The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1838. No. 49.

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

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you on the favorable circumstances in the condition of our country, under which you reassemble for the performance of your official duties. Though the anticipations of an abundant harvest have not every where been realized, yet on the whole the labors of the husbandman are rewarded with a bountiful return, industry prospers in its various channels of business and enterprise; general health again prevails through our vast diversity of climate; nothing threatens from abroad, the countenance of external peace; nor has any thing at home impaired the strength of those fraternal and domestic ties which constitute the only guaranty to the success and permanency of our happy Union, and which, formed in the hour of peril, have hitherto been honorably sustained through every vicissitude in our national affairs. These blessings, which evince the care and beneficence of Providence, call for our devout and fervent gratitude

We have not less reason to be grateful for our other bounties bestowed by the same munificent hand, and more exclusively our own.

The present year closes the first half century of our federal institutions; and our system—differing from all others in the acknowledged, practical, and unlimited operation which it has for so long a period given to the sovereignty of the people—has now been fully tested by experience.

The constitution devised by our forefathers as the frame-work and bond of that system, then untried, has become a settled form of government; not only preserving and protecting the great principles upon which it was founded but wonderfully promoting individual happiness and private interests.—Though subject to change and entire revocation, whenever deemed inadequate to all these purposes, yet such is the wisdom of its construction, and so stable has been the public sentiment, that it remains unaltered, except in matters of detail, comparatively unimportant. It has proved amply sufficient for the various emergencies incident to our condition as a nation. A formidable foreign war; agitating collisions between domestic and, in some respects, rival sovereignties; temptations to interfere in the intestine commotions of neighboring countries; the dangerous influences that arise in periods of excessive prosperity; and the anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth—these, with other trials not less formidable, have all been encountered, and thus far successfully resisted.

It was reserved for the American Union to test the advantages of a Government entirely dependent on the continual exercise of the popular will, and our experience has shewn that it is as beneficent in practice as it is just in theory. Each successive change made in our local institutions has contributed to extend the right of suffrage has increased here the direct influence of the mass of the community, given greater freedom to individual exertion, and restricted, more and more, the powers of Government; yet the intelligence, prudence and patriotism of the people have kept pace with this augmented responsibility. In no country has education been so widely diffused. Domestic peace has no where so largely reigned. The close bands of social intercourse have in no instance prevailed with such harmony over a space so vast.—All forms of religion have united, for the first time, to diffuse charity and piety, because, for the first time in the history of nations, all have been totally untrammelled, and absolutely free. The deepest recesses of the wilderness have been penetrated; yet, instead of the rudeness in the social condition consequent upon such adventures elsewhere, numerous communities have sprung up, already unrivalled in prosperity, general intelligence, internal tranquility, and the wisdom, of their political institutions. Internal improvements, the fruit of individual enterprise, fostered by the protection of the States, has added new links to the confederation, and fresh rewards to provident industry. Doubtful questions of domestic policy have been quietly settled by mutual forbearance; and agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, minister to each other. Taxation and public debt, the burdens which bear so heavily upon all other countries, have pressed with comparative lightness upon us. Without one entangling alliance, our friendship is prized by every nation; and the rights of our citizens are every where respected, because they are known to be guarded by a united, sensitive, and watchful people.

To this practical operation of our institutions, so evident and successful, we owe that increased attachment to them which is among the most cheering exhibitions of popular sentiment, and will prove their best security, in time to come, against foreign or domestic assault.

This review of the results of our institutions, for half a century, without exciting a spirit of vain exultation, should serve to impress upon us the great principles from which they have sprung, constant and direct supervision by the people over every public measure; strict forbearance on the part of the government from exercising any doubtful or disputed powers, and a cautious abstinence from all interference with concerns which properly belong, and are best left to State regulations and individual enterprise.

Full information of the state of our foreign affairs having been recently, on two different occasions, submitted to Congress, I deem it necessary now to bring to your notice only such events as have subsequently occured, or are of such importance as to require particular attention

The most amicable dispositions continue to be exhibited by all the nations with whom the Governmen and citizens of the United States have habitual intercourse. At the date of my last annual message, Mexico was the only nation which could not be included in so gratifying a reference to our foreign relations.

I am happy to be now able to inform you that an advance has been made towards the adjustment of our difficulties with that Republic, and the restoration of the customary good feeling between the two nations. This important change has been effected by conciliatory negotiations, that have resulted in the conclusion of a treaty between the two Governments, which, when ratified, will refer to the arbitrament of a friendly power all the subjects of controversy between us, growing out of injuries to individuals.—There is, at present, also, reason to believe that an equitable settlement of all disputed points will be attained without further difficulty or unnecessary delay, and thus authorize the free resumption of diplomatic intercouse with our sister Republic

With respect to the northeastern boundary of the United States, no official correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain has passed since that communicated to Congress towards the close of their last session. The offer to negotiate a convention for the appointment of a joint commission of survey and exploration I am however, assured will be met by Her majesty's Government in a conciliatory and friendly spirit, and instructions to enable the British Minister here to conclude such an arrangement will be transmitted to him without needless delay. It is hoped and expected that these instructions will be of a liberal character, and that this negotiation, if successful, will prove to be an important step towards the satisfactory and final adjustment of the controversy.

I had hoped that the respect for the laws and regard for the peace and honor of their own country, which has ever characterized the citizens of the United States, would have prevented any portion of them from using any means to promote insurrection in the territory of a power with which we are at peace and with which the United States are desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations. I regret deeply, however, to be obliged to inform you that this has not been the case. Information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens of the U. States have associated together to make hostile incursions from our territory into Canada, and to aid and abet insurrection there, in violation of the obligations and laws of the United States, and in open disregard of their own duties as citizens. This information has been in part confirmed, by a hostile invasion actually made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, and accompanied by a forcible seizure of the property of our citizens, and an application thereof to the prosecution of military operations against the authorities and people of Canada.

The results of these criminal assaults upon the peace and order of a neighboring country have been, as was expected, fatally destructive to the misguided or deluded persons engaged in them, and highly injurious to those in whose behalf they are professed to have been undertaken. The authorities in Canada, from intelligence received of such intended movements among our citizens, have felt themselves obliged to take precautionary measures against them; have actually embodied the militia, and assumed an attitude to repel the invasion to which they believed the Colonies were exposed from the United States. A state of feeling on both sides of the frontier has thus been produced, which called for prompt and vigorous interference. If an insurrection existed in Canada, the amicable dispositions of the United States towards Great Britain as well as their duty to themselves, would lead them to maintain a strict neutrality, and to restrain their citizens from all violations of the laws which have been passed for its enforcement. But the Government recognises a still higher obligation to repress all attempts on the part of its citizens to disturb the peace of a country where order prevailed or has been re-established. Depredations by our citizens upon nations at peace with the United States, or combinations for committing them, have at all times been regarded by the American Government and people with the greatest abhorrence. Military incursions by our citizens into countries so situated, and the commission of acts of violence on the members thereof, in order to effect a change in its government, or under any pretext whatever, have, from the commencement of our Government, been held equally criminal on the part of those engaged in them, and as much deserving of punishment as would be disturbance of the public peace by the perpetration of similar acts within our own territory.

By no country or persons have these invaluable principles of international law—principles, the strict observance of which is so indispensible to the preservation of social order in the world—been more earnestly cherished or sacredly respected than by those great and good men who first declared, and finally established the independence of our country. These promulgated and maintained them at an early and critical period in our history; they were subsequently embodied in legislative enactments of a highly penal character, the faithful enforcement of which has hitherto been, and will I trust, always continue to be, regarded as a duty inseperably associated with the maintenance of our national honor. That the people of the United States should feel an interest in the spread of political institutions as free as they regard their own to be, is natural; nor can a sincere solicitude for the success of all those who are, at any time, in good faith struggling for their acquisition, be imputed to our citizens as a crime. With the entire freedom of opinion, and an undisguised expression thereof, on their part, the Government has neither the right, nor, I trust, the disposition to interfere. But whether the interest or the honor of the United States require, that they should be made a party to any such struggle and by inevitable consequences to the war which is waged in its support, is a question which, by our Constitution, is wisely left to Congress alone to decide.

It is, by the laws, already made criminal in our citizens to embarrass or anticipate that decision, by unauthorised military operations on their part Offences of this character, in addition to their criminality as violations of the laws of our country, have a direct tendency to draw down upon our own citizens at large the multiplied evils of a foreign war, and expose to injurious imputations the good faith and honor of the country. As such they deserve to be put down with promptitude and decision. I cannot be mistaken, I am confident, in counting on the cordial and general concurrence of our fellow-citizens in this sentiment. A copy of the proclamation which I have felt it my duty to issue, is herewith communicated. I cannot but hope that the good sence and patrotism, the regard for the honor and reputation of their country, the respect for the laws which they have themselves enacted for their own government, and the love of order for which the mass of our people have been so long and so justly distinguished, will deter the comparatively few who are engaged in them from a further prosecution of such desperate enterprises. In the mean time, the existing laws have been, and will continue to be, faithfully executed; and every effort will be made to carry them out in their full extent. Whether they are sufficient or not, to meet the actual state of thing on the Canadian frontier, it is for Cangress to decide.

It will appear from the correspondence herewith submitted, that the Government of Russia declines a renewal of the fourth article of the convention of April, 1824, between the United States and His Imperial Majesty, by the third article of which it is agreed that "hereafter there shall not be formed by the citizens of the United States, or under the authority of the said States any establishment upon the northwest coast of America, nor in any of the islands adjacent to the north of 54d. 40. of north latitude; and that in the same manne. there shall be none formed by Russian subjects, or under the authority of Russia, south of the same parallel;" and by the fourth article, "that, during a term of ten years, counting from the signature of the present convention, the ships of both powers, or which belong to their citizens or subjects respectively, may reciprocally frequent, without any hindrance what ever, the interior seas, gulfs, harbors, and creeks upon the coast mentioned in the preceeding article, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives of the country." The reasons assigned for declining to renew the provisions of this article, are, briefly, that the only use made by our citizens of the privilege it secures to them, has been to supply the Indians with spirituous liquors, ammunition, and fire-arms: that this traffic has been excluded from the Russian trade: and as the supplies furnished from the U. States are injurious to the Russian establishments on the northwest coast, and calculated to produce complaints between the two Governments, His Imperial Majesty thinks it for the interest of both countries not to accede to the proposition made by the American Government for the renewal of the article last referred to.

The correspondence herewith communicated will show the grounds upon which we contend that the citizens of the United States have, independent of the provisions of the convention of 1824, a right to trade with the natives upon the coast in question, at unoccupied places, liable, however, it is admitted to be at any time extinguished by the creation of Russian establishments at such points. This right is denied by the Russian Government, which asserts, that by the operation of the treaty of 1824, each party agreed to waive the general right to land on the vacant coasts on the respective sides of the degree of latitude referred to, and accepted in lieu thereof, the mutual privileges mentioned in the fourth article. The capital and tonnage employed by our citizens in their trade with the northwest coast of America, will, perhaps, on adverting to the official statements of the commerce and navigation of the U. States for the last few years, be deemed too inconsiderable in amount to attract much attention; yet the subject may, in other respects, deserve the careful consideration of Congress.

I regret to state that the blockade of the principal ports on the eastern coast of Mexico, which, in consequence of the differences between that Republic and France, was instituted in May last, unfortunately still continues, enforced by a competent French naval force, and is necessarily embarrassing to our own trade in the gulf, in common with that of other nations. Every disposition, however, is believed to exist on the part of the French Government, to render this measure as little onerous as practicable to the interests of the citizens of the United States and to those of neutral commerce; and it is to be hoped that an early settlement of the difficulties between France and Mexico, will so re-establish the harmonious relations formerly subsisting between them, and again open the ports of that Republic to the vessels of all friendly nations.

A convention for marking that part of the boundary between the U. States and the Republic of Texas, which extends from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, was concluded and signed at this city, on the 25th of April last. It has since been ratified by both Governments; and seasonable measures will be taken to carry it into effect on the part of the U. States.

The application of that Republic for admission into this Union, made in August, 1837, and which was declined for reasons already made known to you, has been formally withdrawn, as will appear from the accompanying copy of the note of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Texas, which was presented to Secretary of State, on the occasion of the exchange of the ratification of the convention above mentioned.

Copies of the convention with Texas, of a commercial treaty concluded with the King of Greece and of a similar treaty with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, the ratifications of which have been recently exchanged, accompany this message for the information of Congress, and for such legislative enactments as may be found necessary or expedient, in relation to either of them.

To watch over and foster the interests of a gradually increasing and widely extended commerce; to guard the rights of American citizens, whom business, or pleasure, or other motives may tempt into distant climes, and at the same time to cultivate those sentiments of mutual respect and good will which experience has proved so beneficial in international intercourse, the Government of the U. States has deemed it expedient, from time to time, to establish diplomatic connections with different foreign States, by the appointment of representatives to reside within their respective territories. I am gratified to be enabled to announce to you that, since the close of your last session, these relations have been opened under the happiest auspices with Austria and the Two Sicilies; that new nominations have been made in the respective missions of Russia, Brazil, Belgium, and Sweden and Norway, in this country; and that a Minister Extraordinary has been received, accredited to this Government from the Argentine Confederation.

An exposition of the fiscal affairs of the Government, and of their condition for the past year, will be made to you by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January next, is estimated at $2,785,342. The receipts of the year, from customs and lands, will probably amount to $20,615,095. These usual sources of revenue have been increased by an issue of Treasury notes; of which less than eight millions of dollars, including interest and principal, will be outstanding at the end of the year, and by the sale of one of the bonds of the Bank of the U. States, for $2,264,871.—The aggregate of means from these and other sources, with the balance on hand on the 1st of January last has been applied to the payment of appropriations by Congress. The whole expenditure for the year on their account, including the redemption of more than eight millions of Treasury notes, constitutes an aggregate of about forty millions of dollars, and will still leave in the Treasury the balance before stated.

Nearly eight millions of dollars of Treasury notes are to be paid during the coming year, in addition to the ordinary appropriations for the support of Government. For both these purposes, the resources of the Treasury will undoubtedly be sufficient if the charges upon it are not increased beyond the annual estimates. No excess however, is likely to exist; nor can the postponed instalment of the surplus revenue be deposited with the States, not any considerable appropriations beyond the estimates be made without causing a deficiency in the Treasury. The great caution, advisable at all times, of limiting appropriations to the wants of the public service, is rendered necessary at present by the positive and rapid reduction of

the tariff; while the vigilant jealousy, evidently excited among the people by the occurrence of the last few years, assures us that they expect from their representatives, and will sustain them in the exercise of, the most rigid economy. Much can be effected by postponing appropriations not immediately required for the ordinary public service, or for any pressing emergency, and much by reducing the expenditures where the entire and immediate accomplishment of the objects in view is not indispensable.

When we call to mind the recent and extreme embarrassments produced by excessive issues of bank paper, aggravated by the unforeseen withdrawal of much foreign capital, and the inevitable derangement arrising from the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, as required by Congress; and consider the heavy expenses incurred by the removal of Indian tribes; by the military operations in Florida; and on account of the unusual sessions of Congress for other objects; we have striking evidence, in the present efficient state of our finances, of the abundant resources of the country to fulfil all its obligations.— Nor is it less gratifying to find that the general business of the community, deeply affected as it has been, is reviving with additional vigor, chastened by the lessons of the past, and animated by the hopes of the future. By the curtailment of paper issues; by curbing the sanguine and adventurous spirit of speculation; and by the honorable application of all available means to the fulfilment of obligations, confidence has been restored both at home and abroad, and ease and facility secured to all the operations of trade.

The agency of the Government in producing these results has been as efficient as its powers and means permitted, by withholding from the States the deposite of the fourth instalment, and leaving several millions at long credits with the banks principally in one section of the country, and more immediately beneficial to it, and at the same time aiding the banks and commercial communities in other sections, by postponing the payment of bonds for duties to the amount of between four and five millions of dollars; by an issue of Treasury notes as a means to enable the Government to meet the consequences of their indulgence, but affording at the same time facilities for remittance and exchange and by steadily declining to employ as general depositories of the public revenues, or receive the notes of all banks which refused to redeem them with specie; by these measures, aided by the favorable action of some of the banks, and by the support and co-operation of a large portion of the community we have witnessed an early resumption of specie payments in our great commercial capital, promptly followed in almost every part of the United States. This result has been alike salutary to the true interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; to public morals, respect for the laws, and that confidence between man and man, which is so essential in all our social relations.

The contrast between the suspension of 1814 and that of 1837 is most striking. The short duration of the latter; the prompt restoration of business; the evident benefits resulting from an adherance by the Government to the constitutional standard of value, instead of sanctioning the suspension by the receipt of irredeemable paper; and the advantages derived from the large amount of specie introduced into the country previous to 1837 afford a valuable illustration of the true policy of the Government in such a crisis. Nor can the comparison fail to remove the impression that a national bank is necessary in such emergencies. Not only were specie payments resumed without its aid, but exchanges have also been more rapidly restored than when it existed thereby showing that private capital, enterprise, and prudence are fully adequate to these ends. On these points, experience seems to have confirmed the views heretofore submitted to Congress. We have been saved the mortification of seeing the distresses of the community for the third time seized on to fasten upon the country so dangerous an institution; and we may also hope that the business of individuals will hereafter be relieved from the injurious effects of a continued agitation of that disturbing subject. The limited influence of a national bank in averting derangement in the exchanges of the country, or in compelling the resumption of specie payments, is now not less apparent than its tendency to increase inordinate speculations by sudden expansions and contractions; its disposition to create panic and embarrassment for the promotion of its own designs; its interference with politics; and its far greater power for evil than for good, either in regard to the local institutions or the operations of Government itself. What was in these respects but apprehension or opinion when a national bank was first established, now stands confirmed by humiliating experience. The scenes through which we have passed, conclusively prove how little our commerce, agriculture, manufactures, or finances require such an institution, and what dangers are attendant on its power—a power, I trust, never to be conferred by the American people upon their Government, and still less upon individuals not responsible to them for its unavoidable abuses.

My conviction of the necessity of future legislative provisions for the safe keeping and disbursements of the public moneys, and my opinion in regard to the measures best adapted to the accomplishment of these objects have been already submitted to you. These have been strengthened by recent events; and, in the full conviction that time and experience must still further demonstrate their propriety, I feel it my duty, with respectful deference to the conflicting views of others, again to invite your attention to them.

With the exception of limited sums deposited in the few banks still employed under the act of 1836, the amount received for duties, and, with very inconsiderable exception, those accruing from lands also, have, since the general suspension of specie payments by the deposite banks been kept and disbursed by the Treasurer, under his general legal powers, subject to the superintendence of the Secretary of the Treasury. The propriety of defining more specifically, and of regulating by law, the exercise of this wide scope of Executive discretion has been already submitted to Congress. A change in the office of collector at one of our principal ports, has brought to light a defalcation of the gravest character, the particulars of which will be laid before you in a special report from the Secretary of the Treasury. By his report and the accompanying documents it will be seen that the weekly returns of the defaulting officer apparently exhibited throughout, a faithful administration of the affairs intrusted to his management. It, however, now appears that he commenced abstracting the public moneys shortly after his appointment, and continued to do so, progressively increasing the amount, for the term of more than seven years, embracing a portion of the period during which the public moneys were deposited in the bank of the United States, the whole of that of the State bank deposite system, and concluding only on his retirement from office, after that system had substantially failed, in consequence of the suspension of specie payments.

The way in which this defalcation was so long concealed, and the steps taken to indemnify the United States, as far as practicable, against loss, will also be presented to you. The case is one which imperatively claims the attention of Congress, and furnishes the strongest motive for the establishment of a more severe and secure system for the safe keeping and disbursement of public moneys, than any that has heretofore existed.

It seems proper, at all events, that by an early enactment, similar to that of other countries, the application of public money by an officer of Government, to private uses, should be made a felony and visited with severe and ignominious punishment.— This is already, in effect, the law in respect to the mint, and has been productive of the most salutary results. Whatever system is adopted, such an enactment would be wise as an independent measure, since much of the public moneys must, in their collection and ultimate disbursement, pass twice through the hands of public officers, in whatever manner they are intermediately kept. The Government, it must be admitted, has been from its commencement comparatively fortunate in this respect. But the appointing power cannot always be well advised in its selections, and the experience of every country has shown that public officers are not at all times proof against temptation. It is a duty therefore, which the Government owes, as well to the interest committed to its care as to the officers themselves, to provide every guard against transgressions of this character, that is consistent with reason and humanity. Congress cannot be too jealous of the conduct of those who are intrusted with the public money, and I shall at all times be disposed to encourage a watchful discharge of this duty. If a more direct co-operation on the part of Congress, in the supervision of the conduct of the officers intrusted with the custody and application of the public money is deemed desirable, it will give me pleasure to assist in the establishment of any judicious and constitutional plan by which that object may be accomplished. You will, in your wisdom, determine upon the propriety of adopting such a plan, and upon the measure necessary to its effectual execution. When the late Bank of the United States was incorporated, and made the depository of the public moneys, a right was reserved to Congress to inspect, at its pleasure by a committee of that body, the books and the proceedings of the bank. In one of the States whose banking institutions are supposed to rank amongst the first in point of stability, they are subjected to constant examination by commissioners appointed for the purpose, and much of the success of its banking system is attributed to this watchful supervision. The same course has also, in view of its beneficial operation, been adopted by an adjoining State, favorably known for the care it has always bestowed upon whatever relates to its financial concerns.

I submit to your consideration whether a committee of Congress might not be profitably employed in inspecting, at such intervals as might be deemed proper, the affairs and accounts of officers intrusted with the custody of the public moneys. The frequent performance of this duty might be made obligatory on the committee in respect to those officers who have large sums in their possession, and left discretionary in respect to others. They might report to the Executive such defalcations as were found to exist, with a view to a prompt removal from office unless the default was satisfactorily accounted for; and report, also, to Congress, at the commencement of each session, the result of their examinations and proceedings.

It does appear to me that with a subjection of this class of public officers to the general supervision of the Executive, to examinations by a committee of Congress at periods of which they should have no previous notice, and to prosecution and punishment as for felony for every breach of trust, the safe keeping of the public moneys under the system proposed, might be placed on a surer foundation than it has ever occupied since the establishment of the Government.

The Secretary of the treasury will lay before you additional information containing new details on this interesting subject. To these I ask your early attention. That it should have given rise to a great diversity of opinion cannot be a subject of surprise. After the collection and custody of the public moneys had been for so many years connected with, and made subsidiary to the advancement of private interests, a return to the simple and self-denying ordinances of the constitution could not but be difficult. But time and free discussion, eliciting the sentiments of the people & aided by that conciliatory spirit which has ever characterized their course on great emergencies, were relied upon for a satisfactory settlement of the question. Already has this anticipation on one important point at least—the impropriety of diverting public money to private purposes—been fully realized. There is no reason to suppose that legislation upon that branch of the subject would now be embarrassed by a difference of opinion, or fail to receive the cordial support of a large majority of our constituents.

The connection which formerly existed between the government and banks, was in reality, injurious to both, as well as to the general interests of the community at large. It aggravated the disasters of trade, and the derangements of commercial intercourse, and administered new excitement and additional means to wild and reckless speculations, the disappointments of which, threw the country into convulsions of panic, and all but produced violence and bloodshed. The imprudent expansion of bank credits, which was the natural result of the command of the revenues of the state, furnished the resources for unbounded license in every species of adventure, seduced industry from its regular and salutary occupations, by the hope of abundance without labor, and deranged the social state, by tempting all trades and professions into the vortex of speculation on remote contingencies.

The same wide-spreading influence impeded also the resources of the Government, curtailed its useful operations, embarrassed the fulfilment of its obligations, and seriously interfered with the execution of the laws. Large appropriations and oppressive taxes are the natural consequences of such a connection, since they increase the profits of those who are allowed to use the public funds and make it their interest that money should be accumulated and expenditures multiplied. It is thus that a concentrated money power is tempted to become an active agent in political affairs, and all past experience has shown, on which side that influence will be arrayed. We deceive ourselves if we suppose that it will ever be found asserting and supporting the rights of the community at large, in opposition to the claims of the few.

In a Government whose distinguishing characteristic should be a diffusion and equalization of its benefits and burthens, the advantage of individuals will be augmented at the expense of the mass of the people. Nor is it the nature of combinations for the acquisition of legislative influence to confine their interference to the single object for which they were originally formed. The temptation to extend it to other matters is, on the contrary, not unfrequently too strong to be resisted. The influence, in the direction of the public affairs, of the community at large, is, therefore, in no slight danger of being sensibly and injuriously affected by giving to a comparatively small, but very efficient class, a direct and exclusive personal interest in so important a portion of the legislation of Congress as that which relates to the custody of the public moneys. If laws acting upon private interests cannot always be avoided, they should be confined within the narrowest limits, and left, wherever possible, to the Legislatures of the States. When not thus restricted, they lead to combinations of powerful associations, foster an influence necessarily selfish, and turn the fair course of legislation to sinister ends, rather than to objects that advance public liberty, and promote the general good.

The whole subject now rests with you, and I cannot but express a hope that some definite measure will be adopted at the present session.

It will not, I am sure, be deemed out of place for me here to remark, that the declaration of my views in opposition to the policy of employing banks as depositories of the Government funds cannot justly be construed as indicative of hostility, official or personal to those institutions; or to repeat, in this form, and in connection with this subject, opinions which I have uniformly entertained, and on all proper occasions expressed. Though always opposed to their creation in the form of exclusive privileges, and, as a State magistrate, aiming by appropriate legislation to secure the community against the consequences of their occasional mismanagement, I have yet ever wished to see them protected in the exercise of rights conferred by law, and have never doubted their utility, when properly managed, in promoting the interests of trade, and, through that channel, the other interests of the community.— To the General Government they present themselves merely as State institutions, having no necessary connection with its legislation or its administration. Like other State establishments, they may be used or not in conducting the affairs of the Government, as public policy and the general interests of the Union may seem to require. The only safe or proper principle upon which their intercourse with the Government can be regulated, is that which regulates their intercourse with the private citizen—the conferring of mutual benefits.— When the Government can accomplish a financial operation better with the aid of the banks than without, it should be at liberty to seek that aid as it would the services of a private banker, or other capitalists or agents, giving the preference to those who will serve it on the best terms. Nor can there ever exist an interest in the officers of the General Government, as such, inducing them to embarrass or annoy the State banks any more than to incur the hostility of any other class of State institutions, or of private citizens. It is not in the nature of things that hostility to these institutions can spring from this source, or any opposition to their course of business, except when they themselves depart from the objects of their creation, and attempt to usurp powers not conferred upon them, or to subvert the standard of value established by the constitution. While opposition to their regular operations cannot exist in this quarter, resistance to any attempt to make the Government dependent upon them for the successful administration of public affairs, is a matter of duty, as I trust it ever will be of inclination, no matter from what motive or consideration the attempt may originate.

It is no more than just to the banks to say, that, in the late emergency, most of them firmly resisted the strongest temptations to extend their paper issues, when apparently sustained in a suspension of specie payments by public opinion, even though in some cases invited by legislative enactment. To this honorable course, aided by the resistance of the general government, acting in obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States, to the introduction of an irredeemable paper medium, may be attributed in a great degree, the speedy restoration of our currency to a sound state, and the business of the country to its wonted prosperity. The banks have but to continue in the same safe course, and be content in their appropriate sphere, to avoid all interference from the General Government, and to derive from it all the protection and benefits which it bestows on other State establishments, on the people of the States, and on the States themselves. In this their true position, they cannot but secure the confidence and good will of the people and the Government, which they can only lose when, leaping from their legitimate sphere, they attempt to control the legislation of the country, and pervert the operations of the Government to their own purposes.

Our experience under the act passed at the last session to grant preemption rights to settlers on the public lands, has as yet been too limited to enable us to pronounce with safety upon the efficacy of its provisions to carry out the wise and liberal policy of the Government in that respect. There is, however, the best reason to anticipate favorable results from its operation. The recommendations formerly submitted to you, in respect to a graduation of the price of the public lands, remain to be finally acted upon. Having found no reason to change the views then expressed, your attention to them is again respectfully requested.

Every proper exertion has been made, and will be continued, to carry out the wishes of Congress in relation to the tobacco trade, as indicated in the several resolutions of the House of Representatives and the legislation of the two branches. A favorable impression has, I trust, been made in the different foreign countries to which particular attention has been directed, and although we can not hope for an early change in their policy, as in many of them a convenient and large revenue is derived from monopolies in the fabrication and sale of this article, yet as these monopolies are really injurious to the people where they are established, and the revenue derived from them may be less injuriously and with equal facility obtained from another and a liberal system of administration, we cannot doubt that our efforts will be eventually crowned with success, if persisted in with temperate firmness, and sustained with prudent legislation.

In recommending to Congress the adoption of the necessary provisions at this session for taking the next census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the suggestion presents itself, whether the scope of the measure might not be usefully extended by causing it to embrace authentic statistical returns of the great interests specially intrusted to or necessarily affected by the legislation of Congress.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War presents a satisfactory account of the state of the army and of the several branches of the public service confided to the superintendence of that officer.

The law increasing and organizing the military establishment of the United States, has been nearly carried into effect, and the army has been extensively and usefully employed during the past season.

I would again call to your notice the subjects connected with and essential to the military defences of the country, which were submitted to you at the last session; but which were not acted upon, as is supposed, for want of time. The most important of them is the organization of the militia on the maritime and inland frontiers. This measure is deemed important, as it is believed that it will furnish an effective volunteer force in aid of the regular army, and may form the basis for a general system of organization for the entire militia of the United States. The erection of a national foundry and gunpowder manufactory, and one for making small arms, the latter to be placed at some point west of the Alleghany mountains, all appear to be of sufficient importance to be again urged upon your attention.

The plan proposed by the Secretary of War for the distribution of the forces of the United States in time of peace, is well calculated to promote regularity and economy in the fiscal administration of the service, to preserve the discipline of the troops, and to render them available for the maintenance of the peace and tranquility of the country. With this view, likewise, I recommend the adoption of the plan presented by that officer for the defence of the western frontier. The preservation of the lives and property of our fellow citizens who are settled upon that border country, as well as the existence of the Indian population, which might be tempted by our want of preparation to rush on their own destruction and attack the white settlements, all seem to require that this subject should be acted upon without delay, and the War Department authorised to place that country in a state of complete defence against any assault from the numerous and warlike tribes which are congregated on that border.

It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to apprize you of the entire removal of the Cherokee nation of Indians to their new homes west of the Mississippi. The measures authorized by Congress at its last session with a view to the long standing controversy with them, have had the happiest effects. By an agreement concluded with them by the commanding general in that country, who has performed the duties assigned to him on the occasion with commendable energy and humanity, their removal has been principally under the conduct of their own chiefs, and they have emigrated without any apparent reluctance.

The successful accomplishment of this important object; the removal, also, of the entire Creek nation, with the exception of a small number of fugitives amongst the Seminoles in Florida; the progress already made towards a speedy completion of the removal of the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, the Pottawatamies, the Otawas, and the Chippewas, with the extensive purchases of Indian lands during the present year, have rendered the speedy and successful result of the long established policy of the Government upon the subject of Indian affairs entirely certain. The occasion is, therefore, deemed a proper one to place this policy in such a point of view as will exonerate the Government of the U. States from the undeserved reproach which has been cast upon it through several successive administrations. That a mixed occupancy of the same territory, by the white and red man, is incompatible with the safety or happiness of either, is a position in respect to which there has long since ceased to be room for a difference of opinion. Reason and experience have alike demonstrated its impracticability. The bitter fruits of every attempt heretofore to overcome the barriers interposed by nature, have only been destruction, both physical and moral, to the Indian; dangerous conflicts of authority between the Federal and State Governments; and detriment to the individual prosperity of the citizen, as well as the general improvement of the country. The remedial policy, the principles of which were settled more than thirty years ago, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, consists in an extinction for a fair consideration, of the title, to all the lands still occupied by the Indians within the States and Territories of the U. States; their removal to a country west of the Mississippi much more extensive, and better adapted to their condition than that on which they then resided; the guarantee to them, by the United States, of their exclusive possession of that country for ever, exempt from all intrusions by white men, with ample provisions for their security against external violence and internal dissensions, and the extension to them of suitable facilities for their advancement in civilization.— This has not been the policy of particular administrations only, but of each in succession since the first attempt to carry it out under that of Mr. Monroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, only with different degrees of success. The manner of its execution has, it is true, from time to time given rise to conflicts of opinion and unjust imputations; but in respect to the wisdom and necessity of the policy itself, there has not, from the beginning, existed a doubt in the mind of any calm, judicious, disinterested friend of the Indian race, accustomed to reflection and enlightened by experience.

Occupying the double character of contractor on its own account, and guardian for the parties contracted with, it was hardly to be expected that the dealings of the Federal Government with the Indian tribes would escape misrepresentation.— That there occurred in the early settlement of this country, as in all others where the civilized race has succeeded to the possessions of the savage, instances of oppression and fraud on the part of the former, there is too much reason to believe. No such offences can, however, be justly charged upon this Government since it became free to pursue its own course. Its dealings with the Indian tribes have been just and friendly throughout; its efforts for their civilization constant, and directed by the best feelings of humanity; its watchfulness in protecting them from individual frauds unremitting; its forbearance under the keenest provocations, the deepest injuries, and the most flagrant outrages, may challenge at least a comparison with any nation, ancient or modern, in similar circumstances; and if in future times a powerful, civilized, and happy nation of Indians shall be found to exist within the limits of this northern continent, it will be owing to the consummation of that policy which has been so unjustly assailed. Only a very brief reference to facts in confirmation of this assertion can in this form be given, and you are, therefore, necessarily referred to the report of the Secretary of War for further details. To the Cherokees, whose case has perhaps excited the greatest share of attention and sympathy, the United States have granted in fee, with a perpetual guaranty of exclusive and peaceable possession, 13,554,135 acres of land, on the west side of the Mississippi, eligibly situated, in a healthy climate, and in all respects better suited to their condition than the country they have left, in exchange for only 9,492,160 acres on the east side of the same river. The United States have in addition stipulated to pay them five millions six hundred thousand dollars for their interest in improvements on the lands thus relinquished, and one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for subsistence and other beneficial purposes; thereby putting it in their power to become one of the most wealthy and independent separate communities, of the same extent, in the world.

By the treaties made and ratified with the Miamies, the Chippewas, the Sioux, the Sacs and Foxes, and the Winnebagoes, during the last year, the Indian title to eighteen millions four hundred and fifty-eight thousand acres has been extinguished. These purchases have been much more extensive than those of any previous year, and have, with other Indian expenses, borne very heavily upon the Treasury. They leave, however, but a small quantity of unbought Indian lands within the States and Territories, and, the Legislature and Executive were equally sensible of the propriety of a final and more speedy extinc-

...ties of Indian titles within those limits. The treaties which were, with a single exception, made in pursuance of previous appropriations for defraying the expenses, have subsequently been ratified by the Senate, and received the sanction of Congress by the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Of the terms upon which these important negotiations were concluded, I can speak from direct knowledge; and I feel no difficulty in affirming that the interest of the Indians in the extensive territory embraced by them is to be paid for at its fair value, and that no more favourable terms have been granted to the United States than would have been reasonably expected in a negotiation with civilised men, fully capable of appreciating and protecting their own rights. For the Indian title to 116,349,897 acres, acquired since the 4th of March, 1829, the United States have paid $72,560,056, in permanent annuities, lands, reservations for Indians, expenses of removal and subsistance, merchandise, mechanical and agricultural establishments, and implements.

When the heavy expenses incurred by the United States, and the circumstances that so large a portion of the entire territory will be forever unsalable, are considered, & this price is compared with that for which the U. S. sell their own lands, no one can doubt that justice has been done to the Indians in these purchases also. Certain it is, that the transactions of the Federal Government with the Indians have uniformly been characterized by a sincere and paramount desire to promote their welfare; and it must be a source of the highest gratification to every friend to justice and humanity to learn that notwithstanding the obstructions from time to time thrown in its way, and the difficulties which have arisen from the peculiar and impracticable nature of the Indian character, the wise, humane and undeviating policy of the Government in this, the most difficult of all our relations, foreign or domestic, has at length been justified to the world in its near approach to a happy and certain consummation.

The condition of the tribes which occupy the country set apart for them in the west, is highly prosperous and encourages the hope of their early civilization. They have, for the most part, abandoned the hunter state, and turned their attention to agricultural pursuits. All those who have been established for any length of time in that fertile region, maintain themselves by their own industry. There are among them traders of no inconsiderable capital, and planters exporting cotton to some extent; but the greater number are small agriculturists, living in comfort upon the produce of their farms. The recent emigrants, although they have in some instances, removed reluctantly, have readily acquiesced in their unavoidable destiny. They have found at once a recompense for past sufferings, and an incentive to industrious habits in the abundance and comforts around them.

There is reason to believe that all these tribes are friendly in their feelings towards the United States; and it is to be hoped that the acquisition of individual wealth, the pursuits of agriculture, and habits of industry, will gradually subdue their warlike propensities, and incline them to maintain peace among themselves.

To effect this desirable object, the attention of Congress is solicited to the measures recommended by the Secretary at War, for their future government and protection, as well from each other as from the hostility of the warlike tribes around them, and the intrusions of the whites. The policy of the Government has given them a permanent home, and guaranteed to them its peaceful and undisturbed possession. It only remains to give them a government and laws which will encourage industry, and secure to them the rewards of their exertions. The importance of some form of government cannot be too much insisted upon. The earliest effects will be to diminish the causes and occasions for hostilities among the tribes, to inspire an interest in the observance of laws to which they will have themselves assented, and to multiply the securities of property, and the motives for self-improvement. Intimately connected with this subject, is the establishment of the military defences recommended by the Secretary of War, which have been already referred to. Without them, the Government will be powerless to redeem its pledges of protection to the emigrating Indians against the numerous warlike tribes that surround them, and to provide for the safety of the frontier settlers of the bordering states.

The case of the Seminoles constitutes at present the only exception to the successful efforts of the Government to remove the Indians to the homes assigned them west of the Mississippi. Four hundred of this tribe emigrated in 1836, and fifteen hundred in 1837 and 1838, leaving in the country, it is supposed, about 2,000 Indians. The continued treacherous conduct of these people; the savage and unprovoked murders they have lately committed, butchering whole families of the settlers of the Territory, without distinction of age or sex, and making their way into the very centre and heart of the country, so that no part of it is free from their ravages; their frequent attacks on the light-houses along that dangerous coast; and the barbarity with which they have murdered the passengers and crews of such vessels as have been wrecked upon the reefs and keys which border the Gulf, leave the Government no alternative but to continue the military operations against them until they are totally expelled from Florida.

There are other motives which would urge the Government to pursue this course towards the Seminoles. The United States have fulfilled in good faith all their treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes, and have, in every other instance, insisted upon a like performance of their obligations. To relax from this salutary rule because the Seminoles have maintained themselves so long in the Territory they had relinquished, and in defiance of their frequent and solemn engagements, still continue to wage a ruthless war against the United States, would not only evince a want of constancy on our part, but be of evil example in our intercourse with other tribes. Experience has shown that but little is to be gained by the march of armies through a country so intersected with inaccessible swamps and marshes, and which, from the fatal character of the climate, must be abandoned at the end of the winter.

I recommend, therefore, to your attention, the plan submitted by the Secretary of War in the accompanying report, for the permanent occupation of the portion of the territory freed from the Indians, and the more efficient protection of the people of Florida from their inhuman warfare.

From the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith transmitted, it will appear that a large portion of the disposable naval force is either actively employed, or in a state of preparation for the purposes of experience and discipline, and the protection of our commerce. So effectual has been this protection, that, so far as the information of Government extends, not a single outrage has been attempted on a vessel carrying the flag of the United States, within the present year, in any quarter, however distant or exposed.

The exploring expedition sailed from Norfolk on the 19th of August last, and information has been received of its safe arrival at the Island of Madeira. The best spirit animates the officers and crews, and there is every reason to anticipate, from its efforts, results beneficial to commerce and honourable to the nation.

It will also be seen that no reduction of the force now in commission is contemplated. The unsettled state of a portion of South America renders it indispensable that our commerce should receive protection in that quarter; the vast and increasing interests embarked in the trade of the Indian and China seas, in the whale fisheries of the Pacific ocean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, require equal attention to their safety; and a small squadron may be employed to great advantage on our Atlantic coast, in meeting sudden demands for the reinforcement of other stations, in aiding merchant vessels in distress, in affording active service to an additional number of officers, and in visiting the different ports of the United States, an accurate knowledge of which is obviously of the highest importance.

The attention of Congress is respectfully called to that portion of the report recommending an increase in the number of smaller vessels, and to other suggestions contained in that document. The rapid increase and wide expansion of our commerce, which is every day seeking new avenues of profitable adventure; the absolute necessity of a naval force for its protection precisely in the degree of its extension; a due regard to the national rights and honour; the recollection of its former exploits, and the anticipation of its future triumphs whenever opportunity presents itself, which we may rightfully indulge from the experience of the past, all seem to point to the navy as a most efficient arm of our national defence, and a proper object of legislative encouragement.

The progress and condition of the Post Office Department, will be seen by reference to the report of the Postmaster General. The extent of post roads covered by mail contracts, is stated to be 134,818 miles, and the annual transportation upon them 34,580,202 miles. The number of post offices in the United States is 12,535, and rapidly increasing. The gross revenue for the year ending on the 30th day of June last, was $4,262,145 00. The accruing expenditures, $4,680,068 00; excess of expenditure, $417,923 00. This has been made up out of the surplus previously on hand. The cash in hand on the 1st instant was $314,068. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1838, was $161,540 more than that for the year ending June 30, 1837. The expenditures of the department had been graduated upon the anticipation of a largely increased revenue. A moderate curtailment of mail service consequently became necessary, and has been effected, to shield the department against the danger of embarrassment. Its revenue is now improving, and it will soon resume its onward course in the march of improvement.

Your particular attention is requested to so much of the Postmaster General's report as relates to the transportation of the mails upon rail roads. The laws on that subject do not seem adequate to secure that service, now become almost essential to the public interests, and, at the same time, protect the department from combinations and unreasonable demands.

Nor can I too earnestly request your attention to the necessity of providing a more secure building for this department. The danger of destruction to which its important books and papers are continually exposed, as well from the highly combustible character of the building occupied, as from that of others in the vicinity, calls loudly for prompt action.

Your attention is again earnestly invited to the suggestions and recommendations submitted at the last session in respect to the District of Columbia.

I feel it my duty, also, to bring to your notice certain proceedings at law which have recently been prosecuted in this District, in the name of the United States, on the relation of Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, of the State of Maryland, against the Postmaster General, and which have resulted in the payment of money out of the national Treasury, for the first time since the establishment of the Government, by judicial compulsion exercised by the common law writ of mandamus, issued by the Circuit Court of this District.

The facts of the case, and the grounds of the proceedings, will be found fully stated in the report of the decision; and any additional information which you may desire, will be supplied by the proper department. No interference in the particular case is contemplated. The money has been paid; the claims of the prosecutors have been satisfied; and the whole subject, so far as they are concerned, is finally disposed of; but it is on the supposition that the case may be regarded as an authoritative exposition of the law as it now stands, that I have thought it necessary to present it to your consideration.

The object of the application to the circuit court was to compel the Postmaster General to carry into effect an award made by the Solicitor of the Treasury, under a special act of Congress for the settlement of certain claims of the relators on the Post Office Department, which award the Postmaster General declined to execute in full, until he should receive further legislative direction on the subject. If the duty imposed on the Postmaster General, by that law, was to be regarded as one of an official nature, belonging to his office as a branch of the Executive, then it is obvious that the constitutional competency of the Judiciary to direct and control him in its discharge was necessarily drawn in question. And if the duty so imposed on the Postmaster General was to be considered as merely ministerial, and not executive, it yet remained to be shown that the circuit court of this District had authority to interfere by mandamus—such a power having never before been asserted or claimed by that court. With a view to the settlement of these important questions, the judgment of the circuit court was carried, by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the opinion of that tribunal, the duty imposed on the Postmaster General was not an official executive duty, but one of a merely ministerial nature.

The grave constitutional questions which had been discussed were, therefore, entirely excluded from the decision of the case; the court, indeed, expressly admitting that, with powers and duties properly belonging to the Executive, no other department can interfere by the writ of mandamus, and the question, therefore, resolved itself into this: Has Congress conferred upon the circuit court of this District the power to issue such a writ to an officer of the General Government, commanding him to perform a ministerial act? A majority of the court have decided that it has, but have founded their decision upon a process of reasoning which, in my judgment, renders further legislative provision indispensable to the public interests, and the equal administration of justice.

It has long since been decided by the Supreme Court, that neither that tribunal nor the circuit courts of the United States held within the respective States, possess the power in question;—but it is now held that this power, denied to both of these high tribunals, (to the former by the constitution, and to the latter by Congress,) has been, by its legislation, vested in the circuit court of this District. No such direct grant of power to the circuit court of this District is claimed; but it has been held to result, by necessary implication, from several sections of the law establishing the court. One of these sections declares, that the laws of Maryland, as they existed at the time of the cession, should be in force in that part of the District ceded by that State; and, by this provision, the common law, in civil and criminal cases, as it prevailed in Maryland in 1801, was established in that part of the District.

In England, the Court of King's Bench,—because the Sovereign, who, according to the theory of the constitution, is the fountain of justice, originally sat there in person, and is still deemed to be present, in construction of law,—alone possesses the high power of issuing the writ of mandamus, not only to inferior jurisdictions and corporations, but also to Magistrates and others, commanding them, in the King's name, to do what their duty requires, in cases where there is a vested right, and no other specific remedy. It has been held, in the case referred to, that, as the Supreme Court of the United States, is, by the constitution, rendered incompetent to exercise this power, and as the circuit court of this District is a c'rt of general jurisdiction in cases at common law, and the highest court of original jurisdiction in the District, the right to issue the writ of mandamus is incident to its common law powers.—Another ground relied upon to maintain the power in question, is that it was included, by fair construction, in the power it granted to the circuit courts of the United States, by the act "to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," passed 13th of February, 1801; that the act establishing the circuit court of this District, passed the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and one, conferred upon that court and the judges thereof the same powers as were by law vested in the circuit courts of the United States, and in the judges of the said courts; that the repeal of the first mentioned act, which took place in the next year, did not divest the circuit court of this District of the authority in dispute, but left it still clothed with the powers over the subject which, it is conceded, were taken away from the circuit courts of the United States by the repeal of the act of 13th February, 1801.

Admitting that the adoption of the laws of Maryland for a portion of this District, confers on the circuit court thereof, in that portion, the transcendent extra-judicial prerogative powers of the court of King's Bench, in England, or that either of the acts of Congress, by necessary implication, authorize the former court to issue a writ of mandamus to an officer of the United States, to compel him to perform a ministerial duty, the consequences are, in one respect, the same. The result in either case is, that the officers of the United States, stationed in different parts of the U. States, are, in respect to the performance of their official duties, subject to different laws and a different supervision; those in the States to one rule, and those in the District of Columbia to another and a very different one. In the District their official conduct is subject to a judicial control, from which in the States they are exempt.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the expediency of vesting such a power in the judiciary, in a system of government constituted like that of the United States, all must agree that these disparaging discrepancies in the law, and in the administration of justice, ought not to be permitted to continue; and as Congress alone can provide the remedy, the subject is unavoidably presented to your consideration.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1838.

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who will furnish evidence to convict the scoundrel or scoundrels, who have been in the habit of pulling down and destroying my Garden Fence fronting on the Public Circle. The persons are known, and were last night discovered employed in this *gentlemanly* business by a coloured person. If this thing is continued I must resort to other means to stop it.

J. GREEN.

December 6.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspector of Tobacco, hearing appeals and making transfers, and to close their books for the year 1838.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

December 6 tm.

WANTED.

AN OVERSEER to manage a small Farm contiguous to the city of Annapolis.—One with a Wife who understands the management and is competent to take charge of a Dairy, would be preferred. Unquestionable recommendations will be required.

JAMES MURRAY.

November 29.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned against crossing or in any manner trespassing on the Farm of the subscriber adjoining the city of Annapolis. The law will be enforced against all who offend after this notice, without respect to persons.

JAMES MURRAY.

November 29.

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, 19 years of age, accustomed from her infancy to House Work—she is a good Cook, Washer, and Ironer. For further information apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

November 29.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Thomas Snowden, Jr. whose claims accrued anterior to the 2d of January, 1835, the date of the trust deed to the undersigned, are requested to file their vouchers with the trustees on or before the 10th day of next month, as the trustees propose on the twentieth of December, to distribute among such of his Creditors as may prove their claims to the satisfaction of the trustees, the balance remaining on hand, after the liquidation of the judgments against Thomas Snowden, Jr. at the time of the execution of the deed, and the other preferred claims under the deed, of which all whom it may concern are hereby called upon to take notice. Creditors may get their dividends on or after the last mentioned day, by filing their vouchers as aforesaid, and by calling on the trustees, or either of them, in person or by Attorney, at their Law Offices in the city of Annapolis.

THOS S. ALEXANDER, and
THOS. DUCKETT,
Trustees of Thos. Snowden, Jr.

November 22. 10D.

The Gazette, Annapolis; Baltimore Chronicle; National Intelligencer for the country, and Upper Marlborough Gazette, will insert the above until the 10th of December, and on that day send their bill to the trustees.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M. if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, at the same hour, the Dwelling Plantation of Benjamin Harwood, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. This estate bounds on South and Road or Rhode rivers; it contains upwards of

500 ACRES,

the greatest part is in an excellent state of cultivation; the improvements consisting of a commodious Dwelling House, with all necessary Out Houses; Barn, Stable, Corn House, Carriage House, Ice House, and Tobacco Houses are in complete repair.

The property will be sold on credits of one, two, three, four and five years, the purchaser giving bonds to the Trustee with approved security, for the payment of the several instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

THO. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

November 22. ts.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

August Term, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Robert McK. Hammett, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

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

November 22. 3m.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of William Steuart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale on *FRIDAY, the 14th December, at 12 o'clock noon,* at Davidsonville in Anne-Arundel county, on the main road between Annapolis and Queen-Anne, the following *TRACTS OF LAND,* which are admitted to be of the first quality for Grain and Tobacco, and other crops produced in that fertile neighbourhood.

1st. *JONES' LOT—BEARD'S HABITATION,* and some small tracts contiguous thereto, supposed to contain altogether about

1,000 ACRES,

which will be laid off in Farms containing from 2 to 300 acres, each with a due proportion of Woodland. These lands surround Davidsonville, and are surrounded by the lands of Dr. Richard S Steuart, James Davidson, John Iglehart, Nicholas Nicholson, Robert W. Kent, John Knighton, and John Beard—and are distant about 10 miles from Annapolis.

2d. *A SMALL FARM* of about 150 acres, near South River Church, on the mail road leading from Annapolis to Butler's Tavern, being the Farm formerly owned by Major Joseph Watkins, and known by the name of Watkins's. This place is surrounded by the lands of Dr. R. S. Steuart, William Tucker, John Carr, Richard Stockett, and Dr. Duvall, and is distant about 7 miles from Annapolis.

3d. *TWO FARMS on Anne-Arundel Manor,* one supposed to contain 530 acres, and adjoining the lands of Dr. Cheston, Henry Hall, Ben. Welch and James Magill. The other supposed to contain 167 acres of Land, surrounded by the lands of William Hall and Henry Hall, which two Farms will, if required, be sold separately. They are distant about 16 miles from Annapolis.

The character of these Lands for fertility, salubrity and good neighbourhood, is too well understood to require further particulars; and it need only be remarked that persons leaving Baltimore in the steamboat Maryland, or the city of Washington in the mail stage on the day, can be present at the Sale. In case of bad weather the sale will take place on the next fair day.

Persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the undersigned, or Dr. Richard S. Steuart, Baltimore, or to Wm. P. Watkins, Manager at Mount Steuart, in the neighbourhood of the Lands.

Terms of Sale—One-fourth Cash, and for the residue liberal credits, which will be made known at the Sale.

G. H. STEUART, Ex'r.

November 29.

The National Intelligencer, Marlborough Gazette, Kent Bugle, Easton Gazette, and the Annapolis papers, will publish this to the the amount of $3 each, and present their accounts to the American office, Baltimore.

FARM FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Baltimore County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed on the 22d instant, in a case wherein Richard W. Gill, committee of Samuel Howard, is complainant, and Archibald Golder, guardian of Samuel Howard, is defendant, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale on THURSDAY, the 20th December next, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, M. all that *tract or parcel of Land lying adjoining the* Farm of Peter Miller, on the south side of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, and about four miles from the city of Annapolis, called "PORTER'S HILLS," and commonly known by the name of "COVE OF CORK," containing about

236 ACRES,

more or less. This Land lies immediately on the river, and is within a short distance of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road; it contains a large quantity of valuable Wood, which can with very little trouble or expense be got to market by water. The soil is good and capable of being advantageously improved. The buildings are small and require repairs.

The Terms of Sale are—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, *one-fourth in six months,* one-fourth in nine months, and the other fourth in twelve months from the day of sale. The credit payments to carry interest, and to be secured by bonds with approved security, or the whole amount of the purchase money to be paid in cash, on the ratification of the *sale,* at the *option* of the purchaser.

ALEX. RANDALL, Trustee.

November 29. ts.

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

September 7th, 1838.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of this Company are hereby notified, that a payment of five dollars on each share subscribed, is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of the Company, on or before the 15th day of November next, a further payment of five dollars on each share of capital stock subscribed to be paid, as before stated, on or before the 15th day of December next, and a further payment of five dollars on each share of the capital stock subscribed to be paid as before stated, on or before the 15th day of January next.

By order,
N. H[illegible]EN, Secretary.

September 13. t15Jan.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

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 developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or *anti-phrenological writers*, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—we *must*, in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. *Our* FACTS we, editor 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 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 desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

August 23.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
August Term, 1838.

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

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

September 13. 3m.

A BY-LAW

Making further provision for the payment of the subscription of this City to the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company.

[Passed October 1st, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised and required, to issue to the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, Certificates of Stock, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Clerk, with the Seal of the Corporation thereto attached, to an amount not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, in such sums as the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company may direct, the principal amount thereof to be paid at the end of ten years from the time the same may be issued, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half yearly on the first days of January and July of each year.

2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That said Certificates shall, upon their face, be receivable in payment of taxes or other debts due this Corporation, and that the holders thereof shall have the privilege of setting the same off against such taxes, or other debts, provided, that the amount of such taxes, or other debts so set off, be credited on said Certificates by endorsement thereon, signed by the holder.

3. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Collector of the City, before he passes his receipt to the holder of such Certificates for taxes, or other debts due from said holder to this City, to see that the endorsement required by the preceding section is duly made; and it shall also be the duty of said Collector to report to the Treasurer half yearly, and one month before the interest shall become payable as aforesaid, the amounts which may be so endorsed, together with the names of the holders of the Certificates upon which the same may be made.

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the stock thus authorised to be issued, may be transferred either by the holder in person, or by attorney, upon the surrender of the Certificate, and that when a new Certificate shall be issued in the name of the transferee, it shall only be for the balance thereof, after deducting the sums (if any) which may be endorsed as aforesaid.

5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the by-law as authorises the issuing of stock to the amount of eight thousand five hundred dollars, passed the 10th of September 1838, be and the same is hereby repealed.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 4.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL

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

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

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.
NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

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

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

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

TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, short letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Gable, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH GABLE, Ex'x.

November 22. 3w.

SHERIFFALTY.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.

November 8, 1838.—te.

Anne-Arundel County, Set.

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court, by petition, in writing of Dennis H. Battee, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Dennis H Battee having satisfied the said Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Dennis H. Battee 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 John Claytor his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Dennis H. Battee a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—It is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Dennis H. Battee 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 shew cause, if any they have, why the said Dennis H. Battee should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

By order

WM. S GREEN, Clk.

November 8. 3m.

A Supplement to the Ordinance to provide for the payment of the Stock in the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company subscribed for by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, passed the 10th of September 1838.

[Passed October 1st, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the Commissioners appointed by the ordinance to which this is a supplement, be and they are hereby authorised to conclude a negotiation with the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, for the further loan to this City of the sum of $7,400, upon the terms reported by one of the Commissioners on this day, that is to say, to be secured by the negotiable note of this City, drawn at 6 months from the date, and to be renewed from time to time until the same shall be paid; five hundred of the principal to be paid upon each renewal.

2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in order to secure the payment of said sum of money in the manner aforesaid, and also to secure the payment of the sum of sixteen hundred dollars now due from this City to the said Bank, the proper officer of this Corporation be and he is hereby authorised and required to execute a mortgage to the said Bank, upon the visible property of this Corporation.

3. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Collector of the City Taxes be and he is hereby required to pay to the Treasurer of the City, the necessary sum at the renewal of said note, to pay the interest or discount thereon, and the principal sum required to be paid as aforesaid.

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the by-law to which this is a supplement, as appropriates the fund to be raised under the provisions thereof, to the payment of the amount of the subscription of the City to the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, be and the same is hereby repealed; and the sum hereby authorised to be raised by mortgage, be and the same is hereby appropriated in the following manner—six thousand dollars to be paid to the Commissioners appointed under the by-law to which this is a supplement, to be appropriated by them to the partial extinguishment of the aforesaid subscription of the City to the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company, upon the terms of the by law to which this is a supplement, and the residue to be placed in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland to the credit of the fund pledged for the redemption of the Certificates of Debt issued under the by-laws heretofore passed.

5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the original by-law as appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars out of the annual taxes of the City as a fund for the redemption of the loan thereby authorised to be created, be and the same is hereby repealed.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 4.

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

WASHINGTON.

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

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publication of 16 pages, devoted to agriculture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper—28 by 40 inches. The price is ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance. The postage on a volume of the *Cultivator* will not exceed 12½ cents to any part of the Union, and within the state, and a circle of 100 miles, it will be but 12½ cents. A volume will contain more than 200 pages quarto, will be illustrated with cuts of animals, implements, &c. and be furnished with a copious index. It will comprise as much letter press print as 1500 pages of common duodecimo—as much as the Penny Magazine, published by the British Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, and which, at two dollars per annum, has been reputed to be the cheapest periodical any where published.

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

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

OUR THREE FIRST VOLUMES.

☞ The second edition of vol. 1, and the first edition of the 2d and 3 vols. of the Cultivator, being about expended, and the demand for them continuing unabated, we are printing another edition, which will be completed with all despatch. Orders will, in the mean time, be received, and the volumes forwarded as soon as published. When completed, stitched and bound volumes will be forwarded to our agents in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria, &c.

July 5.

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

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞ and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

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

500 ENGRAVINGS

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

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

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

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

PAINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1838. NO. 50.

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
August Term, 1838.

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

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

NOTICE.

I DO hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing the following described premises, lying in Allegany county, Md., being Perry Sullivan's Lot, Numbered 2083, and William Sullivan's Lot, Numbered 1807, as no title whatever can be given for the same, without the concurrence of all the representatives of said Perry and William Sullivan.

JOHN SULLIVAN, for
REBECCA SULLIVAN.

September 27.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
Philadelphia, November 26, 1838.

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

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

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

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

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 13.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

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

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

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 26.

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines written by Henry W. Hemans, son of Mrs. Hemans, we do not remember ever to have seen in print. They will be found to contain much of the beauty and pathos which have thrown such a witchery around the poetry of his gifted mother.—*Morn. Star.*

They ask me why I did not weep?
They say my love was chill;
Oh! think not sorrow is not deep;
Because its voice is still
The secret pang—the smothered sigh,
Corrode the heart, but shun the eye.

It was not beauty's power that moved
This fond heart to adore;
I loved her not as others loved,
And yet I loved her more.
For tho' her outward form was fair,
Within was beauty still more rare.

And yet I scarcely ought to mourn
The spirit early flown;
Ere the soft heart by anguish torn,
Affliction's blight had known.
For I'm in tears, and she at rest:
The sufferer cannot weep the blest.

She sleeps, where, in the balmy air
The perfumed wild flowers wave,
And violets spring in garlands fair
Around her hallowed grave,
And waft their sweet, their living breath,
Around the silent couch of death.

And often at the evening's close
I seek the lonely tomb,
To tend a solitary rose
Which blossoms o'er her bloom—
A graceful emblem of the dead,
As pure and bright, as swiftly fled!

HENRY W. HEMANS.

Shrewsbury, England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUNG MECHANICS.

There is no class of the community upon whom the future welfare of the country more essentially depends than upon the rising generation of young mechanics. If they are intelligent, *sober, industrious and consequently independent*—able and accustomed to judge for themselves, and governed, in their conduct, by an enlightened view of their own best interests; if they are men of this sort, the mechanics, and especially the young mechanics, will form the strongest bulwark of our free institutions, and the best hopes of the Republic.

If, on the other hand, they are ignorant, idle, dissolute and consequently poor, and dependent upon those who are willing to trust them—if our mechanics should unhappily become such a class, (of which, thank God, there is but little danger,) they would soon be converted into the mere tools of a few rich and artful men, who, having first stripped them of every sense of self respect, *and every feeling proper to virtuous citizens*, would use them as passive instruments for promoting their own ambitious objects, and for the enactment of laws, which are beneficial to nobody but the artful few with whom they originate.

It is as true of the mechanical arts as of any *other profession, that "knowledge is power,"* and we earnestly recommend to the attention of our friends among the young mechanics, the following excellent "hints," copied from the *Buffalo Journal:*

HINTS TO YOUNG MECHANICS.

The first object of a mechanic, as it should be that of every one, *is to become thoroughly* acquainted with his particular business or calling. We are too apt to learn our trade or profession by halves—to practice it by halves—and hence are compelled to live by halves—die by inches.

Study and labour to excel your competitors, and then you will not fail to command the patronage of the most discerning and liberal *paymasters*. There is a great variety of highly useful knowledge which appertains to every branch of business, that may be acquired by a course of judicious reading. This knowledge, well digested and systematized, constitutes the science of every occupation. Thus, if you are a carpenter, the science of architecture should be studied with profound attention; if a ship builder, the science of navigation and hydrostatics, and that combination of them which will give the largest capacity to a vessel with the least resistance from the water, and the greatest safety in time of danger from the elements. If you are a machinist or mill-wright, the mechanic powers should be understood; and if the machinery is to be propelled by steam or water, you should study the science of hydraulics, and should have a perfect knowledge of the chemical combination of heat and water, both in its latent and active state, and understand how it happens that a quart of water converted into steam, which, by a *thermometer*, is not hotter than boiling water, yet will bring a gallon of water up to the same temperature. If you are a hatter, a dyer, a painter, or a tanner, there is no study so useful as chemistry.

The fact was known a quarter of a century to chemists, that gum shellac was insoluble in water before any *hatter ever used it to make* waterproof hats. The whole art of giving beautiful and durable colors to different bodies depends entirely upon the chemical affinity of such bodies for the coloring material, and the affinity of this latter for the different colored rays of light.

We speak understandingly when we say that the *tanners* and the public in the United States lose millions annually from the lack of scientific knowledge how best to combine vegetable *tannin* with animal *gelatin*, which is the chemical process of making leather—call it by what other names you please.

There is a vast amount of knowledge which now is completely useless that ought to be brought home to the understanding of every operative in this Republic. *We love industry* and respect all who practice it. But labour without study is like a body without a soul.—Cultivate and enrich the mind with all useful knowledge, and rest assured that an intelligent understanding will teach the hands how to earn dollars when the ignorant earn only cents.

From the Sketches of Western Adventures.

THE TWO JOHNSONS.

Early in the fall of '93, two boys, by the name of Johnson, the one twelve and the other nine years of age, were playing on the banks of the Short Creek, near the mouth of the Muskingum, *and occasionally skipping stones into* the water. At a distance they saw two men dressed like ordinary settlers, in hats and coats, who gradually approached them, and from time to time threw stones into the water in imitation of the children.

At length, when within one hundred yards of *the boys, they suddenly threw off their masks and* rushing rapidly upon and took them prisoners. They proved to be Indians of the Delaware tribe. Taking the children in their arms, they ran hastily into the woods; and after a rapid march of about six miles, they encamped for the night, Having kindled a fire, and laying their rifles and tomahawks against a tree, they lay down to rest, each with a boy in his arms. The children as may be readily supposed were too much agitated to sleep. The eldest at length began to move his limbs cautiously, and finding that the Indian who held him remained fast asleep, he gradually disengaged himself from his arms, and walked to the fire which had burned low; he remained several minutes in suspense of what was *to be done*. Having stirred the fire, and ascertained the exact position of the enemy's arms, he whispered softly to his brother to imitate his example, and if possible, to extricate himself from his keeper. The little boy did as his brother directed, and both stood irresolute around the fire. At length the oldest, who was of a very *resolute disposition*, proposed they should kill the sleeping Indians and return home. The oldest pointed at one of the guns and assured his brother if he would only pull the trigger of that gun, after he had placed it at rest, he would answer for the other Indian. The plan was agreed upon. The rifle was levelled, and the muzzle *resting on a log* which lay near, and having stationed his brother at the breach with positive orders not to touch the trigger until he gave the word, he seized a tomahawk and advanced cautiously to the sleeper. Such was the agitation of the younger, however, that he touched the trigger too soon, and the report of his gun awakened the other Indian *before his brother* was quite prepared. He struck the blow however with firmness, although in the hurry of the act, it was done with the blunt part of the hatchet and only stunned his antagonist. Quickly repeating the blow, however, with the edge, he inflicted a deep wound upon the Indian's head, and after repeated strokes, left him lifeless upon the spot.

The other, frightened at the explosion of his own gun, had already taken to his scrapers, and with much difficulty was overtaken by his brother. Having regained the road by which they had advanced, the elder fixed his hat upon a bush to mark the spot, and by *day-light they* regained their homes. They found their mother *in an agony of grief* for their loss, and ignorant whether they had been drowned or taken by the Indians. Their tale was heard with astonishment, not unmingled with incredulity, and a few of the neighbors insisted upon accompanying them to where so extraordinary a rencontre had taken place. The place was soon found and the *truth of the boy's story* placed beyond all doubt.

The tomahawked Indian lay in his blood where he fell, but the one who had been shot not to be found. A broad trail of blood, however, enabled them to trail his footsteps, and he was at length overtaken. His underjaw had been *entirely shot away*, and his hands and breast were covered with clotted blood; though very much exhausted, he kept his pursuers at bay, and faced them from time to time with an air of determined resolution. Either his gory appearance, or the apprehension that more were in the neighborhood, had such an effect upon his *pursuers, that notwithstanding their numbers*, yet he was permitted to escape. Whether he survived or perished in the wilderness, could not be ascertained, but from the severity of the wound, the latter supposition is most probable.

From the Spirit and Standard.

WINTER THOUGHTS.

One more dread winter is approaching us. Autumn, his herald, has trumpeted forth his coming, and bid us prepare for his reception. Already have the falling leaves felt his searing influence; the rose has dropped lifeless from its stem, and the pale lily droops her fair head, conscious that *her reign is over*.

There is nothing that can remind us so forcibly of death and universal decay as the advance of winter. When, in summer, we look forth upon the green fields, and verdant hills, we invest them with eternal beauty, and vainly dream their life can never die: we single out from the sunny world some bright realization of our dreams, and, while we gaze upon the sparkling eyes and glowing lips, we think not of decay or death; but should the sad thought, for a *moment, intrude, it vanishes at a smile*, and we lull our fears to rest upon some bosom we fondly dream beats but for us.

But when the vernal beauty is fading from the earth, when the bright green leaves are changing into sembre brown, and the blossoms have withered beneath the chilly touch of winter's *handmaids; then do we look upon the loveliness* which but yesterday we believed imperishable, and our sad, foreboding heart whispers danger is nigh.

Do we love? Have we rested our happiness upon some fragile creature of the earth, let us go forth when winter is spreading desolation *around him, and as the sweet flowers are dying* at our feet, let us think of our mortality, and know that

"The frail beings we would fondly cherish,
Are laid within our bosoms, but to perish."

I have wandered, in summer, to woo the genial beauty of nature, and as the soft breezes fanned my feverish cheek new life seemed kindling through my frame and no longer would my rebellious heart resign itself to die. Alas! no; who would be content to leave that life which all nature seems eager we should enjoy? Who, when she comes showing her shining stores at our feet, who can turn away and, with tearless eye, relinquish her gifts for ever? I cannot.

But when the earth has cast off her varied garment, and mourns in gloomy garb the absence of the summer sun, when every thing beauteous has found a grave, I weep o'er each departing grace; and as the wintry winds weep round *my shrinking form their chilliness whispers*, 'tis better to thee when summer sweets are over, than when redolent with enchantment they seem alluring me to stay.

MARIE THERESE.

SKETCH OF THE MORMONS, AND THEIR CREED.

The Editor of the Boonville (Mo.) Emigrant, gives the following sketches of the Mormons, which we extract from a long article on the subject for the information of our readers.

From all we can learn of the religious sentiments of the Mormons, it appears that they are deluded into a belief that they are a chosen people selected by Heaven for the especial purpose of establishing and building up what they called the New Jerusalem or Celestial City—that they are favorites of Heaven, who, in process of time, are to prevail over and subjugate all the kingdoms of the earth—that their religion will be univ-rsally adopted to the entire subversion of all other systems, that they are the Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, and that all other people must yield to their universal dominion—that their establishment in Missouri is the beginning, the mere nucleus around which thousands are to flock, and from the universal Mormon *empire to spread over every part* of the world, conquering and to conquer, until all the rule, dominion, and power are under their government.

Now, if these be the sentiments of the Mormons, and there is a design on the part of their leaders to carry them out, they cannot be regarded in any other light than a *dangerous people*, entertaining principles and sentiments subversive of all government, and at variance with our free institutions.

With the great ignorance prevailing among the mass of the Mormons, the art and cunning practised on their credulity by their leaders, the fanatical spirit which *their religious sentiments* have a tendency to produce on ignorant minds, *render them*, under the guidance of skillful commanders the most dangerous and formidable set of disorganizers that ever set up the standard of revolt in any country, and no time should be lost in taking effectual measures to defeat their nefarious schemes. It is stated that they now number in Missouri 3 000—that they have 800 *effective men under arms*—with artillery and other munitions of war, and among them are skilful artillery officers from Canada—that their numbers have been increased the present year, 500 or 800, by emigration from Canada and elsewhere. With their present numbers and the acquisitions adding to it continually, with the disposition *for mischief manifested* in the late outrages committed in Daviess county, it would appear that they are free instruments in the hands of their leaders for the perpetrator of any act of desperation no matter how enormous. How they are to be disposed of, or what the *issue of* the present contest with there will be, cannot be foreseen—the militia *from several* counties are now on their march to the scene of action, and others are preparing to march, several expresses have passed Boonville on their way to Jefferson City within the last week—the Governor has issued orders for raising troops. Captain Childs, with about fifty men left there on last Monday, and the rest of the troops from this county, will march to-day. It is stated that Gen. Clark, of Fayette, has ordered out 1000 men from his division and in a few days there will probably be 3 or 4000 men, under march to quell the Mormons. It is greatly to be feared that the men who have been so much harrassed by the repeated calls made on them, and forced to leave their homes and business a second time, will be so exasperated with the Mormons as to forget that circumspection which should govern soldiers, and which is so important and necessary in a matter like the present. A heavy responsibility will rest on the commanding officers, whose duty it will be to prevent, by all proper means, any outrages on the part of the citizen soldiers, or any department from the rules of civilized warfare, towards a people whose conduct it is true, does not entitle them to much favour. Still we hope never to hear *of the reputation of our militia*, the safeguard of our liberties, being tarnished by any act not sanctioned by the rules of civilized warfare, or repugnant to the dictates of humanity.

CLARK'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For the Magnificent Capital Prizes in the annexed Grand Scheme, or in other Lotteries previously to be drawn, (Tickets from $2 to $10,) address *CLARK, Museum Building, Baltimore, Md*, recently the fortunate vender of several high Capitals and prizes heretofore, amounting to many Millions of Dollars.

40,000 DOLLARS!

Draws on SATURDAY, December 15, 1838.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
CLASS 8, for 1838.
75 Number Lottery—14 Ballots.
Brilliant Scheme.

1	Prize of	$40,000
1	prize of	15,000
1	prize of	10,000
1	prize of	4,000
1	prize of	3,000
1	prize of	2,000
1	prize of	1,615
10	prizes of	1,000
10	prizes of	750
10	prizes of	500
25	prizes of	300
75	prizes of	200
100	prizes of	150
125	prizes of	125

122 of 100—to the 1st and 2d or 3d and 4th drawn numbers.
122 of 60—to the 5th and 6th or 7th and 8th drawn numbers.
122 of 50—to the 9th and 10th or 11th and 12th drawn numbers.
244 of 30—11 and 13th, or 11 and 14th, or 12 and 13th, or 12 and 14th.
4941 of 20—to any other two drawn numbers.
25620 of 10—to any one drawn number.

Whole Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50—Eighths $1 25.

For prizes, apply to

CLARK,
Museum Building, Baltimore, *Md.*

Old established lucky office, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum, where have been sold prizes! prizes! prizes! in dollars, millions of millions!

Orders for tickets from a distance, enclosing cash or prize tickets, will meet with prompt attention. All communications confidential.

Orders for tickets or shares from any part of the United States, by mail or otherwise, (*post paid*) *enclosing cash or prize tickets*, thankfully received, and executed by return of mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application—and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing, *it addressed as above, to*

JOHN CLARK, *Baltimore.*

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
November 27th, 1838.

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

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth R. Worthington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 2 th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1838.

NICH'S. J. WORTHINGTON, Adm'r.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, December 13, 1838.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S. December 8, 1838.

Present, Judges ARCHER and DORSEY, and no Court.

5th December, 1838.—Present, Judges *Stephen, Archer, Dorsey, Buchanan,* and *Chambers.*

No. 7. Jones and Wife vs. Sothoron, was argued by Randall for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee.

On motion of John Glenn, Severn Teackle Wallis of Baltimore, was admitted

No: 30. Judicial Docket. Motion for a rule, return on Sheriff in this case, by Boyle. 1st Monday in January 1839, fixed for the State Cases.

No. 15. Bank U. S. vs. Fielder Bowie, was commenced by Tuck for the Appellant.

6th December.——No. 15. Bank U. S. vs. Bowie, argued by Johnson and Bowie for Defendant, and concluded by Pratt for Appellants.

No 16. State use of Kent vs. Ben. Berry, argued by Magruder for the Appellant, and C. C. Magruder for Appellees.

Thursday, 6th Dec.—Present all the Judges.

No. 16, was further argued by J. Johnson, and concluded.

No. 17, was argued by Pratt, J. Johnson and T. P. Bowie.

No. 19. Neel vs. Hughes, was commenced by A. C. Magruder for Appellant, and R. J. Bowie for the Appellee.

Friday, Dec. 7th.—Present all the Judges.

No. 19 was concluded by R. J. Bowie, and A. C. Magruder.

On motion of W. Schley, James M. Coale of Frederick, admitted an Attorney.

No. 22. Jela Cheney vs. Green H. Duke, was commenced by J. M. Coale.

Saturday, Dec. 8th.—Present all the Judges.

No. 22. Cheney vs. Duke was continued by Schley for the Appellee, and concluded by Palmer.

Monday, Dec. 10th.—No. 23. William Lamar vs. Jonathan Manro, commenced by Palmer.

Tuesday, Dec. 11th.—James M. Nicholson, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, was admitted and qualified as an Attorney of this Court.

No 23. *Lamar and Manro* was concluded by Palmer, in reply for the Appellant.

Dorsey, J delivered the opinion of the Court in the cases of *Amelung and Le Ram, and Hill* and Darnall, decided at last term.

No. 17. Osborne's Executors vs. The State use of Parran, Executor of Graham. *Dorsey, J.* delivered the opinion of the Court. *Judgment Affirmed.*

No. 27. Fayette Gibson and others, vs. James McCormick, Jr. A motion to dismiss this cause on the ground of the Appeal not being within time, was argued by Randall and Alexander for the motion, and J. Johnson and R. Johnson contra.

Wednesday, Dec. 12th.——No. 27. *Fayette Gibson and others vs. James McCormick, Jr.*—The motion in this cause by the Appellee to dismiss the Appeal, on the ground of its not being in time, was overruled, *Buchanan, Ch. J.* delivering the opinion of the Court that the term *month* used in the Act of Assembly regulating the time of Appeals, meant a *Calendar*, and not a *Lunar* month. The argument on the merits was commenced by *J. Johnson* for the Appellants, and *J. Scott* for the Appellee.

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURG.

An extra from the Harrisburg Intelligencer office under date of 5th instant, furnishes the particulars of the proceedings in the Senate of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, the first day of the session. The following synopsis embraces the substance of them:

The Senate was called to order at 3 P. M. by the late Speaker, and on calling the roll 26 Senators answered to their names.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the returns of the late election, and among others it appeared that Mr Bell, of Chester, and Messrs. Hanna and Wagner, the Whig members from Philadelphia County, were duly returned elected.

Mr. Brown offered a return from Philadelphia county, which was not received by the Speaker.

Mr. Pearson said, it was impossible for him to understand the returns from the eighth Senatoral district, composed of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry and Union counties, and he moved that the persons returned be not allowed to take their seats—(being four in number, the law only calling for two)—till the other Senators elect were duly sworn in, and that they be postponed till that time. The motion was agreed to, ayes, 13, nays 8.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of Speaker, when CHARLES. B. PENROSE was duly elected, having received 19 votes, and Samuel S. Carpenter 9.

Mr. Rogers said he had heard the return from Philadelphia county read, as sent by the Secretary of the commonwealth, but he had in his possession another return the legal one—which he wished to present to the Senate.

The Speaker was of opinion that the return could not be received, but a petition might be presented, under the act of 1791, on which a committee might be raised, in order to investigate the matter. So it was not received.

The clerk then called up the newly elected members, to be sworn, when Mr. Rogers objected to the Senators elect from Philadelphia county taking their seats. He afterwards moved to postpone the swearing of the Senators for the present.

Mr. Pearson addressed the Senate at some length, and finally in opposition to the motion. The motion was yeas 9, nays 19.

The new Senators were then sworn in, "when" (in the words of the Intelligencer) "a scene of riot ensued beyond all description, and which finally obliged the Senate to adjourn, when the mob took possession of the Hall," and after being addressed by several persons, dispersed.

A letter from the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Sentinel contains the following version of the first day's proceedings in the Senate:

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the Senate met, and proceeded to business. After the reading by the clerk of the returns from the several senatorial districts, numerous questions were started and motions made, in reference to the respective claimants of seats from the 8th district, of which the county of Huntingdon is a component part, and the senatorial district formed of the county of Philadelphia. The Senate chamber was thronged to overflowing, and a restless spirit manifest in the vast assembly. Mr. Brown of the county desired to be allowed to address the senate—this was denied, and a motion made to adjourn. At this moment a scene ensued which baffles description, and is without a parallel in the history of Pennsylvania—apparently a thousand voices cried out Brown—Brown, and with the clapping, stamping, and hallooing, exceeded in tumult and confusion any thing I ever witnessed Finally the motion prevailed, and Mr. Brown had leave to speak. Of his speech I shall say nothing at present, but during it, and when he had concluded, the spectators rushed into the middle of the chamber, and had complete possession of the place. Amidst the greatest disorder the Senate adjourned to meet to-morrow morning. Mr. Penrose and Mr. Stevens, with a majority of the senators, left the hall by jumping from the windows.

From the Baltimore American.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The events which transpired on Wednesday at Harrisburg show that disorder and confusion prevailed throughout the day.

The State Arsenal was a point which attracted the attention of both parties, and at ten o'clock on the the morning of Wednesday, Governor Ritner sent an order to the Keeper of it to raise a force for its defence. The latter officer accordingly collected a guard of men—twenty five in number, according to the account before us—and stationed them in the Arsenal. Soon after this step was taken, a considerable number of people assembled before it, when, by the intervention of Committees acting on behalf of both parties, it was agreed that those in front of the Arsenal should disperse, and on the other hand that the keeper should pledge himself that no arms should be taken out of the Arsenal for any purpose.

Under this arrangement, the people dispersed, and soon afterwards the guard within the arsenal was withdrawn.

While these events were transpiring in this quarter, it appears that the Senate had convened at the house of Governor Ritner, and that one of their number, Mr. Fullerton, had been appointed as Speaker, to proceed to the Senate chamber in the capitol and adjourn that body for the day. The reason assigned for this course was, that the safety of the Speaker elect, Mr. Penrose, might be endangered by proceeding to the chamber at that hour.

We have, as yet, no account of what took place in the House of Representatives on Wednesdy morning. At half past two, P. M. however,—the hour to which the Whig division of the House had adjourned over from the previous day,—the Speaker of that division deputed Mr. Spackman to adjourn the House until the next day.

The hall, it is stated was filled with people, and when Mr. S. attempted to discharge the duty, he was seized by them and forced to retire. A sudden rush out succeeded this act, in the course of which the doors were broken and the hall otherwise mutilated.

In consequence of a proclamation which had been issued by the Governor, calling in the aid of the militia for the preservation of order, the following Order was issued at Carlisle.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS. 11th Div. P. M.
Carlisle 5th Dec. 1838.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued his order to the Militia to hold themselves in readiness, at a moment's warning, to assist the civil authorities in suppressing insurrection, and in executing the laws. As there is a strong reason to apprehend a necessity for the use of Militia force, for such purpose, I do hereby order the First Battalion of Cumberland county Volunteers, to hold themselves in readiness to assemble, in parade order, on one hour's notice, with arms and accoutrements in good order, and each man provided with a knapsack, blanket, &c. ready to march at six o'clock to-morrow morning, if required. As public opinion is excited, and the feelings of men are much roused, I deem it right to urge, most earnestly, upon officers and men, the propriety and necessity of refraining from expressing any political feeling, or any preference, or dislike for parties, or party men—and that they should come forward with a firm determination to maintain the character of good soldiers; and to preserve the honour, the integrity and dignity of the state, and of her laws.

SAM'L. ALEXANDER,
Major General 11th Division P. M.

The Philadelphia Herald of yesterday has the following letter, furnishing a more connected detail of the proceedings in the capitol at Harrisburg on Wednesday.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 5. 1838.

SENATE.

Mr. Fullerton took the chair in the Senate this morning, in the absence of Mr. Speaker Penrose. He said he felt it his duty to do so upon the request of the speaker. He declared there was not a quorum of members present, and was about adjourning the body until to-morrow, when Mr. Rogers called for the reading of the note appointing him Speaker *pro tempore*. It was read as follows:

"Dear Sir, I depute you to act as Speaker of the Senate."

Truly, your friend,
CHARLES B. PENROSE.

Mr. Ewing commenced some remarks, but upon an intimation of there being a want of a quorum, he desisted. On motion of Mr. Myers, a call of the House was then ordered, when there was found to be but 13 members present. So the Senate adjourned.

Mr. McCahan (from the gallery) then moved to the populace, that Mr. Ewing, of Washington, be called upon to address them. Mr. Rogers then took the Speaker's chair, and implored the people to withdraw from the Senate Chamber. He said he did so in the name of all the democratic members.

McCahan said (from the gallery) that he spoke on the part of the citizens present—that they were *determined to have their rights;* that was all they wanted, and they would stay in Harrisburg until their rights were secured. He moved to adjourn to the front of the Capitol.

In the Van Buren division of the House, headed by Mr. Hopkins as Speaker, resolutions for payment of postage—to supply the members with four daily papers &c., were adopted.

F. R. Shunk was then elected Clerk—A. Krause Sergeant at Arms—and D. W. Hyde Doorkeeper.

Mr. Brodhead offered a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the conduct of the Secretary of the Commonwealth in relation to returns forwarded to him, and that they have power to send for persons and papers, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Brodhead, Woodburn and Flanagan, were appointed. This section of the Legislature then adjourned.

At 3 o'clock, the Whig division of the House, as organized under General Cunningham, met. The Speaker was not present, but it was understood that Mr. Spackman was deputed to sit in his place. The Speaker's chair, like other parts of the room, was filled.

When Mr. S. went to the steps to go to the chair, he was met by Mr. McElwee, who told *him he could not come there.* The scene then was awful. Mr. Speckman was seized by bullies, headed by Mr Elwee, a brother member, and *was threatened with being thrown out of the* window. He however got off without injury, but there was no meeting The mob was then addressed by several voices unknown to me, when they dispersed.

By the Susquehanna Rail Road.

LATEST FROM HARRISBURG.

By last night's Susquehanna Rail Road Cars we received the Harrisburg Telegraph, *extra*, issued on the evening of Thursday, the 6th instant. It contains an Address "to the People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," signed by C. B. PENROSE, Speaker of the Senate, and eighteen other Senators, whose names will be found below. The length of the Address, and the lateness of the hour at which it reached us, prevent its publication entire. Its opening paragraph is as follows:

The undersigned Senators of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly elected, returned, and qualified according to the Constitution and Laws, and composing a majority of that body, feel called upon, by the novel and dangerous circumstances which have attended the meeting of the Legislature, to lay before the people of the State a brief account of the occurrences at the Seat of Government, on the fourth day of December, 1838, in order that they may clearly understand the position in which their representatives are now placed by an illegal and insurrectionary assemblage of persons at present in the borough of Harrisburg.

[Here follows a minute narration of the facts and proceedings connected with the opening of the session and the organization of the Senate, including the election of Speaker, and the swearing in of the newly elected Senators—the substance of which has heretofore been published. The Address then proceeds as follows:]

On motion, Messrs. Barclay and Pearson were appointed a committee to wait on the House of Representatives, and announce that the Senate was now organized, and ready to proceed with business. At this time, Mr. Brown, of the county of Philadelphia, not being a member of the Senate, rose and attempted to address the Senate, and on being informed that he could not be permitted to proceed, the mob in the galleries and lobbies commenced making intimidating noises and threats, crying out Brown! Brown! hear him! hear him! reconsider your resolution—we will have our rights, &c. &c.

Amidst this tumult, Mr. Rogers, a Senator from Bucks county, rose and moved that Mr Brown be permitted to address the Senate, which, being seconded by Mr. Ewing, a Senator from Washington county, who was prompted by a fear of personal violence to the Speaker, and threats of bloodshed from the mob then pressing within the bar of the Senate, was agreed to. Mr. Brown having pledged his honour to Messrs. Miller and Fraley, Senators from Philadelphia, not to use any inflammatory remarks, made a speech which he professed to be intended to subdue the excitement in the galleries and to induce the mob to disperse; but the warmth of his feelings carried him into great impropriety both of speech and manner, declaring that we were in the midst of a revolution, and that there was an end of constitutional government, occasionally addressing them in a supplicating manner; invoking them to be quiet, and asking whether they were prepared to trample the Constitution and Laws under foot, and shed the best blood of the Commonwealth to attain their ends. To these questions the mob responded yes, yes; we will, we will; and accompanied their assent with horrible cries of give us blood if we cannot have our rights.

Mr. Brown at length concluded, and on motion of Mr. Bell, of Chester, the Senate agreed to meet daily at 10 o'clock in the morning, and then adjourned, the mob rushing within the bar of the Senate before the Speaker had announced the decision. The Senate Chamber was then taken possession of by the mob, and most inflammatory speeches addressed to them by several of their leaders, and that hitherto sacred apartment has subsequently, whenever the Senate attempted to assemble, been filled with *rioters*, threatening violent interference with the business of the Senate until their demands were acceded to. To such a fearful height was the excitement carried, that the Speaker of the Senate and several of the members were compelled, under threats of personal injury, to escape by the windows of the Capitol.

The unlawful and riotous assemblages of the misguided and dangerous men, have been continued several times, at the State Capitol and Court House of the county of Dauphin, and the Senate is now unable to proceed with their legitimate functions, and they accordingly announce to the people of the State, that their representatives cannot with safety attend the halls of legislation, until the insurrectionary and riotous assemblages, by which they are now threatened with violence, are quelled by the arm of the Constitutional power of the State, or a return to reason and duty shall induce them to disperse.

CHARLES B. PENROSE,
Speaker of the Senate.
ABRAHAM MILLER,
JAMES PAUL,
FREDERICK FRALEY,
WILLIAM WAGNER,
JOHN KILLINGER,
JOHN STROHM,
SAMUEL M. BARCLAY,
JACOB CASSAT,
JOSEPH M. STERRITT,
ALEXANDER IRVIN,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
ELIHU CASE,
JOHN H. EWING,
WILLIAM PURVIANCE,
JAMES HANNA,
JAMES M'CONKEY,
P. S. MICHLER,
JOHN J. PEARSON.

In the same extra sheet there is also an Address "To the People of Pennsylvania," the opening paragraph of which is as follows:

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The most extraordinary and alarming condition of things now prevails in this Commonwealth. The regular action of the government is overthrown by a combination of evil disposed persons. The Senate and House of Representatives have been dispersed, and prevented assembling by tumultuous and riotous multitudes. The lives of the members have been threatened, and put in jeopardy; officers of the State Government have been designated as the objects of attack. Officials of the General Government are now present instigating these illegal and dangerous proceedings. What are the objects of these outrages? Nothing less than a treasonable attempt to destroy the present government, and erect another in its stead. It is perfectly well known that a new Constitution has been adopted by the people of this Commonwealth, which must be established in form, according to the requisitions of the late Convention, and the acts of the Legislature.—The Senate and House are prevented by force from assembling, and this object must be defeated—the people reduced to the deplorable condition of being without a Constitution of their own selection, and governed by an unlawful assembly, who choose to prescribe the manner and form in which the authorities of the land shall discharge their functions.

[The signature to this Address is as follows]

Signed in behalf of the members of the House of Representatives, driven from its Hall,
T. S. CUNNINGHAM, Speaker.

We find also in the *extra* the Proclamation issued by Governor Ritner, a copy of which is annexed:

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

IN the name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by

[SEAL.] JOSEPH RITNER,
Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a lawless infuriated armed mob from the counties of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Adams and other places, have assembled at the seat of Government, with the avowed object of disturbing, interrupting and overawing the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and of preventing its proper organization and the peaceable and free discharge of its duties.

AND WHEREAS: The said mob have already on this day, entered the Senate Chamber, and in an outrageous and violent manner by clamouring, shouting and threatening violence and death to some of the members of that body, and other officers of the Government; and finally by rushing within the bar of the Senate Chamber, in defiance of every effort to restrain them, compelled the Senate to suspend business.

AND WHEREAS: They still remain here in force, encouraged by a person who is an officer of the General Government, from Philadelphia, and are setting the law at open defiance, and rendering it unsafe for the Legislative bodies to assemble in the Capitol:

THEREFORE, This is to call upon the civil authority to exert themselves to restore order to the utmost of their power, and upon the military force of the Commonwealth to hold themselves in instant readiness to repair to the seat of Government; and upon all good citizens to aid in curbing this lawless mob, and in reinstating the supremacy of the law.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-third.

By the Governor.
THOS H. BURROWES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Telegraph says—"There was no meeting of either branch of the Legislature to-day. The mob held undisturbed control of the Capitol."

☞Passengers who left Harrisburg yesterday morning report that there was a prospect of the adoption of a compromise of the existing difficulties between the two parties, on the basis that the Legislature should not go into the election of U. S. Senator, State Treasurer, or Canal Commissioners, until the question of the legality of the returns of the election in the case of the Senators and Representatives from Philadelphia county should be finally decided.

STILL LATER.

TROOPS ORDERED FROM PHILADELPHIA TO HARRISBURG.

By last night's Rail road cars we received the following letter, dated

"PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1838.

The Governor has issued his order to the Commanding officer here (Major Gen. Patterson) requiring the first division of the Pennsylvania Militia to proceed to Harrisburg immediately, to preserve the peace of the Commonwealth. In obedience to this order, Major General Patterson has issued his order, requiring them to assemble in Broad street to morrow morning, fully equipped, to proceed to Harrisburg."

LATEST FROM HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphia papers of Saturday afternoon apprised us of the departure for Harrisburg of several volunteer companies of that city, numbering nearly one thousand men, fully armed and equipped. Four companies had arrived and taken up their quarters in the Court House. Letters from Harrisburg state that the two divisions of the lower house met without interruption on Friday, but that the prospect of a compromise of the difficulties was more distant than ever.

"KEYSTONE EXTRA.

HARRISBURG, Saturday night, 12, o'clock.

An armed force from the city of Philadelphia have possession of the Capital of the State.—Two companies have arrived and five more are expected before morning. They were called here by Governor Ritner. We know not for what purpose they have come, unless it is to keep a minority administration in power, to prevent the inauguration of Porter and to elect Thaddeus Stevens to the Senate of the U. States on Tuesday.

Democrats of Pennsylvania. You know what are your rights Have you not the spirit to maintain them? Can the bayonetted myrmidons of a British Bank deter you from doing your duty. The crisis has arrived which decides whether you are to be slaves or freemen hereafter."

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company,
November 6th, 1838.

THE Stockholders in this Company are reminded that an instalment of Five Dollars on each share will become due on Saturday the 15th inst. which they are requested to pay into the Farmers Bank of Maryland It is important that the instalment be punctually paid to enable the company to make a requisition for the State's instalment and it is confidently expected by the Directors, that each stockholder will comply with this request.

By order,
N. H. GREEN, Secretary.
December 13.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company,
December 7th, 1838.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of this Company are hereby notified, that a payment of five dollars on each share subscribed, is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of the Company, on or before the 15th day of February next, a further payment of five dollars on each share of capital stock subscribed to be paid, as before stated, on or before the 15th day of March next.

By order,
N. H. GREEN, Secretary.
December 13. t15M.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near the Head of South River, on or about the 7th instant, a Negro Man named

DICK.

about twenty-one years of age, five feet eight or nine inches in height, yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, a scar over the right eye. His clothing when he left home, a country spun round-about and pantaloons, pretty much worn, an old hat, and new shoes. He has relations living with Thomas Snowden, Junior, Esq. and is well acquainted in that neighbourhood, and was seen going in that direction. I will give Ten Dollars for his apprehension, if taken in the neighbourhood, or in Annapolis—Twenty-five Dollars if taken out of the neighbourhood—Forty Dollars if taken out of the County, and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the State, and secured so that I get him again.

BEALE LUSBY.

ATTENTION, ANNAPOLIS GRAYS!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at your usual Parade Ground, State House Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at half-past two o'clock, in full winter dress, with arms and accoutrements in soldier like order.

By order,
EDWARD THOMPSON, O. S.

December 13.

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held at the next meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, to supply the Vacancies in the number of Youths to be educated in the Institution without charge for Books or Tuition, under provision of Acts of the Legislature. Applications, accompanied by certificates of moral and intellectual character, may be addressed to the subscriber,

HECTOR HUMPHREYS,
Principal of St. John's College.

December 13.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Taxable Inhabitants of School District No. 38, of Anne Arundel county, comprising the city of Annapolis, will be held on the FIRST SATURDAY, 5th day of JANUARY next, at the City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Clerk.

December 13.

NOTICE.

THAT on the first Monday in January next, at eight o'clock, A. M. all the STALLS and BENCHES in the Market House will be offered for RENT for one year, ending the first Monday in January 1840—*Rent to be paid in advance*, as no Certificate will be given until the money has been paid—And any person or persons occupying any of said Stalls or Benches before complying with the above terms, shall pay for every day so occupied such Rates as are prescribed by the by-law of the Corporation of the city of Annapolis, entitled, A By-Law prescribing the duties of the Market Master, &c.

NICHOLAS KILMAN,
Market Master.

December 13.

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase three or four healthy NEGRO BOYS, from the age of twelve to twenty years: he wants them expressly for his own use, and will pay liberal prices and cash, and will obligate not to send them out of the State.—Slaves from the country and for life will be preferred. Persons having such to dispose of would do well by addressing a few lines to the subscriber, who resides near Sweeter's Bridge Post Office, in Anne-Arundel county, four miles from Baltimore.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

November 29. 4t.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A HEALTHY able bodied WOMAN about twenty four years old, who has ten years to serve; she is well acquainted with Kitchen and House Work, or would make a good field hand. Also, her Son, a very promising boy about six years old, and her Daughter about two years old. The boy and girl are slaves for life. They will not be sold out of the State, though no restriction will be imposed on the purchaser as to the boy and girl, should they hereafter not behave themselves. Enquire at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

November 22. 3w.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Steuart, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of June, 1839, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 29th day of November, 1838.

GEO. H. STEUART, Executor.

November 29. R. 4w.

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who will furnish evidence to convict the scoundrel or scoundrels, who have been in the habit of pulling down and destroying my Garden Fence fronting on the Public Circle. The persons are known, and were last night discovered employed in this *gentlemanly* business by a coloured person. If this thing is continued I must resort to other means to stop it.

J. GREEN.

December 6.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspector of Tobacco, hearing appeals and making transfers, and to close their books for the year 1838.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

December 6 tm.

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, 19 years of age, accustomed from her infancy to House Work—she is a good Cook, Washer, and Ironer. For further information apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

November 29.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of William Steuart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale on *FRIDAY, the 14th December*, at 12 *o'clock noon*, at Davidsonville in Anne-Arundel county, on the main road between Annapolis and Queen-Anne, the following *TRACTS OF LAND*, which are admitted to be of the first quality for Grain and Tobacco, and other crops produced in that fertile neighbourhood.

1st. *JONES' LOT—BEARD'S HABITATION*, and some small tracts contiguous thereto, supposed to contain altogether about

1,000 ACRES,

which will be laid off in Farms containing from 2 to 300 acres, each with a due proportion of Woodland. These lands surround Davidsonville, and are surrounded by the lands of Dr. Richard S. Steuart, James Davidson, John Iglehart, Nicholas Nicholson, Robert W. Kent, John Knighton, and John Beard—and are distant about 10 miles from Annapolis.

2d. *A SMALL FARM* of about 150 acres, near South River Church, on the mail road leading from Annapolis to Butler's Tavern, being the Farm formerly owned by Major Joseph Watkins, and known by the name of Watkins's. This place is surrounded by the lands of Dr. R. S. Steuart, William Tucker, John Carr, Richard Stockett, and Dr. Duvall, and is distant about 7 miles from Annapolis.

3d. *TWO FARMS on Anne-Arundel Manor*, one supposed to contain 330 acres, and adjoining the lands of Dr. Cheston, Henry Hall, Ben. Welch and James Magill. The other supposed to contain 167 acres of Land, surrounded by the lands of William Hall and Henry Hall, which two Farms will, if required, be sold separately. They are distant about 16 miles from Annapolis.

The character of these Lands for fertility, salubrity and good neighbourhood, is too well understood to require further particulars; and it need only be remarked that persons leaving Baltimore in the steamboat Maryland, or the city of Washington in the mail stage on the day, can be present at the Sale. In case of bad weather the sale will take place on the next fair day.

Persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the undersigned, or Dr. Richard S. Steuart, Baltimore, or to Wm. P. Watkins, Manager at Mount Steuart, in the neighbourhood of the Lands.

Terms of Sale—One-fourth Cash, and for the residue liberal credits, which will be made known at the Sale.

G. H. STEUART, Ex'r.

November 29.

The National Intelligencer, Marlborough Gazette, Kent Bugle, Easton Gazette, and the Annapolis papers, will publish this to the the amount of $1 each, and present their accounts to the American office, Baltimore.

FARM FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Baltimore County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed on the 22d instant, in a case wherein Richard W. Gill, committee of Samuel Howard, is complainant, and Archibald Golder, guardian of Samuel Howard, is defendant, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale on THURSDAY, the 20th December next, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, M. all that tract or parcel of Land lying adjoining the Farm of Peter Miller, on the south side of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, and about four miles from the city of Annapolis, called "PORTER'S HILLS," and commonly known by the name of "COVE OF CORK," containing about

236 ACRES,

more or less. This Land lies immediately on the river, and is within a short distance of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road; it contains a large quantity of valuable Wood, which can with very little trouble or expense be got to market by water. The soil is good and capable of being advantageously improved. The buildings are small and require repairs.

The Terms of Sale are—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in nine months, and the other fourth in twelve months from the day of sale. The credit payments to carry interest, and to be secured by bonds with approved security, or the whole amount of the purchase money to be paid in cash, on the ratification of the sale, at the option of the purchaser.

ALEX. RANDALL, Trustee.

November 29. ts.

WANTED.

AN OVERSEER to manage a small Farm contiguous to the city of Annapolis.—One with a Wife who understands the management and is competent to take charge of a Dairy, would be preferred. Unquestionable recommendations will be required.

JAMES MURRAY.

November 29.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned against crossing or in any manner trespassing on the Farm of the subscriber adjoining the city of Annapolis. The law will be enforced against all who offend after this notice, without respect to persons.

JAMES MURRAY.

November 29.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M. if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, at the same hour, the Dwelling Plantation of Benjamin Harwood, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. This estate bounds on South and Road or Rhode rivers; it contains upwards of

500 ACRES,

the greatest part is in an excellent state of cultivation; the improvements consisting of a commodious Dwelling House, with all necessary Out Houses; Barn, Stable, Corn House, Carriage House, Ice House, and Tobacco Houses are in complete repair.

The property will be sold on credits of one, two, three, four and five years, the purchaser giving bonds to the Trustee with approved security, for the payment of the several instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

THO. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

November 22. ts.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE,

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have been published by us for six years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in this 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 so low rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged.

The *Congressional Globe* is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members, condensed. The *yeas and nays* 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 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 country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 11th 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 accompany it*, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 24, 1838.

GEORGE McNEIR & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

HAVE just received their Fall supply of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

(selected with great care from the Importers,) which will be made up in the most fashionable style, and on accommodating terms

Also, a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, consisting of

Gloves, Stocks, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Silk and Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Buckskin, Silk, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

August Term, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Robert McK. Hammett, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

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

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 developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—we *must*, in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

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

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

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

August 23

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

August Term, 1838.

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

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

September 13. 3m.

A BY-LAW

Making further provision for the payment of the subscription of this City to the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company.

[Passed October 1st, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised and required, to issue to the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, Certificates of Stock, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Clerk, with the Seal of the Corporation thereto attached, to an amount not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, in such sums as the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company may direct, the principal amount thereof to be paid at the end of ten years from the time the same may be issued, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half yearly on the first days of January and July of each year.

2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That said Certificates shall, upon their face, be receivable in payment of taxes or other debts due this Corporation, and that the holders thereof shall have the privilege of setting the same off against such taxes, or other debts, provided, that the amount of such taxes, or other debts so set off, be credited on said Certificates by endorsement thereon, signed by the holder.

3. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Collector of the City, before he passes his receipt to the holder of such Certificates for taxes, or other debts due from said holder to this City, to see that the endorsement required by the preceding section is duly made; and it shall also be the duty of said Collector to report to the Treasurer half yearly, and one month before the interest shall become payable as aforesaid, the amounts which may be so endorsed, together with the names of the holders of the Certificates upon which the same may be made.

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the stock thus authorised to be issued, may be transferred either by the holder in person, or by attorney, upon the surrender of the Certificate and that when a new Certificate shall be issued in the name of the transferee, it shall only be for the balance thereof, after deducting the sums (if any) which may be endorsed as aforesaid.

5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the by-law as authorises the issuing of stock to the amount of eight thousand five hundred dollars, passed the 10th of September 1838, be and the same is hereby repealed.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 4.

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 objecters 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 or 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 developement 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 views 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 [illegible] on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations; from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

August 23.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
August Term, 1838.

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

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

September 13. 3m.

A BILL-LAW

Having further provision for the payment of the subscription of this City to the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company.

[Passed October 1st, 1838.]

SECTION 1 Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised and required, to issue to the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, Certificates of Stock, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Clerk, with the seal of the Corporation thereto attached, for an amount not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, in such sums as the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company may direct, the principal amount thereof to be paid at the end of ten years from the time the same may be issued, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half yearly on the first days of January and July of each year

2 And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That said Certificates shall, upon their face, be receivable in payment of taxes or other debts due this Corporation, and that the holders thereof shall have the privilege of setting the same off against such taxes, or other debts, provided, that the amount of such taxes, or other debts so set off, be credited on said Certificates by endorsement thereon, signed by the holder.

3 And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Collector of the City, before he passes his receipt to the holder of such Certificates for taxes, or other debts due from said holder to this City, to see that the endorsement required by the preceding section is duly made; and it shall also be the duty of said Collector to report to the Treasurer half yearly, and one month before the interest shall become payable as aforesaid, the amounts which may be so endorsed, together with the names of the holders of the Certificates upon which the same may be made.

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the stock thus authorised to be issued, may be transferred either by the holder in person, or by attorney, upon the surrender of the Certificate, and that when a new Certificate shall be issued in the name of the transferee, it shall only be for the balance thereof, after deducting the sums (*if any*) which may be endorsed as aforesaid.

5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the by law as authorises the issuing of stock to the amount of eight thousand five hundred dollars, passed the 10th of September 1838, be and the same is hereby repealed.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 4.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL

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

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

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.
NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

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

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

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

TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, short letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Gable, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH GABLE, Exr.

November 22. 3w.

SHERIFFALTY.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.

November 8, 1838.—te.

Anne-Arundel County, Set.

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court, by petition, in writing of Dennis H. Battee, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Dennis H Battee having satisfied the said Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Dennis H. Battee 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 John Chytor his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Dennis H. Battee a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—It is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Dennis H. Battee 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 shew cause, if any they have, why the said Dennis H Battee should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 23th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

By order
WM. S GREEN, Clk.

November 8. 3m.

A Supplement to the Ordinance to provide for the payment of the Stock in the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company subscribed for by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, passed the 10th of September 1838.

[Passed October 1st, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the Commissioners appointed by the ordinance to which this is a supplement, be and they are hereby authorised to conclude a negotiation with the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, for the further loan to this City of the sum of $7,400, upon the terms reported by one of the Commissioners on this day, that is to say, to be secured by the negotiable note of this City, drawn at 6 months from the date, and to be renewed from time to time until the same shall be paid; five hundred of the principal to be paid upon each renewal.

2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in order to secure the payment of said sum of money in the manner aforesaid, and also to secure the payment of the sum of sixteen hundred dollars now due from this City to the said Bank, the proper officer of this Corporation be and he is hereby authorised and required to execute a mortgage to the said Bank, upon the visible property of this Corporation.

3. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Collector of the City Taxes be and he is hereby required to pay to the Treasurer of the City, the necessary sum at the renewal of said note, to pay the interest or discount thereon, and the principal sum required to be paid as aforesaid.

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the by-law to which this is a supplement, as appropriates the fund to be raised under the provisions thereof, to the payment of the amount of the subscription of the City to the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, be and the same is hereby repealed; and the sum hereby authorised to be raised by mortgage, be and the same is hereby appropriated in the following manner—six thousand dollars to be paid to the Commissioners appointed under the by-law to which this is a supplement, to be appropriated by them to the partial extinguishment of the aforesaid subscription of the City to the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company, upon the terms of the by law to which this is a supplement, and the residue to be placed in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland to the credit of the fund pledged for the redemption of the Certificates of Debt issued under the by-laws heretofore passed.

5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the original by-law as appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars out of the annual taxes of the City as a fund for the redemption of the loan thereby authorised to be created, be and the same is hereby repealed.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 4.

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

WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR THE
FIFTH VOLUME OF
THE CULTIVATOR,
CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL.
Office, No. 5, Washington-street, Albany.

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publication of 16 pages, devoted to agriculture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper—28 by 40 inches. The price is ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance. The postage on a volume of the *Cultivator* will not exceed 18¾ cents to any part of the Union, and within the state, and a circle of 100 miles, it will be but 12½ cents. A volume will contain more than 200 pages quarto, will be illustrated with cuts of animals, implements, &c. and be furnished with a copious index. It will comprise as much letter press print as 1500 pages of common duodecimo—as much as the Penny Magazine, published by the British Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, and which, at two dollars per annum, has been reputed to be the cheapest periodical any where published.

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

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

OUR THREE FIRST VOLUMES.

☞ The second edition of vol. 1, and the first edition of the 2d and 3 vols. of the Cultivator, being about expended, and the demand for them continuing unabated, we are printing another edition, which will be completed with all despatch. Orders will, in the mean time, be received, and the volumes forwarded as soon as published. When completed, stitched and bound volumes will be forwarded to our agents in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria, &c

July 5.

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

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞ and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding one.

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

500 ENGRAVINGS

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

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

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

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Square, Philadelphia.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1838. NO. 51.

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

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
August Term, 1838.

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

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

NOTICE.

I DO hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing the following described premises, lying in Allegany county, Md., being Perry Sullivan's Lot, Numbered 2083, and William Sullivan's Lot, Numbered 2807, as no title whatever can be given for the same, without the concurrence of all the representatives of said Perry and William Sullivan.

JOHN SULLIVAN, for
REBECCA SULLIVAN.

September 27.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

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

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

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

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

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

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 15.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

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

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

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 26.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE
CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have been published by us for six years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in this 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 so low rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged.

The *Congressional Globe* is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members, condensed. The yeas and nays 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.

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To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 11th 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 accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 24, 1838.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
November 27th, 1838.

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

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth R Worthington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 27th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1838.

NICH'S. J. WORTHINGTON, Adm'r.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
August Term, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Robert McK. Hammett, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

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

POETRY.

From the British Magazine.

FUTURITY.

The fairest scenes beneath the skies,
The rays of joy that brightest beam,
When wrapt in fancy's fond disguise
More bright and more enchanting seem.

Still to the soul how dull the past,
With future hours compar'd, appears;
Still fancy wild, than time more fast,
Plans her gay map of future years.

To him who longs the bliss to prove
Which lurks in fancy's landscape wide,
How slow the hours and minutes move,
Like bubbles, down time's lazy tide!

How lovely, smiling from afar,
The future joys of life appear!
Alas, how tame, how flat they are
When to their presence we draw near.

There is an hour—an hour to come,
Which baffles fancy's boldest flight;
She dare not pierce death's awful gloom,
She cannot gaze on hea'nly light.

Not all her fairy powers can paint
The joys that dwell above the sky,
For every eye but faith's grows faint,
When stretched towards eternity!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Post:

It is very easy to find fault with a newspaper, but not quite so easy to make an unexceptionable one. We have often been amused to hear a person describe such a paper as he would like—a very excellent model, to be sure, but one, unfortunately, which neither he, nor any other being as perfect as man, could produce. We have heard a politician—who never did any thing for his party except to vote for its candidates, and that only when he was one of them—denounce every press devoted to the same cause. Some were too rank—some, too lenient—some too dull—some too gay—some too violent—some too tame—some too bigoted—some too liberal—some devoted too much space to the light reading—some were always sermonizing—some published too much about theatres—some never attended to the passing events around them, &c. &c., and for these reasons he never subscribed for a daily journal in his life, but was forever lounging about Insurance offices and public rooms to read, and abuse all he could put his hands on, while his family at home were continually borrowing their neighbors' before the owners had an opportunity to look at them. Your straightforward politician, who acts from honest and disinterested motives, does not grumble at his paper—he reads all with a relish, as a man in good health eats his food; but your meagre, dyspeptic, selfish demagogue, who is living upon the hope of one day getting his nose in the crib, or has already got it there, and is trembling with fear lest it be thrust aside, grunts and grons at every paragraph which does not appear to have a tendency to advance his personal views; yet as he and his desires are alike contemptible, they are rarely, if ever, thought of by an editor and hence no paper suits him. We have heard mutton headed fellows, men who couldn't write an account of a marriage correctly—complain of a lack of able articles in the public press—they wanted something deeper and stronger. Lake Superior wasn't large enough for these minnows—they could only find room in the Atlantic,—while sensible and well informed men—men who knew how to appreciate mental labour—were filled with admiration and wonder at the power and copiousness of the contents of the daily press.

After all, however, there is this consolation—active, intelligent, and valuable politicians—those who do the work and produce the result, and take, and ☞ PAY ☜ for, newspaper—those who contribute to their columns, and advise their editors—are not among the grumblers—for the latter are too lazy for exertion, too ignorant to write, and too stupid to advise. The active business man glances over his newspaper—smiles at a pleasant paragraph here—starts at a shipwreck there—looks at the advertisements, the markets, &c., is satisfied, and lays it down, contented to have the news of the day brought to his door for two cents;—but the loafer will come in and pour over it for hours—read every line, from one corner to the other—ask if he may take it home, and then say "it is very dull—wonder that they don't get up something interesting," and conclude by asking "*why do you take it?*" These are the vermin of society, who are eternally finding fault with the efforts of other people, but have energy nor capacity enough to accomplish any good themselves.—They exist in all parties and all societies, and deserve the scorn of all. Brother editors give them a kick.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

If we remember right, we copied some time ago from a western paper, an account of a runaway affair, in which a brave girl and a cowardly lover were the principal characters. The scene was a ferry—time, mid winter; and the point of the story was, that the fearful lover had not courage enough to trust his precious person to the ferry boat, and the dangers of the ice-encumbered stream, although stimulated by the exhortation and example of his intended, for whom angry waves and floating masses of ice had no terrors, when matrimony, and the residence of a clergyman on the opposite bank were full in view. She was willing to dare the perils of the voyage, but his nerves were weak—and at length, with a just contempt for a lover so cowardly, she gave him his dismissal on the spot, and with her bridemaid returned unmarried, to the house of her guardian, whose opposition to the match had driven her to the choice of an elopement.

Another number of the same "far west" paper in which the story first appeared, has found its way to the Atlantic border—and in it we find the sequel of the tale, which we give in the language of the writer: who, by the way avers with all solemnity, that it is no coinage of the brain, but strict though quite poetical reality. The story is related by a correspondent of the Backwoodsman, published somewhere in Illinois.

"You will remember enclosing to me, about two months after the story appeared in the Backwoodsman, a letter from a young man in Boston, earnestly requesting to be made acquainted with her name and residence, "if," as he expressed it, she has a local habitation and a name, and the account is not the coinage of some fertile imagination."

I gave the information he requested, and the whole affair passed entirely from my mind, except when recalled by seeing the story copied into the various periodicals of the day.

Shortly after business called me to Galena, where I remained till within the last four weeks. I was descending to St. Louis with a cargo of lead and delayed the steamer nearly an hour at the landing where the lovers crossed the Mississippi last winter. While taking on board and landing freight, I received a polite note signed by a lady, who requested me to call upon her in the cabin of the Fulton, another boat, which was also receiving passengers and freight. I accepted the invitation, and to my surprise was met at the door by my old acquaintance, the heroine of the runaway match. Seizing me eagerly and affectionately by the hand, she introduced me to Mr. ———, as her HUSBAND! I was taken by surprise, but in a moment recovered my self-possession, and cordially accepted the proffered hand. Instantly I recollected that his name was, that of the young gentleman of Boston, whose letter of inquiry I had received from you and answered.

I will spare you the incidents of their first acquaintance. It is sufficient to say that he came to Illinois immediately after receiving my letter, obtained an introduction to Miss A——— and presented to her guardian unquestionable evidences of his good character the high standing and wealth of his family. In sport he won her heart and hand, with the full approbation of her prudent guardian.

I sportively asked her why she did not wait till the ice ran in the river, when she could make a trial of the courage and disinterestedness of her *cara sposa*. She cast a look filled with tenderness and confidence upon her husband, and said in a playful manner, "I urged Edward to wait till winter but he *would not*."

They were on their way to Boston.

[*N. Y. Com.*

THE MISTAKE.

It was early on a clear moonlight evening that a young sailor just reached his home in the country, from the port he had arrived at. He changed his farry habiliments for his citizen's dress, and on the wings of love took his way to call on his betrothed. At the mansion of her who now filled his thoughts, he stopped. Soon with the knocker in his hand, he stood with a palpitating heart, and knocked at the door, while with shuffling foot he gently tapped the still, as impatiently he waited for its opening.

"Is Caroline at home?" asked the youthful lover, with a smile, as the door swung back, and a black-eyed girl stood before him with a light.

"She is not, sir!" replied the young lady.

"Not at home! and do you not know me?"

"I have not that pleasure, sir," answered she; "but will you walk in?"

"Is not this Mr. Smith's house, and the residence of Caroline S.?" asked he, almost confounded.

"It is; but she is not at home."

At this instant another female of the house crossed the hall. "Not at home!" ejaculated the lover, with a bound springing within the door and embracing the second young lady, who shrieked and fainted. The house was instantly in alarm, and its male and female inmates came rushing over the inanimate form of the lady, while consternation was depicted on the countenance of all.

"Who are you, young man!" demanded the father of the girl in an authoritative voice to him as he was rising up, but at that instant he caught sight of his face.

"Ho! welcome back again, George—is it you?"

"It is me; but is it possible that Caroline does not know me?" replied the anxious sailor.

"Caroline—why, that is not Caroline."

"Not her—then who is she?" gasped he. At this instant the street door again opened, and his betrothed stood before him, and in another moment was encircled in his arms.

An eclaircissement immediately took place—the twin sister of Caroline, whom George had never seen, had returned during his absence, and she was the perfect picture of her sister. "It's a laughable mistake," said the father, leaving the hall to them, while George was now introduced to the new inmates of the family.

"You'll not mistake me again," said Ellen.

"Not unless Caroline is absent," said George, with delight. The next day the lovers were united; and often, as memory recalled the incident, George laughed at his mistake.

THE KEY OF DEATH.

In the collection of the curiosities preserved in the Arsenal at Venice, there is a key, of which the following singular tradition is related:

"About the year of 1600, one of those dangerous men, whom extraordinary talent is only the fearful source of crime and wickedness beyond that of ordinary men, came to establish himself as a merchant or trader in Venice. The stranger, whose name was Tebaldo, became enamored of the daughter of an ancient house, already affianced to another. He demanded her in marriage, and was of course rejected. Enraged at this, he studied how to be revenged. Profoundly skilled in the mechanical arts he allowed himself no rest until he had invented the most formidable weapon which could be imagined. This was a key of a large size, the handle of which was so constructed, that it could be turned round with little difficulty. When turned it discovered a spring, which, on pressure, launched from the other end a needle or lancet of such subtle fineness, that it entered the flesh and buried itself there without leaving any external trace. Tebaldo waited in disguise, at the door of the church in which the maiden whom he loved was about to receive the nuptial benediction. The assassin sent the slender steel, unperceived into the breast of the bridegroom.—The wounded man had no suspicion of injury, but, seized with sudden and sharp pain in the midst of the ceremony, he fainted, and was carried to his house amid the lamentations of the bridal party. Vain was all the skill of the physicians, who could not divine the cause of this strange illness, and in a few days he died.

Tebaldo again demanded the hand of the maiden from her parents, and received a second refusal. They too perished miserably in a few days. The alarm which these deaths, which appeared almost miraculous, occasioned, excited the utmost vigilance of the magistrates; and when on close examination of the bodies, the small instrument was found in the gangrened flesh; terror was universal; every one feared for himself. The maiden thus cruelly orphaned, had passed the first three months in a convent, when Tebaldo, hoping to bend her to his will, entreated to speak with her at the gate. The face of the foreignor had been ever displeasing to her, but since the death of all those most dear to her it had become odious, (as though she had a presentiment of his guilt) and her reply was most decisive in the negative. Tebaldo, beyond himself with rage, attempted to wound her, through the gate and succeeded, the obscurity of the place prevented his movement from being observed. On her return to her room the maiden felt a pain in her breast and uncovered it, she found it spotted with a single drop of blood. The pain increased; the surgeons who hastened to her assistance, taught by the past, wasted no time in conjecture, but cutting deep into the wounded part, extracted the needle before any mortal mischief had commenced, and saved the life of the lady. The state inquisition used every means to discover the hand which dealt these insidious and irresistible blows. The visit of Tebaldo to the convent caused suspicion to fall heavily upon him. His house was carefully searched, the infamous weapon discovered, and he perished on the gibbet.

THE DUNKERS.

The Boston Post states that a new sect has arrived, and call themselves by this name—they are mostly Germans. The appearance of the men is somewhat strange as they wear long and flowing beards, and dress after a most curious and ancient fashion. They are very neat industrious, peaceable and happy. In sentiment "the Dunkards" believe in the final salvation of mankind, which doctrine is the original one of the German Universalists, promulgated in Germany many years ago. Large numbers of persons are joining this sect continually.

This sect has been known in this state for many years past, and individual members who come to dispose of the produce of their farms are frequently seen in Philadelphia. They are distinguished by their long beards, and their style of dress, which resembles that worn by the quakers.—*Sentinel.*

GEORGE McNEIR & SON,
Merchant Tailors,
HAVE just received their Fall supply of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,
(selected with great care from the Importers,) which will be made up in the most fashionable style, and on accommodating terms.
Also, a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, consisting of
Gloves, Stocks, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Silk and Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Buckskin, Silk, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, December 20, 1838.

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

Thursday, 13th Dec. 1838.—No. 27. Gibson vs. McCormick, argument continued by John Scott, Esq. for the Appellee, McCormick—also by Alexander on same side, and Randall for the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Friday, Dec. 14.—Gibson vs. McCormick, was further argued by McMahon for the Farmers Bank of Maryland

Saturday, Dec. 15.—Gibson vs. McCormick, was concluded by Reverdy Johnson for the Appellants, in reply.

Monday, Dec. 17.——On motion of John Glenn, Esq., George W. Dobbin, Esq., of the city of Baltimore, was admitted and qualified as an Attorney of this Court.

No. 28. John Tolson and others, vs. Henry Tolson and others—Appeal from Chancery—was argued by Pratt for the Appellants, and Tuck for the Appellees.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.—No. 29. John Tolson and others, vs Henry Tolson and others. The argument in this cause was continued by Alexander Randall for the Appellees, and commenced by Duckett for the Appellants, in reply.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.—No. 28. Tolson and others, vs. Tolson and others—Appeal from Chancery, was concluded by Duckett for the Appellants.

No. 29. Michael de Young vs. Letitia Buchanan—Appeal from Baltimore County Court—argument commenced by Glenn for the Appellant, and Dobbin for the Appellee.

The Court will adjourn on Saturday, the 22d inst. until the 1st Monday of January, for which day the Appeals of *the State* are assigned.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

LATE AND VERY IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

The mail of last night brings us an extra from the office of the Harrisburg Reporter, communicating the important intelligence, that three of the Whig members of the House of Representatives, Messrs. BUTLER and STURDEVANT from Luzerne, and Mr. MONTELIUS from Union county, withdrew, on Monday morning, from their political associates, and joined the Van Buren division of the House,—thus securing to that branch a majority, without the votes of the members from Philadelphia county, and leaving the Whig division without a quorum. This, of course, will settle the question.

We annex the Reporter's version of Mr. Butler's remarks upon taking the oaths, and Mr. Montelius' address to his constituents.

MR. BUTLER'S REMARKS.

Mr. Butler remarked in substance as follows: That he desired to say a few words in behalf of himself and those who presented themselves with him this morning. This he said may not be exactly in order, but in times like these, when disorder of a more important character so widely prevailed, he hoped this indulgence would be granted. He did not propose to go into an examination of the unfortunate proceedings of the first day on which the representatives of the people met in this Hall, but he must be permitted to say, that from the information then in their possession, he and those with whom he immediately acted thought they were right, and he would add that subsequent careful examination of the subject had satisfied him that if the facts of the case had been known and a moment given for reflection, the result would have been different, and such an organization of the House of Representatives been effected, as would have averted the evil which is now hanging over us and our constituents.

The subject has now, he said, resolved itself into one of serious and solemn duty,—duty to ourselves, to our constituents and to the commonwealth. As such, said Mr. B., he and those who were now acting with him, had given it most earnest, anxious and deliberate consideration, and the conclusion has been to act with firmness at the proper moment, but not hastily. The evils of precipitate action are plainly seen in the present deplorable condition of things, and are deeply felt by the people of Pennsylvania, through all her borders. The moment for action has now arrived. Negotiation has been resorted to, to bring about a reconciliation between gentlemen who differ in their views—but, strange to say, it has most signally failed. There is no hope of safety for our institutions from that source. Something else must be done; and, said Mr. B., the only way open, as it appeared to him was to take the step which himself, his colleague, and the gentleman from Union had proposed now to take. All party considerations—the pride of opinion and feeling, must be laid upon the altar, and offered up, as a willing sacrifice to the public good.

Sir, it involves no sacrifice of principle, or of honour. If it did, he would be the last to make it. Any thing—every thing else, he was ready to offer up,—and he was ready, Curtius like, to plunge into the gulf that was yawning before us, if, by so doing, it could be closed.

Sir, continued Mr. Butler, we may be accused of timidity—but he must be permitted to remark that it requires more firmness and courage to oppose the wishes of your friends, than to meet your opponents face to face. No sir, said he we are proud to yield to other and nobler considerations—the peace and welfare of the republic—and the hope of a restoration to a healthy action in all the departments of our government. Perhaps sir, in taking our seats in this body, we over-estimate the consequences of this act. Be it so. He had the consolation however of feeling that it was done with the hope—the confident hope, and would to God, he could add, the assurance that it would tend to a termination of the confusion and almost anarchy which reigns throughout our beloved commonwealth.

TO THE ELECTORS
Of the district composed of the counties of Union, Juniata and Mifflin.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I have been in a deplorable situation for eight or ten days past. I was elected your representative, as such I am bound faithfully to discharge my duty to you, to myself, to GOD and my country. You are already informed that there were two speakers elected on the 4th instant, in the House of Representatives. With the information I had and the advice of the friends in whom I had confided, I was induced to act here with the party who profess the same principles with those of my constituents who nominated and elected me. But full information, cool and deliberate reflection, and the warnings of my conscience have convinced me that my party friends here have mistaken their course, and that as a faithful representative, and an honest man, I was bound to retrace my steps, do what I conscientiously believed to be right, and trust to the impartiality of your judgment upon a full and fair examination of all the facts.

Finding my political friends had done wrong, according to my judgment, I withdrew from them immediately, and have waited for several days to give them time to retrace their steps; and to allow all concerned to arrange, peaceably and justly, the unhappy difference that had arisen; but finding this has not been accomplished. I have nothing left for me, but to do that which I believe to be right, and leave to those who would destroy our beloved State, the consequences of their rashness. Do not think I have acted rashly. The step I have taken was taken deliberately and coolly, and in obedience to my understanding of the constitution and laws of our dear country. I am for peace. "Es werd une ner seele lange zu wonnen bey denen deden nienden hassen." And I hope the course I have taken may help to save our beloved Pennsylvania from bloodshed and the horrors of a civil war. The great question is whether the majority shall and rule upon this question. I know you all think with me.

Now all I have done has been done with an honest desire to carry out this great principle in our free government, that the minority must yield to the majority. And I am certain, not one of you, however strong a party man he may be, will blame me for maintaining this principle. My constituents, particularly in the Union county, all know me, and I beg of them all, before they condemn me, fully and coolly to examine all the facts. I have not, in this instance, acted as a party man, but I have acted honestly, and according to my conscience.

In joining with my party friends in organizing the House of Representatives with the Philadelphia county members of the whig party, I thought these had been elected by a majority of the votes of the county, and had been returned by a majority of the judges, but I soon found that it was not true, and that the eight members of the opposition party in the county of Philadelphia, had been elected by a majority of about five hundred votes in the whole county, and had been returned elected by a majority of the judges.

I am sorry to say that the secretary of state kept back these returns which I think was wrong. Under these circumstances, I could not continue to act with men who had no right to their seats, not more than my opponent had to mine. You would not as honest men ask me to sanction so bad a principle, and it is that I know your honesty that I have joined those who have been fairly elected by the majority.

My party opinions and principles have not changed and my future course will show that I am true to those principles. On your calm judgment I rely. What I have done has been done for what I believe to be your interest, and is approved by my conscience.

I remain your friend;
JOHN MONTELIUS,
Hall of the H. R. December 17, 1838.

From the Keystone,
FRIDAY, Dec. 14.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

It is understood that the returns of the election of Governor, are to be opened and published today at 12 o'clock in the Senate. Can it be possible that the spurious returns from the SIX FEDERAL DISTRICTS will be taken, to the total exclusion of the whole democratic portion of Philadelphia county? This outrageous conduct was pursued relative to the Senators' election, and the amendments of the constitution, and we fear will be persisted in, in relation to the election of Gen. Porter. It is the most disgraceful perpetration of fraud ever witnessed in a free government, and is rendered more disgraceful by the motives that prompt it. DARE certain Senators, Cabinet officers, and men high in power, deny that they have LARGE BETS pending on less than FIVE thousand majority for Porter over Ritner, and that one of the principal objects of this gross disregard of the laws, are to win these bets! This fact can be proved,—and yet the men intrusted, will sit in their seats, upon their SOLEMN OATHS too, and continue to CHEAT the men who, confiding in their honour, bet their money with them! Such wicked and villainous machinations against popular sovereignty, demand the most emphatic censure, and the most condign punishment. Whose rights are safe entrusted to such unfaithful agents? Is there no remedy for such daylight frauds? Must the people look on and thus see more than FOUR THOUSAND majority of democratic votes, utterly annihilated by the dishonest contrivances of a secretary of state and speaker of the senate?

ILLINOIS.

VANDALIA, 3d Dec. 1838—4 P. M.

"DEAR SIR:—Our elections have just closed. We have succeeded with every officer in the House. Ewing, Speaker; Packett, clerk; Loveless, Engross. and Enrolling do; and Murphy, doorkeeper. We had a hard struggle. Ewing received 43, Lincoln 38, and 4 scattering, six members absent. We will have a small majority on joint ballot, and carry the road and fund commissioners, &c.

In the Senate, our friends are beaten. Bond, Secretary, and Wm. Moore Eng. clerk. This result was produced by the absence of two or three Democratic members."

THE GEORGIA DELEGATION IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

We perceive, since the meeting of Congress, that an effort is making in a certain quarter to impress on the public mind that the Georgia delegation for next Congress are all opposed to the separation of the fiscal concerns of the Government from those of the banks; We have good authority to warrant us in stating that six of the nine Georgia members elected to the next Congress openly avowed themselves to be the advocates of a divorce of Bank and State—differing only from the friends of the Administration now in Congress from Georgia in regard to the details necessary to make the measure safe and efficient.—*Globe.*

NATIONAL SILK CONVENTION.

Baltimore, December 12, 1838.

The Convention having assembled at 7 o'clock P. M. the special order was called up, being the following resolution offered by Dr. Thompson.

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 active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of Silk goods.

The presentation of the above resolution elicited much interesting information from Messrs. Smith of Mass., Smith of Md., Comstock, Olmstead, Whitemarsh, and many others, after which the Convention adjourned.

December 13, 1838.

SILK SOCIETY.

The American Silk Society convened at 9 A. M.

Dr. Thompson, of Del. offered the following resolution:

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

Mr. Gummere, of N. J. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of the Silk cause to take the necessary means for organising State Societies, auxiliary to the American Silk Society, which shall be represented therein by delegates.

Mr. Snyder, of Penn. offered the following:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Committee to offer such premium as they may think in accordance with the funds of the Society, to encourage the culture and manufacture of silk, and that this be done at an early day.

The hour having arrived for the meeting of the Convention, the Society adjourned to 3½ P. M.

The Convention assembled at 10 A. M.

The report of the Committee on Reels was made and laid on the table.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

By Mr. McClean, of Delaware—

Whereas, the committee appointed to recommend the best reel for the people of the United States have made a report, recommending the Piedmontese reel as combining the principles necessary to produce a perfect and convenient article—therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention recommend said reel or any other combining its essential principles and proportions to the silk growers of the United States, and that the Executive Committee of the American Silk Society be requested to communicate to the public, in such way as they see proper, the importance and necessity of adopting said reel.

By Dr. Gibbons, of Delaware—

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to those who are cultivating the mulberry tree for market, to turn their attention to the production of silk, by which they will not only increase their own gain, but eminently subserve the interests of their country by diffusing a knowledge of this highly important branch of national industry, and exhibiting practical and demonstrable evidence of the profits to be derived therefrom.

Dr. Gibbons prefaced his resolutions by some appropriate remarks, during which he exhibited a calculation of the profits of the Silk culture, &c. which was ordered to be recorded on the journal.

Mr. McClean also read a statement showing the results of the experiment of raising silk on an eighth of an acre, planted with the morus multicaulis. It was also ordered to be recorded.

Dr. C. C. Cox, of Md. presented a translation of the Observations of a French Gentleman on the subject of trees, worms, &c. which was referred to the special attention of the Executive Committee.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted.

By Mr. Gummere, of N. Jersey—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of Silk culture in the several States, where no laws for the purpose now exist, to endeavour to procure the passing of acts to encourage this branch of industry.

By Mr. Skinner, of Md.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and they are hereby tendered to the several gentlemen who have favoured it with a view of specimens of cocoons and of American Silk, both raw and manufactured, and with observations, the result of their researches and experience on the great objects for which this Convention was assembled.

By Mr. Smith, of Md.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention from the several States and the District of Columbia be requested to apply to their several Legislatures for such legal enactments as shall protect plantations of mulberry trees from depredation, and make stealing or carrying away of mulberry trees trespasses and acts of felony.

By Mr. Winston, of Va.

Resolved, That the respective State delegations composing this Convention, upon their return to their constituents, be requested to call a meeting of the same, and of others friendly to the silk cause, and lay before them such information as they may have collected.

Resolved, That the respective delegations, at the meetings proposed to be called by the foregoing resolution, propose the formation of State Societies, auxiliary to the National Society, and of County Societies auxiliary to the State Societies.

By Dr. Thomson, of Delaware:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and they are hereby tendered, to all the pioneers and promoters of the Silk culture in the United States; and that to Gideon B. Smith of Baltimore, great merit attaches for his untiring zeal and devoted exertions in diffusing much useful knowledge connected with the subject.

By Mr. Sangston, of Md.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in pamphlet form, in such number, that each and every society represented in this Convention shall be furnished with one or more numbers of said proceedings, and that a committee of three be appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

Committee, Messrs. C. C. Cox, G. B. Smith, and Henry Mankin, of Md.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the different States and Territories to choose delegates to meet in Convention, upon the subject of promoting the culture of silk in our country, in the city of Washington, on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in December, 1839.

By Mr. Kinsman of Pennsylvania—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the delegates from the city and county of Baltimore, for the superior arrangements made by them for our accommodation; and also to the citizens of Baltimore for the cordial reception and courtesy which we have individually received at their hands since our arrival in this place.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President, Vice President, and Secretary, for the able and impartial manner in which they have respectively discharged their duties.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY.

The Society having convened at half past three P. M.

Dr. Gibbon, of Delaware, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Society, there are no occupations that promise to ameliorate the moral and physical condition of a large portion of our population, and to elevate them in the scale of intellectual and moral worth, than those involved in the culture of silk. Poor children, indigent females, the lame and infirm of both sexes, and all ages, will find in this branch of industry, employment lucrative, healthy and moral. That the philanthropic and humane, with those of the clerical and learned professions, in promoting by their influence and example, the culture of silk will add another to the many already existing of their devotion to the best interests of our people, and will deserve the thanks of their fellow citizens, and of this Society.

By Mr. Kinsman of Pennsylvania—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee are hereby instructed to take measures to procure the formation of State Societies, and that they have authority to elect to the office of Vice President, each President of a State Society, if in their judgment they shall deem it expedient before the next annual meetings.

By Doctor Cox of Maryland—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to prepare an abstract of the proceedings of the Convention and of the Society, to be presented to both Houses of Congress.

Resolved, That when this Society adjourns, it adjourn to meet in the city of Washington on the second Wednesday after the first Monday in December, 1839.

The Society then adjourned.

CANADA.
RECAPTURE OF JOHNSON.

We are happy to state that through the vigilance and perseverance of Captain William Vaughan, master U. S. Navy, of Sacketts Harbour, and deputy marshal J. W. Turner, of Oswego, Wm. Johnson has been recaptured and delivered to the marshal. His arrest was made on Monday night, by Capt. V near Taberg, Oneida county—Mr. Turner, (according to the Syracuse Standard of yesterday,) having spent the last eight days in pursuit of him, and having finally got on the right trail in that vicinity, succeeded in the accomplishment of their design. He was delivered to the custody of N. Garrow, Esq. the marshal, at Syracuse, on Tuesday morning, and was brought to this city and committed to prison by the marshal, accompanied by Mr. Turner, yesterday afternoon.—He submitted quietly to the arrangements of the marshal until his arrival at Utica, but from that city to this, was turbulent and refractory.
[*Albany Argus.*

From the Sackett's Harbour Journal, (Dec. 9th.)

EXECUTION OF GEN. VON SHOULTZ.

We have been informed by a gentleman who witnessed the scene, that the Patriot commander, Von Shoultz, was hung in Kingston yesterday morning, and that Col. Abbey and Mr. George were to be executed on Wednesday morning next, and perhaps Mr. Woodruff, tho' the Governor's sanction of the conviction and sentence of Woodruff had not been received at Kingston when our informant left.

On Monday came on the trial of Martin Woodruff. He is a native of Salina, Onondaga county, N. Y. aged 40, and pleaded *guilty.*

In the course of the same day, Charles Smith, Aaron Dresser the younger, Timothy P. Rawson and William Gates, were brought before the Court. These young men were taken by the Cobourg steamer, on Tuesday evening, the 13th ult. while attempting to escape from the Windmill Point in a small boat. They were accompanied by Daniel George. The prisoners were identified by Lieut. Leary, R. N. to whom they surrendered.

Charles Smith is from Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, is a good looking lad, aged 21.—Aaron Dresser the younger, is from Alexandria, Jefferson county, aged 22. Timothy P. Rawson is from the same place, aged 21, and William Gates from the town of Lyme, Jefferson county. These young men complained bitterly of the impositions practised upon them by persons (as they supposed) of influence and character. Among others they particularly mentioned that *scientific* gentleman, Mr. Pendergast, of Madoc, near Belleville.

The Court adjourned from Monday evening to this morning, to give time to the Judge Advocate to make the necessary preparations for the further proceedings of the Court.

Office of the Bee,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTRESS OF ST. JUAN DE ULLOA IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS BY THREE FRENCH FRIGATES —THE PORT OF VERA CRUZ OPEN TO COMMERCE.

The French steam vessel Meteor, Commandant Barbotin, arrived here last night in three days from Vera Cruz, bringing despatches for the French Consul, which contains the following very interesting intelligence.

On the 27th November, at noon, the French squadron, comprising the ships L'Iphegenie, la Gloire, la Nereide, on board of which was Admiral Baudin, and two bomb vessels, attacked the fortress of St. Juan de Ulloa, and in the course of four hours discharged 8,000 balls and 300 bombs, which destroyed the works and buried the Mexicans in the ruins.

The Iphigenia received 160 balls in her sides, yet she remained immoveable at her anchorage, and kept up her fire till the end of the engagement, which lasted four hours. The French had 33 men disabled, of whom five are dead.

The Mexicans lost from five to six hundred men, killed and wounded.

The three frigates and two bomb vessels anchored under the fire of the fort, which was protected by one hundred and sixty pieces of ordnance. The port of Vera Cruz is now opened to all nations. The other ports of Mexico will remain in a state of blockade until intelligence from the city of Mexico shall arrive.

Admiral Baudin has consented to permit General Rincon to keep one thousand men at Vera Cruz for the maintainance of public order and tranquility. The remainder of the troops, amounting to between 3 and 4,000 men, have been sent away. Gen. Rincon has moreover, agreed that the relations between Vera Cruz and the interior of the country should be completely re-established.

No treaty had as yet been concluded, though deputies had been sent to Mexico for the accomplishment of this purpose.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We are indebted to the captain of the Metcore, for the following ample and highly interesting details respecting the expedition and the attack upon the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa.

After the arrival of Admiral Baudin off the coast of Mexico, Mr. Leroy, one of the commanders, was despatched to the city of Mexico, to make known to the government the ultimatum of France. A few days after he returned, without bringing any satisfactory reply. The next morning a letter was received, in which Mr. Baudin was requested to repair to Jalapa, in order to treat with the envoys of the government, and to send away a part of his forces, that Mexico might not appear to be compelled to yield to violence. The Admiral consented to the first conditions, but refused positively to listen to the second. He therefore took his departure, and was saluted with a salvo of nineteen guns on his entrance into Vera Cruz.

On his return, he stated that the envoys had accepted all the conditions imposed by France, with a single exception, viz. that by virtue of which Mexico was to authorise sales by retail to be made by the French, and that the envoys had wished to consult the government respecting this point. Mr. Baudin added, that he had granted them a few days more, but as at the expiration of this period the replies still continued unsatisfactory, hostilities would immediately commence.

On the morning of the 27th, the bomb vessels Cyclop and Vulcan, were towed by the steamboats as far as the middle of the shoals

which bound the eastern side, where they anchored. The Nereide, commanded by the Admiral, the Gloire and Iphigenie, took their places afterwards in the line. In the meanwhile, some of the Mexican envoys went on board of the Admiral's vessel and sought to obtain a respite. At 25 minutes past two they left the frigate. The signal to prepare for action was given at 28 minutes past two; the fire commenced, and continued nearly four hours without intermission. The Prince de Joinville, unwilling to remain an idle spectator, asked permission of Admiral Baudin to take a part in the action, and without waiting for his reply, raised the tri-coloured flag on board the Creole, discharged a broadside at the fortress, and kept up for some time a heavy fire. The Creole was struck by several bullets. The bombshells effected most dreadful havoc within the fortress. The situation of the powder magazine being known, shells were thrown directly upon the spot. Three of them exploded with so much violence that the decks of several of the French vessels at the distance of more than a mile were strewed with their fragments. The Carollero, one of the strongest towers of the fort, exploded about 5 o'clock, P. M. The portions of the fort demolished by the frigates were in a most deplorable condition, the embrasures being entirely dismounted and battered to pieces. At 5 o'clock the guns of the Mexicans were nearly silenced.

The frigate La Gloire was then removed by the steamboat Meteore. The fire of the two others continued until night fall. It was then kept up solely by the bomb vessels. Just as the frigate of the Admiral was about to set sail, a canoe approached from the fortress, and demanded a truce, that the dead and the wounded who were buried under the ruins might be withdrawn. The Admiral replied that he could not grant a truce, but that he would send a summons to capitulate, and that if it was not signed by six o'clock A. M. of the 28th, he would recommence his attack on the fort and city.—The terms of surrender were accepted, and at break of day all the boats of the squadron were sent to carry off the rest of the garrison. The surgeons of the different vessels were likewise sent to attend the wounded of the enemy, who were subsequently removed to Vera Cruz.

In this action, which was continued two hours and a half by two of the frigates, and four by the third, eight thousand balls and three hundred and twenty bombs were thrown into the fortress. On the French side 5 men were killed, one of whom was a midshipman, and 33 wounded, two of whom were officers.

In case this attack had proved unsuccessful, a force composed of 500 marines and 300 cannoneers was ready to assault the fort, and the steamboats furnished with bridges to be cast upon the walls, the castle would have been carried by assault.

The Mexicans have suffered immensely—the captain of the Metcore, with whom we conversed, gave us a touching description of the carnage. The shore was covered with the dead and dying, and the piteous cries of the latter were heard amid all the din and tumult of the battle.

We must not omit adding that throughout this affair the conduct of Admiral Baudin was marked by generosity. He refrained from firing upon the city; and though he was strongly advised to attack the fort during the night, which would have given him an immense advantage, he replied that he would only fight the enemy in the day. The other vessels belonging to the squadron took no share in the action, as there was not room enough for their operations.

The French vessels still continue to cruize in the neighbourhood of the coast of Mexico, to prevent the entrance of vessels in any other port than that of Vera Cruz.

We are told that the English Consul had requested Admiral Baudin to spare his house, if he attacked the city. The Admiral promised to observe his request. By a curious fatality the only bomb that reached the town, fell and exploded near the dwelling of this functionary, carrying away a portion of the roof.

The French squadron now consists of 23 vessels.

From the Natchez Courier, Dec. 5.

ANOTHER AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

STEAMER AUGUSTA BLOWN UP AND MANY LIVES LOST.—Before we had time to know the full extent of the calamitous destruction of life and property by the explosion of the Gen. Brown, it becomes our painful lot to record another melancholy event, scarcely we believe, less destructive, viz: an explosion on board the steamer Augusta.

The following is a hastily gathered collection of details:

The Augusta left this port on Monday evening for Vicksburg with the ship Jeannette in tow. Before she had proceeded many miles the ship got aground, when the Augusta left her and made way to a wood pile. At one place she supplied herself with four or five cords of wood, and was making for another, when the pilot seeing some floating timber ahead, rung the bell to stop the engine. The engine was stopped till the float passed and the pilot again rung as the signal to go ahead. The engineer here discovered that the engine was at the dead point and he immediately run back to turn the bar, but before he had time to return the dreadful explosion took place.

The Augusta is one of the most frightful fragments of destruction we have ever seen. The boilers and whole machinery are rent into trifling pieces; the Social Hall and its appurtenances are scattered into atoms and nearly the entire main cabin is swept away, a very small portion of it, next to the Ladye's cabin being all that is left, and that in such a split up condition as to tell us plainly the dreadful extent of the explosion.

The names of some of the passengers dead and missing are not yet known; the Augusta was however, not very full of passengers. She came down yesterday morning in tow of the Hail Columbia, and we found there were 5 persons on board dead, and their bodies wofully mutilated; and 12 persons more or less wounded, of whom the medical gentleman whom we consulted thinks that not more than 3 or 4 will recover;—some it was thought, could not outlive yesterday.

The five persons found dead, are,
Leonard Brown, Clerk.
Wm. Henderson, 1st Engineer.
Geo. Ward, merchant, Troy, Miss.
John Wilson, Deck hand.
Robert Smith, do

On whose bodies a Coroner's inquest has been held, and death by accidental explosion reported.

Besides these, the following account is ascertained:

The Captain—missing, supposed dead.
William Taylor, 2d Engineer—slightly wounded.
Barber—mortally wounded.
William McDonald, Watchman—badly scalded.
Henry Smith, deck hand—slightly wounded.
Wm. Johnson, fireman—badly scalded.
Jas. White, deck hand—badly scalded.
Jas. Innes, do do
Jas. Johnson, do do
Unknown name fireman, do
Lewis Lachapelle, pilot—slightly injured.
Mr. Ward, of Yalobusha, dead.
Mr. Bodly, of Grand Gulf, taken off the wreck by steamboat, Daniel Webster—mortally wounded.
G. Ward, of Grand Gulf—dead.
Mr. Moore of New York—dead.
Mate, (Davis,) and Bar keeper, escaped uninjured.

28 deck hands and fireman were on board, and when they called them together, sometime after the explosion, only 8 could be mustered.

The pilot at the wheel (with his pilot box) was blown upwards, of fifty feet and contrived to get ashore by using one side of the pilot box. The bodies of those dead and wounded are much discolored and disfigured, presenting a heart rending spectacle.

There was one female passenger on board, who escaped unhurt.

On examination of the pieces of the boilers found on deck, no doubt is entertained that this explosion was the result of culpable negligence on the part of the Engineer.

Mr. Nicholas Biddle has published another letter to John Quincy Adams, puffing himself and his bank with as little reserve as is shown in a quack advertisement. For some reason or other it is coldly received in Wall street.—*N. Y. Post.*

DECEMBER DISEASES.

The principal disorders of the present month are of an inflammatory nature, most frequently occurring about the throat and air passages, sometimes extending to the lining of the branches of the wind pipe, occasioning cough, hoarseness, thirst, lassitude, want of appetite, &c., denominated cold or catarrh according as they are more or less severe.

Every nation is furnished with so many remedies for complaints of this kind handed down by mothers to daughters, from the old times of simple living and long life, that it would not be becoming in us to intrude our advice where it is not wanted.

A cold, however, it should be borne in mind though in itself a slight disease, is often the forerunner of that highly dangerous, and generally fatal complaint, consumption.

The inflammation is communicated from the lining membrane of the lungs to their substance, causing ulceration; and hectic fever succeeds. Sometimes it occasions asthma or dropsy in the chest. It should not therefore, be neglected, but only the most simple precautions, except when the disease is of peculiar severity, are requisite.

Diseases in this month are particularly prevalent among children, who are apt to overload their stomachs with cakes, pies and plum puddings—three most dire offenders in these days, producing not only diarrhœa and pneumonic fevers in little children, but dyspepsia, gout, apoplexy, and all the diseases of repletion in great ones. All complaints which result from to rich, too stimulating, or too abundant a diet, are more numerous at this season than at any other.

Visceral obstructions are frequent at the approach of winter, and should be counteracted by a cooling regimen. Ripe fruits, acidulated liquids may be used with freedom, but a dry diet should be carefully avoided. Colds in this season usually terminate in lung fevers, and typhus commences its inroads; the clothing therefore should be warm, and every kind of exposure guarded against; for in spite of all its festivities, December is a dangerous month; its coldness, though generally agreeable, is frequently damp and penetrating; and its dinners, routs and hilarities—those arch enemies of blue devils and potent shorteners of the human visage—often lead to worse diseases than they can cure, and to more melancholy thoughts than they can dissipate.—*Boston Medical Intelligencer.*

ATTENTION, ANNAPOLIS GRAYS!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at your usual Parade Ground, State House Hill, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at half-past two o'clock, in full winter dress, with arms and accoutrements in soldier like order.

By order,
EDWARD THOMPSON, O. S.
December 20.

IN CHANCERY.

17th December, 1838.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate in the case of Richard Cromwell vs Nancy Johnson and others, made and reported by Charles Hammond, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 21st day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive weeks before the 21st day of January next.

The report states that the land, supposed to contain one hundred and thirteen and three quarter acres, sold for twelve hundred dollars.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
December 20. 3w.

TRESPASSING COWS.

THE subscriber has taken up, trespassing on his Farm, Broad Creek, north side of South River, nearly opposite the Bridge, two RED COWS, one has a white face, no mark; the other a white spot in her forehead, one hip appears lower than the other, a hole in one ear. The owner or owners, are requested to call, prove property, pay expenses, and take them away.

RICHARD H. JOURNEY.
December 20.

FARM FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Baltimore County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed on the 22d instant, in a case wherein Richard W. Gill, committee of Samuel Howard, is complainant, and Archibald Golder, guardian of Samuel Howard, is defendant, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale on THURSDAY, the 20th December next, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, M. all that tract or parcel of Land lying adjoining the Farm of Peter Miller, on the south side of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, and about four miles from the city of Annapolis, called "PORTER'S HILL," and commonly known by the name of "COVE OF CORK," containing about

230 ACRES,

more or less. This Land lies immediately on the river, and is within a short distance of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road; it contains a large quantity of valuable Wood, which can with very little trouble or expense be got to market by water. The soil is good and capable of being advantageously improved. The buildings are small and require repairs.

The Terms of Sale are—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in nine months, and the other fourth in twelve months from the day of sale. The credit payments to carry interest, and to be secured by bonds with approved security, or the whole amount of the purchase money to be paid in cash, on the ratification of the sale, at the option of the purchaser.

ALEX. RANDALL, Trustee.

P. S. The terms of Sale have since been changed, and are now as follows: one-fourth cash, and the balance in four equal half yearly instalments, with interest and security as before stated.

November 29. 4w.

WANTED.

AN OVERSEER to manage a small Farm contiguous to the city of Annapolis.—One with a Wife who understands the management and is competent to take charge of a Dairy, would be preferred. Unquestionable recommendations will be required.

JAMES MURRAY.
November 29.

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

November 6th, 1838.

THE Stockholders in this Company are reminded that an instalment of Five Dollars on each share will become due on Saturday the 15th inst. which they are requested to pay into the Farmers Bank of Maryland. It is important that the instalment be punctually paid to enable the company to make a requisition for the State's instalment and it is confidently expected by the Directors, that each stockholder will comply with this request.

By order,
N. H. GREEN, Secretary.
December 13.

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

December 7th, 1838.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of this Company are hereby notified, that a payment of five dollars on each share subscribed, is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of the Company, on or before the 15th day of February next, a further payment of five dollars on each share of capital stock subscribed to be paid, as before stated, on or before the 15th day of March next.

By order,
N. H. GREEN, Secretary.
December 11. t15M.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

August Term, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Robert McK. Hammett, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

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

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned against crossing or in any manner trespassing on the Farm of the subscriber adjoining the city of Annapolis. The law will be enforced against all who offend after this notice, without respect to persons.

JAMES MURRAY.
November 29.

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held at the next meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, to supply the Vacancies in the number of Youths to be educated in the Institution without charge for Books or Tuition, under provision of Acts of the Legislature. Applications, accompanied by certificates of moral and intellectual character, may be addressed to the subscriber,

HECTOR HUMPHREYS,
Principal of St. John's College.
December 13.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Taxable Inhabitants of School District No. 38, of Anne-Arundel county, comprising the city of Annapolis, will be held on the FIRST SATURDAY, 5th day of JANUARY next, at the City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Clerk.
December 13.

NOTICE.

THAT on the first Monday in January next, at eight o'clock, A. M. all the STALLS and BENCHES in the Market House will be offered for RENT for one year, ending the first Monday in January 1840—*Rent to be paid in advance*, as no Certificate will be given until the money has been paid—And any person or persons occupying any of said Stalls or Benches before complying with the above terms, shall pay for every day so occupied such Rates as are prescribed by the by-law of the Corporation of the city of Annapolis, entitled, A By Law prescribing the duties of the Market Master, &c.

NICHOLAS KUMAN,
Market Master.
December 13.

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase three or four healthy NEGRO BOYS, from the age of twelve to twenty years: he wants them expressly for his own use, and will pay liberal prices and cash, and will obligate not to send them out of the State.—Slaves from the country and for life will be preferred. Persons having such to dispose of would do well by addressing a few lines to the subscriber, who resides near Sweetzer's Bridge Post Office, in Anne-Arundel county, four miles from Baltimore.

SAMUEL THOMAS.
November 29. 4t.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A HEALTHY able bodied WOMAN about twenty-four years old, who has ten years to serve; she is well acquainted with Kitchen and House Work, or would make a good field hand. Also, her Son, a very promising boy about six years old, and her Daughter about two years old. The boy and girl are slaves for life. They will not be sold out of the State, though no restriction will be imposed on the purchaser as to the boy and girl, should they hereafter not behave themselves. Enquire at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

November 22. 3w.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Steuart, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of June, 1839, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 29th day of November, 1838.

GEO. H. STEUART, Executor.
November 29. R. 4w.

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who will furnish evidence to convict the scoundrel or scoundrels, who have been in the habit of pulling down and destroying my Garden Fence fronting on the Public Circle. The persons are known, and were last night discovered employed in this *gentlemanly* business by a coloured person. If this thing is continued I must resort to other means to stop it.

J. GREEN.
December 6.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspector of Tobacco, hearing appeals and making transfers, and to close their books for the year 1838.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
December 6 tm.

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, 19 years of age, accustomed from her infancy to House Work—she is a good Cook, Washer, and Ironer. For further information apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

November 29.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE!

PROSPECTUS FOR THE

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have been published by us for six years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in this 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 so low rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged.

The *Congressional Globe* is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members, condensed. The yeas and nays 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 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 country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 11th 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 accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.*

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington City, October 24, 1838.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
November 27th, 1838.

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

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth R. Worthington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 27th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1838.

NICH'S J. WORTHINGTON, Adm'r.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

August Term, 1838.

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

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

NOTICE.

I DO hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing the following described premises, lying in Allegany county, Md., being Perry Sullivan's Lot, Numbered 2073, and William Sullivan's Lot, Numbered 1807, as no title whatever can be given for the same, without the concurrence of all the representatives of said Perry and William Sullivan.

JOHN SULLIVAN, for
REBECCA SULLIVAN.

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 [illegible] pages will therefore [illegible] *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 [illegible] cavillers, but of the truly candid, and [illegible] fearful. *Such correspondents* we shall always welcome to our pages, [illegible] always be treated with [illegible] will honest and respectful objections to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers [illegible] ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the *ignorant pretenders*, who seek to overthrow a science which [illegible] the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

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

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

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted matter*, as liberal a compensation per *printed page*, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it 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 desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

August 25

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
August Term, 1838.

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

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.
September 13. 3m.

A BY-LAW

Making further provision for the payment of the subscription of this City to the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk-ridge Rail Road Company.

[Passed October 1st, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised and required, to issue to the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, Certificates of Stock, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Clerk, with the seal of the corporation thereto attached, to an amount not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, in such sums as the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company may direct, the principal amount thereof to be paid at the end of ten years from the time the same may be issued, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half yearly on the first days of January and July of each year.

2 And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That said Certificates shall, upon their face, be receivable in payment of taxes or other debts due this Corporation, and that the holders thereof shall have the privilege of setting the same off against such taxes, or other debts, provided, that the amount of such taxes, or other debts so set off, be credited on said Certificates by endorsement thereon, signed by the holder.

3 And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Collector of the City, before he passes his receipt to the holder of such Certificates for taxes, or other debts due from said holder to this City, to see that the endorsement required by the preceding section is duly made; and it shall also be the duty of said Collector to report to the Treasurer half yearly, and one month before the interest shall become payable as aforesaid, the amounts which may be so endorsed, together with the names of the holders of the Certificates upon which the same may be made.

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the stock thus authorised to be issued, may be transferred either by the holder in person, or by attorney, upon the surrender of the Certificate, and that when a new Certificate shall be issued in the name of the transferee, it shall only be for the balance thereof, after deducting the sums (if any) which may be endorsed as aforesaid.

5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the by-law as authorises the issuing of stock to the amount of eight thousand five hundred dollars, passed the 10th of September 1838, be and the same is hereby repealed.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.
October 4.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL

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

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

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.
NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

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

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

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

TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, short letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Gable, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH GABLE, Ex'x.
November 22. 3w.

SHERIFFALTY.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.
November 8, 1838.—te.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court, by petition, in writing of Dennis H. Battee, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Dennis H Battee having satisfied the said Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Dennis H. Battee 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 John Claytor his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Dennis H. Battee a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—It is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Dennis H. Battee be [illegible] imprisonment, and that [illegible] his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county [illegible] 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 shew cause, if any they have, why the said Dennis H Battee should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this [illegible] of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

By order
WM. S GREEN, Clk.
November 8. 3m.

A Supplement to the Ordinance to provide for the payment of the Stock in the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company subscribed for by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, passed the 10th of September 1838.

[Passed October 1st, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the Commissioners appointed by the ordinance to which this is a supplement, be and they are hereby authorised to conclude a negotiation with the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, for the further loan to this City of the sum of $1600, upon the terms reported by one of the Commissioners on this day, that is to say, to be secured by the negotiable note of this City, drawn at 6 months from the date, and to be renewed from time to time until the same shall be paid; five hundred of the principal to be paid upon each renewal.

2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in order to secure the payment of said sum of money in the manner aforesaid, and also to secure the payment of the sum of sixteen hundred dollars now due from this City to the said Bank, the proper officer of this Corporation be and he is hereby authorised and required to execute a mortgage to the said Bank, upon the visible property of this Corporation.

3. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Collector of the City Taxes be and he is hereby required to pay to the Treasurer of the City, the necessary sum at the renewal of said note, to pay the interest or discount thereon, and the principal sum required to be paid as aforesaid

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the by-law to which this is a supplement, as appropriates the fund to be raised under the provisions thereof, to the payment of the amount of the subscription of the City to the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, be and the same is hereby repealed; and the sum hereby authorised to be raised by mortgage, be and the same is hereby appropriated in the following manner—six thousand dollars to be paid to the Commissioners appointed under the by-law to which this is a supplement, to be appropriated by them to the partial extinguishment of the aforesaid subscription of the City to the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company, upon the terms of the by law to which this is a supplement, and the residue to be placed in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland to the credit of the fund pledged for the redemption of the Certificates of Debt issued under the by-laws heretofore passed.

5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the original by-law as appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars out of the annual taxes of the City as a fund for the redemption of the loan thereby authorised to be created, be and the same is hereby repealed.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.
October 4.

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

WASHINGTON.

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

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publication of 16 pages, devoted to agriculture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper —28 by 40 inches. The price is ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance. The postage on a volume of the *Cultivator* will not exceed 18¾ cents to any part of the Union, and within the state, and a circle of 100 miles, it will be but 12½ cents. A volume will contain more than 200 pages quarto, will be illustrated with cuts of animals, implements, &c. and be furnished with a copious index. It will comprise as much letter press print as 1500 pages of common duodecimo—as much as the Penny Magazine, published by the British Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, and which, at two dollars per annum, has been reputed to be the cheapest periodical any where published.

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

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

OUR THREE FIRST VOLUMES.

☞ The second edition of vol. 1, and the first edition of the 2d and 3 vols of the Cultivator, being about expended, and the demand for them continuing unabated, we are printing another edition, which will be completed with all despatch. Orders will, in the mean time, be received, and the volumes forwarded as soon as published. When completed, stitched and bound volumes will be forwarded to our agents in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria, &c

July 5.

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

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836 While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is *not necessary to* detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number *to every person who desires it*—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞ and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

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

500 ENGRAVINGS

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

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

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

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia

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PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER [illegible], 18[illegible].

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

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
August Term, 1838.

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

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

NOTICE.

I DO hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing the following described premises, lying in Allegany county, Md., being Perry Sullivan's Lot, Numbered [illegible], and William Sullivan's Lot, Numbered 1807, as no title whatever can be given for the same, without the concurrence of all the representatives of said Perry and William Sullivan.

JOHN SULLIVAN, for REBECCA SULLIVAN.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

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

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

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

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

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

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 15.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS AND WYE LANDING.

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

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

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

May [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 *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 in 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 developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—*we must, in every such case, see the head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

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

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

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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 publishers; *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.

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

August 25.

SHERIFFALTY.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.

November 3, 1838.—te.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court, by petition, in writing of Dennis H. Battee, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, *so far* as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Dennis H. Battee having satisfied the said Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Dennis H. Battee 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 John Claytor his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Dennis H. Battee a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—It is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Dennis H. Battee 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 shew cause, if any they have, why the said Dennis H. Battee should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

By order WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

November 9. 3m.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

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

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

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

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

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

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

TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE
CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have been published by us for six years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in this 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 so low rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged.

The *Congressional Globe* is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members, condensed. The yeas and nays 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 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 country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 11th 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 accompany it*, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 24, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspector of Tobacco, hearing appeals and making transfers, and to close their books for the year 1838.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

December 6. tm.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
November 27th, 1838.

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

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth R. Worthington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the [illegible] day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1838.

NICHOLAS J. WORTHINGTON, Adm'r.

November 29. 6w.

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, 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 publishers 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*; 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 shake the truths of revealed religion, [illegible] man accountable [illegible] moral obligation.— A frequent [illegible] will therefore [illegible] *the harmony between the truths of Revelation and of Phrenology*. And on the subject [illegible] of our [illegible] we [illegible] quiries and [illegible] of the [illegible] fearful. *Such* [illegible] ways welcome [illegible] always be [illegible] will [illegible] nology. But the [illegible] ensure [illegible] and the ignorant [illegible] verthrow [illegible] the pains to investigate, may [illegible] ed rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit [illegible] 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. [illegible] as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral developement 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.

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N. B. A fund is already deposited for sustaining the work *one year*. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Subscriptions and letters of business may be [illegible] publisher, ADAM WALDIE [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] the Am. Phren. Journal, care of A. Waldie.

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

August 2.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

August Term, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Aaron Pattidge, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in [illegible] Saint Mary's county, on the first [illegible] day of March next, to file allegations, [illegible] have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.

True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk. of St. Mary's County Court.

September 13. 3m.

A BY-LAW

Making further provision for the payment of the subscription of the City to the Capital Stock of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company.

[Passed October 1st, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, [illegible] be, and he is hereby [illegible] prepared, to issue to the [illegible] Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company [illegible] to be signed by [illegible] by the Clerk, with [illegible] thereto attached, [illegible] exceeding two thousand [illegible] such sums as the said Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company may direct, the principal amount thereof to be paid at the end of ten years from the time the same may be issued, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half yearly on the first days of January and July of each year.

2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That said Certificates shall, upon their face, be receivable in payment of taxes or other debts due this Corporation, and that the holders thereof shall have the privilege of setting the same off against such taxes, or other debts, provided, that the amount of such taxes, or other debts so set off, be credited on said Certificates by endorsement thereon, signed by the holder.

3. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Collector of the City, before he passes his receipt to the holder of such Certificates for taxes, or other debts due from said holder to this City, to see that the endorsement required by the preceding section is duly made; and it shall also be the duty of said Collector to report to the Treasurer half yearly, and one month before the interest shall become payable as aforesaid, the amounts which may be so endorsed, together with the names of the holders of the Certificates upon which the same may be made.

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the stock thus authorised to be issued, may be transferred either by the holder in person, or by attorney, upon the surrender of the Certificate, and that when a new Certificate shall be issued in the name of the transferee, it shall only be for the balance thereof, after deducting the sums (if any) which may be endorsed as aforesaid.

5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the by law as authorises the issuing of stock to the amount of eight thousand five hundred dollars, passed the 10th of September 1838, be and the same is hereby repealed.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 4.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

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

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NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

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

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Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, short letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Gable, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH GABLE, Ex'x.

November 29. 3w.

SHERIFFALTY.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.

November 8, 1838.—te.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court, by petition, in writing of Dennis H. Battee, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Dennis H Battee having satisfied the said Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Dennis H. Battee 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 John Claytor his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Dennis H. Battee a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed [illegible] hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Dennis H Battee [illegible] imprisonment, [illegible] notice to his creditors by [illegible] to be inserted [illegible] Anne Arundel [illegible] Monday [illegible] court [illegible] Monday, at [illegible] day, for [illegible] recommending a trustee for [illegible] if any they [illegible] said Dennis H Battee should not have [illegible] Given under my hand this [illegible] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

By order,

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

November 8. 3m.

A Supplement to the Ordinance to provide for the payment of the Stock in the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, subscribed for by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, passed the 10th of September 1838.

[Passed October 1st, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the Commissioners appointed by the ordinance to which this is a supplement, be and they are hereby authorised to conclude a negotiation with the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, for [illegible] loan to this City of the sum [illegible], upon the terms reported by one of the Commissioners on this day, that is to say, [illegible] secured by the negotiable [illegible] of this City, drawn at [illegible] months from the date, and to be renewed from time to time until the whole shall be paid; five per cent of the principal to be paid upon each renewal.

2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in order to secure the payment of said sum of money in the manner aforesaid, and also to secure the payment of the sum of sixteen hundred dollars now due from this City to the said Bank, the proper officer of this Corporation be and [illegible] is hereby authorised and required to execute a mortgage to the said Bank, upon the visible property of this Corporation.

3. And be it further established and ordained by [illegible] aforesaid, That the Collector [illegible] Taxes be and he is hereby [illegible] to the Treasurer of the City [illegible] sum at the renewal of said notes, to pay the interest or discount thereon, and the principal sum required to be paid as aforesaid.

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the by law to which this is a supplement, as appropriates the funds to be raised under the provisions thereof, to the payment of the amount of the subscription of the City to the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, be and the same is hereby repealed; and the sum hereby authorised to be raised by mortgage, be and the same is hereby appropriated in the following manner—six thousand dollars to be paid to the Commissioners appointed under the by-law to which this is a supplement, to be appropriated by them to the partial extinguishment of the aforesaid subscription of the City to the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company, upon the terms of the by law to which this is a supplement, and the residue to be placed in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland to the credit of the fund pledged for the redemption of the Certificates of Debt issued under the by-laws heretofore passed.

5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the original by-law as appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars out of the annual taxes of the City as a fund for the redemption of the loan thereby authorised to be created, be and the same is hereby repealed

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 4.

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

WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR THE

FIFTH VOLUME OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL.

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

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publication of 16 pages, devoted to agriculture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper —28 by 40 inches. The price is ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance. The postage on a volume of the *Cultivator* will not exceed 18¾ cents to any part of the Union, and within the state, and a circle of 100 miles, it will be but 12½ cents. A volume will contain more than 200 pages quarto, will be illustrated with cuts of animals, implements, &c. and be furnished with a copious index. It will comprise as much letter press print as 1500 pages of common duodecimo—as much as the Penny Magazine, published by the British Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, and which, at two dollars per annum, has been reputed to be the cheapest periodical any where published.

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

☞Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

OUR THREE FIRST VOLUMES.

☞The second edition of vol. 1, and the first edition of the 2d and 3 vols of the Cultivator, being about expended, and the demand for them continuing unabated, we are printing another edition, which will be completed with all despatch. Orders will, in the mean time, be received, and the volumes forwarded as soon as published. When completed, stitched and bound volumes will be forwarded to our agents in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria, &c

July 5.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836 While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous keen and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid;—☞and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

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

500 ENGRAVINGS

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

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

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

☞Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia

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PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1838. NO. 53.

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

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
August Term, 1838.

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

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

NOTICE.

I DO hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing the following described premises, lying in Allegany county, Md., being Perry Sullivan's Lot, Numbered 1083, and William Sullivan's Lot, Numbered 1807, as no title whatever can be given for the same, without the concurrence of all the representatives of said Perry and William Sullivan.

JOHN SULLIVAN, for
REBECCA SULLIVAN.

MAMMOTH SHEET!

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

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

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

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

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

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 15.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

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

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

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 26.

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 developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—*we must*, in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

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

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

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

August 23.

SHERIFFALTY.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.

November 3, 1838.—tc.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court, by petition, in writing of Dennis H. Battee, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Dennis H Battee having satisfied the said Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Dennis H. Battee 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 John Claytor his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Dennis H. Battee a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—It is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Dennis H. Battee 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 shew cause, if any they have, why the said Dennis H. Battee should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

By order
WM. GREEN, Clk.

November 8. 3m.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

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

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

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.
NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

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

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

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

TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE
CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have been published by us for six years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in this 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 so low rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged.

The *Congressional Globe* is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members, condensed. The yeas and nays 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 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 country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 11th 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 accompany it*, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 24, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspector of Tobacco, hearing appeals and making transfers, and to close their books for the year 1838.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

December 6 3m.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
November 27th, 1838.

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

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth R. Worthington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the [illegible] day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1838.

NICH'S J. WORTHINGTON, Adm'r.

November 29. 6w.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, December 27, 1838.

"CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR."

In order to afford all concerned about our establishment to participate in the festivities of the Season, we have this week issued the Gazette on a half sheet.

MR. EDITOR:

Dear Sir.—Having been present at an examination of the pupils of the Primary School on Saturday the 22d inst. I deem it due to the parents, as well as to the children and their indefatigable and worthy teacher, to make known the results through the columns of your paper. The several classes being called upon in order, showed by their ready and correct manner of answering questions, that their time has not been misimproved. Especially in Arithmetic, Geography, History, and English Grammar, their answers displayed acquisitions that would have done honour to scholars of a seminary dignified with a higher name than Primary School. *Considering the number and ages of* the pupils examined, it is believed that they would not suffer in comparison with any other like number in similar circumstances. The gentlemen and ladies present manifested by their strict attention the approbation and satisfaction felt in the management and improvement of the school. Next *to the abilities and* assiduous attention of Mr. Taylor, the advancement of his pupils is much indebted to the choice selection of books lately introduced.

That Primary Schools should hold the first place in the heart of every well-wisher of society and his country cannot be doubted upon mature reflection. That virtue and intelligence are the basis of our free institutions is a trite maxim. But how shall knowledge be diffused? How shall the principles of morality be disseminated, unless the mass of the people have the means of obtaining an education? What better way of furnishing suitable means than by *increasing the number and character of these* Seminaries? To obtain this end, let all lend their aid and influence.

R.

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

Thursday, 20th Dec. 1838.—No. 29. *De Young* vs. Buchanan. The argument in this cause was continued by Dobbin for the Appellee, and concluded by Glenn, in reply, for the Appellant.

No. 32. Dennis Reed and N. Wells vs. G Green and others, by consent of the bar, argument commenced by Alexander for Appellant, and J. N. Steele for the Appellees.

Friday, 21st Dec.—No 32. Reed and Wells vs. Green and others—Appeal from Anne-Arundel. The argument in this cause was continued by J. N. Steele and J. Johnson for the Appellees, and commenced by Alexander, in reply, for the Appellants.

Saturday, 22d Dec.—On motion of T. S. Alexander, Esq., *Samuel J. K. Handy, Esq.*, of the city of Baltimore, was admitted and qualified as an Attorney of this Court.

No. 32. The argument in this cause was concluded by Alexander for the Appellant.

The Court has adjourned until Monday the 31st inst. when the Docket, commencing at Number 30, will be resumed.

A large meeting of Delegates from the State of Maryland to the National Silk Convention assembled at the Masonic Hall, in the City of Baltimore on the 13th Dec. 1838.

LUTHER J. COX, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and THOS. H. DAWSON appointed Secretary

The necessity and expediency of forming a State Convention to meet at Annapolis during the session of the Legislature was taken into consideration, and on motion, it was

Resolved, That a State Silk Convention be formed to meet at Annapolis on the 3d Tuesday in January next.

Resolved, That the citizens of each county in this State, friendly to the culture of Silk, be requested to hold meetings, and appoint not exceeding five delegates, to meet said Convention, to be held in the city of Annapolis at the time mentioned in the foregoing resolution.

LUTHER J. COX, Chairman.

THOS. H. DAWSON, Secretary.

Editors friendly to the Silk culture throughout the State are respectfully requested to copy the above.

HARRISBURG AFFAIRS.
THE HOPKINS HOUSE RECOGNISED BY THE SENATE.

We are indebted to the kindness of the agents and conductor of the Susquehanna Rail Road for a slip from the office of the Harrisburg Reporter, under date of December 25, from which we learn the important facts that the Hopkins branch of the House of Representatives refused on Monday, to accede to the propositions of the Cunningham branch, and that the Senate, on the next day, by a very decided vote, determined to recognise the Hopkins or Van Buren division, and appointed a committee to inform it that the Senate was organised and ready to proceed to business. The Senate sat on Tuesday until five o'clock.—*Balt. Chron.*

From the Louisville Advertiser of Dec. 17.

BLOODY AFFAIR.

A startling tragedy occurred in this city on Saturday evening last, in which A. H. Meeks was instantly killed, John Bothwell mortally wounded, William Holmes severely wounded, and Henry Oldham slightly, by the use of Bowie knives, by Judge E. C. Wilkinson, and his brother B. R. Wilkinson, of Natchez, and J. Murdough, of Holly Springs, Mississippi. It seems that Judge Wilkinson had ordered a coat at the shop of Messrs. Varnum & Redding.—The coat was made; the Judge, accompanied by his brother and Mr Murdough, went to the shop of Varnum & Redding, tried on the coat, and was irritated because, as he believed, it did not fit him.

Redding undertook to convince him that he was in error, and ventured to assure the Judge that the coat was made well. The Judge instantly seized an iron poker, and commenced an attack on Redding. The blow was partially warded off—Redding grappled his assailant, when a companion of the Judge drew a Bowie knife, and but for the interposition and interference of the unfortunate Meek, a journeyman tailor, and a gentleman passing by at the moment, Redding might have been assassinated in his own shop. Shortly afterwards, Redding, Meek, Rothwell and Holmes went to the Galt House. They sent up stairs for Judge Wilkinson, and he came down into the bar-room, when angry words were passed. The Judge then went up stairs again, and in a short time returned with his companions, all armed with knives. Harsh language was again used. Redding was told that he lied, and he responded by saying he supposed he would have to take it, as he was unarmed, but remarked that if they would lay aside their weapons he could whip all three of them. Meek, in consequence of some remarks made, felt called on to state what he had seen of the conflict in the tailor's shop, and did so, and Murdough gave him the d—d lie, for which Meek struck him with a riding whip which he had brought with him from Bardstown, from which place he had just travelled on horseback. On receiving the blow with the whip, Murdough instantly plunged his Bowie knife into the abdomen of Meek, and killed him on the spot.

At the same instant B. R. Wilkinson attempted to get at Redding, and Holmes and Rothwell interfered or joined in the affray.—Holmes was wounded, probably by B. R. Wilkinson; and the Judge, having left the room for an instant, returned, and finding Rothwell contending with his brother, or bending over him, he (the Judge) stabbed Rothwell in the back, and inflicted a mortal wound. It does not appear that Oldham was concerned in the conflict. He was probably wounded by mistake. In a few moments after the conflict took place, the City Marshal was on the spot to apprehend the offenders. Redding having sent for him with a view to have them taken for the assault made on him in his shop.

Such are the facts, as detailed to us; but it is proper to say that we have heard other and conflicting statements. Judge Wilkinson, his brother and Murdough are in prison, and will probably be brought before the examining court to-day, when the affair will be better understood. The public mind is highly excited, but we trust every citizen will feel the necessity of a calm reliance upon the operation of the laws. Let strict justice be done. Let the laws be firmly, impartially and rigidly enforced. No good citizen can desire more. None will be content with less.

Bill Johnson has written a long letter to the editor of the Albany Evening Journal, detailing the events of his life,

> ——"*Even from his boyish days,*
> Up to the moment"

when he surrendered his well armed person to the United States authorities. As the song says, so says Mr. Johnson,

> "When a man's married his sorrow begins."

The hero of the Thousand Isles dates all his *troubles from the period of his marriage*, and hints that his wife was not exactly a blessing.

JOHNSONS' LETTER.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

SIR—Whenever an obscure individual, by his own merits or demerits, brings himself before the public so as to render his acts worthy of note by the public press, either for their good or bad qualities, it is natural for that public to wish to learn something of the public and private history of that person and the means by which he has become notorious.

The writer of the following sketch of events, which have transpired during the past 28 years, or since 1812, has been the subject of censure or applause as the people have had knowledge of the facts from friend or foe: and to many the subjoined statement may not be *uninteresting*.

I was born at the Three Rivers, L. C., in the year 1782. When I was about 16 years of age, I was put as an apprentice to learn the Blacksmith trade, and followed the business until about my 22d year. I then removed to Kingston, Upper Canada, where I built a vessel, and navigated Lake *Ontario in* the freighting business above five years. I then sold my vessel, (which was about the year 1811,) and with the money purchased a quantity of goods, with which I commenced the mercantile business.

In 1810 I married Ann Randolph, of Washington county, *in the State of New York; and* with her came the attenuant troubles, in a great measure, of my subsequent life. In cosequence of my alliance with the Yankees, as the people of these States were called by the Canadians, I was looked upon with a jealous eye by the more loyal subjects of his most gracious Majesty George III; and my acts *and conversations were* closely watched by the slaves of the despot. In the fall of 1812, Com. Chauncey run down with his fleet, and lay off Kingston, capturing a schooner, and firing a few shots at the vessels in the harbour. The next day I was arrested and cast into prison on suspicion of having visited the American fleet during the night, but being satisfied that I had not been on board, I was liberated after twelve hours detention.

So great were their suspicions that a number of times I have been arrested and cast into prison for conversing with people whom they considered were not as loyal as themselves, or those who had imbibed republican impressions. Two of my brothers were imprisoned, one for six months, the other during the war, for opinion's sake.

About the first of June, 1813, Col. Carthwright told me that he had been informed that I was in correspondence with the Americans, and that it was not proper, for the welfare of his Majesty or his loyal subjects, that I should be permitted to go at large any longer; consequently I was taken into custody and thrust into prison, to be confined, as they told me, during the war. Up to this time, I solemnly declare I had no communication with the American navy or army, or any individual, *to my knowledge*, by whom any information was likely to be conveyed to the enemy to the injury of his Majesty's subjects or those in his realm. The only offence which was proved or could be brought against me was the bailing of several individuals, who, like myself, were suspected of being predisposed in favour of American institutions, or having opinions of their own in relation to order, good government, &c.

John Murphy, an American citizen, who resided in the city of Schenectady, was on business in Canada in 1812. He started for home in the winter, and was overtaken on the ice, when crossing the lake from Kingston towards Gravelly Point, and was carried back to Kingston, and cast into prison; his feet and legs were badly frozen. In consequence of not having the attention necessary in such a case, he lost both feet just above the ankle joints. The bailing of this man out of prison was an unpardonable offence in the eyes of those bigotted slaves. Murphy, after he had recovered, was smuggled across the lines by some of his friends, and returned home. I bailed several others who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the police by their intercourse and conversation with the "d——d Yankees" as they were termed.—Those acts of humanity, as I conceived them to be, were the only charges that could be brought against me at my last arrest, and for which they exultingly declared that I must lay in prison during the war. The same night I was incarcerated for the last time, I broke gaol and went back into the country for a few days, and found five Americans who wished to cross into the States. I obtained a birch bark canoe 18 miles above Kingston, into which we all—six in number—stowed ourselves, and launched into the open lake, and on the second day, in the forenoon, we went along side of the Madison, one of Com. Chauncey's fleet in the port of Sackett's Harbour, a distance of about 50 miles from where we embarked.

The amount of property left in Canada by me, which was confiscated by the Government, was as follows, viz. a store of goods, for which I had paid in cash, $12,000, a house and lot and 400 acres of land. The value of all the property was about $30,000, for which I have not received one farthing to this day.

I have now given some of the principal reasons why I left Canada and took up my abode in the States.

It is true I have strove to avenge the loss of my property and the persecutions of British tyranny, which have been lavished upon me without stint for opinion's sake: and as yet, the servile knee has not been brought to bow, nor the lips to kiss the rod that has scourged me, and for which I am denounced as a pirate by those who first robbed and then imprisoned me without cause. If the commerce of our nation is interrupted, and their property plundered by another, government seeks redress for the grievances. But mine is a case where an individual is warring against a nation single handed, and only for private wrongs.

I took up arms immediately for the United States on my arrival in Sacketts Harbor, and was employed recently by Generals Brown, and Commodore Chauncey, and subsequently by the Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, in the Revenue department of the United States, until February of the present year, when I resigned the employment of government, and joined the Patriot cause, since which time I have been more familiarly known as Old Bill Johnson, the hero of the Thousand Islands, the Buccanier or Pirate of the Lakes, &c. &c. with how much reason, the public is left to judge by their humble servant and well wisher.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

The Episcopal Church at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, was lately entered, and the communion table and its covering stolen. A few days after the robbery, the table was found at an auction store in New York. It appears that the thief went boldly to work, for the table, wrapped in its coverings, was in open day put on board a steamboat which touched at Amboy, and thus conveyed to New York.

The Paterson Intelligencer mentions that two sons of the Rev. Mr. Demund, of Pompton, N. J. one about ten and the other twelve years of age, were drowned in the Pompton river, on Saturday last. It appears that they were playing on the ice, when it gave way under the youngest, and the elder, in attempting to rescue *his brother, also broke through*, and both were drowned. They were interred on Monday.

FOREIGN.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Gladiator, at New York, brings London papers to the 10th and Portsmouth to the 12th November, inclusive.

The Cotton market was very firm—stock in few hands—sales rather large, and prices steady. There had not been that advance that is wished for on this side. The Money Market sufficiently abundant. English Stocks very high; Consols 94¾, which is as high as we ever recollect quoting. More doing in American Securities. Wheat was without any improvement in the London Market—Flour lower; on the continent Grain was higher. The last average of Wheat, quoted the duty at 21s. 6d.; price 65s. 10d. For the week ending 28th Oct. 66s. 4d.—2d Nov. 69s. 5d.

Lord Durham is generally condemned by the tory papers, for leaving Canada; and also censured by part of the Whig press. By a majority of the Whig and all the Radical press, he is defended.

The Great Western arrived out safe. She carried out orders for £100,000 to Birmingham alone. There was a good deal of joy manifested at the revival of American Trade.

An English fleet had sailed for South America. The French journals state that it was of a perfectly amicable, friendly nature.

Advices from Madrid are to the 29th October. There were considerable symptoms of disaffection.

The Royal William Steam Ship arrived at Liverpool from New York, November 5th.

The London Courier ridicules the idea of any danger of a war between Great Britain and Russia; and says that the morning papers indulged very prematurely in bellicose speculations on the subject. It adds that, even if such an event were likely, it was too late in the season to be dreamt of as the ports of the Black Sea would be frozen up.

The difficulties between Holland and Belgium are settled, and the final protocol passed and signed between the two powers. The 24 articles, so much spoken of, were recognised and ratified.

Mr Poulet Thompson had gone to Paris to negotiate a favourable change of duties between the two countries, on linen thread and other small articles.

Abd-el Kadir, the leader of the Arab forces in Africa, had been killed or taken, and his troops dispersed.

The British navy is being augmented, and men enlisted in the different seaports and dockyards. The Turks have ordered several steam ships of war from England, and most of the Turkish vessels of war are commanded by British officers in the Turkish employ.

The Royal Yacht Squadron have erected a new Light House at the entrance of Cowes Harbour.

The Paris journals intimate the possibility of an accommodation being made between the competitors for the Spanish crown.

Our readers will recollect a girl of the name of Grace Darling, assisting or rescuing 9 persons from a watery grave, at the risk of her own and father's life, from the wreck of the steamboat Forfarshire. She has, in consequence, become a great favourite. Silver cups and medals have been presented to her, and five pound notes have been sent to her, requesting a lock of her hair in return. A fine brig launched at Perth, was named after her.

HYMENEAL.

Married, in this city, on Wednesday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Vinton, Mr. ELISHA TAYLOR to Miss HARRIET HART.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this city, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. CATHARINE PHELPS.

ANNAPOLIS GRAYS.

THE Company are hereby notified that the FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING will be held on *Saturday Evening next*, at seven o'clock, at the CITY HALL. Punctual attendance is desired, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order,
W. H. CLARK, Sec'y.
December 27. R.

IN CHANCERY,
17th December, 1838.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate in the case of Richard Cromwell vs Nancy Johnson and others, made and reported by Charles Hammond, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 21st day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive weeks before the 21st day of January next.

The report states that the land, supposed to contain one hundred and thirteen and three quarter acres, sold for twelve hundred dollars.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
December 20. 3w.

GEORGE McNEIR & SON,
Merchant Tailors,

HAVE just received their Fall supply of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

(selected with great care from the Importers,) which will be made up in the most fashionable style, and on accommodating terms.

Also, a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, consisting of

Gloves, Stocks, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Silk and Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Buckskin, Silk, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

WANTED.

AN OVERSEER to manage a small Farm contiguous to the city of Annapolis.—One with a Wife who understands the management and is competent to take charge of a Dairy, would be preferred. Unquestionable recommendations will be required.

JAMES MURRAY.
November 29.

TRESPASSING COWS.

THE subscriber has taken up, trespassing on his Farm, Bernard Creek, north side of South River, nearly opposite the Bridge, two RED COWS; one has a white face, no mark, the other a white spot on her forehead, one hip appears lower than the other, a hole in one ear. The owner or owners, are requested to call, prove property, pay expenses, and take them away.

RICHARD H. JOURNEY.
December 20.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company,
December 7th, 1838.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of this Company are hereby notified, that a payment of five dollars on each share subscribed, is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of the Company, on or before the 15th day of February next, a further payment of five dollars on each share of capital stock subscribed to be paid, as before stated, on or before the 15th day of March next.

By order,
N. H. GREEN, Secretary.
December 13. t15M.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned against crossing or in any manner trespassing on the Farm of the subscriber adjoining the city of Annapolis. The law will be enforced against all who offend after this notice, without respect to persons.

JAMES MURRAY.
November 29.

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held at the next meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, to supply the Vacancies in the number of Youths to be educated in the Institution without charge for Books or Tuition, under provision of Acts of the Legislature. Applications, accompanied by certificates of moral and intellectual character, may be addressed to the subscriber,

HECTOR HUMPHREYS,
Principal of St. John's College.
December 13.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Taxable Inhabitants of School District No. 38, of Anne Arundel county, comprising the city of Annapolis, will be held on the FIRST SATURDAY, 5th day of JANUARY next, at the City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Clerk.
December 13.

NOTICE.

THAT on the first Monday in January next, at eight o'clock, A. M. all the STALLS and BENCHES in the Market House will be offered for RENT for one year, ending the first Monday in January 1840—*Rent to be paid in advance*, as no Certificate will be given until the money has been paid—And any person or persons occupying any of said Stalls or Benches before complying with the above terms, shall pay for every day so occupied such Rates as are prescribed by the by-law of the Corporation of the city of Annapolis, entitled, A By-Law prescribing the duties of the Market Master, &c.

NICHOLAS KILMAN,
Market Master.
December 13.

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase three or four healthy NEGRO BOYS, from the age of twelve to twenty years; he wants them expressly for his own use, and will pay liberal prices and cash, and will obligate not to send them out of the State.—Slaves from the country and for life will be preferred. Persons having such to dispose of would do well by addressing a few lines to the subscriber, who resides near Sweetzer's Bridge Post Office, in Anne-Arundel county, four miles from Baltimore.

SAMUEL THOMAS.
November 29. 4t.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Steuart, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of June, 1839, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 29th day of November, 1838.

GEO. H. STEUART, Executor.
November 29. R. 4w.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
August Term, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Robert McK. Hammett, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

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

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, 19 years of age, accustomed from her infancy to House Work—she is a good Cook, Washer, and Ironer. For further information apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

November 29.