

Annapoland Gazette.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1890.

NO. 42.

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J. W. EVANS, at the
Office of the Annapoland Gazette,
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Price—Three Dollars per annum.
In Advance.

Dr. W. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN'S TEETHING.
Prepared by himself.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.
Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting their Teeth.

THE DORON VON HUTCHLER HERB PILLS.

THE SEVERE CASE OF TEETHING WITH SUMMER COMPLAINT.

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Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLES:
Thursday, November 7, 1839.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT.

Two of the criminal cases removed from Baltimore were tried last week. *Alexander James*, who was charged with the crime of stealing a pocket book from Alex. Falls, Esq. at the Exchange Hotel, was convicted, and sentenced to two years and six months labor in the Penitentiary. *William Sandford*, convicted of stealing a book, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for the same period. A negro boy was sentenced to five years and a half in the Penitentiary, for stealing an umbrella and a hat. The cases of certain persons indicted in Baltimore City Court under the act against gambling, were continued until December next, in consequence of the absence of counsel.—*American*.

The trial of Mr. D. G. Orme, late Teller of the Bank of the Metropolis, for abstracting a large amount of the funds of the Bank, was commenced at Washington on Saturday. It is expected that the case will not be closed before this evening.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

Among the passengers in the Great Western is the Hon. Louis McLane, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, who visited England for the purpose of disposing of the Maryland State Bonds given to that Company in payment of its stock subscription of \$3,000,000. We are gratified to learn that he has succeeded in making such an arrangement in London as, under the peculiar circumstances of the money market there, is considered quite satisfactory, and the effect of which will be to enable the Company to continue the prosecution of its work westward with vigour.—*Amer.*

NAVAL.

Letters from on board the United States frigate *Columbia*, dated Macao Roads, May 10th, states that the crew had suffered severely by small-pox, and afterwards by dysentery. Since leaving the United States, 29 deaths had occurred on board the *Columbia*, and a considerable number on board the *John Adams*.

A letter from the Mediterranean says that the United States ship of the line *Ohio* was at Mahon, September 8—all well. The *Cyane* was to touch at Tripoli and Tunis, and was expected at Mahon in a few days.

The last accounts from St. Augustine mention that while a detachment of U. S. Dragoons was crossing the Oculilla river, it was fired on by the Indians. Seven were killed and others wounded.

A Wheeling paper announces the receipt in that town of a fine lot of fresh fish from the Chesapeake Bay.

TAKING THE VEIL.

The Georgetown Advocate says that on Friday morning last five young ladies, belonging to wealthy families in the District, took the veil at the Convent of the Sisters of the Visitation.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

The Richmond Compiler copies our remarks in favor of setting apart a day for solemn Public Thanksgiving, and precedes it with the following appropriate observations:

We respectfully direct attention to the article below, from the Baltimore American. Why should there not be a day of public thanksgiving in our good old Commonwealth? What portion of our land has been more blessed during the past season than this?—What portion, then, is there that has more cause for gratitude? It would seem peculiarly appropriate that in Virginia, ere the season go by, some popular and united tribute shall be offered up for mercies and benefits received!

During that awful time when the shadow of death rested upon our land—when the dark wing of the Pestilence swept through our streets, our high places and our dwellings, and the cholera stricken were falling around us—solemn convocations of the people were called, and the Throne of Heaven was invoked from the midst of our desolation and our anguish. This was proper—this became a people professing to worship One who ruleth all things. But is it only in the time of distress and death that we are to acknowledge God? Does it not rather be the very spirit of that worship which is the beauty of holiness, to offer up from the golden censers of the heart, gratitude and praise, when blessings are poured around us—when the song of the reaper has gone up amid abundant sheaves, and the shining waves of harvest have flowed by us with rejoicing? When health has continued among us, and when we remain happy, a free and a prosperous people, despite all the troubles that are in our mind? Surely we will offer up the prayer of thanksgiving as well as that of invocation!

How truly beautiful would be the sight—to see a whole people—from the rocky altar of the Pilgrims to the Western ocean, and from the frozen lakes to the rushing waters of the South, bowing down in adoration to their Father's God, and bringing, as their first fruits, the devotion of millions of sincere hearts to his great altar! How illustrative of the genius of our national institutions, to see every sect at its own peculiar shrine, unobscured and free, forming a bond of union in this act of worship, as children of one blessed land, as common recipients of bounty from One High Source!

We trust that the Clergy of our State and the Editors of our Religious Journals, will all exercise their influence in this matter. If they do this, and secure the popular sentiment in its

favor, we doubt not that the Governor would recommend some particular day, (in other States it is the 28th November) for solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God, who has been, and we trust, will ever be, so kind to our beloved country, in prosperity a cloudy screen, and in adversity a pillar of fire.

TEXAS.

Advice from Galveston to the 15th, and from Houston to the 21st October, have been received at New Orleans. In both those cities the yellow fever had been very fatal, some of the most distinguished inhabitants having been carried off by it. Among the deaths at Houston we find the names of the Hon. Henry Humphreys, Chief Justice of that county; the Hon. Robert Barr, Post Master General; and Dr. A. A. Anderson, late of Vicksburg.

A party of thirteen men, a woman and two children, on their road to a settlement above Austin, the new seat of Government, were attacked by Indians and all murdered.

Business at Houston was extremely dull. Preparations were making to remove the rail in the Colorado River.

A force of 450 men was still engaged intraversing the interior for the purpose of displacing the Indians and protecting the settlements.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

A LOAN OF FOUR MILLIONS TO THE UNITED STATES BANK—CANTON ABOUT TO BE BLOCKADED.—THE ENGLISH HARVEST BETTER.

The steamship *Great Western* arrived at New York on Saturday night at ten o'clock, in the very short passage of 13 days and 20 hours from Bristol, whence she sailed on the 19th October. We are indebted to the New York Courier, Times and Express for slips containing the latest news, from which and the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, Inquirer and North American of yesterday morning, we make up the following very interesting summary of intelligence:

The *Great Western* encountered two heavy gales, but the weather was in general moderate though hazy. She brought out 928 passengers—among whom are the Prussian Minister to the United States, Baron Boenne, the Bishop of Toronto, Hon. Aaron Vanderpool, Member of Congress, and Mrs. Vanderpool, Major and Mrs. Van Buren, Mr. Cunard, of Halifax, N. S., the contractor for the conveyance of the mails by steam, the Hon. Louis McLane, John B. Howell and A. Gregg, Esq. of Baltimore, Captain T. Hays, U. S. Navy, Col. March, Capt. Workman, Lieut. Lysson, Mr. Cruikshank, 93d Regt., and a great number of soldiers. She also brings out some specie from the Bank of England, and has a general cargo of day goods, silks, &c. The specie is for British service in Canada, and amounts to \$2,000,000.

The Western's last outward trip was made to Bristol in 13 days. The British Queen arrived on the 13th of October. She made the passage 13 days and 20 hours. She was to have sailed from England on the 4th of November; and when the Western left, had 200 berths engaged. Letters written in New York on the 1st of August have been answered in the unprecedented short period of thirty-two days!

The Bank of England, it appears, cannot issue small notes without permission of Parliament.

Extracts from Scotch, Irish, and north of England papers state that the harvest was better than had been generally anticipated. The greater part of it was housed on the 15th. The potato crop had proved to be a very large one, and it was believed that the price of that article would be one half less than it was last year.

The final settlement of the Bills drawn on Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. had been confirmed, and specie to an amount sufficient to cover them entirely had been received in Paris.

Cotton is without alteration, and with some activity in the market. The apprehension of a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England was lessening, as the export of Bullion was decreasing, and the exchanges with the continent were becoming more favorable for England. Very few failures had occurred among mercantile men in England, and business there as here had been very much contracted.

The arrangements made by Mr. Jaudon for the Bank of the United States, are very satisfactory, he having negotiated a loan in London for four millions of dollars and having a prospect of concluding a loan to a similar amount with the house of Hope & Co. of Edinburgh.

This of course puts an end to any alarm, real or pretended, which have been felt on this side, relative to the bills of the Bank. The loan is redeemable in the month of May 1841 and 1842.

Some discussion had taken place in the Bank of the United States in regard to the propriety of raising the rate of interest to 7 per cent, but it still remained fixed at 6.

The most important political news is the intention of the British Government to send a squadron to China with hostile intentions.—What the "outside barbarians" intend to take by this move, whether to force the Emperor to eat opium or to demand satisfaction from the Celestials for enforcing their own revenue laws contrary to the interests of some British merchants, we have not learned.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—MR. JAUDON AND THE LOAN OF FOUR MILLIONS.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 14th October announces the final arrangement of the loan made by Mr. Jaudon, which gave him the command of eight hundred thousand pounds, at

that time. For this loan he had issued bonds at 18 and 20 months, secured by deposits of Pennsylvania State Stocks, placed in the hands of trustees. We learn from the same source that on the 11th ult., two thousand shares U. S. Bank stock had changed hands at twenty pounds per share.

The Morning Chronicle of the 10th ult. says that the agency of the U. S. Bank replaced on a footing of independence; that Mr. Jaudon had been anxious to retire from business, but was prevented solely by a desire to sacrifice his personal views to the interests of his principals, while under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. He had struggled with success, through obstacles of the most trying nature, and despite of the opposition of enemies, who were not scrupulous as to the means they employed.

Witnessed by the London Morning Chronicle of the 10th ultimo, that Mr. Jaudon had deposited £100,000 on that day, for interest on U. S. Bank Shares. The bonds for the loan of eight hundred thousand pounds, were selling in the London market on that day, at one and one half and a half premium.

The London Courier says:—"We are glad to be enabled to state that Mr. Jaudon has made arrangements to meet all the engagements of the United States Bank, and that Messrs. Baring will be the agents for that establishment. We may also mention that that gentleman has succeeded in getting his list filled for a new loan of £300,000 sterling for three years, secured on Pennsylvania Six per Cent. Stock at 84."

We copy from Bell's London Weekly Messenger of the 12th, the following paragraph:

"The uneasiness which has been for some time past exhibited in the city, especially among the merchants interested in the American trade, has at length been almost entirely removed. It is stated with confidence, that Mr. Jaudon has been able to make such arrangements with the Messrs. Baring and Co., as to leave no question as to the engagements of the United States Bank will be fully cleared off. This is to be done by the issue of new bonds at 24 for each £100. The state stock of Pennsylvania which the bank holds to the extent of 4,000,000 of dollars being lodged as security, or exchanged for new bonds at the option of the holders. By this course, the bank will be relieved from the pressure upon it by the falling due of the post notes now out, and the arrangements will be completed without the necessity of any advance of capital by the parties consenting to the plan. This is understood to be the outline of the arrangement, and as the firm of Messrs. Baring will be entrusted with the management of the operation, there is a pretty safe guarantee that it will be carried into beneficial operation. The holders of the new property will derive interest at the rate of about 24 to 26 per cent. At present no official information has been given of the actual nature of the arrangement."

The London Sun of the 16th says: "At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the British Queen steamer arrived at Portsmouth, having made the voyage from New York, whence she started on the 2d instant, in the short space of thirteen days and twenty-two hours. She brings in specie 700,000 dollars, and remittances to the amount of a million sterling."

The same paper adds: "The news received this morning by the British Queen steamer, from New York, is considered by our commercial men less unsatisfactory than was to have been expected, considering the discouraging tendency of the accounts recently obtained from that city. It is to be borne in mind, however, that at the time of the British Queen's departure, nothing was yet known of the unpleasant events that have occurred on this side of the water, and which would be first communicated by letters transmitted on board of the Liverpool steamer, the arrival of which was looked for about a week subsequently."

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 18—2 o'clock. Money continues easy in the house at from 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. for a short period; among the bankers at 6 per cent.

Gold, it appears, is returning from the continent to this country; a remittance was received yesterday at the Bank of England of seventy-five to one hundred thousand pounds in specie, in addition to the above, within a short period, some large amounts in specie have been received from Mexico and the United States, and further large remittances are expected daily from other quarters of the globe. These supplies will greatly add to specie in the coffers of the Bank of England, and the issuing of one and two pound notes will no more be thought of.—*Sun*.

ANTICIPATED BLOCKADE OF CANTON.

A Bristol paper states that it was the intention of the British Government to blockade Canton. It will be remembered that the opium seized, was chiefly on board of British ships at the time, and that the whole of it was afterwards destroyed. It was probable that payment will be demanded for the opium, and that a blockade will only take place in the event of a positive refusal.

An Outrage on the Queen.—Some senseless scoundrel threw two large stones at the head of the Queen, in her state apartments at Windsor. The affair had created great sensation, but the perpetrator had escaped. The papers talked of "hushing it up."

The Queen had been much annoyed by a man named Bryan, who insisted on marrying her. Mr. Jaudon is said to have retained the other day on one of the Bank of England Directors who expressed his astonishment at the ruinous rate at which the United States Bank was borrowing money in America, that it did not become them to assume that tone, as they had begun to be borrowed themselves, and could by no means be certain that they would not have

to submit to an equally high rate, before they had brought themselves back to their old position. This is perfectly just, and Mr. Jaudon is to be praised, if not by a more competent tribunal than this. There is only by the way, to have been a final arrangement of length made with respect to Mr. Jaudon's new bonds, and it is even affirmed that they will in the open market at an advance on the price at which they were issued. Messrs. Denison and Co. have been mentioned as holding the guaranteed stock on behalf of the subscribers to the bonds, but in what manner they are connected with each other, so as to be made available in case of need does not appear. There is no reason to doubt, at the same time, that all due protection is afforded to the parties interested, of which indeed the character of the house referred to would be a sufficient assurance. If the object is, however, to obtain for the bonds a free circulation in the city, the more clearly this is explained the better, as men of business are not apt in such cases to take anything for granted.

Money continues easy in the House at from 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. for a short period; among the Bankers at 6 per cent.

Up to the present hour, we do not hear of any future either in the British or Foreign Markets worth noticing, and during the whole course of the morning little business of importance has been doing, of any consequence.

Our arrivals this morning are so few as to cause a dearth of intelligence. In the course of next week we may expect some important information from Spain.

GREECE.

A letter from Athens, of the 29th ult. states that the proposals of Wright & Co. for the establishment of a Bank in Greece, have been received by the Government, more favorable terms having been offered by some Greek merchants in Syria. The accounts received of the state of Greece are very deplorable. Feculation is the rule of administration in all the public offices; and the King, who has no more notion of the duties of a representative Sovereign than he has of the principles of the Newtonian Philosophy, is daily in the habit of committing some outrage against the public liberty of his unfortunate subjects.

SPAIN.

Madrid papers of the 15th instant announce preparations on an extensive scale for the joyful celebration of the birth-day of Queen Isabella II. on the following day. The Cortes were in high glee; the Senate on the 9th having unanimously adopted the vote of the Deputies for granting the *fueros*. A change in the Cabinet was confidently expected, unless Espartero succeeded in routing, on the first onslaught, the troops of Cabrera. The Queen Regent, however, to testify her respect for M. DuCasta, the President of the Council, had presented him with a copy of one of Raphael's pictures taken by herself, painting being one of the favorite amusements of her Majesty.

On the 9th instant Espartero's head quarters was at Fuentes de Ebro, a small town in Aragon, about four leagues from Saragossa, where he was prevented from marching by a violent storm of thunder and lightning accompanied with heavy rain. He expected, however, to set out early on the following day in the direction of Morolla, where Cabrera was strongly entrenched awaiting his approach. Espartero, on entering Aragon, issued a proclamation offering pardon to all who surrendered themselves. The people were flocking to him in thousands, throwing down their arms and imploring his protection, and an assurance that peace would be restored to their country.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The private letters received from Holland state that the people are greatly against the marriage of the King with a Roman Catholic, in consequence of which he cannot obtain from them those heretofore voluntary supplies in respect to finances, consequently he is obliged to raise a loan of 20 millions of guilders.

We also understand that the Dutch and Belgian Commissioners, who have met for the settlement of their respective claims, could not come to any arrangement, and consequently the Belgian quota, as fixed by the Conference, has not been paid to the Dutch Government. This obliges the latter to make a further provision for the deficiency.

We have received the Hamburg papers of the 15th of October by the mail, which brings the Exchange on London 13 3/4 Gold, 43 1/2; Metal, 105 1/2; Bank Shares, 1,810.

HYMENEAL.

"Love among the Editors." Married, On the 1st inst. JAMES S. RICHARDS, Editor of the Reading "Journal," to Miss NANCY D. O'BRYEN, of Philadelphia city.

On the 17th inst. Mr. JOHN J. COCHRAN Junior Editor of the York "Republican," to Miss CATHERINE BAUMGARDNER, both of York.

At West Alexandria, on the 17th inst. E. BURKE FISHER, Esq. Editor of the Pittsburg Saturday Evening Visitor to Miss NANCY MCKEEHAN, of the former place.

On the 22d inst. Mr. JOHN W. FOSBER, Editor of the Lancaster "Intelligencer and Journal," to Miss ELIZABETH MATTHEW RUTHER, daughter of Philip Reitzel, Esq. both of that city.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel County will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. for the purpose of settling with such of the Supervisors of the public roads as have not settled, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, CLK. November 7.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the petition of *John C. Queensbury*, a petitioner for relief from the insolvent debtors law of Maryland, be and is hereby ordered to be heard before the said Court on the 1st day of November next, and that he do appear at that time, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas C. Davis shall not have the benefit of said law; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the State of Maryland once a week for three weeks before the said first Monday of November next.

By order, J. M. HARRIS, CLK. of St. Mary's County Court.

November 7.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sec.

ON application to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing of John C. Queensbury of Anne Arundel County, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1835, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said John C. Queensbury having testified 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 John C. Queensbury having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed William J. Leitch his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said John C. Queensbury a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John C. Queensbury 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 of 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 John C. Queensbury should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine.

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge Orphans Court A. A. County. November 7.

RATES OF TOLL.

ESTABLISHED by the President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, 18th September 1839.

For every single person,	61 cents.
For every single horse,	61 cents.
For every man and horse,	61 cents.
For every cart,	25 cents.
For every carriage, if drawn by 1 horse,	25 cents.
For every carriage, if drawn by 2 or more horses,	50 cents.
For every wagon, if drawn by 2 horses,	37 1/2 cents.
For every wagon, if drawn by more than 2 horses,	50 cents.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Treasurer. October 31.

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

200 ACRES.

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

The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to

SOMERVILLE FISHBEY.

January 24. Annapolis.

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

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

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

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays. On every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, returning the same day, and continue to run the above route until further notice.

Passage to Annapolis, \$1 to St. Michael's and Wye, \$2 to Easton and Cambridge, \$3 All Passage at the owner's risk. The Maryland can be taken on Thursdays for pleasure excursions. RENT, S. TAYLOR. May 23.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL
JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

July 25th, 1839.

A CARD.

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

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

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

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

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

The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain; it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with very late improvement is far superior to any former machines. There can be certificates produced where they have hitherto at the rate of one bushel of clover seed per hour for nine hours.

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Passage to Annapolis, \$1
to St. Michael's and Wye, \$2
to Easton and Cambridge, \$3
All Baggage at the owner's risk.

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

W. G. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

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

R. WELCH of Ben.

FOR SALE.

THREE VERY YOUNG NEGROES. Two of them are Girls, one thirteen years of age, and the other eleven, the Boy aged ten years, and the other eight. For information apply to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

FOUR JOURNALISTS
AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

Baltimore, January, 1839.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

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

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE two story BRICK HOUSE on Doctor street near the Court House, lately occupied by the City of Baltimore. There is a convenient Kitchen attached to the building, which with other conveniences, will render it a comfortable dwelling, or for any other purpose. Dr. JOHN RIDOUT.

August 1.

THE POST AND TRANSCRIPT
POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

The Post and Transcript will be devoted to Political, Commercial, Agricultural, Literature and News.

1. POLITICALS.—The Post and Transcript will be the first and most interesting of the kind in the United States, which contains the most important elements of our social and political system, as this declaration imports on the great question of National Policy, the paper will be of the greatest importance to the nation, which are consequently enumerated in the constitution. It will consequently express the sentiment of those who are in favor of the maintenance of our liberties, and the establishment of schemes of government, upon which the fate of our country is at stake, and which, checked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which we are in danger.

Among these schemes, regarded as of obviously dangerous tendency, is that of a National Bank, which, however harmless or useful it might be in the full strength and vigour of the republic, would, in a period of danger, be a branch penetrating artery of the country, and in the words of Jefferson, "a vessel by command, and in phalanx," have power to interfere serious, and planning obstacles to the operations of government.

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

The liability of the Banks to periodical convulsions, and their inability to comply, at all times, with the conditions upon which they are employed by the Treasury, as evidenced by the suspensions of 1837, render the measure of disengaging with their agency in conducting the fiscal operations of Government one of obvious necessity.

The Post and Transcript will therefore advocate the adoption of the Independent Treasury System, as a measure calculated to relieve government from the contingencies to which its connection with Banks renders it liable—contingencies which will insure stability and uniformity in its fiscal action, and reduce the potent influence of the Executive over a league of disaffected Banks, to the mere power of appointing the few officers necessary to carry out the system. But while the Treasury System will be supported as a judicious fiscal measure, banking limitations will not be opposed. On the contrary, their interests—such checks as are calculated to secure the object of their creation, will be supported as essential to the property and advancement of the country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.—The Post and Transcript will be of the largest class of newspapers, the Dime at \$3, and the Tri-Weekly at \$4 per annum, payable in advance, guaranteed in the city.

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

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

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1899.

No. 46.

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

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

Prepared by himself.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

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

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.
This infallible remedy has procured hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

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

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

WM. JOHNSON.

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

ET We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purposes for which it is intended. It is a most reliable remedy, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give it the sanction of their names.—Boston Traveller.

A SEVERE CASE OF TEETHING, WITH SUMMER COMPLAINT.

ET The infallible American Soothing Syrup of Dr. W. Evans, residing at No. 8, Madison street, called a few days ago at the medical office of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions, his bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately after its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street, as there are several counterfeiters abroad. No other place in the city has the genuine.

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

DIRECTIONS.

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

Agent,

Jeremiah Hughes,

Annapolis, Md.

September 12.

DR. W. M. EVANS, proprietor of the

newspaper called "The Doctor," hereby

particularly requests all Proprietors and

Publishers of Newspapers who send their

papers to his Office, to direct them to the

Editor of "The Doctor," No. 100, Chatham

street, New York.

April 25.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, Syphilis, bilious

dyspepsia, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds,

spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, urinary

female weakness, all delicate and morbid diseases are

successfully treated at Dr. EVANS' Medical Office,

100 Chatham street, New York.

Dr. EVANS' CAMOMILE AND

APERIENT PILLS.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind, accom-

panied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are ap-

prehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst

consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers sup-

posed this disease to be confined to those particular

regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria,

which are situated on the right or left side of that ca-

vity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

Symptoms. The common corporeal symptoms are,

flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations,

costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inabil-

ity of fixing the attention upon any subject of impor-

tance or engaging in anything that demands vigour

or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes ir-

ritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected,

accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous

system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of

ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the

judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest

and best of men are so open to this affliction as the weak-

est of men.

Cause. A sedentary life of any kind, especially

severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and

rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dis-

solute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, im-

moderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the sup-

pression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction

of the menses) or long continued eruption; relaxation

or debility of one or more important organs within the

abdomen as frequent cause.

Treatment. The principal objects of treatment are,

to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and en-

richen the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early

hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bow-

els (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the oc-

casional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing

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

[Passed September 9, 1899.]

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

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

R. S. STEWART.

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

September 12.

The Sentinel, Centerville, and Whig, East-

on will insert the above for four weeks,

and forward their accounts to this office.

POETRY.

THE BIRDS IN AUTUMN.

BY MRS. SHOURNEY.

November came on, with an eye severe,
And his stormy language was hoarse to hear—
And the glittering garland of brown and red,
Which he wreathed for a while round the forest's head,
With sudden anger he rent away,
And all was cheerless, and bare, and gray.

Then the homeless grasshopper told his woes,
And the humming bird sent forth a wail for the rose,
And the spider, that weaver of cunning so deep,
Rolled himself up, like a ball, to sleep:
And the cricket, his merry horn laid by,
On the shelf, with the pipe of the dragon fly.

Soon voices were heard at the morning prime,
Consulting of flight to a warmer clime,
"Let us go, let us go," said the bright-winged jay—
And his gay spouse sang from a roosting spray,
"I am tired to death of this hum-drum tree,
I'll go—if 'tis only the world to see."

"Will you go?" asked the robin, "my only love!"
And a tender strain from the leafless grove
Responded—"Wherever your lot is cast,
Mid summer skies, or the northern blast,
I am still at your side, your heart to cheer,
Though dear is our nest, in this thicket here."

The oriole told, with a flashing eye,
How his little ones shrank from the frosty sky:
How his mate, with an ague, had shaken the bed,
And lost her fine voice by a cold in her head,
And their eldest daughter an invalid grown,
No health in this terrible climate had known.

"I am ready to go," said the plump young wren.
"From the hateful homes of these northern men,
My throat is sore, and my feet are blue—
I'm afraid I have caught the consumption too;
And then I've no confidence left I own,
In the doctors out of the southern zone."

Then up went the thrush, with a trumpet call,
And the martins came forth from their box on the wall,
And the owl peep'd from his secret bower,
And the swallow conven'd on the old churchtower;
And the council of blackbirds was long and loud—
Chattering and flying, from tree to cloud.

"The dahlia is dead on her throne," said they:
"And we saw the butterfly cold as clay;
Not a berry is found on the russet plains—
Not a kernel of ripen'd maize remains—
Every worm has hid—shall we longer stay,
To be wasted with famine? Away!—away!"

But what a strange clamor on elm and oak,
From a bevy of brown-coated mocking-birds broke,
The theme of each separate speaker they told,
In a shrill report, with such mimicry bold,
That the eloquent orators started to hear
Their own true echo so wild and clear.

Then tribe after tribe, with its leader fair,
Swept off, through the fathomless depths of air,
Whom marked their course to the tropics bright!
Who neareth their wing for its weary flight?
Who guideth their caravan's trackless way,
By the star at night, and the cloud by day?

Some spread over the waters a daring wing;
In the isles of the southern sea to sing;
Or where the minaret towering high,
Pierces the gold of the western sky:
Or amid the haunts of the desert,
Their lodges to build, and their purses to rest.

The Indian fig, with its arching screen,
Welcome them into its vistas green;
And the breathing buds of the spicy tree,
Thrill at the burst of their revelry;
And the bulbul starts 'mid his carol clear,
Such a rushing of stranger-wings to hear.

O wild-wild wanderer! how far away
From your rural homes in our vales ye stray!
But when they are waked by the touch of Spring,
We shall see you again, with your glancing wing,
Your nests 'mid our household trees to raise,
And stir our hearts in our Maker's praise.

Harford, Conn. May, 1899.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FALL OF LOCUSTS.

Speaking of natural exhibitions, a fall of locusts is beyond all comparison, the most awful I have ever witnessed, and I may perhaps be de-
duced for digressing from the immediate thread of my narrative to give my readers some account of that dreadful scourge, which is considered in eastern and southern countries, the most un-
failing manifestation of the wrath of God.

Travelling along the western coast of Africa, I once beheld this terrible infliction. These creatures fell in thousands and tens of thousands around us, and upon us, on the sands upon which we were riding, and on the sea that was beating at our feet; yet we were removed from their most oppressive influence; for a few hundred yards to our right, darkening the air, the great innumerable host came on slowly and steadily advancing in a direct line and in a mighty moving column. The fall of locusts from his central column was so great, that when a cow directly under the line of flight, attempting ineffectually to graze in the field, approached her mouth to the grass, there rose immediately so dense a swarm that her head was so, a moment almost concealed from sight; and she moved along, bewildered by this worse than Egyptian plague, clouds of locusts rose up under her feet visible even at distance, as clouds of dust when set in motion by the wind on a stormy day. At the extremity of the field I saw the husbandmen bending over their staffs, and gazing with hopeless eyes upon that host of death which swept like a destroying angel over the land, and con-

signed to ruin all the prospects of the year; for wherever that column winged its flight, beneath its withering influence the golden glories of the harvest perished, and the leafy honours of the forest disappeared. There stood those ruined men, silent motionless, overwhelmed with the magnitude of their calamity, yet conscious of their utter inability to control it;—while farther on, where some woodland lay in the immediate line of the advancing column, heath set on fire, and trees kindling into a blaze, testified the general horror, of a visitation which the ill-fated inhabitants endeavored to avert by such a frightful remedy. They believed that the smoke arising from the burning forest, and ascending into the air, would impede the direct march of the column, throw it into confusion, drive the locusts to sea, and thus deliver the country from their desolating presence.—*Portugal & Galicia, by Lord Caernarvon.*

REAL KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST.

A believer, through he be ignorant of other learning, yet by the knowledge of Christ will be a blessed man, whereas all the learning in the world, without this, will leave a man miserable. To know the whole creation, and to be ignorant of the Creator, to know all his histories and antiquities, and to be unacquainted with our own hearts; to be good logicians for other purposes, and in the mean time to be cheated by Satan with paralogisms in the business of our own salvation, to be powerful orators with men, and never prevail with God; to abound with worldly wisdom and to be destitute of the fear of God, which maketh wise unto salvation—is all but a better kind of refined misery: the devils have much more learning than all this comes to, and yet are damned for ever.—*Bp Reynolds.*

TO CORRECT DAMAGED GRAIN.

Musty grain, totally unfit for use, and which can scarcely be ground, may, it is said be rendered perfectly sweet and sound by immersing it in boiling water and letting it remain till the water becomes cold. The quantity of water must be double to that of grain to be purified. The musty quality rarely penetrates through the husk or bran of the wheat. In the hot water all the decayed or rotten grain swims upon the surface, so that the remaining wheat is effectually cleansed from all impurities, without any material loss. It is afterwards to be dried, stirring occasionally on the kiln.—*New England Farmer.*

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

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

Many persons emigrate to the rich and fertile soil of the West, in the hope of attaining a future competency, but alas! are long that hope becomes bleated, when they appear with impaired and enfeebled constitutions, resulting from attacks of that dreadful terror of the West, Fever and Ague. If such persons had resorted to the use of the above pills, the sunken pallid countenance would have been restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the now regarded as an incurable and inveterate disease, would have been restored to the health, comfort, and even the local property of the inhabitants of many portions of our western country.

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

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconve-
niently effected, than by taking a few doses of
Dr. EVANS' PURIFYING PILLS,
the value and well-authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit the invigorating and Strength-
ening Pills.

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

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

The attacks usually occur every other day.

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

Agent,

Jeremiah Hughes,

Annapolis, Md.

September 26.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.,
Sep. 26—4t. Collector

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL
JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. M. JARBOE.

July 25th, 1839.

A CARD.

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

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

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

THIS Horse Power and Threshing Machine, of the latest improved design, is a simple, durable, and easy to operate, and is the most perfect and complete of its kind ever invented.

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

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

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

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

JESSE URMY.

AGENTS.

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

July 4.

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

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

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

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

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

Passage to Annapolis, 81
" to St. Michael's and Wye, 82
" to Easton and Cambridge, 82
All Baggage at the owner's risk.

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

EMIL G. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

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

R. WELCH of Benz.

FOR SALE.

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

FOUR JOURNALISTS
OF THE
AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY
RURAL ECONOMIST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

Baltimore, January, 1839.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

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

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

FOR PUBLISHING IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

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

POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the first and most important of the doctrines of human government, which constitute the fundamental elements of our social and political systems. As this declaration imports on the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the widest and most important character, and the editor of the Post and Transcript will be bound to the strictest impartiality in the exercise of those powers which are specifically enumerated in the constitution. It will consequently oppose the measures of those, who by a loose interpretation of the same, invade our liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which the fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, unchecked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which we relief can be found but in desperation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.—The Post and Transcript will be of the largest class of newspapers—the DAILY at \$8, and the Tri-Weekly at \$6 per annum, payable in advance, unguaranteed in the city.

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

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

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOIS:
Thursday, November 14, 1839.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Asylum of Annapolis, beg leave to notify the public in general, but especially those friends and patrons of the Institution, who have been accustomed to furnish articles for sale in aid of its funds, that the ANNUAL FAIR will be held early in the month of February, when it is hoped practical evidence will be given, by the abundance of materials, and the liberality of purchasers, of the power of humanity, and christian benevolence, not only to maintain, but even to increase our charities, during a time of severe and unprecedented embarrassment. "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again."

NEW YORK ELECTION.

We have little from New York in addition to what we published yesterday. The New York Journal of Commerce of yesterday morning publishes returns from all the counties in the state but three, which, if correct, give the Whigs 64 members of the house and the Democrats 60. The Albany Argus in a slip issued at 3 P. M. on Saturday, admits the election of 64 Assemblymen by the Whigs, so that the most we can do is to tie them in that body; but it is exceedingly doubtful whether we have done that. The three counties yet to be heard from are Cattaraugus, which sends 2, Broome 1, Franklin 1. In the two first there is some hope that we have succeeded; if so the whigs will have a majority of one only in the House; but if these three counties have gone against us, (as they did last year) the whig majority in that body will be 8. This is the most they have done.

From the third Senate District, little, certain, is known. The whigs admit that we have elected one of the three from that district. The Journal of Commerce of yesterday morning, says: "If the estimates in our letter from Delhi are correct, the whigs have secured at least two of the three senators of this district. The Administration men have letters, we understand, which are more favourable to them."

In the first, second and fifth districts, which elect one each, we have succeeded. The sixth is not yet heard from. In the fourth, seventh, and eighth the Whigs have succeeded. The 3rd and 6th are now the only ones in doubt. They send four Senators. One of the four as stated above, it is admitted we have elected. Should the other three be against us, the Whig strength in the Senate will be 19 to our 13. Should they be with us the Senate will be tied, in which case the Lieut. Governor (Whig) has the casting vote.

Thus in the most favorable aspect the Whigs will have a majority on joint ballot, perhaps by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor. At most their majority in the Senate can be but 6, and in the House but 8. Last year their majority in the House was 30.

Such has been the onward march of democracy in the Empire State, in spite of the combined strength of the Whigs and Abolitionists. The result is not quite what we could have wished, but is nevertheless gratifying as giving the surest evidence that though the people may be momentarily led astray by venality & corruption, yet their sober second thoughts—their deliberate judgment will eventually bring them back to the support of sound principles. There can be no doubt that the vote of New York on the Presidential question will be for MARTIN VAN BUREN.—Balt. Post.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The substance of the great question before the country now is well stated in the following paragraph from the Philadelphia North American, a Whig paper, for whose candor and moderation we have more than once had occasion to express our respect.

"If the price of a pound of cotton is 12 cents, it will bring 12 cents in the market; and what delusion is there in this? If the price of cotton is high, and we are the owners of a large quantity of cotton, we not only have the prospect of abundant means, but we have the means themselves, and should use them to our greatest advantage. Where then is the difficulty? Not in the high price of cotton, nor in our purchase of cotton goods when we have the means of paying for them. It is in rash making our calculations on future prices; spending an income not yet earned; living ahead of life, buying goods which we are not now able, and may never be able to pay for—in short, eating, drinking and wearing—not the avails of our high priced cotton crop, but of credit. Here is the mischief, and the only mischief; and we should look steadily at it, without allowing ourselves to be diverted by any half way considerations. Abolish the facilities for blowing up a delusive bubble of credit, and you have performed a radical cure. So deeply convinced are we of this, that we cannot but lament that at this crisis, when there are many indications that public opinion is rapidly, although quietly, maturing on the great subject of the abuses of credit, any should feel themselves called upon to present any diverting topics."

"To look steadily at the mischief" is the thing! And how few are they that dare to look steadily at it! Of these few, how fewer that dare to face the several naked elements of this compound, and conduct a system of self-reliance! It begins with the currency. The circulating medium of the country is founded almost wholly on paper. To say nothing of the fact that each of the banks of the banks is borrowed, their issues are wholly to their customers as a matter of course. Bank notes must be borrowed in order to come into circulation, and when issued they are nothing but debt from

the banks to the community. So that the "money" of the United States, is only the evidence of a debt from the banks, whose assets consist of the notes of their customers and those latter, who sustain the whole system, depend to a great extent on excitement of the market, and on successful gambling in every important interest of the community, for the means of meeting their engagements. This then is one of the mischiefs that are to be looked in the face. We have too many banks and the currency is composed too much of credit. Let us get rid of part of these shadows and put substance in their place.

The immense system of borrowing, out of which we derive our circulating medium, has made banks the exclusive resort of merchants, and has therefore thrown on those corporations the necessity of wholly sustaining the foreign exchanges. They may create a species of speculation, and make their profit out of exorbitance for which they furnish the means, but so miserably weak are they, that the instant the day of settlement comes, they sink under the load, and it is a question whether they shall fail and thus break up the currency, or refuse to fulfil their engagements and thus break all the laws of faith and honesty. By an easy transition then, a currency founded on borrowing is fortified by bankruptcy. The people of the United States, a young, rich and growing republic, undergo a system which compels every freeman of them all, one half his life, to buy his daily bread with a promissory note which, if presented to the maker, it is known he would refuse to pay? This is another of the mischiefs that must be looked in the face. The Banks must be made to absorb less of the responsibilities of the community, and be held to a stricter necessity of faithfully answering their own. There must be something else recognized in the world besides banks—they must cease to be the beginning, middle and end of all transactions in business, and their notes must cease to be the sole dependence of the community. Men can live some time on promises, but not forever on promises unfulfilled.

TRIAL BY JURY.

We understand that the petit jury was seriously reprimanded, in open Court a few days ago for bringing in a verdict of guilty in a case presented them for trial, under the following circumstances. A man was indicted for an assault with intent to murder, and the jury could not agree, being equally divided. After being detained for some time in a cold uncomfortable room, they came to the conclusion to allow the foreman to pronounce the verdict as he thought fit, they all agreeing that the man was guilty of the assault, but differing as to the intent to kill. After reprimanding the jury, a new trial was granted.—Frederick Herald.

A YOUNG "BARON TRENCK."

Sometime in July last Mr. John E. Hunt, of 139 South street, wished to procure a young lad and he accordingly advertised for one. Shortly after a boy named Joseph Lyndes, about thirteen years of age, was brought to him by his father, and left in his charge with the agreement if the lad suited, that at the end of four months he should be bound as an apprentice.

The boy had scarcely resided with Mr. Hunt two months before he robbed the money drawer of \$31, with which he absconded. He was arrested, and by the magistrates of police sent to the House of Refuge; after remaining there but three weeks he made his escape by digging out beneath the walls of the prison yard, and the same night of his escape he went directly to Mr. Hunt's store, and having broken through a rear window, he stole about \$12, and made good his escape. Nothing was seen of him till on Thursday evening he was met in Chatham st. by Mr. Hunt, and by him taken to the watch-house. Too much the friend of "the largest liberty" to remain long in confinement, he soon contrived to remove the lock from the door of the lock-up-room, and escaped unmolested, and as quickly as his legs would carry him, he again went to Mr. Hunt's store, which he broke open, and stole \$14 in cash. He was yesterday re-arrested and taken to the city prison, where he was confined in one of the cells on the third range. He had not been there more than two hours before he had torn his blankets into strips from which he made a rope, with which to let himself down to the ground, and was discovered from one of the police office windows, endeavoring to effect his escape through the narrow aperture used as a ventilator and for the admission of light in the outside of the cell. He had nearly made good his exit when discovered, and was then taken out and went back to the House of Refuge. A complaint was made by Mr. Hunt, charging him with burglary, but as the young villain is under 14 years of age, he cannot be punished otherwise than by the confinement he is now suffering.—N. Y. Courier.

A DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.

A letter from India gives an account of a dreadful earthquake, with which the city of Ava was visited on the 23d of March last. After some preliminary particulars, the account proceeds:

The earth was rent in several places into wide chasms and fissures, from ten to twenty feet wide, from which deluges of water had gushed, and a large quantity of gray earth was thrown up, covering the place around several feet deep and emitting a sulphurous smell. The rapid current of the Irrawaddy was even reversed at the time of the shock, and ascended up its bed for a while. The old cities of Ava and Tagaig, with their numerous pagodas and other edifices, have also been reduced to heaps of ruins, and their walls shattered and thrown down. The towns and villages above and below the capital have likewise suffered, and it is reported that some have been swallowed up and others destroyed by inundation. The number

of persons that perished here, and the surrounding towns and villages amount to between 200 and 300, which number may, however, be exaggerated, as well as reports of more distant places. Amongst those who are the survivors of a family of six children, and three children of Mr. Armand. They were the survivors of a family of six children, and he has now been deprived of them too. We have indeed to be grateful to Providence that, though we have been in the midst of so many dangers, and where so many have perished, none of us have suffered either in person or property. We are certainly our escape to the house being built of the same light materials as the generality of buildings here; but we had high been swallowed up by some opening and gaps in the earth, for some of those were not many yards from our residence. An occurrence like this is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant in this country, nor is there any mention of one in their historical records.

IN LUCK FOR OXEN.—Some three or four years ago a gentleman of Detroit bought a turkey, for which he paid fifty cents, and forthwith sent it together with a note, to Mr. Brooks, secretary of the Episcopal Ladies' Fair, which society had met that evening at Ben Woodworth's hotel for the purpose of selling off the little trinkets of their own manufacture, and tendering the fund for some useful purpose. The turkey was immediately put up at auction, and bidders of the Exchange and Mansion House ran it up to one hundred dollars—at which price it was struck off. At that time our attention was attracted by a little old man, with a round-top hat, and rather singular features, who stood there with his mouth wide open, gazing at the auctioneer with an eager and inquiring look, evidently anxious to find out what such eatables were worth in that market. Our hero had just arrived that evening from Ohio with a load of hogs, and was trying to find a purchaser for them at a fair price. When Mr. Brooks struck off the turkey at one hundred dollars, the little old man jumped up and down, so tickled that he could scarcely contain himself. Says he, "I've let it this time, Joe, (addressing his companion,) let's go take a horn. If turkey is worth a hundred dollars in this market, I wonder what hogs is worth."

QUICK MOVING.

It is said that Mr. Brunel, the celebrated engineer, and constructor of the Thames Tunnel, has discovered a way of obtaining railway speed at the rate of two hundred miles an hour!—Two locomotives, going at that rate, should happen to meet, as the locomotives did while on the Boston and Providence Railroad, the consequences would be tremendously destructive.

The New York Gazette states that the Siamco Twins have purchased a farm in North Carolina, and have gone to farming.

OLD CORN.

The Barnstable Patriot says, "that a friend of East Sandwich, has handed him a handsome ear of Corn, which had grown from seed that was sixty-four years old!"

OLD PRICES.

The Dayton (Ohio) Journal states that a miller of that place has contracted to deliver 2000 barrels of flour at \$3 42½ per barrel.

Capt. Sawyer, of the schooner Alfred, arrived at Newburyport, states that off Boon Island, on the 2nd inst., saw the sea-serpent—head ten feet above water—supposing it to have been a boat, called all hands, when near the vessel it sunk under water.

We are informed that letters have been received in town to the effect, that Theodore Sedgwick, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, while addressing a public meeting at Pittsfield, a day or two since, was seized with a sudden rush of blood to the head, and shortly after expired.

COMINGS.—We learn from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, that a young married woman in that city, who had been under medical treatment for several years for sciatica by physicians, and for rheumatism by others, was, on Monday, October 29th, effectually cured by the removal of a whole needle an inch and a half in length, which was found deeply imbedded in the great gluteal muscle. It was not known how long the needle had been in the body, but she remembers to have swallowed one about ten years since, and has suffered actually in that region for six.

WANTED.

A LAD, 14 or 15 years of age, of good habits, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, at the suit of Henry C. Tayman, vs. of Owen C. C. and also a writ of fieri facias, issued by S. Gambrell, a justice of the peace in and for Anne Arundel County, at the suit of Zolner Rice, each to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Nathan Wardell, I have seized and taken in execution all his right, title, interest and claim, either at Law and in Equity, of the said Wardell, in and to a tract or parcel of land in Anne Arundel County called Melberry Hill, containing 700 acres of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 6th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the execution aforesaid.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

November 14.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

There have been published by the Government, since the late war, a number of pamphlets, certainly more than there are for any other paper published in the District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half as cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in the detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The approaching session of Congress will probably continue seven months, and as it immediately precedes the Presidential election, all the prominent political questions which divide the country, will, no doubt, be fully discussed. These considerations induce us to believe that the Congressional Globe will make five hundred, and the Appendix, between six and seven hundred royal quarto pages.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The year and days on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, with small type, in sixteen royal quarto pages.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually there are more numbers printed for a session than there are weeks in it.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS:

For one copy of the Congressional Globe, \$1

One copy of the Appendix, \$1

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Eastern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 15th of December next.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange, will please give this prospectus a few insertions.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 10, 1839.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, one at the suit of Wells Cooper, and one at the suit of Levi Sanbury, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Isaac Owens, of Ben. I have seized and taken in execution all his right, title, interest and claim, either at Law and in Equity, of the said Owens, in and to a tract or parcel of Land in Anne Arundel County, called Gasaway's Lot, Pindels Enlargement, and Green's Purchase, containing 419 acres of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice that on FRIDAY the 6th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the executions aforesaid.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

November 14.

FARM AT TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, passed on the 9th inst. in a cause wherein Elizabeth Denny, and others were petitioners, the subscriber will on THURSDAY the 6th day of December next, expose for Public Sale at 12 o'clock M. on the premises, the Real Estate of the late Thomas O. Denny, deceased, consisting of a FARM lying on West River, in Anne Arundel County, adjoining the lands of John S. Skinner, Gasaway Winterston and Thomas Gilham, and containing about

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES.

Among the improvements on this estate are a Large Frame Dwelling, Kitchen, Barn, Windmill, Carriage House, &c. &c. There is a sufficient supply of Timber and Wood for the use of the Farm.

The Terms of Sale are,—one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the final ratification thereof, and the residue in three equal annual instalments, from the day of Sale, the whole to be secured by bonds of the purchaser with security, to be approved of by the subscriber, and to bear interest from the day of Sale,—on payment of the purchase money and interest, the subscriber is authorized to execute a Deed conveying the land to the purchaser free and discharged of all claims of the parties.

GEORGE GALE, Trustee.

West River, Nov. 12, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel County will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on THURSDAY the 19th inst. for the purpose of settling with and for the Supervisors of the public roads, and have notwithstanding, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, CLK.

November 14.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Silas Johnson, in and to a tract or parcel of Land in Anne Arundel County, called containing eighty six acres of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 6th day of December next, at half past 12 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the execution aforesaid.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

November 14.

WANTED TO HIRE.

By the month or year, a WOMAN who understands Housework. To such a one liberal wages will be given. Enquire at this office.

November 14.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT.

Argued Term, 1839.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Thomas S. Davis, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, be and appear before St. Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas S. Davis shall not have the benefit of said laws; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the State of Maryland once a week for three months before the said first Monday of March next.

By order, JO. HARRIS, CLK.

True copy, JO. HARRIS, CLK.

of St. Mary's County Court.

November 7.

Anne Arundel County, Oct.

ON application to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing, of John C. Queensbury of Anne Arundel County, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said John C. Queensbury having testified, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said John C. Queensbury having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court of Anne Arundel County, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed William McLeitch his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said John C. Queensbury a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John C. Queensbury 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 of 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 John C. Queensbury should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine.

R. WELCH, Ben. Chief Judge
Orphans Court A. A. County.
November 7.

RATES OF TOLL.

ESTABLISHED by the President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, 18th September 1839.

For every single person,	61 cents.
For every single horse,	61 cents.
For every man and horse,	61 cents.
For every cart,	33 cents.
For every carriage or dray,	25 cents.
by 1 horse,	
For every carriage, if drawn	50 cents.
by 2 or more horses,	
For every wagon, if drawn	57 cents.
by 2 horses,	
For every wagon, if drawn	50 cents.
by more than 2 horses,	

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Treasurer.

October 31.

THE subscriber is authorized by a gentleman on South River to sell a small FARM in Anne Arundel County, containing about

200 ACRES.

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

The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to

SOMERSETT FINNEY, Annapolis.

January 24.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT. Argued Term, 1839. ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Thomas S. Davis, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, be and appear before St. Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas S. Davis shall not have the benefit of said laws; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the State of Maryland once a week for three months before the said first Monday of March next. By order, JO. HARRIS, CLK. True copy, JO. HARRIS, CLK. of St. Mary's County Court. November 7. Anne Arundel County, Oct. ON application to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing, of John C. Queensbury of Anne Arundel County, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said John C. Queensbury having testified, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said John C. Queensbury having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court of Anne Arundel County, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed William McLeitch his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said John C. Queensbury a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John C. Queensbury 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 of 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 John C. Queensbury should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine. R. WELCH, Ben. Chief Judge Orphans Court A. A. County. November 7. RATES OF TOLL. ESTABLISHED by the President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, 18th September 1839. For every single person, 61 cents. For every single horse, 61 cents. For every man and horse, 61 cents. For every cart, 33 cents. For every carriage or dray, 25 cents. by 1 horse, For every carriage, if drawn 50 cents. by 2 or more horses, For every wagon, if drawn 57 cents. by 2 horses, For every wagon, if drawn 50 cents. by more than 2 horses, By order, R. J. COWMAN, Treasurer. October 31. THE subscriber is authorized by a gentleman on South River to sell a small FARM in Anne Arundel County, containing about 200 ACRES. and if desired, a sufficient number of Slaves for the cultivation of the land. The Farm has on it a Quarter, Tobacco House, Cows House and Stable, all in good repair. The Farm has a tendency of wood land for turning fuel for the steamboat, and timber for repairs of the fencing and houses. There is also a good Meadow. The stable land is a high state of cultivation. The Negroes are well disposed and capable servants. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to SOMERSETT FINNEY, Annapolis. January 24.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLES:
Thursday, November 14, 1839.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Asylum of Annapolis, beg leave to notify the public in general, but especially those friends and patrons of the Institution, who have been accustomed to furnish articles for sale in aid of its funds, that the ANNUAL FAIR will be held early in the month of February, when it is hoped practical evidence will be given, by the abundance of materials, and the liberality of purchasers, of the power of humanity, and Christian benevolence, not only to maintain, but even to increase our charities, during a time of severe and unprecedented embarrassment. "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again."

NEW YORK ELECTION.

We have little from New York in addition to what we published yesterday. The New York Journal of Commerce of yesterday morning publishes returns from all the counties in the state but three, which, if correct, give the Whigs 64 members of the house and the Democrats 60. The Albany Argus in a slip issued at 3 P. M. on Saturday, admits the election of 64 Assemblymen by the Whigs, so that the most we can do is to tie them in that body; but it is exceedingly doubtful whether we have done that. The three counties yet to be heard from are Cattaraugus, which sends 2, Broome 1, Franklin 1. In the two first there is some hope that we have succeeded; if so the Whigs will have a majority of one only in the House; but if these three counties have gone against us, (as they did last year) the Whig majority in that body will be 8. This is the most they have done.

From the third Senate District, little, certain, is known. The Whigs admit that we have elected one of the three from that district. The Journal of Commerce of yesterday morning, says:—"Of the estimates in our letter from Delhi are correct, the Whigs have secured at least two of the three senators of this district. The Administration men have letters, we understand, which are more favorable to them."

In the first, second and fifth districts, which elect one each, we have succeeded. The sixth is not yet heard from. In the fourth, seventh, and eighth the Whigs have succeeded. The 3rd and 6th are now the only ones in doubt. They send four Senators. One of the four as stated above, is admitted we have elected. Should the other three be against us, the Whig strength in the Senate will be 19 to our 13. Should they be with us the Senate will be tied, in which case the Lieut. Governor (Whig) has the casting vote.

Thus in the most favorable aspect the Whigs will have a majority on joint ballot, perhaps by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor. At most their majority in the Senate can be but 6, and in the House but 8. Last year their majority in the House was 36.

Such has been the onward march of democracy in the Empire State, in spite of the combined strength of the Whigs and Abolitionists. The result is not quite what we could have wished, but is nevertheless gratifying as giving the surest evidence that though the people may be momentarily led astray by venality & corruption, yet their sober second thoughts—their deliberate judgment will eventually bring them back to the support of sound principles. There can be no doubt that the vote of New York on the Presidential question will be for MARTIN VAN BUREN.—*Balt. Post.*

From the Charleston Mercury.

The substance of the great question before the country now is well stated in the following paragraph from the Philadelphia North American, a Whig paper, for whose candor and moderation we have more than once had occasion to express our respect.

"If the price of a pound of cotton is 12 cents, it will bring 12 cents in the market; and what delusion is there in this? If the price of cotton is high, and we are the owners of a large quantity of cotton, we not only have the prospect of abundant means, but we have the means themselves, and should use them to our greatest advantage. Where then is the difficulty? Not in the high price of cotton, nor in our purchase of cotton goods when we have the means of paying for them. It is in rash making our calculations on future prices; spending an income not yet earned; living ahead of life; buying goods which we are not now able, and may never be able to pay for—in short, eating, drinking and wearing—not the avails of our high priced cotton crop, but of credit. Here is the mischief, and the only mischief; and we should look steadily at it, without allowing ourselves to be diverted by any half way considerations. Abolish the facilities for blowing up a delusive bubble of credit, and you have performed a radical cure. So deeply convinced are we of this, that we cannot but lament that at this crisis, when there are many indications that public opinion is rapidly, although quietly, maturing on the great subject of the abuses of credit, any should feel themselves called upon to present any diverting topics."

To "look steadily at the mischief" is the thing! And how few are they that dare to look steadily at it? Of these few, how fewer that dare to face the several naked elements of this compound, confused, and conflicting system of extravagance? It begins with the currency. The circulating medium of the country is founded almost wholly on debt. To say nothing of the fact that much of the capital of the banks is borrowed, their loans are wholly to their customers as a matter of course. Bank notes must be borrowed in order to come into circulation, and when issued they are nothing but debt from

the banks to the community. So that the "money" of the United States, is only the evidence of a debt from the banks, whose assets consist of the notes of their customers, and these latter, who sustain the whole system, depend to a great extent on excitements of the market, and on successful gambling in every important interest of the community, for the means of meeting their engagements. This then is one of the mischiefs that are to be looked in the face. We have too many banks and the currency is composed too much of credit. Let us get rid of part of these shadows and put substance in their place.

The immense system of borrowing, out of which we derive our circulating medium, has made banks the exclusive resort of merchants, and has therefore thrown on those corporations the necessity of wholly sustaining the foreign exchanges. They may create foolish speculation, and make their profit out of excesses for which they furnish the means, but so miserably weak are they, that the instant the day of settlement comes, they sink under the load, and it is a question whether they shall fail and thus break up the currency, or refuse to fulfil their engagements and thus break all the laws of faith and honesty. By an easy transition then, a currency founded on borrowing is fortified by bankruptcy. The people of the United States, a young, rich and growing republic, undergo a system which compels every freeman of them all, one half his life, to buy his daily bread with a promissory note which, if presented to the maker, it is known he would refuse to pay? This is another of the mischiefs that must be looked in the face. The Banks must be made to absorb less of the responsibilities of the community, and be held to a stricter necessity of faithfully answering their own. There must be something else recognized in the world besides banks—they must cease to be the beginning, middle and end of all transactions in business, and their notes must cease to be the sole dependence of the community. Men can live some time on promises, but not forever on promises unfulfilled.

TRIAL BY JURY.

We understand that the petit jury was seriously reprimanded, in open Court a few days ago for bringing in a verdict of guilty in a case presented them for trial, under the following circumstances. A man was indicted for an assault with intent to murder, and the jury could not agree, being equally divided. After being detained for some time in a cold uncomfortable room, they came to the conclusion to allow the farmer to pronounce the verdict as he thought fit, they all agreeing that the man was guilty of the assault, but differing as to the intent to kill. After reprimanding the jury, a new trial was granted.—*Frederick Herald.*

A YOUNG "BARON TRENCK."

Sometime in July last Mr. John E. Hunt, of 189 South street, wished to procure a young lad and he accordingly advertised for one. Shortly after a boy named Joseph Lyndes, about thirteen years of age, was brought to him by his father, and left in his charge with the agreement if he had suited, that at the end of four months he should be bound as an apprentice.

The boy had scarcely resided with Mr. Hunt two months before he robbed the money drawer of \$31, with which he absconded. He was arrested, and by the magistrates of police sent to the House of Refuge; after remaining there but three weeks he made his escape by digging out beneath the walls of the prison yard, and the same night of his escape he went directly to Mr. Hunt's store, and having broken through a rear window, he stole about \$12, and made good his escape. Nothing was seen of him till on Thursday evening he was met in Chatham st. by Mr. Hunt, and by him taken to the watch-house. "Too much the friend of 'the largest liberty' to remain long in confinement, he soon contrived to remove the lock from the door of the lock-up-room, and escaped unmolested, and as quickly as his legs would carry him, he again went to Mr. Hunt's store, which he broke open, and stole \$14 in cash. He was yesterday arrested and taken to the city prison, where he was confined in one of the cells on the third range. He had not been there more than two hours before he had torn his blankets into strips from which he made a rope, with which to let himself down to the ground, and was discovered from one of the police office windows, endeavoring to effect his escape through the narrow aperture used as a ventilator and for the admission of light in the outside of the cell. He had nearly made good his exit when discovered, and was then taken out and sent back to the House of Refuge. A complaint was made by Mr. Hunt, charging him with burglary, but as the young villain is under 14 years of age, he cannot be punished otherwise than by the confinement he is now suffering.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.

A letter from India gives an account of a dreadful earthquake, with which the city of Agra was visited on the 23d of March last. After some preliminary particulars, the account proceeds:

The earth was rent in several places into wide chasms and fissures, from ten to twenty feet wide, from which deluges of water had gushed, and a large quantity of gray earth was thrown up, covering the place around several feet deep, and emitting a sulphurous smell. The rapid current of the Irrawaddy was even reversed at the time of the shock, and ascended up its bed for a while. The old cities of Agra and Taugain, with their numerous pagodas and other edifices, have also been reduced to heaps of ruins, and their walls shattered and thrown down. The towns and villages above and below the capital have likewise suffered, and it is reported that some have been swallowed up and others destroyed by inundation. The number

of persons that perished here and the surrounding towns and villages amounts to between 300 and 500, which number may, of course, be expected to swell as reports arrive from more distant places. Amongst those who died are Mr. Manspet, the wealthy Hindoo merchant, and three children of Mr. Arvans. These were the survivors of a family of six children, and he has now been deprived of them too. We have indeed, to be grateful to Providence that, though we have been in the midst of so many dangers, and where so many have perished, none of us have suffered either in person or property. We owe certainly our escape to the house being built of the same light materials as the generality of buildings here; but we had high been swallowed up by some openings and gaps in the earth, for some of those were not many yards from our residence. An occurrence like this is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant in this country, nor is there any mention of one in their historical records.

IN LUCK FOR OXEN.—Some three or four years ago a gentleman of Detroit bought a turkey, for which he paid fifty cents, and forthwith sent it together with a note, to Mr. Brooks, auctioneer of the Episcopal Ladies' Fair, which society had met that evening at Ben Woodworth's hotel for the purpose of selling off the little trinkets of their own manufacture, and tendering the fund for some useful purpose. The turkey was immediately put up at auction, and borders of the Exchange and Mason House ran it up to one hundred dollars—at which price it was struck off. At that time our attention was attracted by a little old man, with a round-top hat, and rather singular features, who stood there with his mouth wide open, gazing at the auctioneer with an eager and inquiring look, evidently anxious to find out what such eatables were worth in that market. Our hero had just arrived that evening from Ohio with a load of hogs, and was trying to find a purchaser for them at a fair price. When Mr. Brooks struck off the turkey at one hundred dollars, the little old man jumped up and down, so tickled that he could scarcely contain himself. Says he, "I've let it this time, Joe, (addressing his companion,) let's go take a horn. If turkey is worth a hundred dollars in this market, I wonder what hogs is worth."

QUICK MOVING.

It is said that Mr. Brunel, the celebrated engineer, and constructor of the Thames Tunnel, has discovered a way of obtaining railway speed at the rate of two hundred miles an hour!—Two locomotives, going at that rate, should happen to meet, as the locomotives did while on the Boston and Providence Railroad, the consequences would be tremendously destructive.

The New York Gazette states that the Siamco Twins have purchased a farm in North Carolina, and have gone to farming.

OLD CORN.

The Barnstable Patriot says, that a friend of East Sandwich, has handed him a handsome ear of Corn, which had grown from seed that was sixty-four years old!

OLD PRICES.

The Dayton (Ohio) Journal states that a miller of that place has contracted to deliver 1000 barrels of flour at \$3 43 1/2 per barrel.

Capt. Sawyer, of the schooner Alfred, arrived at Newburyport, states that off Boon Island, on the 2nd inst., saw the sea-serpent—head ten feet above water—supposing it to have been a boat, called all hands, when near the vessel it sunk under water.

We are informed that letters have been received in town to the effect, that Theodore Sedgwick, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, while addressing a public meeting at Pittsfield, a day or two since, was seized with a sudden rush of blood to the head, and shortly after expired.

CORRIGENDUM.—We learn from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, that a young married woman in that city, who had been under medical treatment for several years for scintia by physicians, and for rheumatism by others, was, on Monday, October 29th, effectually cured by the removal of a whole needle an inch and a half in length, which was found deeply imbedded in the great gluteal muscle. It was not known how long the needle had been in the body, but she remembers to have swallowed one about ten years since, and has suffered actually in that region for six.

WANTED.

A LAD, 14 or 15 years of age, of good habits, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, at the suit of Henry C. Trayman, vs. of Owen Cecil, and also a writ of fieri facias, issued by S. Gambrell, a justice of the peace in and for Anne Arundel County, at the suit of Zalmier Rice, each to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Nathan Warfield, I have seized and taken in execution all his right, title, interest, and claim, either at Law and in Equity, of the said Warfield, in and to a tract or parcel of land in Anne Arundel County called Mulberry Hill, containing 700 acres, of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 6th of December next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the execution aforesaid.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

November 14.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have been published by us for 3 years. They are now being reissued for the present year, and for any other year published in the United States certainly more than there are for any other year published in the United States. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in the detail, for our daily paper. This does, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them in the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The approaching session of Congress will probably continue seven months; and as it immediately precedes the Presidential election, all the prominent political questions which divide the country, will, no doubt, be fully discussed. These considerations induce us to believe that the Congressional Globe will make more than a hundred, and the APPENDIX, between six and seven hundred royal quarto pages.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The year and days on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, with small type, on sixteen royal quarto pages.

The APPENDIX contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually there are more numbers printed for a session than there are weeks in it.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS:
For one copy of the Congressional Globe, \$1
One copy of the Appendix, \$1

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the North and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 15th of December next.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange, will please give this prospectus a few insertions.

IF no attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. SLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 10, 1839.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, one at the suit of Wells Cooper, and one at the suit of Levi Sansbury, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Isaac Owens, of Ben. I have seized and taken in execution all his right, title, interest, and claim, either at Law and in Equity, of the said Owens, in and to a tract or parcel of Land in Anne Arundel County, called Gasaway's Lot, Pindels Enlargement, and Green's Purchase, containing 419 acres of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice that on FRIDAY the 6th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the executions aforesaid.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

November 14.

FARM AT TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, passed on the 9th inst, in a cause wherein Elizabeth Denny, and others were petitioners, the subscriber will on THURSDAY the 6th day of December next, expose for Public Sale at 12 o'clock M. on the premises, the Real Estate of the late Thomas O. Denny, deceased, consisting of a FARM lying on West River, in Anne Arundel County, adjoining the lands of John S. Skinner, Gasaway Winterston and Thomas Gilham, and containing about

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES.

Among the improvements on this estate are a Large Frame Dwelling, Kitchen, Barn, Windmill, Carriage House, &c. &c. There is a sufficient supply of Timber and Wood for the use of the Farm.

The Terms of Sale are.—one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the final ratification thereof, and the residue in three equal annual instalments, from the day of Sale, the whole to be secured by bonds of the purchaser with security, to be approved of by the subscriber, and to bear interest from the day of Sale,—on payment of the purchase money and interest, the subscriber is authorized to execute a Deed conveying the land to the purchaser free and discharged of all claims of the parties.

GEORGE GALE, Trustee.

West River, Nov. 12, 1839.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Anne Arundel County will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst. for the purpose of settling with each of the Supervisors of the public roads as have not settled, hearing appeals and making transfers; and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Isaac Johnson, in and to a tract or parcel of Land in Anne Arundel County, called "containing twenty acres of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 6th day of December next, at half past 12 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the execution aforesaid.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

November 14.

WANTED TO HIRE.

By the month or year, a WOMAN who understands Housework. To such a one liberal wages will be given. Enquire at this office.

November 14.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Thomas S. Davis, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, be and appear before St. Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas S. Davis shall not have the benefit of said laws; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the State of Maryland once a week for three months before the said first Monday of March next.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
November 7.

Anne Arundel County, Sec.

ON application to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing, of John C. Queensbury of Anne Arundel County, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said John C. Queensbury having assisted 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 John C. Queensbury having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court of Anne Arundel County, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed William J. Leitch his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said John C. Queensbury a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John C. Queensbury 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 of 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 John C. Queensbury should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine.

R. WELCH, Ben. Chief Judge
Orphans Court A. A. County.
November 7.

RATES OF TOLL.

ESTABLISHED by the President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, 18th September 1839.

For every single person,	61 cents.
For every single horse,	61 cents.
For every man and horse,	61 cents.
For every cart,	25 cents.
For every carriage if drawn by 1 horse,	25 cents.
For every carriage, if drawn by 2 or more horses,	50 cents.
For every wagon, if drawn by 2 horses,	37 1/2 cents.
For every wagon, if drawn by more than 2 horses,	50 cents.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Treasurer.

October 31.

THE subscriber is authorized by a gentleman on South River to sell a small FARM in Anne Arundel County, containing about

200 ACRES.

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

The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to

EDMUND PINKNEY, Annapolis.

January 24.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Isaac Johnson, in and to a tract or parcel of Land in Anne Arundel County, called "containing twenty acres of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 6th day of December next, at half past 12 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the execution aforesaid.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

November 14.

WANTED TO HIRE. By the month or year, a WOMAN who understands Housework. To such a one liberal wages will be given. Enquire at this office.

November 14.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT. ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Thomas S. Davis, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, be and appear before St. Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas S. Davis shall not have the benefit of said laws; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the State of Maryland once a week for three months before the said first Monday of March next.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
November 7.

Anne Arundel County, Sec. ON application to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing, of John C. Queensbury of Anne Arundel County, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said John C. Queensbury having assisted 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 John C. Queensbury having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court of Anne Arundel County, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed William J. Leitch his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said John C. Queensbury a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John C. Queensbury 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 of 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 John C. Queensbury should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine.

R. WELCH, Ben. Chief Judge
Orphans Court A. A. County.
November 7.

RATES OF TOLL. ESTABLISHED by the President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, 18th September 1839.

For every single person,	61 cents.
For every single horse,	61 cents.
For every man and horse,	61 cents.
For every cart,	25 cents.
For every carriage if drawn by 1 horse,	25 cents.
For every carriage, if drawn by 2 or more horses,	50 cents.
For every wagon, if drawn by 2 horses,	37 1/2 cents.
For every wagon, if drawn by more than 2 horses,	50 cents.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Treasurer.
October 31.

THE subscriber is authorized by a gentleman on South River to sell a small FARM in Anne Arundel County, containing about

200 ACRES.

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

The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to

EDMUND PINKNEY, Annapolis.

January 24.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. M. JARBOE.

July 24th, 1839.

A CARD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JESSE URMV.

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

AGENTS.

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

July 4. FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, EASTON, ST. MICHAEL'S, AND WYE LANDING.

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

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

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

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

Passage to Annapolis, \$1 " to St. Michael's and Wye, \$2 " to Easton and Cambridge, \$3 All Baggage at the owner's risk.

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

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

R. WELCH of Ben.

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

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baltimore, January, 1839.

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

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

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE two story BRICK HOUSE on Dock-street, near the Court House, lately occupied by Miss Emily Stewart. There is a convenient Kitchen attached to the building, which, with other conveniences, will render it a comfortable dwelling. For terms apply to J. M. R. DR. JOHN RIDOUT.

August 8.

PROSPECTUS For publishing in the City of Baltimore DAILY and TRI-WEEKLY PAPERS as follows: BALTIMORE POST AND COM- MERICAL TRANSCRIPT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.—The Post and Transcript will be of the largest class of newspapers, the DAILY at \$9, and the TRI-WEEKLY at \$3 per annum, payable in advance, unguaranteed in the city.

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

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

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of *Levi* issued, in and out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, at the suit of John Hanson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Johnson, I have taken and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim, either at Law and in Equity, of the said John Johnson, in and to a tract or parcel of land in Anne Arundel County, called *Land, more or less*, and I hereby give notice, that on **FRIDAY the 6th day of December next**, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the execution aforesaid.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.
November 14.

WANTED TO HIRE

By the month or year, a **WOMAN** who understands Housework. To such a one 11 liberal wages will be given. Enquire at this office.

November 14.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT, August Term, 1839.

ORDERED BY THE COURT. That the creditors of Thomas S. Davis, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, be and appear before St. Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas S. Davis shall not have the benefit of said laws; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the State of Maryland once a week for three months before the said first Monday of March next.

By order,
JO. HARRIS, Ck.
JO. HARRIS, Ck.
St. Mary's County Court.
November 7.

Anne Arundel County, Oct.

On application to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing, of John C. Quesenberry of Anne Arundel County, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of indigent insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said John C. Quesenberry 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 John C. Quesenberry having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed William J. Leitch his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said John C. Quesenberry a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John C. Quesenberry 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 of 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 John C. Quesenberry may have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine.

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge
Orphans Court A. A. County.
November 7.

RATES OF TOLL

ESTABLISHED by the President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, 18th September 1839.

For every single person,	61 cents.
For every single horse,	61 cents.
For every man and horse,	61 cents.
For every cart,	25 cents.
For every carriage, if drawn by 1 horse,	25 cents.
For every carriage, if drawn by 2 or more horses,	50 cents.
For every wagon, if drawn by 2 horses,	37 1/2 cents.
For every wagon, if drawn by more than 2 horses,	50 cents.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Treasurer.
October 31.

The subscriber is authorized by a gentleman on South River to sell a small **FARM** in Anne Arundel county, containing about

200 ACRES.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM GRASON, Governor of Maryland.

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

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

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

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

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

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

254 ACRES.

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

313 1/2 ACRES.

Both of first quality soil and abundantly supplied with Timber, and therefore very valuable. If not previously disposed of at Private Sale, these Farms will be sold at Public Sale, in Davidsonville, on **FRIDAY**, the first of November, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and immediately afterwards will be sold a number of *Horses*, *Milk Cows*, *Work Oxen*, and *Young Cattle*.

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

G. H. STEUART, Esq.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE SALE.

The subscriber, as Trustee, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, dated 12th October 1839, in the case of John P. Cowman, and others, against Benjamin Ogle, Jr. and others, will offer for sale, on the premises, on **MONDAY**, the 25th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the valuable Real Estate of which the late Benjamin Ogle, Jr. died seized, (formerly the estate of the late Gerard R. Cowman), in Anne Arundel county, on the Patuxent River, near the Pratt's Bridge, and adjoining the lands of Philip H. Hopkins, and of the late Thomas Hall, and is about 14 miles from the city of Annapolis. This Estate contains between 400 and 450 acres, and has, as the Trustee is informed, all the necessary buildings in good order, with sufficient Barns to cure thirty hogheads of Tobacco; a fine Meadow, good Orchard; is well watered, now under good chestnut fences, and adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn and Tobacco, and improvable by Clover and Plaster of Paris. It will be sold on the following terms, viz. fifteen hundred dollars on the day of sale, or ratification by the Chancellor with interest if not paid on the day of sale; the balance to be paid in three equal instalments, in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest, to be secured by bond, with security, to be approved by the Trustee. On the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be executed by the Trustee to the purchaser, conveying the title of the parties to this suit, and of all persons claiming through or under them.

J. MURRAY, Trustee.
The sale of the above property is postponed until further notice.

A THRESHER ASTRAY.

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

B. SPENCER,
Centerville, Md.

Anne Arundel County, Oct.

On application to R. Welch of Ben. Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing, of Isaac Snowden, of Anne Arundel County, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of indigent insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Isaac Snowden having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Isaac Snowden having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Nathan Jones his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Isaac Snowden a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Isaac Snowden be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the third Monday in April next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Snowden should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 23d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

R. WELCH of Ben. Chief Judge
of the Orphans Court A. A. Co'ty.
October 31.

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

Boarding and Day School for

Young Ladies.

SARATOGA STREET, BALTIMORE

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

Mr. and Mrs. STREETER have the pleasure to announce that they will resume the entire charge of the Boarding Department in the Institution formerly under the care of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, in Saratoga street, Baltimore, on the first Monday in September next.

Sensible of the importance of female education, and desirous of raising the standard of attainment in all the branches of liberal and useful knowledge, and particularly in the languages, and the various relations of social and domestic life, the Principals will employ every resource within their reach for cultivating the mind, elevating the feelings and polishing the manners of their pupils. Regarding education, not so much as an end, as a preparation for the future, they will give careful attention to those branches essential to the formation of a sound intellectual and moral character, and their grand aim will be to present knowledge in so attractive a light and to render its acquisition so agreeable, as to excite a desire for improvement which will continue after the relations of mere scholastic life have been dissolved, and the principles on which the higher and other school of human life.

It will be the endeavor of Mr. & Mrs. Streeter to render their house in every sense a home to those who may be placed under their care, and to maintain, as far as possible, an authority strictly parental. All the branches of a solid education, together with those lighter studies which impart a charm to the mind, and polish the manners, will be taught, and the French Language and Literature cultivated by a judicious and during domestic intercourse. "Conversations will also be held at stated periods in the family, under the superintendence of the Female teacher, or a French lady of high talents and of mature years, and will be brought forward for the double purpose of improving the mind and adding to the conversational tact of the students.

Of the healthful and advantageous location of the establishment and its great conveniences, it cannot be necessary to speak. More particular information respecting the mode of instruction, the terms, and the terms upon which boarding scholars will be received, may be obtained of Mr. STREETER at his dwelling, late the residence of Mr. Hamilton, Saratoga-street, Baltimore.

The **DAY SCHOOL**, connected with the Boarding School of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, will hereafter be under the immediate supervision of Mr. Streeter, and Mr. Streeter, and the next regular session will commence on the first Monday in September next. No exertions will be spared to add to the resources of the establishment, which are believed to be in all respects equal, and in many, superior to those of similar institutions.

It is earnestly desired that parents will have their children in attendance as nearly as possible at the commencement of the school, that an early organization may be made, and the publication of the year catalogue best facilitated.

August 1.

MORE MULICAULIS.

40,000 and upwards of MORUS

MULICAULIS TREES.

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

EDWARD DUBOIS,
Annapolis, August 15, 1839

A NEW THEORY!

INTERESTING AND APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH

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

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

HUNT'S PILLS

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

HUNT'S PILLS

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

DR. HUNT'S PILLS.

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

Envisage however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all it promises. Dr. Hunt does not pretend, for instance, that his Pills will cure all diseases, but merely purifying the blood, he has certainly done, and has the authority of daily proof for positively asserting that those medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the stomach, the lungs, & the liver, by which the impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; its red colour and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs, with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affliction, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for the disease? No! the action of the liver is impaired, and the blood is made impure by the action of the liver, and as it performs its duty circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. 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especially professional men who are Philistines, to enrich the work with their tabulations, we offer for accepted matter liberal compensation per printed page. It is usually allotted by the very first persons to our country, but the editor does promise to endorse all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which they submit to the work. To errors, if there be, and especially if it affect the tone of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction in the form of reply; or suppression of the objectionable matter; communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be for the public eye.

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

The following papers will each insert two
above, to the amount of \$5—forward ad-
paper containing the advertisement to the
vertier, and charge U. S. Gazette: The
Natchez Courier, Nashville, Whig, York-
burg Whig, Hartselle, — Lexington O-
server, Louisville Journal, — Louisville Eagle,
Cincinnati Gazette, Cincinnati, — Col-
umbus Journal, Savannah, — Augusta
Georgian, Charleston Courier, Columbus,
G. — Newber, N. C. Sentinel, Raleigh,
Gazette; Wilmington Advertiser, Rich-
mond, — Raleigh Register, Raleigh, —
Whig; Petersburg Intelligencer, Winche-
ster, Republican, Norfolk, Beach, Freder-
burg Herald, Lancaster, — York Light,
— Norfolk Gazette, Pittsburgh, Advance, Har-
rison, Dover, — Chambersburg Reporter,
Lancaster Old Guard,

large family, or would answer, for a Boarding House, being in a healthy situation, and immediately in the vicinity of the State House. There are also upon the premises every necessary outbuilding: Cattle, under the stable house, capable of holding fifty cords of wood. Protection can be had on the first of September, next. The terms, which shall be accommodating, can be known by application to the Transcriber, living at Annapolis.

E. WELCH of Ben,
and James M. Smith, of Baltimore, have their

FOR SALE.

FOUR FINE YOUNG NEGROES,
two of whom are Girls, one thirteen years of age, and the other eleven, who have sold ten years, and the other eight. For information apply to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

REOPENING of the First Collection District of Anne Arundel County, hereby notified that Richard C. Ridout, Clerk of said County, will be prepared to receive applications for admission to the Collection District for the year provided for by the laws of the State of Maryland.

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

FOR SALE OR RENT

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

August 2.

[illegible]

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

July 25th, 1839.

F. M. JARBOE.

A CARD.

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

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

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A NEW PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

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

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

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

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

JESSE URMY.

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

AGENTS.

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

July 4.

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

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

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

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

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

Passage to Annapolis, \$1
" to St. Michael's and Wye, \$2
" to Easton and Cambridge, \$2
All Baggage at the owner's risk.

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

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

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

(R. WELCH of Ben.

FOR SALE.

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

AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY RURAL ECONOMIST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

Baltimore, January, 1839.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

RICHARD C. HARBESTY,

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

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

August 8.

BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.—The Post and Transcript will be of the largest class of newspapers—the Daily at \$8, and the Tri-Weekly at \$5 per annum, payable in advance, not guaranteed in the city.

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

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

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

Annapolis Gazette.

VOL. XXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1893.

NO. 25.

Printed and Published by
SONAS GIBBS,
At the Brick Building on the Public
Circle.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

Doctor W. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Prepared by himself.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.
The passage of the Teeth through the gums produces much pain and discomfort. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of the arms and legs, and the child is in a state of great distress. If these symptoms are not speedily relieved, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babies afflicted with these distressing symptoms, would apply Dr. William Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being fatally attacked with this fatal malady, convulsions.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

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

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

Prove the Efficacy of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup.

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup: Dear Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My child, while teething, experienced such acute suffering, that it was situated with convulsions, and my wife and I, fully expecting that death would soon release the babe from anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which we applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and is now as healthy as a lamb. I have since ascertained, the teeth are coming daily and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, in a case of a teething child, writes us to state that it entirely relieved the suffering child, and prevented the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—N. York Sun.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purpose for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons at my firm, who have made trial of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—Boston Traveller.

A SEVERE CASE OF TEETHING, WITH SUMMER COMPLAINT.

Cured by the infallible American Soothing Syrup of Dr. W. Evans. Mrs. McPherson, residing at No. 8, Madison street, called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of teething, being momentarily threatened with convulsions, while teething, experienced such acute suffering, that it was situated with convulsions, and my wife and I, fully expecting that death would soon release the babe from anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which we applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and is now as healthy as a lamb. I have since ascertained, the teeth are coming daily and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

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

DIRECTIONS:

Put the child to bed when first opened. When children begin to be in pain with their teeth showing in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a teaspoon, and with the finger, rub the Syrup into the gums for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately for the milk would take the Syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the Syrup; it will prevent the children becoming fevered, and undergoing that painful operation of having the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death. Sold at Dr. W. Evans' Office, 100 Chatham street, New York; and by all Agents throughout the Union.

Agent, JEREMIAH HUGHES, Annapolis, Md.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

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

successfully treated at Dr. EVANS' Medical Office,

100 Chatham street, New York.

Dr. EVANS' CAMOMILE AND

APERIENT PILLS.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indolence, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriacal melancholy. The common corporeal symptoms are flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acid eructations, constipation, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by total disengagement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are so open to this affliction as the weak.

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

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

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

Agent, JEREMIAH HUGHES, Annapolis, Md.

THE BARON VON HUTCHERL

HERB PILLS.

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

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

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, thereby restoring the purity of the blood, and the health of the body. The pills are so adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacal, Low Spirits, Nervous Weakness, Flaccid Aches, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Catarrh or Hysterical Fatigues, Hysterics, Headache, Hoop, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tics Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of the Herb Pills. Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dizziness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

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

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

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

Agent, JEREMIAH HUGHES, Annapolis, Md.

September 12,

Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the

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

April 25.

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company

to introduce and continue its Rail Road within the limits of the City of Annapolis.

(Passed September 9, 1893.)

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN MILLEN, Mayor.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers'

Farmer, Duden, in Anne-Arundel county, a Negro Boy called

DICK SPARROW,

dark skin, and not very tall though well set; he is about 17 or 19 years old. I will give Fifty Dollars if taken in Anne-Arundel county, or in the city or county of Baltimore, and One Hundred Dollars if taken elsewhere.

R. S. STUART.

A MANAGER WANTED.

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

HENRY E. BALLARD.

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

POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.

THE NORTH WIND.

It means over the Prairie;
It sighs through the brake;
It roars in the forest;
It howls on the lake;
It laden with sorrow—
Pale poverty's sigh;
And the groan of the homeless.
It bears through the sky.

It scatters the brown leaves
That Autumn hath shed;
It laughs through the branches
That wave over the dead,
It shakes the low cabin,
Where burns the pale light,
To cheer her who watcheth
The tempest to-night.

The pride of her bosom
Is out on the deep,
And the frail dashing billow
Forbids her to sleep,
For the blast to her slumber
Its wrath would impart,
And the cry of the shipwreck'd
Would ring to her heart.

Howl on!—for the sinful
Thy voice hath a charm,
And thy spirit incite
The murderer's arm;
No whisper of conscience—
No terror of God,
As he moeth in silence
And darkness abroad.

Thou'rt now at the altar;
And now stealing in
Where the felon lies fettered
In iron and sin;
Now high on the mountain;
Now down in the vale;
And the mad ocean heareth
Thy desolate wail.

We own thee—Our Father!
We know 'tis Thy hand
That guideth the tempest
Over ocean and land;
Then why should we tremble?
Why shrink at Thy might?
When we know whatsoever
Thou doest is right.

A. T. L.

Northern Frontier, Nov. 30, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Translated for the New York Mirror.

THE BRIDE OF THE SUN.

Some three years ago, there lived at Montmartre, in the private establishment of the kind and indefatigable Doctor Blanche, a woman whose insanity was singular and affecting. She was young, her features were pleasing, and her smile still more so; the only mental disorder she had was the belief that she was betrothed to the sun—he had promised her marriage she thought, on a bright autumn morning, and her lover had covered his radiant visage with clouds to avoid dazzling the eyes of his mistress. Since that time, he had been her's, and she his; she had left her spouse's burning kiss imprinted on her hand, and she now lived for him alone. The sun was her joy, and her pride, and her glory; poor creature! she rose at the very instant when her best-beloved cast his first rays across the sky, and hailed him with her looks, as the birds do with their songs, the stream with its murmur, the flowers with their perfume. The finer the day, the clearer the sky, the more radiant the whole face of nature, the happier was the poor wretch! Was it not her godlike husband that distributed light, and warmth, and comfort around him? Was he not the monarch of the world, and was he not her's? So she watched every change of place or appearance which he divinely presented; she seemed anxious not to lose the feeblest of his rays, and the higher he rose in the heaven the more ardent was her poetical enthusiasm. She could hardly be persuaded to take her meals, so full of passion was she; and to make her eat, it was necessary to tell her that it was her divine spouse who had gilded these fruits, ripened this grain and these grapes—so that she had a right to sit down at the table he had himself prepared for her. As night drew near, and the sun was on the point of sinking into the waters of the Seine, his tender spouse became as uneasy as any poor fisherman's wife, whose husband has been absent a couple of months, when she hears the sea roar—“What will become of my husband?” she used to say—“If he only escapes accidents while he is on his journey!” Gradually day would give place to night; then she would clasp her hands, and cry—“Wait for me—wait and hurry to rest.”

Singular and happy madness! sweet delusion! to feel that one's soul belongs to the sun in heaven—to have no other desire than for an unsullied sky—to fear nothing but the clouds that sometimes obscure the face of the great luminary—to be happy whenever all nature is happy! Such was the life of this poor lunatic for ten years. She had her troubles, too, as much as though she had retained her reason; for as soon as winter approached, and she saw the face of

her spouse grow pale, like that of a man mortally wounded—when she saw his glory hid in behind thick clouds, like a man whose renown is blackened by envy, she became the most melancholy of women. How long and sad were the short days of winter! The more exalted her bridegroom was, the more did she suffer at seeing him debased, obscured, enchained, and helpless. But she is soon to be happy again; yet a little while, and the sun pierces through the thick masses of vapour that conceal his brightness, and re-appears in all his grandeur and glory. So, when this poor lunatic found her spouse, at the return of spring, the same as he had been in the foregoing season, and saw the leaves of every tree and bush breaking their prisons to welcome him, joy returned to her spirit—she put on her gayest dresses, and sang her most cheerful hymn: “Rejoice, all ye in heaven and on earth; rejoice, ye stars of the firmament; rejoice, ye waves of the stream!—ye angels who are above our heads, and ye men who tread the earth beneath your feet, rejoice for my spouse, the sun, was sick, and has come back in health; he was lost, and now is found!”

This happy delusion, as we have said, lasted ten years, in spite of all efforts of science. The bride of the sun died some three years ago, and her death was as touching as her life. It was noon of a lovely day; the sun was bright, yet mild, and showered down its purest rays on all creation. His bride, seated on the turf under an aged fruit-tree, watched the movements of her august spouse in the sky. Her heart had never been more filled with love, her glances had never been more tender, her dream had never approached nearer to a reality. They understood each other so well—the sun and she!—he moved so slowly through the sky, doubtless to have the more time to look upon her as she knelt before him. But, oh heavens! all at once the fountain of light and heat stops, and grows dark; all at once it disappears—not as formerly, sinking gradually into the river, after having shaken brilliant gold-dust from his garments; but pauses abruptly, hides his visage, and is seen no more. Where is he? “Yes!” she screamed, “my husband is with a rival—he is false to me! he has left me during the day, and will not return again at night!”—and the poor creature, who lived only to gaze on him by day, to wait for him at night, to greet him in the morning, to sing his praises in spring, to admire him in summer, and weep for him in winter—the poor creature, seeing him disappear so suddenly, without knowing whether he went, or when he would return, died during the eclipse of jealousy, love and despair.

Why is a pretty girl like the hub of a wheel?

Because she is surrounded by Fellows.

Why is a homely girl like a Blacksmith's apron?

Because she keeps off the Sparks.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED

FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Agent, JEREMIAH HUGHES, Annapolis, Md.

September 25.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOIS:
Thursday, November 22, 1839.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Asylum of Annapolis, beg leave to notify the public in general, that especially those friends and patrons of the Institution, who have been accustomed to furnish articles for sale in aid of its funds, that the ANNUAL FAIR will be held early in the month of February, when it is hoped practical evidence will be given, by the abundance of materials, and the liberality of purchasers, of the power of humanity, and Christian benevolence, not only to maintain, but even to increase our charities, during a time of severe unprecedented embarrassment. He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will He pay him again.

HURRAH FOR MISSISSIPPI

The New Orleans Louisiana of the 18th inst. states that Messrs. Brown and Thompson, the democratic candidates recently elected to Congress from Mississippi, having obtained their certificates of election, started for Washington on the 15th inst. Of course they will be there to vote for Speaker.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

We learn by a letter from an attentive correspondent at Harrisburg, that General McCullough (democrat) has been elected to Congress in the Centre District, in the place of W. W. Potter deceased, by a majority of over 200. — Pennsylvania.

From the Democratic Herald.

For the information of the public, we are permitted to publish the following correspondence between Governor Grason and the Attorney General.

[Governor Grason to the Attorney General.]

ANNAPOIS, October 29, 1839.

Dear Sir, — The act of Assembly, passed the 29th of March, 1838, chap. 315, provides, "that no bank in this State shall from and after the first day of May next, issue any bank note, certificate of deposit or any paper intended to be used as a circulating medium, of a less denomination than five dollars."

Among other regulations for the government of the banks it also provides, that the Governor may direct the Attorney General to cause a *seire facias* to be issued against any Bank or Savings Institution which may fail to comply with its provisions.

The Frederick County Bank was incorporated 20 January, 1818, and its charter was to expire in 1835, or at the end of the next session of the Legislature after that year. The 29th section of the charter provides, "that the notes or bills obligatory which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to issue, shall not be for a less sum than one dollar."

This Bank was rechartered, among several others, by an act passed the 21st of March 1837, chapter 283, which makes it unlawful for any of the Banks mentioned therein, to issue any bank note or notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

The law of March 1838, and the charters referred to, and the present position of the banks in this State, present various legal questions upon which I now ask your opinion.

Does the act of 1838 apply to any other suspension of specie payments by the banks, besides that which existed at the time of its passage?

Does the 5th section, which forbids any bank to issue any note or other paper of a less denomination than five dollars, apply to the re-issue of such paper, after it has been returned to the bank which first issued it?

Does it prohibit any bank from paying out such paper of other banks or savings institutions?

Does the 6th section authorize the Governor to direct the Attorney General to proceed against savings institutions as well as banks, which shall issue such paper for circulation?

Has the Frederick County Bank, under its charter, as renewed by the act of March, 1837, or under any other act of assembly, the right to issue one dollar bills, or notes of any description, of a less denomination than five dollars?

To prevent the issue of small notes by individuals, private bankers and corporations, the Legislature has passed various laws, the execution of which depends upon the Courts, and Justices, and Law Officers of the State. I only ask your opinion in relation to such acts of Assembly as may require the Executive to interfere.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. GRASON.

[The Attorney General to Governor Grason.]

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 6, 1839.

His Excellency,

The Governor of Maryland, —

On Friday last I received your letter of the 29th October, in which you refer me to two acts of Assembly: the one passed at the sessions of 1836, ch. 239, and the other at the session of 1839, ch. 315; and propound the following questions: —

1. Does this act of 1837, ch. 315, apply to any other suspension of specie payments by the banks, besides that which existed at the time of its passage?

2. Does the 5th section apply to the re-issue of paper, of a less denomination than five dollars, after it has been returned to the bank which first issued it?

3. Does the 5th section prohibit any bank from paying out such paper of other banks or Savings Institutions?

4. Does the 6th section authorize the Governor to direct the Attorney General to proceed against Savings Institutions, as well as banks, which shall issue such paper for circulation?

5. Has the Frederick County Bank, under its charter as renewed by the act of 1836, ch. 239, or under any other act of Assembly, the right to

issue one dollar bills, or notes of any description, of a less denomination than five dollars? My official opinion is, in relation to each act of Assembly, as they require the Executive interference.

I have carefully examined the acts referred to, in conjunction with several others in relation to the banks and Savings Institutions, and have maturely considered the several questions propounded by your letter.

As to the first question: — It is my opinion that the act of 1837, ch. 315, does not apply to any other suspension of specie payments by the banks than that which existed at the time of its passage, and that no other suspension was then contemplated. The object of the act was to provide a remedy for the then existing deranged state of affairs, by enforcing an early redemption of specie, payment, and by prescribing certain terms and conditions, on a compliance with which the several banks and Savings Institutions might be released from all the penalties incurred by the suspension of specie payments, or the issues of bank notes or certificates of deposits not authorized by the provisions of their respective charters. — I am unable to give it any other rational construction.

As to the 2d question: — It is my opinion that the 5th section does not apply to the re-issue of any note or other paper, of a less denomination than five dollars, after it has been returned to the bank which first issued it.

3d. question. The 5th section does not prohibit any bank from paying out such paper of other banks or Savings Institutions: — It is applicable to issues by banks only, and not to Savings Institutions. It prohibits any bank, from and after the 1st May, 1838, to issue any bank note, certificate of deposit, or any other paper intended to be used as a circulating medium, of a less denomination than five dollars. To issue, means in its technical and literal sense, to make, by the signing and countersigning of the proper officers of the bank; whereby such bank would be bound for the payment. Savings Institutions are forbidden their charters, to issue or make any bill, note, or other device in the nature or character of a bank note.

4th question. The 5th section does not authorize or require the Governor to direct the Attorney General to proceed against Savings Institutions, who shall or may have issued such paper for circulation.

5th question. The Frederick County Bank, under its original charter, had a right to issue one dollar bills, but after the acceptance of the act of 1836, ch. 239, section 7, this bank had no right or authority to issue any bank note or notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and any violation of this law is cognizable by the Judicial Department and not by the Executive.

I am not aware of any act of Assembly in relation to the banks or Savings Institutions, except the 6th section of 1837, ch. 315, which authorizes or requires Executive interference. If the terms and conditions prescribed by the act of 1837, ch. 315 have been performed and complied with by the several banks and Savings Institutions, there remains nothing on which the 6th section can operate. The violation of all other acts relating to Banks and Savings Institutions, are referred to the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Judiciary Department.

If the subject matter of your communication has not been sufficiently or satisfactorily answered, you can let me know, and I will endeavor to be more explicit and supply any defect.

I am, dear Sir,

yours, with respectful consideration,

JOSIAH BAYLY.

[Governor Grason to the Attorney General.]

Annapolis, November 13, 1839.

DEAR SIR, — I infer from your answer to my letter of the 29th of October, that you are of opinion that the provisions of the act of 1837, chapter 315, were all temporary and only applicable to the suspension which then existed. — Being in some doubt however, whether I have understood you correctly, I wish to receive further information on the following points: —

Is it your opinion that the 5th section is still in force, or that it ceased to operate when the Banks resumed specie payments?

If it is still in force, has the Governor authority, under the 6th section, to direct the Attorney General to proceed against any Bank, which has issued notes or other paper for circulation, of a less denomination than five dollars, since the first of May 1838?

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. GRASON.

[The Attorney General to Governor Grason.]

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 18th, 1839.

His Excellency,

The Governor of Maryland:

By your letter of the 13th instant, you express a wish to receive further or more explicit information on the following points:

1st. Is the 5th section of the act of 1837, chap. 315, still in force, or did it cease to operate when the Banks resumed specie payments?

2nd. If it is still in force, has the Governor, under the 6th section, authority to direct the Attorney General to proceed against any Bank which has issued notes or other paper, for circulation, of a less denomination than five dollars, since the first of May, 1838?

After an attentive examination of the acts of 1812, chap. 134; 1830, chap. 150; and 1818, ch. 177, and comparing them with the act of 1837, chap. 315, I cannot entertain a doubt, and am clearly of opinion that the said 5th section of the act of 1837, ceased to operate after the first day of May, 1838, and when the Banks had resumed specie payments — that it was a virtual and implied suspension of the act of 1830, ch. 150, from its passage until the first of May, 1838, and during that time that the Banks might with impunity, issue notes or other paper for circulation, of a less denomination than five dollars — that, after the first of May, 1838, the act of 1830, chap. 150, was, and still is, in full operation and effect, and that any Bank which issued notes of the above description, is subject to the

penalties imposed, and liable to be proceeded against according to the direction of that act, which supposes a temporary suspension of the mode of proceeding, and refers to the act of 1830, chap. 150, and without such construction, it could not be enforced; that the Governor has not authority, nor is he required by the 6th section, to direct the Attorney General to proceed against any Bank which has issued notes or other paper for circulation, of a less denomination than five dollars, since the first of May, 1838; but, if any Bank has issued such notes since that time, it is a violation of the act of 1830, chap. 150, and can only be punished or proceeded against according to the provisions of that act.

The 5th section refers to the act of 1816, ch. 177; by this act, the refusal by any Bank to pay specie for its notes, is the only foundation on which a *seire facias* is authorized to be issued — if it were issued for any other cause, it would be bad on general demurrer, and could not be sustained in a court of law. The refusal by a Bank to pay specie for its notes, is *prima facie* evidence of insolvency, although not conclusive, and for this cause a *seire facias* is authorized, but not for the offence of issuing notes of a less denomination than five dollars, which may and has been done by the most solvent specie paying banks.

Yours, with the most

Respectful regard,

JOSIAH BAYLY.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The steam packet New York at New Orleans from Galveston, furnishes news to the 16th. Houston was quite healthy at the departure of the New York, and there was no sickness of an alarming nature at Galveston. The papers contain no news of importance. We copy the following from the Galvestonian of the 15th inst.

Galveston now presents the most animated appearance it had ever exhibited. Large quantities of goods embracing every variety both of luxury and use are arriving and opening every day. All is bustle and business, and life. The business of the country, continually improving and expanding, is now mainly concentrated here. Goods can be, and no doubt are imported to this place and sold to country dealers as low as they can be bought in New Orleans. Such persons can now lay in their supplies here and save the time, risk and expense of a voyage across the Gulf.

Emigrants are daily pouring in, and bringing accounts of others who are still to come, but such is the extent and fertility of the country that it still seems to be filling up but slowly. The field for enterprise and industry is still wide; and the prospect of reward as flattering as ever, to those who do not come with the expectation of growing rich or distinguished in a day, without either industry or merit.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer British Queen reached New York on Saturday night. She was telegraphed at sundown, and at eight o'clock was at the wharf. She left Portsmouth on the 4th, and brings London papers to the 3d and Liverpool to the 1st instant. The long passage of the Queen has been caused by her southern route. The weather generally was moderate, but she got into the Gulf stream, and thus was retarded at least two days. The action of the stream was equal to 250 miles of longitude.

We have extras, containing the latest intelligence, from the offices of the New York Courier, Journal of Commerce, Express, Herald and Times, from which and the Philadelphia papers we make up the following interesting summary:

The news is in all respects rather favorable. The Liverpool had not arrived out, nor had any news been received of the suspension of specie payments by the United States Bank.

Private letters from Liverpool written on the 31st ult. state that since the sailing of the Great Western, the price of cotton had declined from 4d. to 4d. but that it had again rallied and was the same as at the time of her sailing.

Nothing definite was known at the United States Bank as to the state of the negotiations between Mr. Jaudon and the house of Hope & Co. the private letters of that gentleman met having come to hand by yesterday's mail. We have seen two letters, one dated Liverpool, October 31st, and the other from a very leading Banking House in London, dated the 1st instant, both of which allude to it as still going on.

It appears by the money article of Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 26th ult. that the export of manufactured goods to this country had almost entirely ceased. This may certainly be regarded as very favorable. The article expresses an opinion, that the balance of trade will shortly be against England as between it and this country, owing to the large amount of our produce which was intended to be going forward.

The rate of interest had not been reduced by the Bank of England, but for several days prior to the sailing of the Queen, money had become decidedly more plentiful out of doors, and was procured on easier terms, and had been obtained at prices ranging from five to ten per cent, on which some three months previous, it was impossible to obtain it at less than twenty per cent.

The advices previously received of the state of the crops in England, are fully confirmed. — The quantity is almost an average one, but the

quality is inferior. In some of the very northern counties a part of the wheat was still out. Owing to the inferior quality of the wheat it was the price of wheat and other grain was high to some extent.

Apparent depression was still depressed, but there had been some operations in them at low rates. Pennsylvania's sold at 60 3/4 a 60.

In the Continental news there is nothing of importance. No changes had taken place in the Turkish affairs.

In the East the British armies had triumphed over Doost Mohammed. The war between Russia and Circassia still continued — the Russians slowly pushing their advances at immense sacrifices of human life.

An explosion in the house of Mr. Harding, firework-maker, at Piccadilly, London, took place Nov. 1st, causing the loss of seven lives.

Bull. Amer.

ENGLAND.

THE BRITISH QUEEN'S MARRIAGE. — There is now no longer any doubt about the intended marriage of the Queen with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg.

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE. — Flying rumours begin to ripen into certainty as to the marriage of the Queen; and it seems that Victoria will not, like the former maiden sovereign, be teased with repeated applications from parliament to enter the matrimonial circle. Prince Albert is a guest at the palace, which is likely to be his home; and as our fair readers, at least, may be curious to know something of the form and bearing of the man who can win the hand of a queen, we may add that he is described as a fine, noble looking fellow, with blue eyes, hair and whiskers rather sandy, stature tall, of a cheerful disposition, most unaffected in his manners, and speaks English well, but with some thing of a foreign accent. — Sun.

Queen Victoria reviewed all the household troops, the 14th light dragoons, and the rifle brigade, in the Horse Park, Windsor, on the 31st of October. She was in fine health and was accompanied by Prince Albert.

The house of Messrs. Rothschilds has received a remittance from the Continent of 75,000 seigniorios and more specie is expected from the United States and South America. These remittances will find their way to the Bank of England, and help in filling up the drain; but we hear they have drawn to the extent of £1,500,000 on their credit account with the Bank of Paris. The Continental merchants are watching narrowly the operations of the Bank, and have suspended orders for British manufactures to a large extent, in the expectation that their contraction of the circulation must force down prices. — Chronicle.

HORNET'S EXPLOSION. — Harding's rocket manufactory, near Buckingham palace, blew up on the 1st of November. Five families lived in the building and they were nearly all blown to atoms. It shook the palace like an earthquake.

Lord Brougham has been run away with, in a carriage, and slightly injured, in consequence of which a report got abroad and was published in some of the papers, that he was killed. It created, of course, a strong sensation.

UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA. — The Frankfurt Journal states, that Mr. Wheeler, agent of the United States of America at the Congress of the German Customs Union, has been more successful in his mission than Dr. Brown, having succeeded in obtaining a considerable reduction in the import duties on one of the principal productions of his country (cotton we suppose). Among the motives of the Prussian Government for granting this favor to the United States was the large exchange of products which has of late taken place between Prussia and North America, which latter takes a great quantity of wool, glass, &c. from the Prussian states.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel County will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 21st, day of January next for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court, and closing their books for the year 1839.

By order,
Nov. 28. R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

LARGE SALE OF STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SADDLE and farm-horses of superior quality — some choice Devon cattle of genuine blood, bulls, cows and heifers — selected milk cows of common blood — oxen and sheep — four large young mules — new wagon, light and strong, with harness for four horses — and horse carts, and all sorts of agricultural implements.

The sale will take place, on account of the subscribers, at Tracey's Landing, near Fair Haven, A. C. Co., Md. on Monday, the 9th of December next, if fair — if not, the next fair day thereafter, to commence at half past 10, A. M. Terms of sale — Cash for all purchases not over \$200; and six months credit with approved endorsed notes or Baltimore acceptances, with interest for all sums over that amount.

F. G. SKINNER,

T. E. SKINNER,

The Nat. Intelligencer, and Richmond Inquirer, Norfolk Herald, Upper Marlboro Gazette, Eastern Gazette, Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, will copy the above twice a week until the day of sale, and send their accounts to the Office of the American Farmer, where they will be paid.

Nov. 28.

WANTED.

A LAD, 14 or 15 years of age, of good habits, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Nov. 14.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND

These are the only papers published for 7 years, than for any other paper published in the United States, certainly more than there are for any other paper published in the District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States — perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at as low rates. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in the details, for our daily copy. This demand requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to a form for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for our publications.

The approaching session of Congress will probably continue seven months, and as it immediately precedes the Presidential election, all the prominent political questions which divide the country, will, no doubt, be fully discussed. These considerations induce us to believe that the Congressional Globe will make five hundred, and the Appendix, between six and seven hundred royal quarto pages.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The year and days on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, with small type, on sixteen royal quarto pages.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually those are more numerous printed for a session than there are weeks in it.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both, because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any detail of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indices to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS:
For one copy of the Congressional Globe, \$1
One copy of the Appendix, \$1

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the North and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be sent by the 1st of December next.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange, will please give this prospectus a few insertions.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES,
Washington City, October 10, 1839.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, one at the suit of Wells Cooper, and one at the suit of Levi Sansbury, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Isaac Owens, of Ben — I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim, either at Law and in Equity, of the said Owens, in and to a tract or parcel of Land in Anne Arundel County, called Gassaway's Lot, Pindels Enlargement, and Green's Purchase, containing 449 acres of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice that on FRIDAY the 6th, day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the executions aforesaid.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

November 14.

FARM AT TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, passed on the 7th inst, in a cause wherein Elizabeth Denny, and others were petitioners, the subscriber will on THURSDAY the 5th day of December next, expose for Public Sale at 12 o'clock M. on the premises, the Real Estate of the late Thomas O. Denny, deceased, consisting of a FARM lying on West River, in Anne Arundel County, adjoining the lands of John S. Skinner, Gassaway Winterston and Thomas Gilham, and containing about

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES.

Among the improvements on this estate are a Large Frame Dwelling, Kitchen, Barn, Windmill, Carting House, &c. &c. There is a sufficient supply of Timber and Wood for the use of the Farm.

The Terms of Sale are, — one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the final ratification thereof, and the residue in three equal annual instalments, from the day of Sale, the whole to be secured by bonds of the purchaser with security, to be approved of by the subscriber, and to bear interest from the day of Sale, — on payment of the purchase money and interest, the subscriber is authorized to execute a Deed conveying the land to the purchaser free and discharged of all claims of the parties.

GEORGE GALE, Trustee.

West River, Nov. 12, 1839.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.
Sep. 26 — 41. Collector.

SEEKING
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, to me directed, one at the suit of Henry L. T. Chesnut, and one at the suit of Anne Arundel County, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Wardell, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim, either at Law and in Equity, of the said Wardell, in and to a tract or parcel of Land in Anne Arundel County, called Gassaway's Lot, Pindels Enlargement, and Green's Purchase, containing 449 acres of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice that on FRIDAY the 6th, day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the executions aforesaid.

WANT
By the month understands how wages will be paid.

SAINT-MAR
ORDERED I creditors a notice for the day of Maryland, Mary's County of March next, why the not have the be a copy of this newspaper published once a week the said first M. By order, True copy.

November 7.
Anne-Arundel County Court, to me directed, one at the suit of Wells Cooper, and one at the suit of Levi Sansbury, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Isaac Owens, of Ben — I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim, either at Law and in Equity, of the said Owens, in and to a tract or parcel of Land in Anne Arundel County, called Gassaway's Lot, Pindels Enlargement, and Green's Purchase, containing 449 acres of Land, more or less, and I hereby give notice that on FRIDAY the 6th, day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell said Property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the executions aforesaid.

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ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.
Sep. 26 — 41. Collector.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the con-
verts to the belief that Phrenology is
true, have, within a few years, most as-
tonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on
the American continent a single periodical
whose object is to advocate its truths, repel
the attacks made upon it, or answer the en-
quiries which even candid persons are dis-
posed to make concerning it. And this is
the more surprising since the materials al-
ready existing and daily augmenting, with
which to enrich such a publication, are al-
most inexhaustible.

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

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

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

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

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects
will form part of the Journal; as also, Re-
views of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenologi-
cal works: nor shall we fail to present to
our readers such matters of interest and im-
portance as may be found in foreign Phre-
nological works of standard excellence, and
which are not generally accessible to the A-
merican public. Our facts we pledge our-
selves shall be bona-fide such; and, as often
as practicable, we shall accompany our de-
scriptions with illustrative cuts; indeed, we
intend and expect that scarcely a number
will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and
especially professional men who are Phreno-
logists,) to enrich the work with their con-
tributions, we offer for accepted matter, as
is usually afforded by the very first period-
icals in our country; but the editor does not
promise to enforce all which his correspon-
dents may communicate; nor all which he
may admit into the work. To error, if se-
rious, and especially if it effect the interests
of morality and religion, he claims the right
of correction, in the form of reply, or of the
suppression of the objectionable matter; and
communications for which compensation is
expected, must be so prepared as to be fit
for the public eye.

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

sire or expectation of gain that it is offered
to the community, but from moral consid-
erations; from a desire to know and to promul-
gate truth. Hence should a large subscrip-
tion list be obtained, a considerable propor-
tion of the profits will be devoted to the en-
largement and improvement of the work,
without an increase of expense to the sub-
scribers. More frequent illustrations and
embellishments will, in that case, be insert-
ed, and the attractions of the work be thus
multiplied.

TERMS.

1. The American Phrenological Journal
and Miscellany will be issued monthly, com-
mencing on the 2d of October next.
2. Each number will contain at least 32
octavo pages, making a volume of not less
than 384 pages; corresponding in point of
mechanical execution with the best period-
icals of the day.

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

N. B. As funds are already deposited for
sustaining the work one year, subscribers
will incur no risk of loss by paying in ad-
vance; and for the same reason, subscriptions
will be invariably required in advance.
Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the
presence of the post master, will be at the
risk of the publishers; but postage must, in
every case, be paid.

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. M. JARBOE.

A CARD.

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

July 18.
The following papers will each insert the
above, to the amount of \$5—forward one
paper containing the advertisement to the ad-
vertiser, and charge U. S. Gazette. The
Natchez Courier; Nashville Whig; Vicks-
burg Whig; Huntsville —; Lexington Ob-
server; Louisville Journal; Maysville Eagle;
Cincinnati Gazette; Chillicothe —; Co-
lumbus Journal; Savannah —; Augusta
Georgian; Charleston Courier; Columbia, S.
C. —; Newbern, N. C. Sentinel; Raleigh
Gazette; Wilmington Advertiser; Richmond
Whig; Petersburg Intelligencer; Winches-
ter Republican; Norfolk Beacon; Fredericks-
burg Herald; Hagerstown Torch Light; An-
napolis Gazette; Pittsburgh Advocate; Har-
rington Reporter; Chambersburg Repository;
Lancaster Old Guard.

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

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

The subscriber takes this method of in-
forming the public, that he will be prepared
to supply all orders at the shortest notice.
The superiority over other machines, con-
sists in ease of operation, durability and sim-
plicity. Being constructed principally of
iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the
bearings being surrounded with oil cups,
which retain oil sufficient for one day, with-
out replenishing, supercedes the necessity of
hourly application of oil, which renders other
machinery so liable to injury from neglect
and hazardous to those who superintend
them, consequently produced by applying oil
during the operation, or from neglect of its
mechanical construction. The vertical and
horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by
nutrition and capillary which is a great sav-
ing of oil, and prevents them from becom-
ing dry and injuring the machine, which is
so detrimental to other machinery. The
Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by
3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving
machinery. This machine will thresh all
kinds of grain; it also answers the purpose
of cleaning clover seed, and with my late
improvement is far superior to my former
machines. There can be certificates pro-
duced where they have failed at the rate of
one bushel of clover seed per hour for nine
hours.

This machine can be transported in a com-
mon cart or wagon, without any inconve-
nience. A further description is deemed un-
necessary, as those who would wish to pur-
chase, will call and examine for themselves.
The subscriber has constantly on hand the
above described machines, at his manufac-
tory, in Brandywine Village, Del. where or-
ders will be received and the machines sent
to any part of the neighboring States. Hun-
dreds of certificates can be produced that it
is superior to any thing of the kind they
have yet seen.

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

The Steamboat MA-
RYLAND will leave
Baltimore from the low-
er end of Dugan's wharf,
her usual place of start-
ing, for the above places, on the following
days, viz.

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

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock,
for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, re-
turning Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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

Passage to Annapolis, \$1
" to St. Michael's and Wye, \$2
" to Easton and Cambridge, \$2

All Baggage at the owner's risk.
N. B. The Maryland can be had on Thurs-
days for pleasure excursions.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

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

R. WELCH of Ben.

FOR SALE.

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

AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY

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

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

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

Under the later resolution, J. B. SKINNER,
postmaster of Baltimore, was invited to be-
come the editor of the work, and has con-
sented to do so—as far as may be consistent
with the strict performance of his public du-
ties.

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

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

Though small, and every thing connected
with its production; and all improvements in
machinery for its preparation and manufac-
ture, will constitute the chief design and aim
of the journal, for the sake of agreeable and
useful variety, a considerable portion of its
pages will be dedicated to the justly popular
and kindred subjects of agriculture, horti-
culture, and rural and domestic economy.—
Hence, the adjunctive title "Rural Econo-
mist."

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

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

TERMS.

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

All Editors of papers who may desire to
see Silk added to the list of American Sta-
ples; and who will have the kindness to in-
sert this prospectus, will be entitled to a co-
py of the Journal.

Baltimore, January, 1839.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

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

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

BALTIMORE POST AND COM- MERCIAL TRANSCRIPT

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

I. POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be
the firm and undeviating advocate of the doctrine of
non-resistance, which constitutes the funda-
mental elements of our social and political system. As
this declaration imports on the great question of Na-
tional Politics, the paper will be of the strict con-
structionist school, maintaining that the action of Gov-
ernment should be limited to the exercise of those
powers which are specifically enumerated in the con-
stitution. It will strenuously oppose the measures of
those who by a loose interpretation of such vague
charts of our liberties, seek the establishment of
schemes subversive of the principles upon which the
fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, un-
checked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which no
relief can be found but in despotism.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.—The Post and Transcript will be of the
largest size of newspaper—the DAILY at \$3, and the
WEEKLY at \$5 per annum, payable in advance, un-
less otherwise directed.

It All orders must be addressed to E. P. SKINNER,
Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md.

It Those containing remittances may be forwarded
at the expense of the publisher; all others, unless pre-
paid.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.