machinery of the federal land offices altogether. All who take a comprehensive view of our federal system, and believe that one of its greatest necessities

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The provision in the Constitution that renders it necessary to adopt an uniform system of organization for the militia throughout the United States, presents an insurmountable obstacle to an efficient arrangement by the classification, heretofore proposed, and I invite your attention to the plan which will be submitted by the Secretary of War, for the organization of volunteer corps, and the instruction of militia officers, as more simple and practicable, if not equally advantageous, as a general arrangement of the whole militia of the United States.

A moderate increase of the corps, both of military and topographical engineers, has been more than once recommended by my predecessor; and my conviction of the propriety, not to say necessity, of the measure, is order to enable them to perform the various and important duties imposed upon them, induces me to repeat the recommendation.

The Military Academy continues to answer all the purposes of its establishment, and not only furnishes well educated officers to the Army, but serves to diffuse throughout the mass of our citizens individuals possessed of military knowledge, and the scientific attainments of civil and military engineering.

At present, the cadet is bound, with consent of his parents or guardians, to remain in service five years from the period of his enlistment, unless sooner discharged; thus exacting only one year's service in the Army after his education is completed. This does not appear to me sufficient. Government ought to command for a longer period the services of those who are educated at the public expense; and I recommend that the time of enlistment be extended to seven years, and the terms of the engagement strictly enforced.

The creation of a national foundry for cannon, to be common to the service of the Army and Navy of the United States, has been heretofore recommended, and appears to be required in order to place our ordnance on an equal footing with that of other countries, and to enable that branch of the service to control the prices of those articles; and graduate the supplies to the wants of the government, as well as to regulate their quality and insure their uniformity. The same reasons induce me to recommend the creation of a manufactory of gunpowder, to be under the direction of the Ordnance office.

The establishment of a manufactory of small arms west of the Alleghany mountains, upon the plan proposed by the Secretary of War, will contribute to extend throughout that country the improvements which exist in establishments of a similar description in the Atlantic States, and tend to a much more economical distribution of the armament required in the western portion of our Union.

The system of removing the Indians west of the Mississippi, commenced by Mr. Jefferson in 1803, has been steadily persevered in by every succeeding president, and may be considered the settled policy of the country. Unconnected at first with any well defined system for their improvement, the inducements held out to the Indians were confined to the greater abundance of game to be found in the west; but when the beneficial effects of their removal were made apparent, a more philanthropic and enlightened policy was adopted, in purchasing their lands east of the Mississippi. Liberal prices were given, and provisions inserted in all the treaties with them, for the application of the funds they received in exchange, to such purposes as were best calculated to promote their present welfare, and advance their future civilization. These measures have been attended thus far with the happiest results.

It will be seen, by referring to the report of the commissioners of Indian affairs, that the most sanguine expectations of the friends and promoters of this system have been realized. The Choctaws, Chickasaws, and other tribes that first emigrated beyond the Mississippi, have, for the most part, abandoned the hunter state, and become cultivators of the soil. The improvement in their condition has been rapid, and it is believed that they are now fitted to enjoy the advantages of a simple form of government, which has been submitted to them and received their sanction; and I cannot too strongly urge this subject upon the attention of congress.

Stipulations have been made with all the Indian tribes to remove them beyond the Mississippi, except with the band of the Wyandots, the Six Nations in New York, the Menomonees, Mandans and Stock-bridges in Wisconsin, and Miamies in Indiana. With all but the Menomonees, it is expected that arrangements for their migration will be completed the present year.

The resistance which has been opposed to their removal by some of the tribes, even after treaties had been made with them to that effect, has arisen from various causes, operating differently on each of them. In most instances they have been instigated to resistance by persons to whom the trade with them and the acquisition of their lands were more important; and in some by the pernicious influence of interested chiefs. These obstacles must be overcome; for the government cannot relinquish the execution of this policy without sacrificing im-

portant interests and diminishing the labor resulting out of the Mississippi to certain destruction.

The decrease in numbers of the tribes within the limits of the United States, and the rise has been most rapid. If they be removed, they can be protected from those associations and evil practices which exert so pernicious and destructive an influence over their destinies. They can be induced to labour, and to acquire property, and its acquisition will inspire them with a feeling of independence.

Their minds can be cultivated, and they can be taught the value of salutary and uniform laws, and be made sensible of the blessings of free government, and capable of enjoying its advantages. In the possession of property, knowledge, and a good government, free to give what direction they please to their labour, and shapers in the legislation by which their persons and the profits of their industry are to be protected and secured, they will have an ever present conviction of the importance of union, of peace among themselves, and of the preservation of amicable relations with us. The interests of the United States would also be greatly promoted by freeing the relations between the general and state governments from what has proved a most embarrassing incumbrance, by a satisfactory adjustment of conflicting titles to lands, caused by the occupation of the Indians, and by causing the resources of the whole country to be developed by the power of the state and general governments, and improved by the enterprise of a white population.

Intimately connected with this subject is the obligation of Government to fulfil its treaty stipulations, and to protect the Indians thus assembled at their new residences from all interruptions and disturbances from any other tribes or nations of Indians, or from any other person whatsoever, and the equally solemn obligation to guard from Indian hostility its own border settlements, stretching along a line of more than one thousand miles. To enable the Government to redeem this pledge to the Indians, and to afford adequate protection to its own citizens, will require the continual presence of a considerable regular force on the frontiers, and the establishment of a chain of permanent posts. Examinations of the country are now making, with a view to decide on the most suitable points for the erection of fortresses and other works of defence, the results of which will be presented to you by the Secretary of War at an early day, together with a plan for the efficient protection of friendly Indians, and the permanent defence of the frontier States.

By the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith communicated, it appears that unremitting exertions have been made at the different navy yards to carry into effect all authorized measures for the extension and employment of our naval force. The launching and preparation of the ship of the line Pennsylvania, and the complete repairs of the ships of the line Ohio, Delaware, and Columbus, may be noticed, as forming a respectable addition to this important arm of our national defence. Our commerce and navigation have received increased aid and protection during the present year. Our squadrons in the Pacific and on the Brazilian station have been much increased, and that in the Mediterranean, although small, is adequate to the present wants of our commerce in that sea. Additions have been made to our squadron on the West India station, where the large force under Commodore Dallas has been most actively and efficiently employed in protecting our commerce, in preventing the importation of slaves, and in co-operating with officers of the Army in carrying on the war in Florida.

The satisfactory condition of our naval force abroad leaves at our disposal the means of conveniently providing for a home squadron, for the protection of commerce upon our extensive coast. The amount of appropriations required for such a squadron will be found in the general estimates for the naval service for the year 1839.

The naval officers engaged upon our coast survey have rendered important service to our navigation. The discovery of a new channel into the harbor of New York, through which our largest ships may pass without danger, must afford important commercial advantages to that harbor, and add greatly to its value as a naval station. The accurate survey of George's Shoals off the coast of Massachusetts, lately completed, will render comparatively safe a navigation hitherto considered dangerous.

Considerable additions have been made to the number of captains, commanders, lieutenants, surgeons, and assistant surgeons, in the navy. These additions were rendered necessary, by the increased number of vessels put in commission, to answer the exigencies of our growing commerce.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the various suggestions of the Secretary, for the improvement of the naval service.

The report of the Postmaster General exhibits the progress and condition of the mail service. The operations of the Post Office Department constitute one of the most active elements of our national prosperity, and it is gratifying to observe with what vigor they are conducted. The mail routes of the United States cover an extent of about one hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven

miles, having been increased about thirty seven thousand one hundred and thirty miles within the last two years. The annual mail transportation on these routes is about thirty six millions two hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles, having been increased about ten millions three hundred and fifty nine thousand four hundred and seventy six miles within the same period. The number of post offices has also been increased from ten thousand seven hundred and seventy to twelve thousand and ninety nine, very few of which receive the mails less than once a week, and a large portion of them daily. Contractors and postmasters in general are represented as attending to their duties with most commendable zeal and fidelity.

The revenue of the Department, within the year ending on the thirtieth June last, was four millions one hundred and thirty-seven thousand and fifty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents, and its liabilities accruing within the same time were three millions three hundred and eighty-eight thousand and forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents.

The increase of revenue over that of the preceding year was seven hundred and eight thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-nine cents.

For many interesting details I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General, with the accompanying paper. Your particular attention is invited to the necessity of providing a more safe and convenient building for the accommodation of that Department.

I lay before Congress copies of reports submitted in pursuance of a call made by me upon the heads of Departments, for such suggestions as their experience might enable them to make as to what further legislative provisions may be advantageously adopted to secure the faithful application of public moneys to the objects for which they are appropriated, to prevent their misapplication or embezzlement by those entrusted with the expenditure of them; and generally to increase the security of the Government against losses in their disbursement. It is needless to dilate on the importance of providing such new safeguards as are within the power of legislation to promote those ends; and I have little to add to the recommendations submitted in the accompanying papers.

By law, the terms of service of our most important collecting and disbursing officers in the civil departments are limited to four years, and when reappointed, their bonds are required to be renewed.

The safety of the public is much increased by this feature of the law, and there can be no doubt that its application to all officers entrusted with the collection or disbursement of the public money, whatever may be the tenure of their office, would be equally beneficial. I therefore recommend, in addition to such of the suggestions presented by the heads of Departments as you may think useful, a general provision that all officers of the Army or Navy, or in the Civil Department, entrusted with the receipt or payment of public money, and whose term of service is either unlimited or for a longer time than four years, be required to give bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, at the expiration of every such period.

A change in the period of terminating the fiscal year, from the first of October to the first of April, has been frequently recommended, and appears to be desirable.

The distressing casualties in steamboats, which have so frequently happened during the year, seem to evince the necessity of attempting to prevent them, by means of severe provisions connected with their custom house papers. This subject was submitted to the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report, and will be again at the present session, with additional details. It will doubtless receive that early and careful consideration which its pressing importance appears to require.

Your attention has heretofore been frequently called to the affairs of the District of Columbia, and I should not again ask it, did not their entire dependence on Congress give them a constant claim upon its notice. Separated by the Constitution from the rest of the Union, limited in extent, and aided by no Legislature of its own, it would seem to be a spot where a wise and uniform system of local government might have been easily adopted. This District, however, unfortunately, has been left to linger behind the rest of the Union; its codes, civil and criminal, are not only very defective, but full of obsolete or incongruous provisions; being formed of portions of two States, discrepancies in the laws prevail in different parts of the territory, small as it is; and although it was selected as the seat of the General Government, the site of its public edifices, the depository of its archives, and the residence of its officers entrusted with large amounts of public property, and the management of public business, yet it has never been subjected to, or received, that comprehensive legislation which these circumstances peculiarly demand. I am well aware of the various subjects of greater magnitude and immediate interest that press themselves on the consideration of Congress; but I believe there is not one that appeals more directly to its justice than a liberal, and even generous, attention to the interests of the District of Columbia, and a thorough and careful revision of its local government.

M. VAN BUREN.
WASHINGTON, December 5th, 1837.

FRESH GOODS.
GEORGE McNEIR & SON,
Merchant Tailors,
HAVE just received a lot of superior
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND
VESTINGS,
which in addition to their former stock,
makes their assortment more desirable than
any heretofore offered in the city. They in-
vite their friends and the public generally to
call and examine them.

NOTICE.
The Managers of the Female Benevolent Society of the City of Annapolis hereby give notice to the public, that they intend holding their
ANNUAL FAIR
early in February. They call upon their friends generally to aid them by preparing Articles for the Exhibition, which are much needed, and will be thankfully received. Those who wish materials to work up will be supplied by application to any of the Managers.
December 7, 1837.

STATE OF MARYLAND, DC.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
December 5th, 1837.
ON application by petition of Jane Gamble, Administratrix of Andrew Gamble, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she 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, Junr.,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Andrew Gamble, 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 5th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of December 1837.
JANE GAMBLE, Adm'r.
December 7.

IN CHANCERY,
1st December, 1837.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Tubman K. Long, made and reported by Somerville Pinkney, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of January next.
The report states the amount of sales to be \$168.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
December 7.

IN CHANCERY,
4th December, 1837.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Tobias Boorman, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Peter Wood Crain, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the fourth day of January next.
The report states the amount of sales to be sixteen hundred and seventeen dollars.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
December 7.

IN CHANCERY,
4th December, 1837.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Ignatius Adams, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Peter Wood Crain, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 4th day of January next.
The report states the amount of sales to be eighteen hundred and thirty-six dollars.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
December 7.

TRUSTEES' SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on SATURDAY, the 16th December next, at 12 o'clock M. at the store formerly occupied by Thomas W. Harris, deceased, in the village of Lower Marlborough, all the real estate of the said Thomas W. Harris, deceased, remaining unsold, consisting
Of the tract or parcel of land on which the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, containing about
400 ACRES OF LAND,
situate in Calvert county, and distant about one and a half miles from Lower Marlborough. This farm is said to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; has on it a comfortable Dwelling and all the necessary out houses.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the trustees are authorized to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee.
CHARLES F. MAYER,
November 29—ts.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco, hearing appeals and making transfers, and to close the books for the year 1837.
By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
December 7.

NOTICE.
THE Annual Meeting of the Taxable Inhabitants of School District, No. 38, of Anne Arundel county, comprising the city of Annapolis, will be held on the FIRST SATURDAY, 6th day of JANUARY next, at the Ball Room, at 3 o'clock P. M.
THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Clerk.
December 7, 1837.

A MANAGER WANTED,
FOR the ensuing year, on the Farm of Commodore Henry E. Ballard, near Annapolis. A person that can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will find a desirable situation. None other need apply. Application can be made to Mrs. Ballard, at the Farm, or to
TH. FRANKLIN, Annapolis.
December 7, 1837.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery, passed in a cause therein, between James Murray complainant, and Sarah Duvall and Gabriel H. Duvall, defendants, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Court House door in Annapolis, all that parcel of land now in possession of the said Sarah and Gabriel H. Duvall, or one of them, which is bounded on the East by the farm of the said Murray, on the North by the road leading from the city of Annapolis to South River, and to the West by the parcel of land lately sold by James L. Duvall to Adam & John Miller, containing
Fifty-five Acres, One Rood and Ten Square Perches of Land.
Also, all that parcel of Land which lies to the South of the aforesaid road, and between the parcel of land before mentioned, which was sold by James L. Duvall to Adam & John Miller, and the farm of the late Lewis Neth, and containing
Twenty-seven Acres, One Rood, and Twenty Square Perches of Land.
The Terms of Sale are, CASH, to be paid on the day of sale; and if the highest bidder shall fail then and there immediately to pay the purchase money, then the Trustee is to be at liberty to reject such bid, and accept the next highest bid upon the same terms, and if the next highest bidder shall also then fail to pay the purchase money, the Trustee is to be at liberty to reject his bid also, and postpone the sale to some other day.
THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
December 7.

THREE YEARS OF WALKER'S LIBRARY
PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOL-
UMES FOR 1856.

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

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1856, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere percentage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty similar attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

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

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

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

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion
to the Library.

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

A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1855 and 1856, the whole can be had for \$20 00. For this amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,
ADAM WALDIE,
No. 22, two doors south of Chestnut street, Philad.

The Publishers of Foreign Literature and Science, price \$8 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for \$12 00.
Oct 2

SECURITY AGAINST
COUNTERFEITS.

DR. BRANDRETH has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS to the public. Every authorized agent must have the following Certificate of Agency, and it will be seen that a double forgery MUST be committed before any one can procure a forged certificate, and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in the State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills; at least I hope so.

Copy of Certificate of Agency.
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE
UNIVERSAL PILLS.

The within named R. R. Green, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the State of Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America; and this letter, which is signed by me, Benjamin Brandreth, in my own hand writing—must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States.—This caution has become absolutely necessary to guard the public against the numerous counterfeit pills which are out of the above popular Medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months, therefore should any alteration be made to the date, do not purchase, there is doubt.

Signed,
B. BRANDRETH.

New York, January 1, 1857.
R. R. GREEN, Genl. Agent.
BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, that no DRUGGIST, or Drug Store Keeper, or any person in any wise connected with medicine, are allowed to sell the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS, although it is well known to Dr. B. that there is scarcely a Drug Store but what (TO THEIR ETERNAL SHAME BE IT SPOKEN) sell the Counterfeit article.

Purchaser! ask to see the Certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth's Pills have one.

CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS! you cannot use too much caution in purchasing the far famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Above all never get them from DRUG STORES. APOTHECARIES are not allowed to sell the GENUINE PILLS. If you procure the Genuine you will get a Medicine from which you will reap incalculable benefit, and you will look back to the day when first you heard the name of BRANDRETH as the most auspicious era of your human existence.

BEWARE! BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Purchase only of Mr. Richard Wells, or of such persons as he may authorize to sell the Genuine Pills. Mr. Wells is the accredited Agent for Anne-Arundel county.

R. R. GREEN,
General Agent for Dr. Brandreth.
June 15 3m.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July, 1857, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a coloured cover, the first number OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

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

THE announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Ever-Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the proposed arrangement, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangement. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantees the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstract predictions, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in mere "chaff" to the million. In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adventures—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—true and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic firmament. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

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

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantage of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies. All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Atholton Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.
June 29

SEVENTEEN
POPULAR NOVELS.

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of
The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.
And to every person who will send the names of Five Subscribers, and a complete set of either Godey's or Maryatt's, as may be preferred.
The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the bookellers, would be \$21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost \$6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at \$2 50 for Dooler, \$3 for Maryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature of the Union, in maintenance of the colonies of the most popular newspapers of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will soon win liberal patronage and a valuable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—Inquirer and Courier.

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

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

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

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

Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—Saturday Courier, Sept. 1.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR VOL. IV. OF
THE CULTIVATOR,

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

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

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

Subscriptions to the above work received by
A. G. SWAN,
Annapolis.

February 4.

THE SATURDAY NEWS
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

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

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention. It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1857, the London copy of which costs \$4, and has 884 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For four cents subscribers to the Saturday News receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

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

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

L. A. GODEY & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI,
AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF
COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1856. 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 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,
Atholton Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Attention is requested from our readers that the following prospectus of a new and valuable change book, periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in an convenient 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 from four to five 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 arrangements at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.
WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!

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

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and reader 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 1857, 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-fulfillment 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 Bree'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 more, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end of Degan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.
N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.
C. TAYLOR

VOL. X
Printed
At the Brick
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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1837.

NO. 50.

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

A CARD.
BARTER OR EXCHANGE.—WANT
ED, on landed security, Stock in the
Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Compa-
ny. Inquire at this Office.
Sept. 28.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
Merchant Tailor,
HAS just received a handsome assort-
ment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERE AND
VESTINGS,

very superior in quality, and variety in col-
ours, which he will make up in the most fa-
shionable style, or to suit customers, at the
shortest notice.
Gentlemen will find it to their interest to
give him a call before they buy. His stand
is directly opposite to Messrs. Swann & I-
glehart's Hotel.
October 5.

JACOB BANFORD,
Merchant Tailor,
HAS taken a Shop opposite Swann & I-
glehart's Hotel, where he has just ar-
rived with an elegant assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which he offers to his friends and the public,
and will have them made up in the most fa-
shionable style, at low prices for Cash, or at
short dates, to be met when due. He has
adopted this method of business, and shall
endeavour to pursue this course, and hopes
for strict attention and punctuality to give
general satisfaction.

TWO OR THREE JOURNEY-
MEN TAILORS WANTED IMME-
DIAELY.

Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—11.

BASIL SHEPARD,
Having declined business in favour of Mr.
J. Banford, who has removed his Shop di-
rectly in front of Messrs. Swann & Igle-
hart's Hotel, wishes those that are indebted
to him either by note, bond or open account,
or his old business, or to the firm of Basil
Shepard & Co. to call at his old stand, op-
posite Mr. J. Hughes', and settle the same.
All who may have claims against him or the
firm, will present them for settlement.
Any orders that may be sent to me, I will
have them attended to.
B. S.
Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—11.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of
Chancery, passed in a cause therein,
between James Murray complainant, and
Sarah Duvall and Gabriel H. Duvall, defend-
ants, the subscriber will offer at Public
Sale, on FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 12 o'-
clock, at the Court House door in Annapolis,
all that parcel of land now in possession of
the said Sarah and Gabriel H. Duvall, or
one of them, which is bounded on the East
by the farm of the said Murray, on the North
by the road leading from the city of Annapolis
to South River, and to the West by the
parcel of land lately sold by James L. Du-
vall to Adam & John Miller, containing
Fifty-five Acres, One Rood and Ten
Square Perches of Land.

Also, all that parcel of Land which lies to
the South of the aforesaid road, and between
the parcel of land before mentioned, which
was sold by James L. Duvall to Adam &
John Miller, and the farm of the late Lewis
Neth, and containing
Twenty-seven Acres, One Rood, and
Twenty Square Perches of Land.

The Terms of Sale are, CASH, to be paid
on the day of sale, and if the highest bidder
shall fail then and there immediately to pay
the purchase money, then the Trustee is to
be at liberty to reject such bid, and accept
the next highest bid upon the same terms,
and if the next highest bidder shall also then
fail to pay the purchase money, the Trustee
is to be at liberty to reject his bid also, and
postpone the sale to another day.
THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
December 7.

ADMINISTRATION.

THE subscriber having obtained from the
Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county,
State of Maryland, letters of administra-
tion on the estate of James Mills, late of
said county, deceased,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
For all persons having claims against said
estate, contracted after the 20th October,
1835, (at which time he obtained a final re-
lease and discharge as an insolvent debtor),
to produce the same to the subscriber duly
authenticated. All persons indebted to said
estate are requested to make immediate pay-
ment to
JAMES IGLEHART, Adm'r.
Nov. 16.

PRINTING
Justly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal.

The following lines, spoken on the stage by
Miss Clarke on Monday evening, upon the oc-
casion of her bidding a final adieu to her profes-
sion, have been handed us for publication:
I come to say farewell! In that one word
There is a wild and melancholy tone
That echoes through the chambers of the heart
Like the deep tollings of a funeral bell.
Yet a few moments, and the broken words,
Now falling from my lips, will die away,
And I shall never lift my voice again
Amid this scene of all my thousand hopes
And fears and aspirations.

Fare ye well!
Long years upon their wings of light and shade
Have passed since first I came, a stranger girl,
And met your generous welcome. We have been
The humble orphan's friend, and oft my heart
Has thanked you with a feeling far too deep
Too eloquent for words. Here Hope's young flowers
Have opened and expanded—for your smile
Shone on them like the sun-light, and your tears
Were as the dews of evening. And now,
At this sad hour of parting, need I tell
How many holy recollections come
Forth from the silent graves of buried years
To pass like shadowy troops of spectre-forms
O'er Memory's wizard glass? Each passing year
Has bound me to you—I have wandered far
Where the bleak tempests of the frozen North
Swept o'er their mountain barriers—I have roved
Where the rich blossoms of the sunny South
Seemed stars amid the twilight of the woods—
Yet still from every scene of joy or woe
My heart would turn to seek this much-loved spot,
As flies the dove to her own favourite vale,
Or as the sick and wasted infant turns
To its own parent breast.

Farewell! Grewell!
My wanderings now are ended—and I go
To seek the still and quiet paths of life!
Where the kind plaudits of the generous crowd
Can never reach me more. Yet even there
My thoughts will linger still upon the past,
Which, like a seal upon my melted heart,
Is set forever. Oh the many hours,
The hours that you have bled, will rise and seem
The brightest leaf in Memory's pictured book,
A thrilling tone of music in my life,
A sunbow gleamed in retrospect's tears,
Oh stealing o'er the silence of my thoughts
And rendering life still beautiful!—Farewell!

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

Robinet, a peasant of Lorraine, after a hard
day's work at the next market town, was running
home with his basket in hand. "What a deli-
cious supper shall I have!" (said he to himself).
This piece of kid well stewed down, with onions
sliced, thickened with meal, and seasoned with
salt and pepper, will make a dish fit for the bishop
of the diocese. Then I have a good piece of
barley loaf at home to finish with. How I long
to be at it!"

A noise in the hedge now attracted his notice.
He spied a squirrel nimbly running round a tree,
and popping into a hole between the branches.
Ha! (thought he) what a nice present a nest of
young squirrels will be to my master! I'll try
if I can get it! Upon this, he set down his
basket in the road, and began to climb up the
tree. He had half ascended, when casting a
look at his basket, he saw a dog with his nose
in it, foraging out a piece of kid's flesh. He made
all possible speed down but the dog was too
quick for him, and ran off with the meat in his
mouth. Robinet looked after him;—"Well
then,"—"I must be content with soup meagre—
and no bad thing neither."

He travelled on and came to a little public
house by the road side, where an acquaintance
of his was sitting on a bench drinking. He in-
vited Robinet to take a draught. Robinet se-
ated himself by his friend, and set his basket on
a bench close by him. A tame raven which
was kept in the house, came slowly behind him
and stole away the bag in which the meal was
tied up, and hopped off with it into his hole.—
Robinet did not perceive the theft until he had
got on his way again. He returned to search
for his bag, but he could hear no tidings of it.
"Well," says he to my soup will be thinner, but I
will boil a slice of bread in it, and that will do
some good at least."

He went on again, and arrived at a little brook
over which was laid a narrow plank. A young
woman coming to pass at the same time, Robi-
net gallantly offered her his hand. As soon as
she got to the middle, either through fear or
sport, she shrieked out and cried that she was
falling. Robinet hastening to support her with
his other hand, let his basket drop into the
stream. As soon as she was safe over, he
jumped in and recovered it, but when he took it
out he perceived that the salt was melted and
his pepper was washed away. Nothing was now
left but the onions. "Well," says Robinet,
"then I must sup to night on roasted onions and
barley bread. Last night I had the bread alone.
To-morrow morning it will not signify what I
had." So saying, he trudged on, singing as
before.

THE VICTIM OF TOBACCO.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10, 1835.—Took my hat for
a walk; wife, as wives are apt to, began to load me
with messages, upon seeing me ready to go out.
Asked me to call at cousin M—'s, and borrow
her the "Sorrows of Werter." Hate to have a
wife read such nabby pambly stuff, but must
humor her whims, and concluded that I had
rather she would take pleasure over Werter's
Sorrows, than employ her tongue in making
"sorrow" for my humble servant.
Got to cousin M—'s door. Now cousin

M—is an old maid, and a dreadful tidy wo-
man. Like tidy women well enough, but can't
bear your dreadful tidy ones, because I am al-
ways in dread while on their premises, lest I
should offend their superlative gentleness by a bit
of gravel on the soles of my boot, or such a
matter.

Walked in, delivered my message, and seated
myself in one of her cane-bottom chairs, whilst
she rummaged the book case. Forgot to take out
my cavendish before I entered, and while she
hunted felt the tide rising. No spibox in her
room. Window closed. Floor carpeted.—
Stove varnished. Looked to the fire place, full
of flowers, and hearth now daubed with Spanish
brown. Here was a fix. Felt the flood of es-
sence of cavendish accumulating. Began to
reason with myself whether, as a last alterna-
tive, it were better to drown the flowers, bedaub
the hearth, or flood the carpet. Mouth in the
mean time pretty well filled. To add to my
misery, she began to ask questions. "Did you
ever read this book, Mr. —?" "Yes, ma'am,"
said I, in a voice like a frog in the bottom of a
well, while I wished book aunt and all, with
Pharaoh's host in the Red Sea. "How do you
like it?" continued the indefatigable querist. I
threw my head on the back of the chair, mouth
upwards, to prevent an overflow. "Pretty well,"
said I. She at last found "The Sorrows of
Werter," and came towards me. "Oh, dear
cousin Oliver, don't put your head on the back
of the chair; now don't, you'll grease it and take
off the gilding." "I could not answer her, hav-
ing now lost the power of speech entirely, and
my cheeks were distended like those of a toad
under a mushroom. "Why, Oliver," said my
persevering tormentor, unconscious of the rea-
son of my appearance, "you are sick, I know
you are, your face is dreadfully swelled!" and,
before I could prevent her, her harshness was
clapped to my distended nostrils. As my mouth
was closed imperturbably, the orifices of my na-
sal organ were at that time my only breathing
places. Judge then what a commotion a full
snuff of hartshorn created among my olfacto-
ries!

I bolted for the door, and a hearty a-cheechee
relieved my proboscis; and tobacco, chyle, &c.
all at once disgorged from my mouth, restored
me to the faculty of speech. Her eyes follow-
ed me in astonishment, and relieved my embar-
rassment by putting it on my conscience
I told her I had been trying to relieve the tooth-
ache by the temporary use of tobacco, while,
truth to tell, I never had an aching tang in my
head. I went home mortified.

From the New York Era.

ANCIENT CITIES.

At one of the lectures delivered a few
evenings ago, by Mr. Buckingham, that gen-
tleman delighted his auditors with a most
glowing description of the ancient city of
Alexandria. This city, said the lecturer,
unlike most others, either ancient or modern,
had the advantage of being built on a pre-
conceived plan, extending fifteen miles along
the coast; its form is that of a bow ready
bent for use, and the principal street, run-
ning from the sea, represents the arrow a-
bout to leave the hand of the archer. The
length of this street is five miles, and its
breadth proportional, being one thousand
feet. This harmony is preserved in all the
works of the ancients; whether it be the vo-
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uniformity. They possessed a great advan-
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works of art were constructed at the national
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fore, an unlimited area of space, boundless
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but cheapest, and competition helps to make
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was a way eight hundred feet wide for
horses, carriages, armed men, and the multi-
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dered by a colonnade of pillars, with a roof
resting on pediments, lighted from above,
preserving the traveller from dust and heat;
and from this colonnade, in either direction,
might be seen the forests of masts which
crowded the port of Alexandria, reminding
the spectator at once of the source of the
grandeur and opulence around him. This
avenue is crossed at right angles by another
street, running parallel to the sea, and at the
intersection of these stood the Temple of
Serapis, erected on a platform 100 feet high,
1,000 feet square, and ascended by 120 mar-
ble steps. It was the first object seen from
sea; fragments of it still remain. The pil-
lar known as Pompey's pillar, was one of
16 similar pillars which formed the front of
this temple. The other fifteen were destroyed
when Egypt was ravaged by the succes-
sors of Alexander, and this was subsequent-
ly re-erected on a new pedestal. When con-
quered by Caliph Omar, Alexandria contained
about a million and a half of people,
4,000 public baths, and 400 theatres, and the
library, which comprised 200,000 volumes,
when presented by Mark Anthony to Cleopatra,
had since then received large addi-
tions. After the lapse of thousands of years
what city of modern times will compare in
magnificence with Alexandria?

Correspondence of the New York E. Star.

THE GREAT PRAIRIE.

After passing the Santally we came next to
Alachua, on the middle ground between the Gulf
of Mexico and the Atlantic, a country finely
variegated with alternate hammocks, prairies and
lakes, but distinguished by what is called the
Great Prairies. This prairie is much admired
by all who visit it. The admiration must be in
some measure ascribable to the dense and dark
forests by which it is surrounded, and the feeling
of confinement impressed on the mind before en-
tering the Prairie. Be this as it may, I was
gratified with the view of the Great Prairie.—
This immense green and level lawn seems
stretched to the horizon, to show the beauty and
effect of the promontories of woods that suc-
cessively protrude themselves from its margin. If
the diminutive copes of a nobleman's park can
excite sensations of pleasure, you may imagine
the feelings produced by the view of a park on
a much more magnificent scale.

This prairie stretches from E. to W. about
nine miles, and from N. to S. about four. Upon
this ocean of grass, it is said that eleven thou-
sand and head of cattle were pastured, within
one sweep of the eye. This was during the peace-
ful times of King Payne, and before the Sem-
nol was intruded upon by the white man.—
During seasons of severe rain, the Prairie is cov-
ered with water. For agricultural purposes this
would be an inconvenience, but as the water
can be passed off by artificial improvements,
for which this Prairie is peculiarly situated, it
must one day become an agricultural scene,
under the genius of civilization, as it was pas-
toral under the Indian.

To the N. E. of the Prairie, and on a higher
level, is Pithlachucco lake, the most western tri-
butary of the River St. Johns. This lake dis-
charges its waters into the Prairie, whence they
disappear under ground by a natural sink hole.
To the S. E. of the Prairie, but on an inferior
level, is Orange lake, which never receives wa-
ter from Lake Pithlachucco, except through the
Prairies when the waters are abundant, and thus
leaving the Prairie in the intermediate and fa-
vourable line of level, to admit or reject the wa-
ters of Lake Pithlachucco, a sluice being estab-
lished for this purpose. The Great Prairie, and
a great portion of the Lakes mentioned, being
within the limits of a large Spanish concession
called the Arredondo Grant, I am informed that
the proprietors, being aware of these topo-
graphical advantages, intend to avail them-
selves of them, and to give these improvements
effect.

It may give you a further idea of the opportu-
nities afforded in a-w countries for enterprise
and speculation, that Alachua, being midway
between the nearest navigable points of the At-
lantic and the Gulf of Mexico, it is also contem-

plated to connect these points, by a road across
the Peninsula of about 65 miles in length, and
thus open a steamboat communication between
New York and New Orleans.

This is a great desideratum, and could be most
advantageously effected between Savannah and
Pensacola did the evil genius of Georgia not
preside in her councils. Whilst she sleeps over
her true interest, it would be somewhat amusing
to see travellers go round her frontiers at the
shortest way to get by!

In keeping with these improvements in Ala-
chua, is the contemplated establishment of a
town. Some of the prime lands roll 200 feet
above the level of the sea. If amongst these
the site be judiciously chosen, it cannot lack for
health, whilst from its central situation, and at
no distant day, it may become the capital of
Florida, King Payne of the Seminoles had his
seat of government here, and in honour of his
successor, Micanopy, the name is preserved at
the spot. It was here that the Seminoles made
a resolute stand against the incursions of the
whites, and had bloody engagements with the
Patriot forces in 1812. Since then, succeeding
events have changed their battle grounds to
Withlacochie and the South—of which more
anon.

With oceans on either side and but a few
miles distant, the climate of Alachua is much
ameliorated, as compared with that of Georgia.
It is here that a sign of a tropical climate is first
to be seen, in the indigenous growth of the sour
and bitter sweet orange tree. So congenial in-
deed is the climate, that Alachua has a well
merited reputation for the luxuriance of her
corals—and as to the wants of men, houses and
clothing seem to be matters of secondary con-
sideration.

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From the New York Era.

ANCIENT CITIES.

At one of the lectures delivered a few
evenings ago, by Mr. Buckingham, that gen-
tleman delighted his auditors with a most
glowing description of the ancient city of
Alexandria. This city, said the lecturer,
unlike most others, either ancient or modern,
had the advantage of being built on a pre-
conceived plan, extending fifteen miles along
the coast; its form is that of a bow ready
bent for use, and the principal street, run-
ning from the sea, represents the arrow a-
bout to leave the hand of the archer. The
length of this street is five miles, and its
breadth proportional, being one thousand
feet. This harmony is preserved in all the
works of the ancients; whether it be the vo-
lutive altar or the colossal temple, or the sta-
tely avenue, there is ever the same beautiful
uniformity. They possessed a great advan-
tage over us, inasmuch as their magnificent
works of art were constructed at the national
expense, and they could command, there-
fore, an unlimited area of space, boundless
wealth, and to crown all, arbitrary and des-
potic power. In modern contracts, the ques-
tion asked is not how it may be done best,
but cheapest, and competition helps to make
economy the order of the day. This avenue
is beautiful in the extreme. In the centre
was a way eight hundred feet wide for
horses, carriages, armed men, and the multi-
tude, and on either side a paved way, bor-
dered by a colonnade of pillars, with a roof
resting on pediments, lighted from above,
preserving the traveller from dust and heat;
and from this colonnade, in either direction,
might be seen the forests of masts which
crowded the port of Alexandria, reminding
the spectator at once of the source of the
grandeur and opulence around him. This
avenue is crossed at right angles by another
street, running parallel to the sea, and at the
intersection of these stood the Temple of
Serapis, erected on a platform 100 feet high,
1,000 feet square, and ascended by 120 mar-
ble steps. It was the first object seen from
sea; fragments of it still remain. The pil-
lar known as Pompey's pillar, was one of
16 similar pillars which formed the front of
this temple. The other fifteen were destroyed
when Egypt was ravaged by the succes-
sors of Alexander, and this was subsequent-
ly re-erected on a new pedestal. When con-
quered by Caliph Omar, Alexandria contained
about a million and a half of people,
4,000 public baths, and 400 theatres, and the
library, which comprised 200,000 volumes,
when presented by Mark Anthony to Cleopatra,
had since then received large addi-
tions. After the lapse of thousands of years
what city of modern times will compare in
magnificence with Alexandria?

Correspondence of the New York E. Star.

THE GREAT PRAIRIE.

After passing the Santally we came next to
Alachua, on the middle ground between the Gulf
of Mexico and the Atlantic, a country finely
variegated with alternate hammocks, prairies and
lakes, but distinguished by what is called the
Great Prairies. This prairie is much admired
by all who visit it. The admiration must be in
some measure ascribable to the dense and dark
forests by which it is surrounded, and the feeling
of confinement impressed on the mind before en-
tering the Prairie. Be this as it may, I was
gratified with the view of the Great Prairie.—
This immense green and level lawn seems
stretched to the horizon, to show the beauty and
effect of the promontories of woods that suc-
cessively protrude themselves from its margin. If
the diminutive copes of a nobleman's park can
excite sensations of pleasure, you may imagine
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THREE YEARS OF WALKIE'S LIBRARY.
BOOKS BY MAIL.
PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1856.

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

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1856, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a more per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty per cent of its competitors; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

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

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

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

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or both are furnished to clubs of five for \$5 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to suit the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, \$3 50, postage paid.

A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio once; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1855 and 1856, the whole can be had for \$20 00. For this amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

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

The volumes of Foreign Literature and Science, price \$5 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for \$12 50.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

DR. BRANDRETH has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS to the public. Every authorized agent must have the following Certificate of Agency, and it will be seen that a double forgery MUST be committed before any one can procure a forged certificate, and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in the State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills at least I hope so.

Copy of Certificate of Agency. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. Security against Counterfeits.

The within named R. R. Green, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the State of Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America; and this letter, which is signed by me, Benjamin Brandreth, in my own hand writing, must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States. This caution has become absolutely necessary to guard the public against the numerous counterfeiters which are out of the above popular Medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months, therefore should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase, there is doubt.

Signed, B. BRANDRETH, New York, January 1, 1857.

R. R. GREEN, Genl. Agent. BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, that no DRUGGIST, or Drug Store Keeper, or any person in any wise connected with medicine, are allowed to sell the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS, although it is well known to Dr. B. that there is scarcely a Drug Store but what (TO THEIR ETERNAL SHAME BE IT SPOKEN) sell the Counterfeit article.

Purchaser! ask to see the Certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth's Pills have one.

CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS! you cannot use too much caution in purchasing the far famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Above all never get them from DRUG STORES, APOTHECARIES are not allowed to sell the GENUINE PILLS. If you procure the Genuine you will get a Medicine from which you will reap incalculable benefit, and you will look back to the day when first you heard the name of BRANDRETH as the most auspicious era of your human existence. BEWARE! BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Purchase only of Mr. Richard Wells, or of such persons as he may authorize to sell the Genuine Pills. Mr. Wells is the accredited Agent for Anne-Arundel county.

R. R. GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth, June 15 3m.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July, 1857, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a coloured cover, the first number OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK, ENTITLED,

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

THE announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the proposed arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangement. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as eagles soar, above the ken of man, nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstract predictions, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." The object we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adventures—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and satirical—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

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

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

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS.

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

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention. It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1857, the London copy of which costs \$4, and has 884 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For four cents subscribers to the Saturday News receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

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

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

L. A. GODEY & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday the 1st of July, 1857, and is now published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical, in the most satisfactory manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION FOR VOL. IV. OF THE CULTIVATOR.

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

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

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

Subscriptions to the above work received by A. S. WALKER, Annapolis, February 4.

THE SALMAGUNDI.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1856. 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 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, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus, 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 from four to six cents a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

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

Books at Newspaper Postage. WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

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

It was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the seclusion, 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 room 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 1857, 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 remitters; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

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

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfillment 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 Bess's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

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

Editors throughout the Union, and Agents, 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 more every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end of Degan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

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

VOL. XCII.

Printed at the Brick House, JONAS BARTER OR EDWARDS, Annapolis and Elkridge, Md. Inquire at this Office, Sept. 28.

WILLIAM HAS just received a new assortment of CLOTHS, CAPS, &c.

very superior in quality, which he will sell at a reasonable price, or on short notice.

Gentlemen will be glad to give him a call before he is directly opposite to the Hotel. October 5.

JACOB HAS taken a new Hotel, and has a very elegant FALL AND WINTER stock, which he offers to his customers at a very low price, and will be adapted to the present season. He has also a large stock of general satisfaction.

TWO OR THREE MEN TAILORS DILATELY. Annapolis, October 5.

BASIL HAS declined to J. Basford, who has recently in front of his Hotel, wishes to him either by not on his old business, Siphon & Co. to assist Mr. J. Hugh Al. who may have a firm, will present to any orders that have them attended.

Annapolis, October 5.

PUBLISHED BY virtue of a Chancery, between James Sarah Duval and Sarah, the subject of the said Sarah, one of them, which by the said Sarah, parcel of land 1st val to Adam & J. Fifty-five Acres Square 1.

Also, all that part of the South of the parcel of land was sold by Jan John Miller, and Net, and contained Twenty-seven Acres and Twenty-seven Squares.

The Terms of the day of sale shall fail then, and the purchase money to be at liberty to the next highest bidder, and if the next highest bidder fail to pay the money to be at liberty to postpone the sale to the 1st of December 7.

THE ADMIRALTY ORPHANS' SCHOOL, by State of Maryland, on the said county, do hereby give notice.

For all persons estate, contract 1835, (at which lease and discharge) to produce the authentic estate as required to be presented to the Court on the 1st of November 1857.

NOTICE For all persons estate, contract 1835, (at which lease and discharge) to produce the authentic estate as required to be presented to the Court on the 1st of November 1857.

Nov. 16.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1837.

NO. 50.

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

A CARD.

ARTER OR EXCHANGE.—WANT
ED, on landed security, Stock in the
Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Compa-
ny. Inquire at this Office.
Sept. 28.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
Merchant Tailor.

HAS just received a handsome assort-
ment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND
VESTINGS,

very superior in quality, and variety in col-
ours, which he will make up in the most fa-
shionable style, or to suit customers, at the
shortest notice.

Gentlemen will find it to their interest to
give him a call before they buy. His stand is
directly opposite to Messrs. Swann & Ig-
lehart's Hotel.
October 5.

JACOB BASFORD,
Merchant Tailor.

HAS taken a Shop opposite Swann & Ig-
lehart's Hotel, where he has just ar-
rived with an elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

which he offers to his friends and the public,
and will have them made up in the most fa-
shionable style, at low prices for Cash, or at
short dates, to be met when due. He has
adopted this method of business, and shall
endeavour to pursue this course, and hopes
for strict attention and punctuality to give
general satisfaction.

TWO OR THREE JOURNEY-
MAN TAILORS WANTED IMM-
EDIATELY.

Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—if.

BASIL SHEPARD.

Having declined business in favour of Mr.
J. Basford, who has removed his Shop di-
rectly in front of Messrs. Swann & Ig-
lehart's Hotel, wishes those that are indebted
to him either by note, bond or open account,
or his old business, or to the firm of Basil
Shepard & Co. to call at his old stand, op-
posite Mr. J. Hughes', and settle the same.
All who may have claims against him or the
firm, will present them for settlement.

Any orders that may be sent to me, I will
have them attended to.

B. S.

Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—if.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Court of
Chancery, passed in a cause therein,
between James Murray complainant, and
Sarah Duvall and Gabriel H. Duvall, defend-
ants, the subscriber will offer at Public
Sale, on **FRIDAY**, the 29th inst. at 12 o'-
clock, at the Court House door in Annapolis,
all that parcel of land now in possession of
the said Sarah and Gabriel H. Duvall, or
one of them, which is bounded on the East
by the farm of the said Murray, on the North
by the road leading from the city of Annapo-
lis to South River, and to the West by the
parcel of land lately sold by James L. Du-
vall to Adam & John Miller, containing

Fifty-five Acres, One Hood and Ten
Square Perches of Land.

Also, all that parcel of Land which lies to
the South of the aforesaid road, and between
the parcel of land before mentioned, which
was sold by James L. Duvall to Adam &
John Miller, and the farm of the late Lewis
Neth, and containing

Twenty-seven Acres, One Hood, and
Twenty Square Perches of Land.

The Terms of Sale are, **CASH**, to be paid
on the day of sale; and if the highest bidder
shall fail then, and there immediately to pay
the purchase money, then the Trustee is to
be at liberty to reject such bid, and accept
the next highest bid upon the same terms,
and if the next highest bidder shall also then
fail to pay the purchase money, the Trustee
is to be at liberty to reject his bid also, and
postpone the sale to some other day.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
December 7, 1837.

ADMINISTRATION.

THE subscriber having obtained from the
Orphan Court of Anne Arundel county,
State of Maryland, letters of adminis-
tration on the estate of James Mills, late of
said county, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

For all persons having claims against said
estate, contracted after the 26th October,
1835, (at which time he obtained a final re-
lease and discharge as an insolvent debtor),
to produce the same to the subscriber duly
authenticated. All persons indebted to said
estate are requested to make immediate pay-
ment to

JAMES IGLEHART, Adm'r.
Nov. 16.

PRINTING

Readily executed at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal.

The following lines, spoken on the stage by
Miss Clarke on Monday evening, upon the oc-
casion of her bidding a final adieu to her profes-
sion, have been handed us for publication:

I come to say farewell! In that one word
There is a wild and melancholy tone
That echoes through the chambers of the heart
Like the deep tolling of a funeral bell.
Yet a few moments, and the broken words,
Now falling from my lips, will die away,
And I shall never lift my voice again
Amid this scene of all my thousand hopes
And fears and aspirations.

Fare ye well!
Long years upon their wings of light and shade
Have passed since first I came, a stranger here,
And met your generous welcome. We have been
The humble orphan's friend, and oft my heart
Has thanked you with a feeling far too deep
Too eloquent for words. Here Hope's young flowers
Have opened and expanded—for your smiles
Shone on them like the sun's light, and your tears
Were as the dew of evening. And now,
At this sad hour of parting, need I tell
How many holy recollections come
Forth from the silent graves of buried years
To pass like shadowy troops of spectre-forms
O'er Memory's wizard glass? Each passing year
Has found me to you—I have wandered far
Where the bleak tempests of the frozen North
Swept o'er their mountain barriers—I have roved
Where the rich blossoms of the sunny South
Seemed stars amid the twilight of the woods—
Yet still from every scene of joy or woe
My heart would turn to seek this much-loved spot,
As flies the dove to her own favourite vale,
Or as the sick and wearied infant turns
To its own parent breast.

Farewell! farewell!
My wanderings now are ended—and I go
To seek the still and quiet paths of life!
Where the kind plaudits of the generous crowd
Can never reach me more. Yet even there
My thoughts will linger still upon the past,
Which, like a seal upon my melted heart,
Is set forever. Oh! the many hours,
The hours that ye have blest, will rise and seem
The brightest leaf in Memory's pictured book,
A thrilling tone of music in my life.
A sunbeam glased in retrospection's tears,
Or stealing o'er the silence of my thoughts
And rendering life still beautiful.—Farewell!

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

Robinet, a peasant of Lorraine, after a hard
day's work at the next market town, was running
home with his basket in hand. "What a deli-
cious supper shall I have!" (said he to himself.)
This piece of kid well stewed down, with onions
sliced, thickened with meal, and seasoned with
salt and pepper, will make a dish fit for the
king of the diocess. Then I have a good piece
of barley loaf at home to finish with. How I long
to be at it!"

A noise in the hedge now attracted his notice.
He spied a squirrel nimbly running round a tree,
and popping into a hole between the branches.
Hat (thought he) what a nice present a nest of
young squirrels will be to my master! I'll try
if I can get it! Upon this, he set down his
basket in the road, and began to climb up the
tree. He had half ascended, when casting a
look at his basket, he saw a dog with his nose
in it, ferreting out a piece of kid's flesh. He made
all possible speed down but the dog was too
quick for him, and ran off with the meat in his
mouth. Robinet looked after him—"Well
then," "I must be content with soup meagre—
and no bad thing neither."

He travelled on and came to a little public
house by the road side, where an acquaintance
of his was sitting on a bench, drinking. He in-
vited Robinet to take a draught. Robinet seated
himself by his friend, and set his basket on a
bench close by him. A tame raven which
was kept in the house, came slowly behind him
and stole away the bag in which the meal was
tied up, and hopped off with it into his hole.—
Robinet did not perceive the theft until he had
got on his way again. He returned to search
for his bag, but he could hear no tidings of it.
"Well," says he my soup will be thinner, but I
will boil a slice of bread in it, and that will do
some good at least."

He went on again, and arrived at a little brook
over which was laid a narrow plank. A young
woman coming o' pass at the same time, Robinet
magnificently offered her his hand. As soon as
she got to the middle, either through fear or
sport, she shrieked out and cried that she was
falling. Robinet hastening to support her with
his other hand, let his basket drop into the
stream. As soon as she was safe over, he
jumped in and recovered it, but when he took it
out he perceived that the salt was melted and
his pepper was washed away. Nothing was now
left but the onions. "Well," says Robinet,
"then I must sup to night on roasted onions and
barley bread. Last night I had the bread alone.
To-morrow morning it will not signify what I
had." So saying, he trudged on, singing as
before.

THE VICTIM OF TOBACCO.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10, 1835.—Took my hat for
a walk; wife, as wives are apt to, began to load me
with messages, upon seeing me ready to go out.
Asked me to call at cousin M—'s, and borrow
for her the "Sorrow of Werter." Hate to have a
wife read such namby pamby stuff, but must
humor her whims, and concluded that I had
rather she would take pleasure over Werter's
Sorrow, than employ her tongue in making
"sorrow" for your humble servant.

Got to cousin M—'s door, Now cousin

M— is an old maid, and a dreadful tidy wo-
man. Like tidy women well enough, but can't
bear your dreadful tidy ones, because I am al-
ways in dread while on their premises; lest I
should offend their superlative neatness by a bit
of gravel on the soles of my boot, or such a
matter.

Walked in, delivered my message, and seated
myself in one of her cane bottom chairs, whilst
she rummaged the book case. Forgot to take out
my cavendish before I entered, and while she
hunted felt the tide rising. No spibox in her
room. Window closed. Floor carpeted.—
Stove varnished. Looked to the fire place, full
of flowers, and hearth now daubed with Spanish
brown. Here was a fix. Felt the flood of es-
sence of cavendish accumulating. Began to
reason with myself whether, as a last alterna-
tive, it were better to drown the flowers, bedaub
the hearth, or flood the carpet. Mouth in the
mean time pretty well filled. To add to my
misery, she began to ask questions. "Did you
ever read this book, Mr. —?" "Yes ma'am,"
said I, in a voice like a frog in the bottom of a
well, while I wished book and all, with
Pharaoh's host in the Red Sea. "How do you
like it?" continued the indefatigable querist. I
threw my hand on the back of the chair, mouth
upwards, to prevent an overflow. "Pretty well,"
said I. She at last found "The Sorrows of
Werter," and came towards me. "Oh, dear
cousin Oliver, don't put your head on the back
of the chair; now don't, you'll grease it and take
off the gilding." I could not answer her, hav-
ing now lost the power of speech entirely, and
my cheeks were distended like those of a toad
under a mushroom. "Why, Oliver," said my
persevering tormentor, unconscious of the rea-
son of my appearance, "you are sick, I know
you are, your face is dreadfully swelled!" and
before I could prevent her, her hartsorn was
clipped to my distended nostrils. As my mouth
was closed imperturbably, the orifices of my na-
sal organ were at that time my only breathing
places. Judge then what a commotion a full
snuff of hartsorn created among my olfacto-
ries!

I lolled for the door, and a hearty a-chieechee
relieved my proboscis; and tobacco, chyle, &c.
all at once disgorged from my mouth, restored me
to the faculty of speech. Her eyes follow-
ed me in astonishment, and relieved my embar-
rassment by putting blood on my conscience.
I told her I had been trying to relieve the tooth-
ache by the temporary use of tobacco, while
truth to tell, I never had an aching tang in my
head. I went home mortified.

Correspondence of the New York E. Star.

THE GREAT PRAIRIE.

After passing the Santafé we came next to
Alachua, on the middle ground between the Gulf
of Mexico and the Atlantic, a country finely
variegated with alternate hummocks, prairies and
lakes, but distinguished by what is called the
Great Prairies. This prairie is much admired
by all who visit it. The admiration must be in
some measure ascribable to the dense and dark
forests by which it is surrounded, and the feeling
of confinement impressed on the mind before en-
tering the Prairie. Be this as it may, I was
gratified with the view of the Great Prairie.—
This immense green and level lawn seems
stretched to the horizon, to show the beauty and
effect of the promontories of woods that suc-
cessively protrude themselves from its margin. If
the diminutive copes of a nobleman's park can
excite sensations of pleasure, you may imagine
the feelings produced by the view of a park on
a much more magnificent scale.

This prairie stretches from E. to W. about
nine miles, and from N. to S. about four. Upon
this ocean of grass, it is said that eleven thou-
sand and head of cattle were pastured, within one
sweep of the eye. This was during the peace-
ful times of King Payne, and before the Semi-
nol war was intruded upon by the white man.—
During seasons of severe rain, the Prairie is
covered with water. For agricultural purposes this
would be an inconvenience, but as the water
can be passed off by artificial improvements,
for which this Prairie is peculiarly situated, it
must one day become an agricultural scene,
under the genius of civilization, as it was pas-
toral under the Indian.

To the N. E. of the Prairie, and on a higher
level, is Pitilachucco lake, the most western tri-
butary of the River St. Johns. This lake dis-
charges its waters into the Prairie, whence they
disappear under ground by a natural sink hole.
To the S. E. of the Prairie, but on an inferior
level, is Orange lake, which never receives wa-
ter from Lake Pitilachucco, except through the
Prairies when the waters are abundant, and thus
leaving the Prairie in the intermediate and fa-
vourable line of level, to admit or reject the wa-
ters of Lake Pitilachucco, a sluice being estab-
lished for this purpose. The Great Prairie, and
a great portion of the Lakes mentioned, being
within the limits of a large Spanish concession
called the Arredondo Grant, I am informed that
the proprietors, being aware of these topo-
graphical advantages, intend to avail them-
selves of them, and to give these improvements
effect.

It may give you a further idea of the opportu-
nities afforded in new countries for enterprise
and speculation, that Alachua, being midway
between the nearest navigable points of the At-
lantic and the Gulf of Mexico, it is also contem-

plated to connect these points, by a road across
the Peninsula of about 65 miles in length, and
thus open a steamboat communication between
New York and New Orleans.

This is a great desideratum, and could be most
advantageously effected between Savannah and
Pensacola did the evil genius of Georgia not
preside in her councils. Whilst she sleeps over
her true interest, it would be somewhat amusing
to see travellers go round her frontiers as the
shortest way to get by!

In keeping with these improvements in Ala-
chua, is the contemplated establishment of a
town. Some of the prime lands roll 200 feet
above the level of the sea. If amongst these
the site be judiciously chosen, it cannot lack for
health, whilst from its central situation, and at
no distant day, it may become the capital of
Florida, King Payne of the Seminoles had his
seat of government here, and in honour of his
successor, Miccanopy, the name is preserved at
the spot. It was here that the Seminoles made
a resolute stand against the incursions of the
whites, and had bloody engagements with the
Patriot forces in 1812. Since then, succeeding
events have changed their battle grounds to
Yithlacoocchie and the South—of which more
anon.

With oceans on either side and but a few
miles distant, the climate of Alachua is much
ameliorated, as compared with that of Georgia.
It is here that a sign of a tropical climate is first
to be seen, in the indigenous growth of the sour
and bitter sweet orange tree. So congenial in
deed is the climate, that Alachua has a well
merited reputation for the luxuriance of her
crops—and as to the wants of men, houses and
clothing seem to be matters of secondary con-
sideration.

From the New York Era.

ANCIENT CITIES.

At one of the lectures delivered a few
evenings ago, by Mr. Buckingham, that gen-
tleman delighted his auditors with a most
glowing description of the ancient city of
Alexandria. This city, said the lecturer,
unlike most others, either ancient or modern,
had the advantage of being built on a pre-
conceived plan, extending fifteen miles along
the coast; its form is that of a bow ready
bent for use, and the principal street, run-
ning from the sea, represents the arrow a-
bout to leave the hand of the archer. The
length of this street is five miles, and its
breadth proportional, being one thousand
feet. This harmony is preserved in all the
works of the ancients; whether it be the vo-
lute altar or the colossal temple, or the state
avenue, there is ever the same beautiful
uniformity. They possessed a great advan-
tage over us, inasmuch as their magnificent
works of art were constructed at the national
expense, and they could command, there-
fore, an unlimited area of space, boundless
wealth, and to crown all, arbitrary and des-
potic power. In modern contracts, the ques-
tion asked is not how it may be done best,
but cheapest, and competition helps to make
economy the order of the day. This avenue
is beautiful in the extreme. In the centre
was a way eight hundred feet wide for
horses, carriages, armed men, and the multi-
tude, and on either side a paved way, bor-
dered by a colonnade of pillars, with a roof
resting on pediments, lighted from above,
preserving the traveller from dust and heat;
and from this colonnade, in either direction,
might be seen the forests of masts which
crowded the port of Alexandria, reminding
the spectator at once of the source of the
grandeur and opulence around him. This
avenue is crossed at right angles by another
street, running parallel to the sea, and at the
intersection of these stood the Temple of
Serapis, erected on a platform 100 feet high,
1,000 feet square, and ascended by 120 mar-
ble steps. It was the first object seen from
sea; fragments of it still remain. The pil-
lar known as Pompey's pillar, was one of
16 similar pillars which formed the front of
this temple. The other fifteen were destroy-
ed when Egypt was ravaged by the succes-
sors of Alexander, and this was subsequent-
ly re-erected on a new pedestal. When con-
quered by Caliph Omar, Alexandria contained
about a million and a half of people,
4,000 public baths, and 400 theatres, and the
library, which comprised 200,000 volumes,
when presented by Mark Anthony to Cleopatra,
had since then received large addi-
tions. After the lapse of thousands of years
what city of modern times will compare in
magnificence with Alexandria?

THE LAUGHING MISTAKE.

A gentleman going to see a professional
wit and punster, took his valet with him.
He instructed his servant, on the way, that
he must laugh at every thing that the wit
said, whether he understood it or not, as the
worthy was always highly incensed when
the company present did not shake their
sides and roar lustily at his jokes. As in
duty bound the valet promised to obey—
They reached the house and found the wit
labouring under a severe attack of the gout.
"Oh, my God! what excruciating agony I
do suffer!" cried he with a distorted counte-
nance, as they entered the room. Hereupon

the obedient valet clapped both hands on his
sides, and roared out with laughter. The
irritated invalid sprang from his chair and
kicked the man of mirth from the top of the
stairs to the bottom thereof.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

We copy the following marriage from the
Indiana American, as a specimen of how
they do things in Hoosierland.

Married, on the 5th of October, by Daniel
Wilson, Esq. Mr. Timothy Green, to Mrs.
Julia Jacobs, all of Whitewater township,
Franklin county.

From the Justice who officiated at the a-
bove wedding, we learn the following rather
extraordinary particulars. The above named
Mr. Green is about 30 years old, and Mrs.
Julia is his second wife. But what is more,
and almost incredible, Mrs. Julia Jacobs is
about 50 years old, and Mr. Green is her
Eighth Husband, all of whom are living,
except one! We wish some friend in White-
water township, would furnish us, and the
world, a history of the above named Julia
Jacobs—and how she has disposed of so many
husbands! It might be of benefit to
some other unlucky dame who is tired of
her yoke-fellow.

A LOST ISLAND.

The abode of Alexander Selkirk is no more
to be found. The Island of Juan Fernandez has
vanished from the ocean. Yet, though blotted
from our maps, it is green and beautiful in
the version of Cowper, and the Narrative of D'Foe.
The following is from an English Journal.—N.
Y. Evening Post.

The tale of Juan Fernandez has recently dis-
appeared from the South Sea. It was, doubtless,
produced at some remote period by a volcanic
eruption, and it has been destroyed by an earth-
quake. Between the double catastrophe which
marked its origin and its disappearance, no his-
tory of the world has made so little notice as the
history of this Island. If countries, like man,
have their personal glory, the tale of Juan Fer-
nandez has certainly had its share, in having
afforded an asylum to the shipwrecked mariner to
whom Daniel Defoe gave the immortal name of
Robinson Crusoe. The Island took its name
from Juan Fernandez, a pilot of the 16th cen-
tury. He was in the habit of sailing along the
South American coast from Peru to Chili, meet-
ing with no enemies but the south winds.—
These were, however, such redoubtable ones
that they became a rude, although sufficiently
severe, school of navigation. It occurred to him
on one occasion, whether or not, by putting out
farther to sea, he might not avoid these terrible
winds.

"He made the trial, and found that it was
crowned with success; his vessel glided over the
sea as if by enchantment. During one of his
voyages, about the year 1752, Fernandez dis-
covered a coast which he knew could not be that
of Chili, and happier than Christopher Colum-
bus himself, he immediately called it after his
own name. He found that it was an Island,
and on his return recounted the wonders of the
place; but when he proposed taking a colony
out there, the Spanish Government showed no
disposition to favour his design. Fernandez,
however, established himself there; but after
some time he abandoned the Island, leaving
behind him only a few goats, which became great-
ly multiplied. It is by some doubted whether
Spain allowed him to retain quiet possession of
the place; but it is more probable, that the cause
of his quitting it was a return of his passion for
the sea, and the life to which he had been so
long accustomed. To his adventurous life he
then returned, and it is by some authors asserted
that he was the first to discover New Zealand."

TRUSTEES' SALE

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of
Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers
as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on **SAT-**
URDAY, the 16th December next, at 12
o'clock, at the store formerly occupied by
Thomas W. Harris, deceased, in the village
of Lower Marlborough, all the real estate of
the said Thomas W. Harris, deceased, re-
maining unsold, consisting

Of the tract or parcel of land on which
the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his
lifetime, and at the time of his death, con-
taining about

400 ACRES OF LAND.

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

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

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustees.
CHARLES F. MAYER,
November 25—18.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLES. Thursday, December 14, 1837.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S. December Term, 1837.

5th December.—Present the Honourable Stephen Archer, Thomas B. Dorsey, and E. F. Chambers.

No. 2. Chapman, Adm'r. of Chapman, vs. William Morris, appeal from Charles County Court, was argued by Alexander for the Appellant, and J. Johnson for the Appellee.

The Court announced that the argument of the causes on the special docket—cases ordered to be heard at the first term, would commence on Tuesday the 12th inst. after the arrival of the steambot from Baltimore.

No. 3. The United States Bank vs. Ariana J. Lyles and others; appeal from P. George's County Court—argument commenced by Alexander for the Appellant.

Dec. 6.—Present, the Hon. Stephen Archer, Thomas B. Dorsey, E. F. Chambers, and Ara Spence.

No. 3. The President and Directors U. S. Bank vs. Ariana J. Lyles and others. Argument suspended and adjournment suggested by the Appellants.

No. 4. Richard W. Isaac vs. Caleb Clark—motion to dismiss the appeal argued by Duckett and Alexander for the Appellant, and C. C. Magruder and A. C. Magruder for the Appellee.

No. 16. C. Thomas, Adm'r. of Bradlee vs. The Visitors of Frederick County School, was commenced by Balch for the Appellant.

Dec. 7.—Present, the same Judges as on yesterday, and the Hon. John Stephen, and Ara Spence, Judges.

No. 16. Thomas, Adm'r. of Bradlee vs. The Visitors of Frederick County School, was concluded by Balch for the Appellant, and submitted on notes by Ross for the Appellee.

No. 21. Powell, Fiddeman and Boggs vs. Bradlee, Carey and Bradlee, was commenced by McMahon for the Appellants, and R. Johnson for the Appellees.

Dec. 8.—Present, the same Judges as on yesterday.

No. 21. The argument in this cause was continued by R. Johnson and Mayer for the Appellees, and commenced in reply by McMahon.

Dec. 9.—The argument in this cause was concluded by McMahon for the Appellant.

No. 28. Wm. H. Gatchell, Trustee of Uhlir and Brunner vs. Isaac Reynolds and others, was commenced by Glenn for the Appellants.

Dec. 11.—No. 25. The Maryland Insurance Company vs. Jos. S. Bossiere, was commenced by D. Stuart for the Appellant, and Evans and R. Johnson for the Appellee.

Dec. 12.—No. 25, was concluded by R. Johnson for the Appellee, and Meredith in reply for the Appellant.

No. 4. Special Docket. Huster et al. vs. Lawrence, was commenced by Anderson for the Appellant.

Dec. 13.—No. 4. The argument was continued by Anderson for the Appellant, and commenced by Brad for the Appellee.

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet on Thursday, the 21st inst.

The Corporation of Georgetown has passed resolutions expressive of its regret for the death of the late Senator Kent, of Maryland.

The Cherokee delegation, acting as mediators between the Seminoles and the U. S. have left St. Augustine for the interior of Florida.

We learn from the "Globe," that resolutions in favour of a divorce of the Government from all banks, were passed by the South Carolina Legislature, by a vote of 109, to 20.

The Farmers & Mechanics Bank at Hartford has resumed specie payments on all its notes. Deposits it pays in "current bank notes."—Jour. Com.

Among the passengers arrived in the packet ship Roscoe, at New York from Liverpool, are the Hon. JOHN BUCHANAN and General EXORY, and Messrs. H. McKim and Charles Gilmer of this city. The two first named gentlemen are Commissioners appointed by the State of Maryland to negotiate in Europe the Canal and Rail Road loan of six millions of dollars. The result of their mission has not yet transpired, although their reason to believe that it has been successful.—American.

We understand that Messrs. BUCHANAN and EXORY have returned from Europe without effecting the object of the mission.—Chron.

The New York Express states that the quantity of Flour sent to that city, by the North River, during the month of November, was 240,170 barrels.

A slip from the New York Gazette mentions that the Canals were closed by ice, and that ice to some extent had been formed in the Hudson. Very nearly all the produce intended for the New York city market had been sent down from Albany.

There were various rumors afloat in New York last week touching the failure of some of the New England Banks, but they have all proved to be without foundation in truth.

It will be seen by the advertisement that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal will be kept open by an ice-breaker, until Back Creek is closed by ice.

From the Globe of Monday night. CONGRESS.

Several matters of great general interest and importance were brought before the consideration of the Senate to-day. Among them was an interesting memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying the passage of a law ordering United States marshals to direct the execution of criminals sentenced to death, by United States courts, within prison yards, as is the practice in regard to criminals executed in pursuance of the judgment of State tribunals.

The memorial entered into an eloquent detail of the bad effects that have resulted from public exhibitions of this character. Mr. WATSON, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill, the same as that reported at the special session, and which then passed the Senate, to refund the duties paid on goods destroyed by the great fire in New York. A bill to repeal the laws authorizing the establishment of the Express Mail, was introduced by Mr. CHITTENDEN. A resolution was also introduced by him and adopted, after modifications suggested by Messrs. CLAY and GUNDS, directing the Postmaster General to report the receipts and expenditures on the Express Mail establishment, its proposed extensions, etc. A memorial in reference to imprisonment for debt was presented by Mr. TALLMADGE.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Of the House of Representatives of the U. States Twenty Fifth Congress—Second Session.

In pursuance of the order of the House of Thursday, the 7th December, 1837, the following Standing Committees were appointed, viz. Elections.—Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Hawkins, Kilgore, Maury, of Tennessee, Towns, Bronson, Penn, backer, and Hastings.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Hamer, Sergeant, Jones, of Virginia, Fletcher, of Massachusetts, Atherton, Haynes, and Royster.

Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Chambers, Darlington, Russell, Campbell, of Tennessee, Clark, Carter, of Maine, Sturt, and Williams, of New Hampshire.

Commerce.—Messrs. Smith, Phillips, Cushman, DeGraft, Toland, Curtis, Mason, of Virginia, Worthington, and Hunter, of Ohio.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Boon, Williams, of North Carolina, Lincoln, Casey, Chapman, Harrison, Yell, Shields, and Gholson.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Montgomery, Briggs, Hall, Hopkins, Hublev, Calhoun, of Kentucky, Towns, Duncan, and Palmer.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Baldwin, Jenifer, Dawson, Prentiss, Hawkins, Barrio, C. H. Williams, of Tennessee, Davee, and Petrikin.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, Toucey, Corwin, Garland, of Virginia, Bruyn, S. W. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Turney, and Ciley.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Craig, Underwood, Talbot, Farmer, Harper, Birdsall, A. H. Shepard, of N. Carolina, and J. L. Williams, of Tennessee.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hale, Alexander, Taus, Stratton, Rumsey, Fletcher, of Vermont, Crockett, Patterson, and Sheffer.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. May, Calhoun, of Massachusetts, Lawler, Harlan, Bouty, Rariden, Leadbetter, Loomis, and Cheatham.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, Webster, Slade, Biddle, Tillinghast, Vail, Naylor, Foster, and Hunter, of Virginia.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, Logan, Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, Noyes, Davies, Randolph, and Stone.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Everett, Chanoy, Parker, Campbell, of South Carolina, Murray, of Kentucky, Graham, of North Carolina, Crary, and Pennybacker.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. McKay, Coles, Grennell, Miller, Rives, Kemble, Mason, of Ohio, McClellan, of Tennessee, and Halsted.

Militia.—Messrs. Wagener, Carter, of Tennessee, Holt, Allen, of Ohio, Griffin, Gallup, Dunn, Southgate, and Dennis.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Grindland, Moore, Kilgore, Paynter, and Anderson.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Howard, Cushing, Jackson, of Georgia, Dromgole, Claiborne, Fairfield, Patton, Logare, and Hollman.

Territories.—Messrs. Bronson, Potts, Pearce, Borden, Jones, of N. York, Farrington, White, of Kentucky, Hammond, and C. Shepard, of North Carolina.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Morgan, Klingsmith, Bond, Fry, Johnson, of Virginia, Sibley, Ewing, Whittlesey, of Connecticut, and Childs.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Taylor, Williams, of Kentucky, Allen, of Vermont, McClellan, of New York, Herod, Stanley, Mallory, Aycrig, and Plumer.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Evans, McKennon, Snyder, Filmore, Johnson, of Maryland, White, of Indiana, Graves, and Grant.

Patents.—Messrs. Fletcher, of Vermont, Phelps, Menefee, Bicknell, and M. Morris, of Pennsylvania.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Lincoln, Legare, Pratt, Mercer, and Jackson, of Georgia.

Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Shepler, of Ohio, Noble, Southgate, Henry, and Peck.

Accounts.—Messrs. Johnson of Virginia, Johnson, of Maryland, S. W. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Bicknell, and Howes.

Mileage.—Messrs. Dawson, Howard, Briggs, Miller, and Claiborne.

the Treasury.—Messrs. Allen, of Vermont, Sheffer, of Pennsylvania, Aycrig, of New Jersey, Gray of N. York, Holsey, of Georgia.

On the Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Clowney, of South Carolina, Vandervoer, of New York, Holt, of Connecticut, Morris, of Ohio, Marvin, of New York.

On the Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Brodhead, of N. York, Maxwell, of New Jersey, Goode, of Ohio, Edwards, of N. York, Graham, of Indiana.

On the Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office.—Messrs. Childs, of New York, Dennis, of Maryland, Hawes, of Kentucky, Gallup, of N. Y., Plumer, of Pennsylvania.

On the Expenditures of the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Sawyer, of North Carolina, Cranston, of Rhode Island, Menefee, of Kentucky, Dunn, of Indiana, Ridgway, of Ohio.

BY THE STEAMBOAT FROM NORFOLK.

[From our Correspondent of the Norfolk Herald.]

FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steam packet Georgia, Capt. Rollins, in 34 hours from Charleston, we have received the Charleston Courier and Mercury to Friday, from which we extract the subjoined intelligence from Florida.

A Columbia correspondent of the Southern Patriot, says:— "Mr. Preston left here a day or two ago, for the purpose of having a surgical operation performed on his arm. It appears that while in Washington, during the extra session, feeling unwell, he requested one of our Delegates to bleed him; unaccustomed to the business, the gentleman instead of opening a vein, cut an artery. It has caused Mr. Preston some pain, and it is feared may cost him the use of his arm. It is to be hoped that surgical skill may prevent so unfortunate an occurrence."

FROM FLORIDA.

The U. S. steamer Point, Capt. TRATHEN, arrived here yesterday from Black Creek.

We have received by the vessel a letter, stating that twenty of the Indians confined in the fort at St. Augustine, consisting of Wild Cat, one other Indian Chief, six or seven warriors, and two squaws, had made their escape. The whole of these, it appears, were confined in one room, and by some means or other had been furnished with files, thus enabling them to saw off the iron bars that had been placed across the port holes; they then tied their blankets together, and descended. Pursuit was made as soon as the escape was discovered, but proved fruitless.

Charleston Courier 6th inst.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Fort Mellon, (Lake Munroe), Nov. 25. I hasten to give you the first news of importance we have had at this place since my arrival. This evening at sundown Powell's brother-in-law and two other Indians who had been sent by Gen. Jessup from Volusia, to Micainopy, returned bearing a white flag, and bringing with them three women and two children. They found Micainopy on his way to Tampa Bay; he sent word to Co-a-hadjo, who is here, that he would meet him at a creek, the name of which I could not learn, in four days from this time. A delegation of Cherokees, consisting of six, arrived here yesterday; they will accompany Co-co-hadjo in his visit to Micainopy for the purpose of using their influence with him to come in.

Gen. Jessup is expected to-morrow, also Col. Twigg's Regiment of Dragoons, who started two days ago for this post, by land, from Volusia for the purpose of scouring the country.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The New York Courier of Saturday says:—"We understand that depositions were yesterday made in this city, that agents of the insurgents in Canada, were openly recruiting in Burlington and other places in Vermont, and sending into Canada, men and munitions of war, for the use of those in arms against the Government. These depositions were forwarded to England, by yesterday's Packet, and to the British Minister at Washington, and will doubtless be the cause of an immediate demand upon our Executive to put an end to such proceedings in future. Our fellow citizens, and the public press throughout the United States, cannot be too cautious how they encourage or countenance any proceedings which may by possibility embroil us with England, or which may have a tendency to weaken the bond of unity and interest by which the two countries are now so closely united."

LOWER CANADA.

At a late hour this morning we received letters from Montreal and papers of Monday morning.

The detachment under Col. Gore entered St. Dennis early on Saturday morning—marched thence to St. Charles on Sunday—and was to proceed on Monday to St. Hyacinthe, in pursuit of Messrs. Nelson and Papineau, who were supposed to have fled in that direction. St. Charles and the other villages on the Chambly river are to be occupied by bodies of the troops until further orders.

Thus it appears that there is no truth whatever in the reports from Vermont, of new gatherings of the insurgents since the affair of St. Charles, and their subsequent occupation of that village.

The house of Dr. Nelson, and those from which the troops were fired on, have been burned.

The Courier thus sums up the doings of the eight preceding days:—"Thus, within the short space of eight days, have forty-five miles in extent of the most populous and wealthy portions of this district been traversed in arms by her majesty's troops, in vindication of the outraged laws of the country,

and the rebels who had compelled the deluded peasantry to take arms against their lawful sovereign, completely put to flight. A large reward, we understand, is offered for their delivery into the hands of government."

On the 29th ultimo Lord Gosford issued his proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of the province and especially to the misguided population on and near the Richelieu (or Chambly) river, urging them to return to their allegiance, and calling upon all loyal subjects of her majesty to be at all times prepared to maintain the authority of the sovereign, and counteract the rebellious designs of the disaffected.

In addition to the arrests we have already mentioned, we learn that Dr. P. A. Dorion, M. P. P. for Champlain, and a man named Louis Mege, were arrested at St. Ours, and arrived in Montreal on Saturday evening.

There was nothing new from Grand Brule. One of the murderers of Mr. Chartrand, has been arrested, and confessed his crime. His name is Langlois. It appears that Chartrand was made prisoner by a body of about a dozen men, of whom he, Langlois, was one, that they dragged him to a school-house near, and after a few moments' mock-trial sentenced him to death as a spy, though he had left St. Johns on private business.

Five of their number accordingly shot him on the spot. At the first discharge he received three wounds but was not killed; and another of the party then stepped up and shot him dead. Langlois was induced to come in and make confession, by the influence of the priest, to whom he confessed his crime.

The Hon. James Baxter of Stanstead committed suicide on last Saturday week, in a fit of despondency to which he had been for some time subject. He was a native of Vermont, but resided for several years in Canada, and a member of the Legislative Council.—N. Y. Com.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, DEC. 7.

LOWER CANADA.

We have the Montreal Herald of Saturday morning, and late information through other channels. That on which we place most reliance is obtained from gentlemen who left Montreal at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, and who assure us that confidence was at that time very much restored; the general opinion being that the spirit as well as the power of the insurgents had received so severe a check at St. Charles as would reduce them far below even an equality with the loyalists, strengthened as the latter will soon be by the large force coming from Upper Canada.

Colonel Gore had marched with a strong reinforcement against St. Dennis—the correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says, with orders to destroy every thing—razz or burn the houses, and give no quarter.

Col. Wetherall was also to march on another expedition against the insurgents collected at Grand Brule, (Two Mountains) where as we stated on Tuesday, they were mustering in force and making strong demonstrations of disloyalty.

The correspondent of the Courier, who writes from Sandy Hill, and on information obtained from gentlemen arriving from Montreal, states that a reward of \$1000 has been offered by the governor for the head either of Mr. Papineau or of General Brown. We presume that there can be no better foundation for this report than a communication from some over zealous loyalist, which we find in the Montreal Herald, suggesting the expediency of such a measure.

REBELLION AMONG THE REBELS.

We have the following statement from a Canadian on whom every reliance can be placed. General Brown having abandoned the standard which he had so materially assisted to raise, was stopped by a band of his own party.

Knowing that they were already deserted by Papineau, O'Callaghan and Neilson, and left to bear the penalties of their misdeeds and councils, they at first proposed to try the general by court martial and shoot him.

In vain he protested that he was bound upon some important business connected with their cause; they doubted him, and proceeded to search his person, a duty in which they are great adepts.

Upon his person they found a large sum of money, (it is stated little short of £3,000,) which fully satisfied them of his dishonest intentions. They stripped him, kicked him, and let him go—detaining the money.

Several seizures of gunpowder have been made at Montreal.

We give very little confidence to this story.—Com. Adv.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD.

All accounts agree that the rebels are mustering their forces in considerable numbers north of the city, and are building fortifications and making other demonstrations of an intended engagement with the Queen's troops. The post master at Vaudreuil is reported to have joined the rebel camp, and the mail bag to Bytown had to be sent back to this city, as it was not deemed safe to carry it farther than St. Bas-tache. About fifty families of loyalists have been under the necessity of seeking security for their lives in timely flight, and arrived here on Thursday and yesterday. The number of rebels in arms is stated to be much greater than at St. Charles, many of whom have, in all probability, joined their friends in the North.

We learn that Mr. C. S. Cherrier, a member of the Provincial Parliament, and Mr. Tous-saint Pelletier, were arrested on the 1st inst., for high treason. These are parties of more note than most of those heretofore arrested.

It is stated that a warrant has been issued against another M. P. P.—E. Knight, Esq., but it was supposed that he had taken refuge in the United States.

As was to be expected, a number of foreign military men have gone to Canada as spectators

of, and some perhaps desirous to take part in, the military operations there in progress. Among the number, we have heard of some 20 English officers on half pay, Captain Marryat, Baron Hackett, (going, if not gone,) the Duke de Blacas, Chevalier Tant, and M. de Zollen-dall—the last three French gentlemen of distinction.

We learn that 2000 pairs of snow-shoes have been purveyed by the government in Lower Canada, to insure the efficiency of the troops during the winter.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

A meeting has been held at Churchville, Toronto district, Upper Canada, which virtually declared independence, and reported a constitution for what they call "the State of Upper Canada." Report says that Bidwell is in motion again.

The New York Journal of Commerce acknowledges the receipt of Montreal papers to the 6th inst. Quebec to the 4th, and Burlington, Vt. to the 8th. The general complexion of the accounts (says the Journal) is unfavourable to the insurgents, and indicates to our minds that the flurry is nearly over.

From the Montreal Herald, Dec. 6. Proclamations have at last been issued, offering rewards for the apprehension of the principal traitors. The rewards appear to be graduated according to the rascality of the parties.

For L. J. Papineau, £1,000
For Dr. Wolfred Neilson; Thomas S. Brown, E. B. O'Callaghan, M. P. P.; C. H. O. Cole, M. P. P.; Joseph T. Drolet, M. P. P.; Jos. G. Girouard, M. P. P.; Wm. Henry Scott, M. P. P.; E. E. Rodier, M. P. P.; Amury Girod; Jean O. Cherrier, each £500

For Pierre Paul Demary; Joseph F. Daignon; Julien Gagnon; Pierre Amott; Timothe Franchere; Louis Perrault; Alphonse Gaudin; Louis G. Aubier; Rod. Des Rivieres, £100

Quebec, Dec. 4.—Some of the Township Militia, in Lower Canada, and Volunteers, have actually marched in the rear of the disturbed Counties.

The rebels are still in force on the rivers Chambly and Yamaska, and in the County of the Two Mountains.—Quebec Gazette.

Quebec, Dec. 4.—The sleighing is still good in this neighbourhood, the roads being covered with a sheet of ice.

From the Burlington Free Press, Dec. 8. We have received intelligence from Highgate, that on Wednesday night a party of about 40 patriots, who had been at Swanton some days, attempted to make their way through to Missis-kou Bay, but were ambushed by several hundred loyalists at St. Armands, and driven back with the loss of one man killed, three wounded, one prisoner, and their two pieces of ordnance.

From the Burlington Sentinel, Dec. 8. The patriots are organizing their men and preparing for their winter campaign. Little or nothing will be done till there is crossing on the ice to Montreal. At Grand Brule, 30 miles above Montreal, they are assembled in large numbers, and are drilling under the command of a man named Girouard, and a Swiss officer by the name of Girod. They have the complete command of the country and have stopped the mails. On this side of the St. Lawrence they have retired from St. Dennis and are now posted at St. Cesaire.

All active operations will probably be suspended on both sides until the month of January.

It is stated in the New York Post that the authorities of New Brunswick have ordered the British troops to march through our territory to Canada, without waiting for the result of their application for permission to do so.

The first division of the 43d Regiment, from New Brunswick, had arrived at Quebec.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

From the Troy Whig.

THE CANADA WAR.

Our readers will perceive from the following intelligence, received by the western mail of this morning, that the spirit of revolt has broken out in the upper, as well as the lower, province of Canada.

From the Buffalo Daily Journal, Extra. Wednesday, 6th Dec. 5, P. M.

We have just received the following highly important information from a gentleman of respectability at Queenstown, U. C., announcing that the city of Toronto is in possession of the PATRIOTS OF THE UPPER PROVINCE.

Revolutionary Movements in Upper Canada—Capture of Toronto—the Governor and his Council taken Prisoners.

Commercial Herald Office, Oswego, Dec. 7, 1837—7 o'clock, P. M. The schooner Willet, Captain McCumber, has just come into our harbour, from Bullville, Upper Canada. Captain McCumber states that a Government Express, passed through Bullville yesterday, with intelligence that the Patriots had assembled and were in arms in the vicinity of Toronto, to the number of 5,000, headed by McKenzie, Bidwell and Parker; full credit was given to this intelligence at Bullville.

STILL LATER.

Six o'clock. The Traveller left Niagara this afternoon with 1 hundred royal volunteers, under the command of Daniel McDougall, who was a lieutenant in the militia at the battle of Queenston.—The steamer Transit is lying off in the bay of Toronto, with the family of the Governor and the public munitions.

The militia are assembling at Niagara. Apprehensions are felt of an attack upon the town to-night, and preparations are making for defence.

MANTAL LAW.—An extra Gazette was issued at Quebec on the evening of the 6th inst.

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to take part in... progress. A... of some 20... Marryatt... the Duke... M. de Zollen... entlemen of dis... now shoes have... point in Lower... of the troops... IRS. Churchville, To... which virtually... State of Upper... Sidwell is in mo... Commerce ac... trol papers to... and Burling... nal) is unfavour... ates to our minds... id, Dec. 5. been issued, of... tion of the prin... appear to be gra... tity of the parties... £1,000 Thomas S. Brown... C. H. O. Cole, M. P. P.; Jos. G... Henry Scott, M. P... Amory Girod; Jean... £500 Joseph F. Davig... Amott; Timothe... Alphonse Gauvin... esquiviers, £100... the Township Mi... Volun'cers, have... of the disturbed... force on the river... in the County of... eigh Gazette. eigh is still good... roads being covered... ce Press, Dec. 8. gance from Highgate... a party of about 40... Swanton some days... by through to Miss... by several hund... and driven back... killed, three wound... to pieces of ordnan... Sentinel, Dec. 8. izing their men and... campaign. Little of... there is crossing... Grand Bule, 30 miles... assembled in large... under the command... d, and a Swiss officer... They have the com... and have stopped... of the Sprel they have... and now posted at... will probably be sus... it the month of Janu... w York Post that the... wick have ordered the... through our territory to... for the result of their... to do so. the 43d Regiment, from... ived at Quebec. PRESS MAIL. roy Whig. DA WAR. rive from the following... the western mail of... spirit of revolt has pro... will as the lower, bro... ily Journal, Extra. y, 6th Dec. 5, P. M. d the following highly... from a gentleman of re... is in possession of the... PROVINCE. vements in Upper... of Toronto—the... Council taken... Herald Office. 7 o'clock, P. M. Captain McCumber, has... our, from Belleville, Up... McCumber states that a... used through Belleville... ence that the Patriots... in arms in the vicinity... of 6,000, headed by... Parker; all credit was... at Belleville. LATER. Six o'clock. Niagara this afternoon... dunters, under the com... gill, who was a lieuten... battle of Queenston.—... lying off in the bay of... ly of the Governor and... mbling at Niagara. Ap... an attack upon the town... one are making for do... extra Gazette was is... evening of the 6th inst.

Postscript—One o'clock. Since the above was in type we have received numerous slips from the frontier, which contain the intelligence already received through other channels. In addition we have the following: Correspondence of the Albany Daily Advertiser. A correspondent at Lewistown, under date 6th inst., writes:—"Alarm bells are now ringing at Niagara, and it is reported that 1600 radicals, on the march, are within four miles of Niagara."

ALBANY ARGUS—Extra, Monday, Dec. 11—4 P. M. IMPORTANT FROM UPPER CANADA. RISING OF THE PEOPLE, AND ATTACK ON TORONTO CONFIRMED. Lewistown, (Niagara Co.) Dec. 6, 11 o'clock at night.

Dear Sir—Presuming you will be desirous of obtaining the latest information in relation to the revolutionary movements in Upper Canada, I have forwarded by this day's mail, adslip from the office of the Telegraph, printed in this village, which contains all that is yet known here on the subject.

The Canadian population appear to be in a very high state of excitement, and a secret organization, for the purpose of effecting a revolution, seems to have been going on in every part of the province totally unknown to the government. Many individuals of the highest standing are engaged in this revolutionary movement, and there is little doubt of its extending, in a very short period throughout the whole extent of the upper province. The government is entirely destitute of regular troops, and have to rely on the loyal inhabitants for aid, and they form a very small part of the population. I presume they will not be able long to contend against a people who are determined to be free.

We have information, in which we place confidence, that Mr. Papineau has gone into the state of Maine, or more probably into the disputed territory, where he is endeavouring to raise volunteers by promises of land and plunder. We understand that Commodore Jones has withdrawn from the South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expedition, and that his resignation of the command, although declined by the Secretary of the Navy when first tendered, has since been accepted. Whatever may have been the train of circumstances, and the causes which, in the sequel have induced the twicechosen Commander to desire a separation from this great national enterprise—an enterprise; which his attainments, professional and otherwise, united to a chivalrous and daring spirit, so eminently qualify him to conduct, we much regret to learn that such is the impaired state of the Commodore's health since his severe attack recently in New York; if for no other reason, he could not now, in the opinion of his physician, engage in any arduous service without great hazard to its restoration.—Nat. Intel.

The Potomac Advocate, state that the mission of Messrs. BUCHANAN and EXORY to Europe, to make sale of the stock of the State of Maryland, created in aid of Internal Improvements, has not been successful. The Advocate adds to this information the following: "We are pleased, however, to be informed, that their want of success will not deny the hope of the loan being effected upon agreeable terms in our own country; and that soon we may be enabled to make known such result. The work on the Canal in the mean time will progress with the spirit which has marked its operations in the last year."

From the Washington Globe. THE VICE PRESIDENT AND THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. A Philadelphia paper (the Inquirer, we believe), states, very circumstantially, that the Vice President declared himself in favour of a United States Bank, with branches in every State. We are authorized to give this story an emphatic contradiction.

PLEASURES OF A TROPICAL CLIMATE. Insects are the curse of a tropical climate.—In a moment you are covered with ticks; chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of chigoes in a few hours. They will not live together, but every chigoe sets up a separate cheer, and has his own private portion of pus. Flies get entry into your mouth, eyes, and nose. You eat flies, drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cockroaches, and snakes, get into your bed, and every thing bites, stings, or bruises; every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal life that nobody has ever seen before, except Swammerdam and Merriam. An insect with eleven legs is swimming in your tea cup; a nondescript with nine legs is struggling in the small beer; or a catapillar with several dozen eyes in his belly, is hastening over the bread and butter. All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering all her entomological host to eat you up, as you are standing, out of your coat, waistcoat, and breeches. Such are the tropics. All these reconcile us to our dirt, fogs, vapor, and drizzle—to our apothecaries, rushing about with gurgles and tinctures; to our British constitutional coughs, sore throats and swelled faces.—Iberville (La.) Ambassador.

A LEAF FROM AN OLD BOOK. The Berkshire Courier, published at Great Barrington, states that about one hundred ladies and gentlemen of the Episcopal Society of that town, paid a visit to their worthy pastor,

Rev. S. Gilbert, and made his presents in cash and various necessary articles, to the amount of over \$100. In addition to this, one gentleman, Levi Atwood, presented him a sufficient quantity of good wood for his fuel for the ensuing year. The Courier adds—"It was delightful to witness the kind feelings which seemed to animate the donors on the one hand, and on the other, the gratitude that was evinced by him to whom these generousities were extended."

HYDRENEAL. Married, in the city of Baltimore, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. S. McMullin, Mr. EDWARD W. BRAWER, of this city, to Miss MARGARET ANN ARBANS, of Baltimore city.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Society of the City of Annapolis hereby give notice to the public, that they intend holding their

ANNUAL FAIR early in February. They call upon their friends generally to aid them by preparing Articles for the Exhibition, which are much needed, and will be thankfully received. Those who wish materials to work up will be supplied by application to any of the Managers. December 7, 1837.

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 Mrs. Sarah E. Murray, 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. DANIEL MURRAY, Adm'r. December 14.

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on FRIDAY the 29th instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of the deceased, near Annapolis, all the Personal Estate of the late Richard Gardiner, consisting of

Three valuable Negro Men, three Women, Horses, Cattle, the crop of Corn, &c., Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms of Sale—Cash, or a credit of three months, on all sums above Twenty Dollars, the purchasers giving negotiable notes, with approved endorsers. ELIZABETH A. GARDINER, Administratrix. December 14.

NOTICE. ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing either with dog or gun, or landing boats on the shores of the farm called Aberdeen, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders to the utmost extent of the law. BENJAMIN B. WARING, Manager. December 14.

IN CHANCERY, 12th December, 1837. Rezin Wright vs. James McCallough.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the mortgaged premises therein mentioned. The bill states, that the defendant being indebted, executed a mortgage to the complainant, to secure the payment of two thousand and two hundred and forty-nine dollars, with interest—that certain payments have been made, but that there is now due to the complainant the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the thirteenth of March eighteen hundred and twenty-three, until paid. The bill further states, that the time limited in the deed of mortgage for the payment of the money therein mentioned, has long since expired, and that the said defendant resides out of the state of Maryland. It is thereupon Ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 12th day of January next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 12th day of May next, to shew cause, if any he has, why a decree shall not pass as prayed. True copy—Test, RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. December 14.

A BY-LAW. A Supplement to a By-Law passed July 10th, 1835, entitled, "A By-Law compensating the City Commissioners." [Passed December 1st, 1837.] BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the acting City Commissioner shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for his services for the year 1837, as is prescribed by the By-Law to which this is a supplement. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the same compensation shall hereafter be annually paid to the said acting Commissioner as is prescribed by the By-Law to which this is a supplement. JOHN MILLER, Mayor. December 14.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, December 11th, 1837. WHEREAS Lewis N. Sewell, Collector of the Tax for the City of Annapolis for the year 1836, hath returned to the Corporation of said City the following List of Real Property on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same, viz:

Persons Assessed.	Property.	Tax Due.
Bowie, Mrs. E. H.	House & Lot,	\$14 00
Carroll & Dulany,	2 Lots,	1 88
Dulaney, Rebecca's heirs,	House & Lot,	3 12
Fulka, Elizabeth's heirs,	House & Lot,	8 12
Hurst, Bennett's heirs,	2 do do	1 55
Shorter, Peter's heirs,	1 do do	12 50
Scott, Leonard,	1 do do	4 39
Williams, Joseph's heirs,	1 do do	5 00
Watts, Richard K.	1 do do	5 00

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, December 11th, 1837. WHEREAS Lewis N. Sewell, Collector of the Tax for the City of Annapolis for the year 1837, hath returned to the Corporation of said City the following List of Real Property on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same, viz:

Persons Assessed.	Property.	Tax Due.
Barber, John T's heirs,	House & Lot,	\$15 75
Bowie, Mrs. E. H.	do do	17 50
Fulka, Elizabeth's heirs,	do do	3 50
Hurst, Samuel's heirs,	do do	5 25
Hurst, Bennett's heirs,	2 Houses & Lots,	11 38
Jones, Mrs. Eliza,	1 do do	3 50
O'Hara, William,	1 do do	3 50
Shorter, Peter's heirs,	1 do do	2 19
Scott, Leonard,	1 do do	17 50
Watts, Richard K.	1 do do	7 00
White, Mary,	1 do do	8 75

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That unless the City charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said property or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Tax, and costs thereon, will be sold agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly, passed January 10th, 1832, chapter 26. G. H. DUVALL, Clk. Dec. 14.

NOTICE. THAT on the first Monday (1st) in January next, at 8 o'clock A. M. will be offered for Rent, all the STALLS and BENCHES in the Market House for one year, ending the first Monday in January 1839. Terms, Cash. NICHOLAS KILMAN, Market Master. December 14.

WILLIAM BRYAN, Merchant Tailor. HAS just received a handsome assort of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, very superior in quality, and variety in colours, which he will make up, in the most fashionable style, or to suit customers, at the shortest notice. Gentlemen will find it to their interest to give him a call before they buy. His stand is directly opposite to Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's Hotel. October 5.

NOTICE. THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco, hearing appeals and making transfers, and to close the books for the year 1837. By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk. December 7.

NOTICE. THE Annual Meeting of the Taxable Inhabitants of School District, No. 38, of Anne Arundel county, comprising the city of Annapolis, will be held on the FIRST SATURDAY, 6th day of JANUARY next, at the Ball Room, at 3 o'clock P. M. THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Clerk. December 7, 1837.

A MANAGER WANTED. FOR the ensuing year, on the Farm of Commodore Henry E. Ballard, near Annapolis. A person that can come well recommended or sobriety and industry, will find a desirable situation. None other need apply. Application can be made to Mrs. Ballard, at the Farm, or to TH. FRANKLIN, Annapolis. December 7, 1837.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, December 5th, 1837. ON application by petition of Jane Gamble, Administratrix of Andrew Gamble, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis. SAM'L BROWN, Jun'r, Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Andrew Gamble, 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 5th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of December 1837. JANE GAMBLE, Adm'r. December 7.

TRUSTEES' SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on SATURDAY, the 16th December next, at 12 o'clock M. at the store formerly occupied by Thomas W. Harris, deceased, in the village of Lower Marlborough, all the real estate of the said Thomas W. Harris, deceased, remaining unsold, consisting

Of the tract or parcel of land on which the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, containing about

400 ACRES OF LAND, situate in Calvert county, and distant about one and a half miles from Lower Marlborough. This farm is said to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; has on it a comfortable Dwelling and all the necessary out houses. THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the trustees are authorized to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple. SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, } Trustees. CHARLES M. WYLER, } November 24.

IN CHANCERY, 1st December, 1837. ORDERED. That the sale of the real estate of Tubman K. Long, made and reported by Somerville Pinkney, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the first day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of January next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$168. True copy—Test, RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. December 7.

IN CHANCERY, 4th December, 1837. ORDERED. That the sale of the real estate of Tobias Boardman, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Peter Wood Crain, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 4th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the fourth day of January next. The report states the amount of sales to be sixteen hundred and seventeen dollars. True copy—Test, RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. December 7.

IN CHANCERY, 4th December, 1837. ORDERED. That the sale of the real estate of Ignatius Adams, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Peter Wood Crain, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 4th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 4th day of January next. The report states the amount of sales to be eighteen hundred and thirty-six dollars. True copy—Test, RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. December 7.

FRESH GOODS. GEORGE McNEIR & SON, Merchant Tailors, HAVE just received a lot of superior CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which in addition to their former stock, makes their assortment more desirable than any heretofore offered in the city. They invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them. November 18. JACOB BASFORD, Merchant Tailor, HAS taken a Shop opposite Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, where he has just arrived with an elegant assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which he offers to his friends and the public, and will have them made up in the most fashionable style, at low prices for Cash, or at short dates, to be met when due. He has adopted this method of business, and shall endeavour to pursue this course, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to give general satisfaction. TWO or THREE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Annopolis, October 26, 1837.—tf.

BASIL SHEPARD. Having declined business in favour of Mr. J. Basford, who has removed his Shop directly in front of Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, wishes those that are indebted to him either by note, bond or open account, on his old business, or to the firm of Basil Shepard & Co. to call at his old stand, opposite Mr. J. Hughes', and settle the same. All who may have claims against him or the firm, will present them for settlement. Any orders that may be sent to me, I will have them attended to. B. S. Annopolis, October 26, 1837.—tf.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL. Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make books cheap beyond all precedent. It will contain the works of the day, which are 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 an useful should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and enlarge 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 present, 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 Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above. Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE, 45 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 Dagan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday. N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library. BOOKS BY MAIL PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family for a cent and a half a day.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper.

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library. This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or both are furnished to clubs of five for \$6 00.

As a very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for \$20 00.

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.

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

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

NEW PAPER. THE BALTIMORE KALEIDOSCOPE. And Weekly Express.

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

This paper will contain a great variety of original and selected matter, news, literary and scientific articles, notices of new books, and amusements on the most popular topics of the day.

The terms of advertising are moderate. Letters or communications to the editor or publisher, if post paid, will receive prompt attention; and the paper will be forwarded to any part of the country, where it may be ordered.

Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1835.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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

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

THE announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of scepticism, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfecting arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most whole and the points of the old work, but conducted with more energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as eagles soar, above the ken of man; nor shall we content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstract predictions, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "casual" or "occasional."

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions.

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To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only.

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.

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

CASH FOR ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES, Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.

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

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS.

THE SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a Double Number—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its editorial staff is well selected for the English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—Saturday News.—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Each a trio never got together before.

The Philadelphia Saturday News.—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned in its publication, and is above the ordinary standard, and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis.

The Philadelphia Saturday News and Literary Gazette.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing literary qualifications.

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet.

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier; and Joseph C. Neal, Esq.—Dearly Republicans.

SATURDAY NEWS.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our fair readers fairly in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "goodly" Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—Saturday Courier.

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier; and Joseph C. Neal, Esq.—Dearly Republicans.

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SUBSCRIPTION FOR VOL. IV. OF THE CULTIVATOR.

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

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator.

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.

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

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

MAMMOTH SHEET. Office of the Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a Double Number—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its editorial staff is well selected for the English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—Saturday News.—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Each a trio never got together before.

The Philadelphia Saturday News.—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned in its publication, and is above the ordinary standard, and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis.

The Philadelphia Saturday News and Literary Gazette.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing literary qualifications.

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet.

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier; and Joseph C. Neal, Esq.—Dearly Republicans.

SATURDAY NEWS.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our fair readers fairly in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "goodly" Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—Saturday Courier.

THE SALMAGUNDI. AND NEWS OF THE DAY. ENRICHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a large 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.

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 variably 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, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

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

A NEW AND GREAT PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be 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.

At 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.

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."

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, 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 matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rec'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 ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY and 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.

VOL. XCII.

Printed at the Brick

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The venerable Dr. Chapin presided, and ex... petition appears to have been on tiptoe, from... fact that it had been rumored that Doctor... Rolph would be present. Such was the ex... of the committee, appointed to call fu... ture meetings, who assured the assembly that... he was on his way as fast as horses could bring... him." But the excitement which was before... immense, found relief in thunders of applause... when the chairman at the conclusion of some... remarks, urging prudence and discretion, and... the strict observance of treaty obligations, an... nounced that Mr. Mackenzie and others of his... associates, were at his own house. The Com... mercial Advertiser says:

Never saw we such a scene—never heard we... such a shout of exultation! Such enthusiasm is... honourable to the feelings of our citizens. It... was not Mackenzie who called forth such elec... trical feeling. A few months ago, he might... have come among us, and excited little interest... He comes now as the champion and Martyr of... Liberty. A price is set upon his life by the a... gents of transatlantic power. That circum... stance alone is enough to call out all the feel... ings of an American assembly.

IN CHANCERY. 15th December, 1837. ORDERED, That the sales made and re... ported by Horace Capron and Thomas... S. Herbert, trustees for the sale of the real... estate of Thomas Snowden, late of Anne-... Arundel county, deceased, be ratified and... confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be... shown on or before the 15th day of Februa... ry next, provided a copy of this order be in... serted in some newspaper once in each of... three successive weeks before the 15th day... of January next. The report states the sales... of parcels of said real estate to amount of... \$14,704 90¢.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, December 11th, 1837. WHEREAS Lewis N. Sewell, Collec... tor of the Tax for the City of Annapolis... for the year 1836, hath returned to the... Corporation of said City the following... List of Real Property on which there is no... Personal Property to pay the same, viz:

IN CHANCERY. 1st December, 1837. ORDERED, That the sale of the real es... tate of Tobias Boorman, deceased, made... and reported by Somerville Pinkney, the trustee... be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to... the contrary be shown before the first day of... February next, provided a copy of this order... be published in some newspaper once in each... of three successive weeks before the first... day of January next.

Argus of Saturday. CANADA. Others on whose life a... ffalo on the 11th instant, through the royal lines... and hazard. The Buffalo... of the 12th, says: and slept two nights in... dothed very poorly, and... arger, he was once appre... ef. He was armed, but... the sheriff, so, to ascer... commenced talking po... expressed himself warmly... kenzie, upon which he... was not able to continue... him his name marked on... he was at once ordered to... before he had got a... of horsemen, in pursuit... into bank."

IN CHANCERY, 4th December, 1837. ORDERED, That the sale of the real es... tate of Ignatius Adams, deceased, made... and reported by the trustee, Peter Wood... Crain, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause... be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th... day of February next, provided a copy of... this order be published in some newspaper... once in each of three successive weeks be... fore the 4th day of January next.

IN CHANCERY, 12th December, 1837. REzin Wright vs. James McCullough. THE object of the bill filed in this cause... is to obtain a decree for the sale of the... mortgaged premises therein mentioned.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That unless the City charges aforesaid are... paid within thirty days after the publication... of this notice, that the said property or... parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay... the Tax, and costs thereon, will be sold... agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly... passed January 10th, 1832, chapter 20.

NOTICE. THAT on the first Monday (1st) in Janu... ary next, at 8 o'clock A. M. will be... offered for Rent, all the STALLS and... BENCHES in the Market House for one... year, ending the first Monday in January... 1839. Terms, Cash.

Dear Sirs—To night, per steamboat Transit... the Hon. M. S. Bidwell arrived here from To... ronto, having been ordered by the Governor to... leave the Province. He brings positive news...

THE Managers of the Female Orphan Society of the City of Annapolis hereby give notice to the public, that they intend holding their ANNUAL FAIR early in February. They call upon their friends generally to aid them by preparing Articles for the Exhibition, which are much needed, and will be thankfully received.

FRESH GOODS. GEORGE MONIER & SON, Merchant Tailors, HAVE just received a lot of superior CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

A CARD. BARTER OR EXCHANGE.—WANT ED, on landed security, Stock in the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Compa... ny. Inquire at this Office. Sept. 28.

NOTICE. THE Annual Meeting of the Taxable In... habitants of School District, No. 38, of Anne-Arundel county, comprising the city of Annapolis, will be held on the FIRST SATURDAY, 6th day of JANUARY next, at the Ball Room, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.
BOOKS BY MAIL.
**PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOL-
UMES FOR 1837.**

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

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

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

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

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

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

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

A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 and 1837, the whole can be had for \$20 00. For this amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

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

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price \$6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for \$12 00.
Oct. 8.

NEW PAPER.

THE BALTIC KALEIDOSCOPE,
And Weekly Express.

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

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

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

Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1837.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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

ENTITLED,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON, Philadelphia. To whom all original communications will be addressed.

THE announcement of a new periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise; but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Alman" the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the proposed arrangement, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome parts of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the *Alman*, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the *Gentleman's Magazine* in a circle of patronage, and sufficient to ensure its continuance in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "vulgus" after the "honour of man," nor shall we content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with a straggling and unconnected mass of "caviare to the million." In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adventures—a literary miscellany, possessing merit to all palates and sufficient interest to command the attention of the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States. In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited essays on the lighter portions of the literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal actors in the dramatic scene. The current literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

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

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

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

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.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

November 9.

CASH FOR ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 10 to 33 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. 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.

I. P.

POPULAR NOVELS,

THE VIZ: NEW NOVELS, BY CAPTAIN MERRITT, Last Days of Pompeii, Rival, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine, &c.

Will be given as a premium to every person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of the *Saturday News and Literary Gazette*. And to every person who will send five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either *Bulwer* or *Maryatt*, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the bookseller, would be \$21 25 and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost \$6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at \$3 50 for *Bulwer*, \$3 for *Maryatt*, complete.

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

L. A. GODEY & Co.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—*Saturday News*—The weekly paper with the above title, which we forgot a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael are well known for writing, and Godey bears all for publication, and it is a capital job they made of their first number, worth all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette*.—The *Philadelphia Saturday News*—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not do credit to the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the execution, the *News* will soon win liberal patronage and a valuable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Inquirer and Courier*.—The *Philadelphia Saturday News and Literary Gazette*—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in this city, and exceeds the *Gentleman's Magazine*, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially the *Literary Gazette*. The subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

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

Saturday News—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, published by Messrs. L. A. Godey, conductor of the *Lady's Book*, Joseph C. Neal, editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the *Saturday Courier*. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for original matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a reprint of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the numerous sheets of that city.—*Wyandottic Review*.—The first number of the *Philadelphia Saturday News* has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, interesting and instructive. Those who wish a good entertaining paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the *Saturday News*. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Durby Republican*.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR VOL. IV. OF THE CULTIVATOR,

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

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

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

Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN,

Annapolis.

February 4.

MAMMOTH SHEEP.

Office of the SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage, bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a Double Number—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States.

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

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

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

The *SALMAGUNDI* will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used 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 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, Atholton Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

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

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 remotest 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 sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library 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 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.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library. BOOKS BY MAIL. PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

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

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

The object of Waldie's Library, in use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social and domestic reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole class of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and various adventures &c. An amount equal to fifty human volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form an inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

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

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, "The Journal of Useful Letters, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for \$3 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for \$20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. Payment always in advance.

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

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

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

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price \$6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for \$12 00 Oct. 8.

NEW PAPER. THE BALTIMORE KALEIDOSCOPE, AND Weekly Express.

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

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

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

Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1837.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by WILLIAM B. BURTON, Philadelphia. To whom all original Communications will be addressed.

THE announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise; but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Levy's Holy's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the most judicious manner, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome parts of the old work, but enriched with elegant engravings, and to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the proprietor of the paper.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not profess to be a literary pursuit, to fly through the air, above the ken of our readers, nor shall we combat with a merely scanning surface of the ground, our pages will not be filled with a straggling parade of names, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our credit, as we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adventures—a literary mélange, possessing variety, which will please and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States. In the varied and ample pages of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and satirical—graphic descriptions of men and manners—free and spirited translations of the higher portions of the literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal states in the Dravatic line. The current literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

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

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

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, June 30.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND PLEASANT MOUNTAIN.

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.

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. R

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

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS, VIZ:

Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, Pirata and Three Cutlers, Frank Millmay, King's Own, Newton Forster, Peels of Many Tales, Japhet in Search of his Father.

BY CAPTAIN MARRIOTT, Last Days of Pompeii, Ricci, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine, BY E. L. GODEY.

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of The Saturday News and Literary Gazette. And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

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The Philadelphia Evening News.—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary editor is far above the ordinary standard and would do credit to the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British empire. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will soon win liberal patronage and a valuable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in our next column.—Levy's Holy's Album. LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, published in Philadelphia on Saturday last, is the largest and most interesting published in that city, and exceeds the Gentleman's Magazine, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by Mr. Burton, the Editor of the Saturday News, J. C. Neal, and Mr. McMichael, which will contain, besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore contained in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—Review and Schuylkill Journal.

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February 4.

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

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDE, AND NEWS OF THE DAY, COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent satires 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 SALMAGUNDE 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 SALMAGUNDE 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 the 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 SALMAGUNDE 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.

February 4.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL. Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January.

It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make books cheap beyond all precedent. It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are comparatively dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for 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 this will 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.

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.

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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXII.

ANNAPOLIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1837.

NO. 49.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

Governor's Message.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ANNAPOLIS, December 27, 1837.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates:

We have abundant reason, upon the threshold of those public duties which the constitution has called you to discharge, to render thanks to the Author of all Good for the manifold blessings which he has vouchsafed to the people of our common country. Although some of the productions of agricultural industry have the past season been scant, the abundance of others and the good prices of all have amply rewarded the toils of husbandry. Industry in all its other avocations, has also generally met its worthy hire. The blessings of good health have been dispensed to us with more than ordinary measure. The laws have been executed without interruption or complaint. All our rights, natural, civil and political, have been preserved inviolate; and, even in those calamities with which we have been visited, it becomes us to acknowledge that unerring paternal goodness, which, although its workings are inscrutable, chastens, because it loves us. Let these considerations induce us to enter upon our duties with the determination to serve a confidante of the favor of Him who rules over the destinies of nations.

Many very weighty and important matters will command your deliberate attention, during your present session. One such, however—the deranged condition of the currency or circulating medium of value—coming home as it does to the business and every day transactions of the whole community, has, for several months past absorbed, and still continues to engage, the largest share of public attention; and, from its vast importance, and the magnitude and general diffusion of the evils and perplexities attending it, is entitled to primary consideration.

In the month of May last, as is well known to you all, the Banking Institutions, generally, with but very few exceptions, throughout the country, suspended the payment of specie for their notes and other liabilities. For a long time previous to the suspension, the greater part of the circulating medium of the country consisted of bank notes, which, for more than twenty years had, in all cases, been equivalent with and for many purposes of superior value to coin. It is a fact also well known, and boasted of by those who had brought it about, that shortly before the suspension, there was more specie in the country, and a larger proportion of it in circulation in the community, than there had ever been at any former period. In December last, it was excitingly proclaimed by the late President of the United States and his financial officers, that the currency of the country was in the most satisfactory state; and even so late as the fourth day of March last, upon retiring from office, he took credit to himself for his "humble efforts to improve it." His successor, too, on entering upon his duties, expressed his satisfaction with the measures of the retiring President, and proclaimed his intention to "follow generally in his footsteps."

Under these circumstances, the revolution and catastrophe of May last, although foretold by others, and, as we believe, the natural result of measures of the General Government, must have come upon the late and present Presidents and their supporters generally with overwhelming surprise. It is to be regretted that they seem generally not to have profited as they should have done by this fatal and lamentable termination of their unequalled efforts to improve such a currency as they have destroyed.

Can any one believe that if the late United States Bank had been rechartered, the money of the United States continued to be deposited in that institution, the specie Circular never been issued, and, in short, if the late administration had forbore to tamper with, and experiment upon the currency, that the banks would have suspended specie payments, or our circulating medium, generally, been at this time of less value than specie?

Statesmen should profit by the lessons of experience, and its teachings were never more clear and decisive on any subject, than in favor of a United States Bank, as a regulator and preserver of a sound and uniform currency. We have had two such institutions each of twenty years existence, and during their whole term we had a sound and uniform currency—always equal to gold and silver, and for exchange operations more valuable. It was but a brief period after the first was put down that the currency became deranged and a large portion of the Banks suspended specie payments, and continued the suspension until the second and late United States Bank went into operation. The wholesome effects of that institution speedily caused a resumption of payments by all the solvent state banks, and from thence until it was put down by the late administration, we had a currency which it was impossible to improve, and therefore, to say the least, folly to meddle with.

Whatever may have prompted the late administration to the adoption of the measure which has had such a disastrous result—Whether they were deluged, as sometimes professed, to bring about an exclusive metallic currency—to put down all Banks—or, as at other times, to reform and sustain the State banks—or, as some have believed, to establish a Treasury Bank under their management—or were adopted in a reckless spirit of hostility to an institution which they could not bring under their control—is not necessary now to be enquired into. The first is utterly impracticable; not desirable, if it could be effected; and any serious effort to accomplish it, would prove most disastrous to the community generally. The second was not needed, when their measures were commenced, and was without their power to accomplish, if it had been necessary. The third they never avowed, and we trust, will never be adopted, either directly or indirectly. The last, if their motive of action, it is presumed, no one would openly approve or justify.

We do not doubt but that it is possible, to sustain a State Bank circulation, which would be promptly redeemed in specie, on demand, and which, for local currency, would be all we could desire; but we think that experience has proved conclusively that a National Institution, whose issues will have a general circulation, is indispensable to secure uniformity and stability in the various species of circulating media, of which the currency may be composed.

Soon after the suspension of specie payments, we were strongly urged by officers and representatives of the Banks in Baltimore, and by many other citizens, to call a special session of the General Assembly, particularly with a view of repealing or suspending for a time the restriction which prohibited the Banks from issuing notes of less denomination than five dollars, and to the adoption of such other measures as might be deemed necessary to meet the extraordinary crisis. The matter was presented to our consideration, although it is not clear that it would have been proper,

yet did not appear to us of sufficient importance to justify the expense, and inconvenience to the members, at that season of the year, of an extra session of the General Assembly. And we believed that time and further developments were necessary to ascertain what other measures the public interest might require, in consequence of the suspension. We therefore, after mature deliberation, felt it our duty to decline making the proposed call.

Although we did not think that to authorize the Banks to issue notes of less denomination than five dollars would, even under the extraordinary crisis of May last, justify a special call of the General Assembly, yet we believe that the interests of the community, and the stability of the banks would be promoted by a repeal of the restrictions which prohibit such issues. We are aware that in the expression of this opinion we encounter an extensively prevailing prejudice, but, as we firmly believe and think we can demonstrate, great and most pernicious popular error. We think the position, that to withdraw the small or notes of the Banks from circulation, and supply their place with specie, would improve the general currency, strengthen the Banks, and tend to sustain their credit and the circulation of their larger notes, is, in each and all its parts, entirely erroneous.

It seems to us very clear that the portion of specie in the country, which enters into general circulation, necessarily narrows, not widens as the popular phrase is, the specie basis of the Banks; and this, more especially, is the case where Bank notes are redeemed and withdrawn to make room for it.

A resort to the first rules in arithmetic will demonstrate beyond dispute, that, with any given amount of specie in the country, and of Bank notes, the larger portion of the specie in the Banks and the lesser in circulation, the greater would be the proportional means and ability of the Banks to redeem their issues and sustain their credit, at a time of pressure upon them, whether for foreign exportation or from distrust of their solvency—and vice versa.

To make this appear, we will suppose the whole amount of specie in the country to be \$100,000,000, and of bank notes \$200,000,000; and we will then suppose the whole \$300,000,000 to be divided in various proportions between the banks and the general circulation in the community.

Suppose the banks have in their vaults \$90,000,000 of the specie, and 10,000,000 of their notes; there would be in circulation \$10,000,000 of specie, and \$190,000,000 of notes; in this case, the banks would have in circulation but little more than two dollars of their notes for each dollar of specie in their vaults—a situation which will be generally admitted to be sound and secure, and such as would enable them to sustain any probable demand upon them.

But let us suppose a reverse division of the specie and bank notes between the banks and the community, and see what would then be the situation of the banks. Suppose they had but \$10,000,000 of the specie, and \$90,000,000 of their notes on hand, there would be in general circulation \$90,000,000 of specie and \$110,000,000 of bank notes, viz: eleven dollars in bank notes in circulation for each dollar in specie in the banks; a situation which it is presumed would be generally considered unsafe and dangerous to their credit.

To show the contrast still further, suppose the banks to possess but \$1,000,000 of specie and \$99,000,000 of their notes, in such case, there would be in circulation \$99,000,000 of specie and \$101,000,000 of notes, or more than \$100 in notes in circulation for each dollar in the banks to meet their redemption; a situation which would not enable them to sustain themselves under even slight pressure or distrust, scarcely for a day.

But to meet and refute the popular error we are combatting, more directly—suppose the banks to have \$50,000,000 of the specie and \$50,000,000 of their notes on hand, and that there be in circulation \$50,000,000 of specie and \$150,000,000 of bank notes—in such case, the banks would have one dollar in specie for every three dollars of their notes in circulation; (not far from their ordinary situation;) this would be quite a fair condition, and much better than many banks, when in undoubted credit, could exhibit. But suppose one sixth only, or \$25,000,000 of their circulation to be in notes of the smaller denominations; that those notes be redeemed by the banks, and their place supplied with specie; the banks would then have but \$25,000,000 of specie in their vaults to sustain a circulation of \$125,000,000 of their notes. Again, suppose that one third of their circulation be in notes of the smaller denominations, it would require the whole amount of specie in the banks to redeem them and supply their place—leaving the banks entirely without specie; or, constraining them to take out of circulation a part of their larger notes also, by curtailing their accommodations to the community. And, finally, suppose one-half of their circulation—\$75,000,000—be in notes of ten dollars and under, (and it is believed that such is ordinarily the case,) they could not take them out of circulation with the specie in their possession; and to enable them to do so, they would have to curtail their accommodations to the community twenty-five millions of dollars, at the least, and as much more, as would enable them to retain a specie basis for their other issues. How then can it be urged, that withdrawing the smaller notes from circulation and supplying their place with specie from the banks, would improve the general currency, strengthen the banks, or tend to sustain their credit; and, above all, how can it be pretended, that to lessen the proportion of specie in their vaults to the amount of their notes in circulation, would "widen their specie basis?"

It seems to us a matter of surprise that an error so manifest as the position we think we have conclusively demonstrated to be unfounded, and the very reverse of truth, should so long have prevailed, and been so generally either entertained or silently acquiesced in.

When, in addition to the foregoing demonstration, we take into consideration the fact which all, and particularly late experience, and the observation of every one has proved, that in times of pressure upon and distrust of the Banks, nearly all that portion of specie in the hands of the community, ceases to circulate as currency, and thereby diminishes, to its extent, the circulating medium, in time of greatest need, it seems to us impossible to resist the conclusion, that the less amount of the specie in the country, in general circulation, beyond supplying necessary change, and the more of it in the banks, the greater would be the strength and ability of the banks to meet and overcome pressure upon them; and that the general interest and welfare would be best promoted by such a condition of the currency, and disposition of the specie which the country, in the natural course of trade, may at any time possess. While, therefore, we would rigidly restrict the banks, as to the amount of their issues and responsibilities of all kinds in proportion to their capital, specie and other means, and enforce the restriction under severe penalties, we would leave them free as to the denomination of their issues.

We think that when the banks are paying specie for all demands upon them, the community may safely be left to use or refuse a small note circulation, which necessarily compels them, even in violation of Legislative enactments, which, however, we believe, are not law,

to resort to, whenever bank notes of all denominations become irredeemable. We therefore, respectfully recommend the repeal of the restrictions prohibiting the issue or circulation of notes of less denomination than five dollars, now imposed upon all the banks in the State but one.

The objection most commonly urged against the circulation of small notes, is that the larger portion of them is always in the hands of the poorer classes, and persons who have no immediate interest in, and know but little about the situation and credit of the banks. But this objection may easily be avoided; and perhaps it is due to the part of the community named, that their interests in the circulation should be specially protected. This might be done by requiring the banks, under all circumstances, to redeem their smaller issues with specie, under the penalty of absolute forfeiture of their charters. Other good effects would attend such a provision, as, in case of a suspension of payments generally, the small notes of the banks would continue to circulate, in common with specie, to the exclusion of all irredeemable issues, of like denomination, and enable the community to obtain from the banks a supply of small change, and take away all inducement for hoarding such as might be in circulation.

We are, uncompromisingly, opposed to an irredeemable paper currency; and were we not assured that the Banks in this State were forced to a suspension of specie payments, in common with those in other States, by a forced and unnatural state of things, brought about by measures of the General Government, which they had not the power to prevent, nor in time to counteract, we should be disposed to recommend and pursue the most rigorous measures against them. But, under the full persuasion that they were reluctantly forced into that measure by the pressure thus brought upon them, and, above all, that the interests of the community were promoted by its adoption, under the circumstances then existing, we have been much gratified at the patient acquiescence of the public, in the unavoidable inconvenience and perplexities resulting from it. We have reason to believe that the Directors of the Banks in this State, have acted under a proper sense of their responsibilities and duties, with the steady purpose of returning, as speedily as possible, consistent with the interests of the community and their own safety and permanent credit, to the redemption of their engagements, and their accustomed mode of business. If our impressions of their conduct and the information we have received, be correct, they will at no very distant day be able to resume and maintain specie payments, let the course of the General Government towards them be what it may; although it is manifestly in the power of that Government, in the collection and disbursements of its large revenues, to do much in aid of their efforts, or to embarrass, retard and discredit them, by refusing to receive their issues.

And should, what is commonly denominated the Sub Treasury System, recommended by the President, be adopted, although it would not prevent the return of prudently conducted Banks to specie payments, for any great length of time, it would throw so much discredit upon them, and cause such a constant demand for their specie, that it is doubtful if they could maintain a sufficient circulation to meet the wants of the community, and justify the continuance of their operations. We have, however, great satisfaction in the assurance furnished by recent indications of public sentiment, in almost every quarter of the country, that we are in no danger of having the manifold evils of that system inflicted upon us, in continuation of experiments upon the currency which have proved so disastrous. And we think there is good ground for hope that the time is not far distant when the good sense of the community will triumph over party attachments, and force the General Government to abandon its experiments, retrace its steps and return to the system of currency which experience has proved to be suited to the wants and general interests of the country.

You will shortly, it is presumed, have statements of the condition of our Banks before you, and should there be any doubt that they are preparing for a return to specie payments, as soon as possible, consistent with the interests of the community, we hope you will institute a rigid scrutiny into their concerns and operations, and that further lenity or forbearance will not be extended to any which may be found not to deserve it.

After the foregoing was prepared, we received the communications and statements herewith transmitted, marked A. B. C. D. E. and F., which, we are gratified to find, confirms the favorable views which we had expressed, of the condition of the Banks in this State, and the prudence with which they have been conducted.

The policy heretofore so energetically pursued, in reference to internal improvement, cannot be too highly commended. There can be little doubt that after the main great works patronized by the State shall have been completed, they will be enduring monuments of the legislative wisdom that designed or sanctioned them, and inexhaustibly fruitful sources of revenue and wealth to the State. This subject cannot be too often or too earnestly pressed upon the attention of the Legislature. We must look to it as our main reliance, in competition with our neighboring sister States, for the trade of the great West, and for future wealth and prosperity. The State has already embarked, with an enlightened and liberal spirit, in the commendable enterprise of improving her great internal resources and advantages of position; and it will require but a few more years of patient and persevering effort to realize all the anticipated results of its consummation.

In our last annual communication, we stated that we had recently appointed commissioners to negotiate the loan of eight millions of dollars, authorized by the act of the Legislature of the 22d of March, 1836. One of the gentlemen appointed was in Europe, and others joined him there in the course of the summer. A full report has, as yet, been received from the commissioners; but it is understood that they were unsuccessful in their attempts to procure the loan in Europe. A full report of their proceedings will, it is believed, be made at an early day, when it shall be laid, forthwith, before you. A letter from one of the commissioners, in anticipation of a joint report, is herewith transmitted, marked H.

The failure of the Commissioners to obtain, at this time, the eight million loan in Europe has, by no means, lessened our confidence in the completion of the great works for whose benefit it is intended. The action of the Legislature in the passage of the internal improvement law affords ample evidence of their importance in the estimation of that body, which, it is believed, did, at the May session, only reflect the feelings and convictions of the people of the State upon the subject. Maryland, indeed, has no alternative, if she desires to keep pace with her sister states, but to prosecute to a successful issue the policy indicated in her last great internal improvement law of May, 1836. Since then, the scheme of a Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati has assumed the shape of a well organized system, and, to sustain it, the several States through which the Road must pass have all given their aid—and South Carolina now solicits for her commercial capital the trade of the West, through a longer channel than would be necessary to bring it to theemporium of Maryland—Pennsylvania, too, since then, not satisfied with her already gigantic

system of internal improvement, has authorized the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie Rail Road; and, in so doing, has not only given her testimony to the importance of works of the kind to the State itself, but has shown her sense of their value as connected with her principal commercial city. Virginia, too, is rapidly urging forward her plan of Western communication, by the route of the James and Kenhaws Rivers; and, although embarking late in the internal improvement system, is manifesting a feeling in regard to it strongly indicative of her conviction as to its importance. Maryland lies between the States here mentioned, and, with as deep a stake in the Western trade, at which they are all aiming, enjoys naturally far greater advantages to facilitate her attempt to secure it.—The Chesapeake Bay, along the eastern shore of which one of the principal works indicated in the internal improvement act is to be constructed, and with the commercial emporium of the State at its head, penetrates so far westward as to place Baltimore nearer to the waters beyond the Alleghenies than any other city on the Atlantic seaboard; and the advantages thus possessed by that city continued to be experienced, in its monopoly almost of the western trade, until the adoption of better plans of internal communication, by diminishing the cost of transportation from Philadelphia and New York, compensated for the greater distance of those cities from the West, and attracted to them the greater portion of that trade which had before centred in Maryland. Were the distance from Philadelphia and New York to Pittsburgh the same as from Baltimore, it might perhaps be well questioned whether Maryland should aid, to any extent, in the completion of works that would, after all, place her only in equal competition with these rival cities, and having to contend against the capital already accumulated in them, and the set of business in that direction. But the case is far different; and Maryland has only to open avenues to the West of equal excellence with those that now lead from Philadelphia and New York, to restore to her own chief city all those advantages which, while turnpikes were the best known mode of intercommunication, made it the third city in the Union. The western merchant will seek that market to which he can get his produce transported, and purchases returned home to him, at the least cost; and when the cost of transportation between Baltimore and the Ohio River shall, mile for mile, be the same as from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, Baltimore, nearer than either Philadelphia or New York, will be, as of old, the market that the west will seek. About propositions as plain as those here stated, we think there can be no doubt; and we cannot but believe that the Legislature, firm to the liberal, prudent and wise policy indicated in the internal improvement act of May, 1836, will do every thing that may be necessary and proper to give to it the most full and efficient operation. To have passed such an act, clogged with restrictions and conditions, which would render it a dead letter, never could have been the intention of the Legislature. The design, made evident by the legislation of the last ten years, was to afford the powerful and sufficient aid of the State to the accomplishment of certain great works of internal improvement, in which she had a vital interest, while, at the same time the means of doing so were such as appeared calculated to obtain the desired ends upon the most satisfactory and advantageous terms. If the means suggested, in the first instance, should prove to be impracticable, it is the part of a wise policy to modify them, in such manner as may be found necessary and proper to accomplish the intended objects of the Legislature. Should it therefore appear, when the subject comes before you, that a change in the terms of the internal improvement law of May, 1836, is essential to the objects therein provided for, we cannot doubt that you will do what may be necessary on your part to accomplish the State's system of internal improvement, on the Eastern and Western Shores, and to preserve to Maryland, or rather to bring back to her enjoyment, those advantages in her competition with her sister States which nature has given to her, both along her Eastern border and towards the Western waters, and which it has been the wise and prudent policy of the State's Legislature, heretofore, to improve. Not only is this important in relation to trade and facilities of intercourse with the West, but, as a pecuniary point of view, it is most desirable. Capital now unproductive, because of the unfinished character of the works in which it is invested, will be made to yield adequate return, and, like the internal improvement systems of New York and Pennsylvania, ours will become a productive source of revenue, whenever it shall be completed.

We herewith submit for your information such Reports as we have been furnished with in relation to the progress, present condition and future prospects of the several works of improvement patronized by the State, marked I. and J.

Connected with the internal improvement system of the State, so far as it is to be carried out by legislative aid, there is a subject to which we are at this time required, in an especial manner, to call your attention: and that is, to the payment of the interest on the State's loans in an equivalent to gold or silver, and not in a depreciated currency. These loans were made when the paper currency of the country was convertible, at pleasure, into coin, the only legal currency, at par; and the faith of the State was pledged to its creditors for the payment of the interest in such legal currency. The suspension of specie payments has had, as is well known, the effect of depreciating the paper currency; and the public creditor to whom this interest is now tendered in bank notes, if he accepts it, receives a less sum than the State guaranteed to pay. It has so happened that the paper currency has been but eight or ten per cent. below the par of specie, and the loss to the creditor has not been intolerable; but this does not alter the principle involved; and the faith and character of the State are placed in as much jeopardy, abroad, by tendering payment of interest on its loans in a currency ten per cent. below par, as though the paper currency offered were worth but one cent in the dollar. It is believed that, upon the recent suspension of specie payments, there were but two States in the Union, having foreign loans, which have not paid their interest in specie, or its equivalent; and one of these States is Maryland. This case was one that had not been provided for; and the Treasurer did not feel that he would have been justified to assume the responsibility of paying the interest upon the State's loans in a different currency than he received from her debtors and paid to her other creditors. It is now, however, most respectfully suggested, that it is due to the State's hitherto high reputation—that it is essential to the maintenance of that credit, especially abroad, upon which she must rely in any attempts to make additional loans for her works of improvement, or other purposes, that the interest on her obligations for loans (a large portion of which is held in Europe, or on European account) should be paid in specie or its equivalent; and that this should not only extend to future payments, but should relate to those that have been made since the suspension of specie payments.

We feel assured that, in making these suggestions, we are only anticipating what will be the feeling of the Legislature—that we are expressing the wishes of the people of the State, jealous of her credit, and regardless of all minor considerations when the question is whether that credit shall be maintained.

The subject of Education has been frequently and cogently addressed to Legislative attention, in the annual communications of the Executive, but we desire again to bring it particularly to your notice. The general diffusion of Education among the people is necessary to the safety of our liberties and the stability of our Republican institutions, and consequently demands at your hands zealous and fostering efforts to accomplish it. When the people know their rights they will maintain them. When they know their duties they will discharge them. When they become acquainted with the principles and structure of their Government, its adaptation to their wants and to the security of their liberties, they will appreciate their pri-

ileges, and act the part of good citizens to deserve and maintain them. That government which is based upon abstract principles of Republican liberty, if it be not cemented by the education of the people, must be unstable and of uncertain continuance. The arts of the demagogue and the mischievous and corrupt rulers may triumph over ignorance, but will always meet the rebuke and defeat of an enlightened community. It was the profound remark of a wise philosopher who asserted "knowledge to be power," and its power is never more manifest or more usefully employed than in curbing the stretches of tyranny and foiling the unhallowed designs of restless and ambitious aspirants for that fame which rests upon the ruins of their country.

The increased means of the State, arising from the Surplus Revenue of the United States deposited in our Treasury, afford the means of extending the invaluable blessings of general Education, which should not be omitted to be effectively employed by the Legislative guardians of the public weal for that purpose.

Our present common school system is very imperfect and, it is believed, in many respects radically defective; and we recommend its thorough revision and the adoption of such modifications and extensions as may serve to remedy and perfect it.

Permit us to invoke your attention to the propriety of passing such laws as may be necessary to prevent a growing abuse of the elective franchise, which has become so serious as to require Legislative interposition and correction. Every citizen who possesses the requisite qualifications is entitled to the uninterrupted exercise of the right of suffrage. Nothing should be done to limit or embarrass it. The genius of our free institutions has placed every citizen upon a level, and invested each with a voice in the administration of public affairs. But in proportion as this right is precious ought we to guard against its abuse. The existing Laws are not adequate to prevent illegal voting. There is too much basis for the complaint that the elective franchise, particularly in our large commercial emporium, has been frequently and shamefully abused. A law requiring every voter within a specified time, anterior to the election day, to have his name registered by a proper officer or tribunal to be appointed for that purpose, appears to us to be the proper and effectual remedy; and we take occasion to suggest its adoption, or some other measure which will be equally effective, to the consideration of the Legislature.

The Topographical and Geological Surveys instituted by the State have progressed with all the expedition that the nature of these important works would allow; and the high character and professional ability of the gentlemen to whom their execution have been intrusted, assure their completion as early as may be consistent with the nature and extent of their necessary researches. The operations of the Topographical Engineer have been suspended during the past year. The accompanying letter marked K, will explain the reasons of the suspension, which we are sure will meet the approval of the Legislature as they have of the Executive.

The liberal and comprehensive scheme of developing our internal condition and resources embraced in the institution of these surveys, promises to afford the most useful and gratifying results, and deserves the continuing patronage of the Legislature. The means of obtaining a complete and accurate knowledge of the topography of the State, and the vast resources of Agricultural and Manufacturing Wealth that lie embedded in her bosom, have been too long suffered to remain without the reach of our citizens.

By reference to the reports which have been made from year to year, and the report of the Geologist, which we are advised will in a few weeks be transmitted to you in the usual printed form, it will be apparent that invaluable benefits have already resulted from their researches. In addition to the large advances made towards procuring a complete and accurate Map of the State, which is the peculiar duty of the Topographical Engineer, it must be a source of Legislative approval, that the examinations of the Geologist have resulted in the development of Agricultural resources before unknown or unappreciated, in the discovery of valuable deposits of Marl and other means of enriching our soil and increasing its produce, and of mines of Iron and other Ores and valuable Clays, which, in the hands of manufacturing industry, may be made of invaluable product, and in the important additions which have been secured to the cause of scientific enquiry.

Heretofore the researches of the Geologist have been principally confined to the tide water districts. When, in fulfillment of the duties of his office, he shall have extended his operations to the other portions of the State, where our mineral wealth is mainly concealed, we have no doubt that the value of this branch of the Scientific survey will be duly and universally appreciated.

Complaints having been made of the extravagant cost of prosecuting the surveys, we have taken some pains to ascertain at what expense similar works are executed in those of our sister States which have instituted them, and we feel authorized to say that the Maryland works have been conducted more economically, or more cheaply than others of the same kind in any other portion of the Union.

The extensive and important changes proposed to be made in the Constitution by bills which passed the General Assembly at the last session, will of course engage your serious attention; and coming as you do immediately from the people after they have had due time to consider those changes, we cannot doubt but that your action upon them will be in conformity to the public will, and we trust quiet the agitation which has long prevailed upon the subject embraced by those bills.

We herewith present the annual report of the Board of Managers appointed under the act of December session, 1831, chapter 281, entitled, "An act relating to the People of Color of this State," and it gives us pleasure to call the attention of the Legislature to the diligence and success of the gentlemen whose gratuitous services have been rendered to the State since the adoption of the system indicated in the act last mentioned.

The plan of independent State action first suggested in Maryland—pursued by the State Society—and countenanced by the managers of the State Fund,—appears to us to be that which is best suited to the condition of the slaveholding States of the Union. It repudiates all foreign and unsolicited interference, whether by the General Government, societies or individuals, with the subject of Slavery within the limits of the States where it exists, and leaves it to such State, exclusively, to adopt such measures in regard to it, as are suited to its peculiar circumstances. The plan has here been so far successfully pursued, as will be seen by the accompanying report, that there is now in prosperous existence on the coast of Africa, a settlement of near four hundred emigrants from this State, under the separate control of the State Colonization Society, appropriated to the use of emigrants from Maryland and now capable of receiving any number that may be prepared to emigrate.

It has often been said that colonization was antagonist to the schemes of the immediate abolitionists; and that where the former was cherished and flourished, the latter could find no favor. The Report of the managers of the State fund and the experience of every observing and reflecting man in the State must prove this: nor could we suggest a more certain method of keeping down that wild and fanatical spirit, which has thrown so many firebrands among the slaveholding States, than the adoption and maintenance of the colonization plan, upon the footing on which it now stands in Maryland.

It is gratifying to learn from the Report that the attempts secretly made by the friends of immediate and general abolition to defeat the agents of the society in their efforts to inform the free people of color of the advantages of emigration, are losing the effect which they at first appeared to have, and that there is now the prospect of a constant emigration from the State to the colony of Maryland in Liberia. It would be injurious to the managers of the State fund, and in the

State colonization society, not to express the satisfaction which is felt with the economical, prudent and judicious course pursued by the latter the past year.

The annual Report of the Executive of the State, which will shortly be laid before you in that form, is so voluminous that we will show the condition of our finances, and perhaps you to induce further legislation, if any, may be necessary in reference to them during your present session. The balance of funds on hand at the end of the last fiscal year, besides special deposits, amounted to several of the bank in Baltimore, and such as have been appropriated to education, the sinking fund, and other special objects, is about fifty thousand dollars greater than the balance at the end of the previous year, and the general state of the Treasury, we believe to be quite as good as was anticipated at the termination of the last session of the Legislature.

The documents herewith transmitted, marked M, N, O, P, and Q, have been received from the Executives of the several States of Maine, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri, and each contain Resolutions of the General Assembly of those States respectively on different interesting subjects, and are laid before you in compliance with requests contained in the several communications.

It is with no ordinary sadness of feeling that we advert to the death of the Hon. Joseph Kent, late a Senator of this State in the Congress of the United States, of which you are of course already apprized. Maryland has suffered a severe loss in his demise, and her citizens who mourn over this bereavement will long cherish his name in grateful remembrance. The devotion to the interests of his country, which characterized his long life of public service; the unlimited confidence in which he was held by all who knew him and particularly by his fellow citizens of his native State; the exemplary purity and urbanity which distinguished his public conduct and made him an ornament of private life, render his decease a public calamity, and a source of unfeigned and universal regret. We are sure that this imperfect tribute to his memory will find a response with the members of the Legislature and the people, your constituents, whose private regrets you can truly represent and mingle with your own.

We have forbore to exercise the authority vested in the Executive of temporarily filling up this regretted vacancy, because we preferred to leave you, who are more immediately from the people, and are more conversant with their wishes, to your untrammelled selection. We make no doubt, that from among our fellow citizens you will choose one for this eminent and responsible station, who will carry to the discharge of its duties, the confidence of the community and the ability to assert and maintain our rights and interests and the rights and interests of our common country.

A vacancy also occurred, early in the past fall, in the board of Executive councillors by the lamented death of the Hon. Gwinn Harris, its President, which has been supplied by the election of Benedict J. Heard, of St. Mary's county, to serve for the residue of the term of our late associate and friend.

We cannot forbear a public tribute to the memory of our friend and official brother. For three successive years he had been honored by the Legislature with the station of an official adviser of the Governor, and his advice in that capacity, as it always proceeded from an anxious desire for the public good and an enlightened intelligence of his duties, was never without its due authority. An intimate private and official acquaintance for years justifies us in the formal eulogy, that he was a warm friend, an honest and intelligent man, an accomplished gentleman and a devoted public servant. As a testimony of public respect for the memory of the deceased, we have given directions that his remains be removed, at the public charge, from Berkeley, in Virginia, where they now repose, to his own family cemetery, in Charles county, in this State.

This communication having, from the extended notice which we felt it our duty to take of the principal subjects treated of, become of sufficient length, as we fear, to weary your attention, if not exhaust your patience, we shall forbear to trouble you, at this time, with a detail of our views upon other matters, or of our proceedings in relation to the special duties devolved on us by the General Assembly. In reference to such, we shall make you a further communication in a few days; and we shall hold ourselves ready and prepared to furnish you such special information in relation to any business within our jurisdiction as you may at any time desire to possess.

In conclusion, we promise you our hearty co-operation in whatever measures you may adopt calculated to advance the interests, preserve the rights and maintain the dignity of the State:

And have the honor to be,
With high consideration and respect,
Your obedient humble servant,
THO. W. VEAZEY

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, December 25th, 1837.

This being the day appointed by the Constitution and Form of Government, for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, the following members appeared.

- For St. Mary's county—James R. Hopewell, John M. S. Cassin, William Ford, and George Crane, Esqs.
- For Kent county—John McDaniel, John Usilton, Ebenezer Welch, and James H. Gale, Esqs.
- For Anne Arundel county—McLane Brown, Leonard Iglehart, and Cephas Simmons, Esqs.
- For Charles county—Samuel H. Beall, John Hughes, William D. Merrick, and James D. Carpenter, Esqs.
- For Baltimore county—John C. Orrick, Thomas C. Ristess, Hugh Ely, and James Turner, Esqs.
- For Talbot county—John B. Kerr, John Boyle, and Francis E. Jump, Esqs.
- For Somerset county—Alexander S. Jones, Charles C. Carroll, John T. Adams, and Richard Lemmon, Esqs.
- For Dorchester county—William Frazier, John F. Eccleston, Nicholas L. Goldsborough, and Reuben Tall, Esqs.
- For Cecil county—Charles W. Parker, John W. Comegys, John Evans, and Johnson Simpers, Esqs.
- For Prince George's county—Thomas F. Bowie, William L. Tuck, Robert Ghiselin, and Henry L. Coombs, Esqs.
- For the city of Annapolis—Richard Swann, Esq.
- For Queen Anne's county—Samuel T. Harrison, Esq.
- For Worcester county—Teagle Townsend, Ebenezer Hearsh, and James Powell, Esqs.
- For Frederick county—Daniel S. Byers, John W. Geyer, Geo. W. Ent, and Ezra Cramer, Esqs.
- For Harford county—William L. Forwood, James Nelson, and Israel D. Maulsby, Esqs.
- For Caroline county—James Carter, John Boon, Jr., and John Jump, of Elijah, Esqs.
- For the city of Baltimore—Francis Gallagher, Esq.
- For Washington county—John H. Mann, Michael Swingle, and John Wilmor, Jr., Esqs.
- For Montgomery county—Robert M. Beam, Henry Griffith, of Lyde, and L. A. Dawson, Esqs.
- For Allegany county—John Neff, Daniel Blocher, Jonathan Huddleston, and Michael C. Spring, Esqs.
- For Carroll county—John B. Boyls, Jacob Shower, James G. Barret, and Jacob Powder, Jr., Esqs.

A sufficient number of delegates being convened, they severally qualified in the presence of each other, agreeably to the Constitution and Form of Government.

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December 20th, 1837.
Present the same members as on yesterday.
Richard W. Higgins, Esquire, a delegate returned for Anne Arundel county; Augustus R. Sellers, John Farran, Nathaniel Duke, and Daniel Kent, Esquires, delegates returned for Calvert county; Sperry Denny, Esquire, a delegate returned for Talbot county; Thomas S. Alexander, Esquire, a delegate returned for the city of Annapolis; Lemuel Roberts, and Peter Wilmer, Esquires, delegates returned for Queen Anne's county; and James Turner, Esquire, a delegate returned for Caroline county, severally appeared, qualified, and took their seats.
The house proceeded to ballot for a Speaker, the ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box, on examination thereof, it appeared that William H. Tuck, Esquire, received fifty votes, that there were two scatterings, and twenty-five blank ballots.
Whereupon, William H. Tuck, Esquire, was declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Delegates, and accordingly took the chair.
Mr. Hughes submitted the following order:
Ordered, That George G. Brewer be appointed the Chief Clerk, and Eli Duvall, Assistant Clerk of the present House of Delegates. Which was read the first and second time.
Mr. Berret offered as a substitute for said order, the following:
Ordered, That the house now proceed to ballot for Chief Clerk and Assistant Clerk to the present House of Delegates.
Which was read the first and second time.
On the question being put, will the house adopt the substitute?
It was determined in the negative.
On motion of Mr. Shower, the yeas and nays were ordered and appeared as follows:
AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Higgins, Farran, Kent, Orrick, Ricketts, Ely, Turner, of Baltimore, Causin, Evans, Roberts, Wilmer, Byser, Geyer, Cramer, Fordwood, Nelson, Muesley, Gallinger, Mann, Swingley, Witmer, Neff, Blocher, Hudsonson, Boyle, of Caro. Shower, Berret, Powder—30.
NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Tuck, Speaker, Hopewell, Causin, Ford, Crane, McDaniel Usilton, Welch, Gale, Brown, Iglehart, Simmons, Sellers, Duke, Beall, Hughes, Merrick, Carpenter, Kerr, Denny, Boyle, of Tal. Jump, of Tal. Carroll, Adams, Lemmon, Frazier, Eccleston, Goldsborough, Tall, Parker, Simpers, Bowie, Coombs, Swann, Alexander, Harrison, Townsend, Hearn, Powell, Carter, Boon, Turner, of Caro. Jump, of Caro. Deans, Griffith, Dawson, Spring—47.
So the substitute was rejected.
The question then recurred upon the adoption of the order as offered by Mr. Hughes. And resolved in the affirmative.
The said chief and assistant clerks then qualified as such.
Mr. Hughes submitted the following order.
Ordered, That Harry D. Gough, William H. Hall, Benjamin Sagar, John Burnett and Joseph C. Talbot, be the committee clerks for the present House of Delegates.
Which was twice read.
Mr. Haddison offered as a substitute for said order the following:
Ordered, That the house now proceed to elect by ballot, five committee clerks to serve during the present session of the legislature.
Which was twice read—and on the question being put, will the house adopt the substitute, it was determined in the negative.
The question then recurred upon the adoption of the order as offered by Mr. Hughes, and resolved in the affirmative.
The said Committee clerks then severally qualified as such.
Mr. Hughes submitted the following order, which was twice read and adopted:
Ordered, That Gotlieb J. Grammer, be appointed Sergeant at Arms, and John Quyno, Doorkeeper of the present House of Delegates; Who severally qualified as such.
Mr. Harrison submitted the following order:
Ordered, that Messrs Harrison and Swann be appointed a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Vinton, and request his attendance at the House every morning at 10 o'clock, during the session, to perform divine service.
On motion of Mr. Ely, ordered, that the rules adopted for the regulation of the last House of Delegates, be adopted for the government of this House.
On motion of Mr. Geyer,
Ordered, that a sufficient number of copies of the rules, be printed for use of the members of the House.
Mr. Roberts submitted the following order,
Ordered, That the Clerk be authorized to furnish the members of this House for the present session, with such newspapers as they may direct, the expenses whereof for each member, not to exceed the price of one daily newspaper.
Which was twice read.
Mr. Ford moved to amend said order by striking out "one," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "two."
Determined in the negative.
The question then recurred and was put on the adoption of the order,
Resolved in the affirmative.
Mr. Hughes submitted the following message, Gentlemen of the Senate,
The House of Delegates is ready to proceed with the business of the Session; we have chosen William H. Tuck, Esquire, Speaker, and George G. Brewer, Esquire, Clerk, and propose to sit from ten, A. M., until 3 o'clock, P. M., for the despatch of public business.
Which was read.
Mr. Spring moved to amend said message by striking out "ten," and inserting in lieu thereof, "eleven."
Determined in the negative.
Mr. Turner, of Baltimore, moved to strike out "ten," and insert "nine."
Determined in the negative.
The clerk of the Senate delivered the following message:
Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,
The Senate having organized by the appointment of Richard Thomas, Esquire, President, and Joseph H. Nicholson, Esquire, Chief Clerk, are ready to proceed with the business of the session, and propose to sit from 10 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Which was read.
Mr. Ely asked the following leave,
Leave to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed December session 1836, chapter 197.
Which was read.
Mr. Ford moved to lay said leave on the table? Resolved in the affirmative.
Mr. Maulby submitted the following order, which was twice read and adopted.
Ordered, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit to this house, copies of the demand by the Executive of Pennsylvania on the Executive of this State, for the surrender of Nathan S. Bemis, Jacob Forwood, Stephen Lewis and Edward Prigg, who had been indicted in York county for the arrest and bringing into Maryland, certain runaway slaves, contrary to the laws of that State, together with copies of the indictments, affidavits, and other documents accompanying such demand, and of all correspondence (if any) that may have taken place between the two Executives on the subject, and all other information in the possession of the Executive of Maryland on that subject.
Mr. Hopewell submitted the following message:
Gentlemen of the Senate,
We propose with the consent of your honorable body, to appoint a joint committee of the two houses to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, and inform him that we are prepared to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. We have appointed Messrs. To join such gentlemen as may be named by your honorable body to perform this service.
Which was read.
The blanks in said message having been filled by the chair with the names of Messrs. Hopewell and Parker,
The said message was read the second time and assented to.
On motion of Mr. Maulby,
The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS:
Friday, December 29, 1837.
The great length of the Message of Governor Veazey, has excluded a variety of matter prepared for this week's paper.
For the commencement of the Governor's Communication to the Legislature, our readers are referred to the first page of this day's paper.
HYMENEAL.
Married, near Upper Marlboro', on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Coombs, GEORGE W. WILSON, Esq., Editor of the *Marlboro' Gazette*, to Miss MARY A. E. LYXON, all of Prince-George's county.
OBITUARY.
Died, on Monday morning last, at his residence at South River Ferry, Mr. JACOB H. SUMAKER.
The Managers of the Female Orphan Society of the City of Annapolis hereby give notice to the public, that they intend holding their
ANNUAL FAIR
early in February. They call upon their friends generally to aid them by preparing Articles for the Exhibition, which are much needed, and will be thankfully received. Those who wish materials to work up will be supplied by application to any of the Managers.
December 7, 1837.
A MANAGER WANTED,
FOR the ensuing year, on the Farm of Commodore Henry E. Ballard, near Annapolis. A person that can come well recommended for industry and industry, will find a desirable situation. None other need apply. Application can be made to Mrs. Ballard, at the Farm, or to
THE FRANKLIN, Annapolis.
December 7, 1837.
IN CHANCERY,
4th December, 1837.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Ignatius Adams, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Peter Wood Crain, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 4th day of January next.
The report states the amount of sales to be eighteen hundred and thirty-six dollars.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
December 7.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,
ON application to Nicholas Brewer, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of Peter McRoberts, 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 Peter McRoberts having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Peter McRoberts having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Beale Gaither his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Peter McRoberts a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Peter McRoberts be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the third Monday in April next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Peter McRoberts should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.
NICH'S BREWER,
Chief Judge of the Orphans Court, Anne-Arundel County.
Test, WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
A. A. County Court Sm.
December 29.
PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY the 4th January next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of the deceased, near Annapolis, all the Personal Estate of the late Richard Gardiner, consisting of
Three valuable Negro Men, three Women, Horses, Cattle, the crop of Corn, &c., Household and Kitchen Furniture.
Terms of Sale—Cash, or a credit of three months, on all sums above Twenty Dollars, the purchasers giving negotiable notes, with approved endorsers.
ELIZABETH A. GARDINER,
Administratrix.
December 14.
IN CHANCERY,
12th December, 1837.
Rezin Wright
vs.
James McCulloch.
THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the mortgaged premises therein mentioned.
The bill states, that the defendant being indebted, executed a mortgage to the complainant, to secure the payment of ten thousand and two hundred and forty nine dollars, with interest—That certain payments have been made, but that there is now due to the complainant the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the thirtieth of March eighteen hundred and twenty-three, until paid. The bill further states, that the time limited in the deed of mortgage for the payment of the money therein mentioned, has long since expired, and that the said defendant resides out of the state of Maryland.
It is thereupon Ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 12th day of January next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 12th day of May next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree shall not pass as prayed.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
December 14.
FRESH GOODS.
GEORGE McNEIR & SON,
Merchant Tailors,
HAVE just received a lot of superior
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
which in addition to their former stock, makes their assortment more desirable than any heretofore offered in the city. They invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them.
November 18.
NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing either with dog or gun, or landing boats on the shores of the farm called Aberdeen, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders to the utmost extent of the law.
BENJAMIN B. WARING,
Manager.
December 14.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS,
December 11th, 1837.
WHEREAS Lewis N. Sewell, Collector of the Tax for the City of Annapolis for the year 1836, hath returned to the Corporation of said City the following List of Real Property on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same, viz:

Persons Assessed.	Property.	Tax Due.
Bowie, Mrs. E. H.	House & Lot.	\$14 00
Carroll & Dulany,	2 Lots.	1 88
Fulka, Elizabeth's heirs,	House & Lot.	8 12
Hurst, Bennett's heirs,	2 do do	1 56
Shorter, Peter's heirs,	1 do do	12 50
Scott, Leonard,	1 do do	4 23
Williams, Joseph's heirs,	1 do do	

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS,
December 11th, 1837.
WHEREAS Lewis N. Sewell, Collector of the Tax for the City of Annapolis for the year 1837, hath returned to the Corporation of said City the following List of Real Property on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same, viz:

Persons Assessed.	Property.	Tax Due.
Barber, John T's heirs,	House & Lot.	\$15 75
Bowie, Mrs. E. H.	do do	17 50
Duvall, Mrs. Mary,	do do	10 50
Fulka, Elizabeth's heirs,	do do	3 50
Howard, Samuel's heirs,	do do	5 25
Hurst, Bennett's heirs,	2 Houses & Lots,	11 38
Jones, Mrs. Eliz.,	1 do do	3 50
O'Hara, William,	1 do do	3 50
Shorter, Peter's heirs,	1 do do	2 19
Scott, Leonard,	1 do do	17 50
White, Mary,	1 do do	8 75

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That unless the City charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said property or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Tax, and costs thereon, will be sold agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly, passed January 10th, 1832, chapter 20.
G. H. DUVALL, Clk.
Dec. 14.
NOTICE.
THAT on the first Monday (1st) in January next, at 8 o'clock A. M. will be offered for Rent, all the STALLS and BENCHES in the Market House for one year, ending the first Monday in January 1839. Terms, Cash.
NICHOLAS KILMAN,
Market Master.
December 14.
NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco, hearing appeals and making transfers, and to close the books for the year 1837.
By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
December 7.
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 Mrs. Sarah E. Murray, 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.
DANIEL MURRAY, Adm'r.
December 14.
JACOB BASFORD,
Merchant Tailor,
HAS taken a Shop opposite Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, where he has just arrived with an elegant assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
which he offers to his friends and the public, and will have them made up in the most fashionable style, at low prices for Cash, or at short dates, to be met when due. He has adopted this method of business, and shall endeavour to pursue this course, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to give general satisfaction.
TWO or THREE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—if.
BASIL SHEPARD,
Having declined business in favour of Mr. J. Basford, who has removed his Shop directly in front of Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, wishes those that are indebted to him either by note, bond, or open account, on his old business, or to the firm of Basil Shepard & Co. to call at his old stand, opposite Mr. J. Hughes', and settle the same. All who may have claims against him or the firm, will present them for settlement.
Any orders that may be sent to me, I will have them attended to.
B. S.
Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—if.
BY-LAW.
A Supplement to a By-Law passed July 10th, 1835, entitled, "A By-Law compensating the City Commissioners."
[Passed December 1st, 1837.]
BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the acting City Commissioners shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for the services for the year 1837, as is prescribed by the By-Law to which this is a supplement.
And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the same compensation shall hereafter be annually paid to the acting Commissioner as is prescribed by the By-Law to which this is a supplement.
JOHN MILLER, Mayor.
December 14.

IN CHANCERY,
1st December, 1837.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Tabman K. Long, made and reported by Somerville Pickney, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the first day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of January next.
The report states the amount of sales to be \$168.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
December 7.
IN CHANCERY,
4th December, 1837.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Tobias Boardman, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Peter Wood Crain, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the fourth day of January next.
The report states the amount of sales to be sixteen hundred and seven dollars.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
December 7.
WILLIAM BRYAN,
Merchant Tailor,
HAS just received a handsome assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
very superior in quality, and variety in colours, which he will make up in the most fashionable style, or to suit customers, at the shortest notice.
Gentlemen will find it to their interest to give him a call before they buy. His stand is directly opposite to Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's Hotel.
October 5.
NOTICE.
THE Annual Meeting of the Taxable Inhabitants of School District, No. 38, of Anne Arundel county, comprising the city of Annapolis, will be held on the FIRST SATURDAY, 6th day of JANUARY next, at the Ball Room, at 3 o'clock P. M.
THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Clerk.
December 7, 1837.
STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
December 5th, 1837.
ON application by petition of Jane Gamble, Administratrix of Andrew Gamble, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
SAM'L BROWN, Jun'r,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Andrew Gamble, 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 5th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of December 1837.
JANE GAMBLE, Adm'r.
December 7.
IN CHANCERY,
15th December, 1837.
ORDERED, That the sales made and reported by Horace Capron and Thomas S. Heibert, trustees for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Snowden, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 15th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 15th day of January next. The report states the sales of parcels of said real estate to amount of \$14,704 00.
BASIL OWINGS,
one of the Justices of the Peace for the Fifth Election District for the County aforesaid. The owner of the above property is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
RICHARD NICHOLSON,
Bond's Tavern, 5th Election District, A. A. County.
Dec. 31.
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library. This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or both are furnished to clubs of five for \$6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enter the feelings, and excite the imagination of the young reader. It possesses an extensive circulation, and is sent to single subscribers at the rate of \$3 00 per annum, postage paid.

A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio once an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for \$50 00. For this amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

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

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price \$5 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be supplied for \$10 00.

NEW PAPER
THE
BALTIMORE KALEIDOSCOPE,
And Weekly Express.

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

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

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

Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1837.

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

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
Edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON, Philadelphia.

THE announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangement, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a position equal to the any other in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly to regions more, above the ken of any one, or to combat with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with straggling productions, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'foreign to the million.' In short we do not mean to be profusely learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adventures, literary and social, possessing in itself all the pleasure and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States. In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited translations of the higher portions of the literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

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

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

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

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

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. 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. LEMIL G. TAYLOR, November 3.

CASH FOR ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES.

Persons having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give us 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. Huntley's Tavern in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. POWERS, Sept. 12.

Any communications left with Mr. John Lank will be promptly attended to.

SEVENTEEN
POPULAR NOVELS,
VIZ:

Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, Fanny Hill, and Three Cutters, James in Search of his Father, King's Own, The Disowned, Don Quixote, Paul Clifford, Eugene Aram, The Two Admirals, The Two Orphans, The Two Cousins, The Two Brothers, The Two Sisters, The Two Mothers, The Two Fathers, The Two Sons, The Two Daughters, The Two Wives, The Two Husbands, The Two Children, The Two Grandchildren, The Two Nephews, The Two Nieces, The Two Uncles, The Two Aunts, The Two Cousins, The Two Brothers, The Two Sisters, The Two Mothers, The Two Fathers, The Two Sons, The Two Daughters, The Two Wives, The Two Husbands, The Two Children, The Two Grandchildren, The Two Nephews, The Two Nieces, The Two Uncles, The Two Aunts, The Two Cousins, The Two Brothers, The Two Sisters, The Two Mothers, The Two Fathers, The Two Sons, The Two Daughters, The Two Wives, The Two Husbands, The Two Children, The Two Grandchildren, The Two Nephews, The Two Nieces, The Two Uncles, The Two Aunts, The Two Cousins, The Two Brothers, 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