

The Star-Blade Gazette.

VOL. XCII.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1838.

NO. 11.

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby warn all persons from purchasing the following described premises, lying in Allegany county, Md., being Perry Sullivan's Lot, Numbered 2033, 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.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plan-
tation near Queen Anne, Prince-
George's county, Maryland, n.^o, a negro fel-
low named FRANK. He is about 25 years
of age, a mulatto or yellow complexion, five
feet 8 or 10 inches high, cross eyed, full of
hair, broad mouth, and well made, and
has a remarkable scar on his stomach or bel-
ly. His only clothing known was burlap
shirts and trowsers. No doubt he is in
clothing with him. I will give the above, ex-
ward of One Hundred Dollars for apprehend-
ing and securing the said fellow so that I get
him again. Frank ran off on Sunday night
last.

JOHN WOOTTON,
Rockville, Md. Sept. 13th, 1838.

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 determined many from engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs \$4, and has 384 closely printed pages of let-terpress. 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 com-ment. We may take occasion to say, how-ever, that in enterprise and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have 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, an opportunity offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

FOR ANAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Balti-more, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock for

the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

LEML. G. TAYLOR.

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 on time 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 OMNI-

BUS.
NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI-

TERRARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRA-
VELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

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

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, is-
sue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., selected 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 con-
centration can no farther go." No book which appears in *Waldie's Quarto Library* will be published in the *Omnibus*, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on 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 *Ree's Cyclopaedia*, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

POETRY.

CREATION AND REDEMPTION.

BY ARCHDEACON SPENCER.

"Let there be light!"—were the words of creation. That broke on the chaos and silence of night; The creatures of Mercy invoked to their station, Suffused into being, and kindled to light.

"Let there be light!"—The Great Spirit descended, And flushed on the waves that in darkness had slept; The sun in his glory a giant ascended;

The dews on the earth their mild radiance swept.

"Let there be light!"—and the fruits and the bowers, Responded in smile to the new-lighted sky;

There was scents in the gale, there was bloom in the flowers,

Sweet sound for the ear, and soft hue for the eye.

"Let there be light!"—And the mild eyes of woman, Beams'd joy on the man who thus Paradise w^{as} made.

There was joy—till the fates to all happiness human Crept into those bowers—was heard—and obey'd.

"Let there be light!"—were the words of salvation. When man had defaced his object and end, Had wan'd from his glorious and glad elevation, Abandon'd a God and conform'd to a bane,

"Let there be light!"—The same Spirit supernal That lighted the torch when creation began.

Laid aside the bright beams of the Godhead eternal, And wrought as a servant, and wept as a man,

"Let there be light!"—from Gethsemane springing,

From Golgotha's darkness, from Calvary's tomb, Joy, joy unto mortals, good angels are singing.

The Shiloh has triumph'd and death is o'ercome.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the *Knickerbocker* for June.

JOURNAL OF AN EXPLORING TOUR BEYOND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Performed in the years 1835, '36, and '37, with a map of the Oregon Territory. By Rev. Samuel Parker, A. M. In one volume, pp. 317. Ithaca, N. Y. Published for the author, New York: A. K. Bartram, 451 Broadway.

Spread before you, reader, a map of that portion of this continent which stretches westward from a line with the Council Bluffs on the Missouri River, and with the above-named work in your hand, follow its author in all his journeys, until you reach with ironbound coast, where mountain barriers repel the bark rolling waves of the Pacific, which stretches, without an intervening island, for five thousand miles, to the coast of Japan. What a vast extent of country you have traversed! how sublime the works of the Creator through which you have taken your way!

We lack space to follow our author in the detail of his wanderings, and shall not therefore attempt a notice at large of the volume under consideration, but shall endeavour to present, in a general view, some of its more prominent features.

Mr. Parker was sent out by the American Board of Foreign Missions; and he appears to have been eminently faithful to his trust, amidst numerous perils and privations, which are recorded, not with vain boasting and exaggeration, but with modesty and brevity. His descriptions, indeed, are all of them graphic, without being minute or tedious. Before reaching the Black Hills he places before us the prairies, rolling in immense seas of verdure, on which millions of tons of grass grow up but to rot on the ground, or feed white leghorn of that flame, over which sweep the cool breezes, like the trade winds of the ocean, and into whom green recesses frightened antelope bound away with half-whistling snuff, leaving the fleetest bound hopelessly in the rear. There herd the buffaloes, by thousands together, dotting the landscape, seeming scarce so large as rabbits when surveyed at a distance from some verdant hillock, swelling up in the emerald waste. Sublime far, and upon a more magnificent scale, are the scenes among the Rocky Mountains. Here are the visible footsteps of God! Yonder, mountain above mountain, peak above peak, ten thousand feet heavenward, to regions of perpetual snow, rise the guardian Titans of that mighty region.

Here the traveller treads his winding way through passages so narrow that the towering perpendicular cliffs throw a dim twilight gloom upon his path even at mid-day. Apon he emerges, and lo! a cataract descends a distant mountain, like a belt of snowy foam, girding its giant sides. On one hand, mountains spread out into horizontal plains, some rounded like domes, and others terminating in sharp cones and abrupt eminences, taking the forms of pillars, pyramids, and castles; on the other, vast circular embankments, thrown up by volcanic fires, mark out the site of a yawning crater; while far below, perchance, a river dashes away through a narrow, rocky passage, with a deep-toned roar in winding meanders, in mist and darkness. Follow the voyager as he descends the Columbia, subject to winds, rapids and falls two hundred miles from any white, and amidst tribes of stranger Indians, all speaking a different language.—Here, for miles, stretches a perpendicular basaltic wall, three or four hundred feet in height; there form the boiling eddies, and rush the varying currents; on one side opens a view of rolling prairies, and through a rocky vista on the other, rise the far-off mountains, mellowed in the beams of the morning sun. Now the traveller passes through a forest of trees, standing in their natural position in the bed of the river, twenty feet below the water's surface. Passing these, he comes to a group of islands lying high in the stream, piled with the coffin canoes of the natives, filled with their dead, and covered with mats and split plank. He anchors for awhile at a wharf of natural basalt, but presently pro-

ceeds on his way, gliding now in solemn silence, and now interrupted by the roar of a distant rapid, gradually growing on the ear, until the breaking water and foaming foam arise to the view.

Pausing under a rocky cavern, by the shore, formed of semi-circular masses which have overgrown the stream for ages, "frowning terrible, impossible to climb," he awaits the morning, listening during the night watches to hear the distant cliffs

"reverberate the sound

"Of parted fragments tumbling from on high."

Such are the great features of the mission-
ary's course until the boundary of the "far west" is reached, and he reposes for a time from his long and toilsome journey.

Our author gives us many details in relation to the Indians of the Oregon Territory, their habits, manners, &c. Since 1829 seven-eighths of the Indian population, below the Falls of Columbia, we are informed, have been swept away by disease, principally fever and ague, increased partly by intemperance, but greatly augmented by their mode of treatment. "In the burning stage of the fever they plunged them selves into the river, and continued in water until the heat was allayed, and rarely survived the cold stage which followed." So many and so sudden were the deaths which occurred that the shores of the Columbia were strewn with the unburied dead. Whole and large villages were depopulated; and some entire tribes have disappeared; the few remaining persons, if there were any, uniting themselves with other tribes.

The great mortality extended not only from the Cascades to the shores of the Pacific, but far north and south—it is said as far as California. The natives have a standing clause in their system of table etiquette, which we have seen obeyed in civilized society without compulsory enactments; what the guest cannot eat in closing his repast, he must take away with him—a privilege of which the white man liberally avails himself, for the Indian *cuisine* is not over extensive nor delicious.

Some of the tribes have a famous amusement, called the "buffalo dancing march." Dressed in the skin of the neck and head of this animal, the horns all standing, they imitate his low hollow, and wheel and jump with wonderful fidelity to the original. The natives are exceedingly fond of the "fire-water;" and one inveterate drinker, our author tells us, purloined, in sundry secret draughts, all the spirits in which our friend and correspondent, Mr. Townsend, had preserved a large assortment of venomous reptiles which he collected beyond the Rocky Mountains. These tribes of Indians are truly aborigines." One old chief described to Mr. Parker the impressions upon meeting for the first time with white men. Himself and his savage companions thought them a new race. Seeing their faces very pale, they supposed them to be suffering from some unknown cause with cold; and although it was mid-summer, they built large fire and invited them into their lodge to warm themselves, where they persisted in wrapping them in buffalo robes!

Not the least attractive portion of this very interesting "Journal" is the account of a visit paid by the author to the Sandwich Islands, to which we can only make this brief reference. He sailed from thence for the United States, and arrived safely at New London, Conn., having been absent more than two years, and having journeyed upwards of twenty-eight thousand miles.

The traveller is of opinion that there are no insurmountable barriers to the construction of a rail-road from the Atlantic to the Pacific. No greater elevation would need to be overcome than that which has been surmounted on the Portage and Ohio rail-road. And the work will be accomplished! Let the prediction be marked. This great chain of communication will be made with links of iron. The treasures of the earth in the wide region are not destined to be lost. The mountains of coal, the vast meadows, the fields of salt, the mighty forests, with their trees two hundred and fifty feet in height, the stores of magnesia, the crystallized lakes of valuable salts—these were not formed to be unemployed and wasted. The reader is now living who will make a trip across this vast continent. The granite mountain will melt before the hand of enterprise, valleys will be raised, and the unwearied firesteed will sweep his hot, white breath, where silence has reigned since the morning hymn of young creation was pealed over mountain, flood and field. The mammoth's bone and the bison's horn, buried for centuries, and long since turned to stone, some will be borne to the day by the laborers of the Atlantic and Pacific Rail Road Company; rocks which stand now as on the night when Noah's deluge first dried, will heave beneath the action of villainous salt-petre;" and where the prairies stretch away, "like the round ocean, girdled with the sky," with its wood-fringed streams, its flower-embossed turf, and its herds of startled buffaloes, shall sweep the long, hissing train of cars crowded with passengers for the Pacific sea-board. The very realms of chaos and old night will be invaded; while in the place of the roar of wild beasts, or howl of wild Indians, will be heard the lowing of herds, the bleating of flocks; the plough will cleave the sods of many a rich valley and fruitful hill, while from many a dark bosom shall go up the pure prayer to the great Spirit."

ANECDOTE OF BRANT.

In Colonel Stone's Life of Brant, is the following interesting anecdote of that celebrated Mohawk Chief. The incident occurred while he was sojourning in England, and mingling in the fashionable circles of the Metropolis.

During his stay in London, a grand fancy ball, or masquerade, was got up with great splendor, and numerously attended by the nobility and gentry. Captain Brant, at the instance of Earl Moira, was also present, richly dressed in the costume of his nation, wearing no mask, but painting one half of his face. His plumes nodded in his cap as though the blood of a hundred Peruvians coursed through his veins, and his tomahawk glistened in his girdle like burnished silver. There was likewise in the gay and gallant throng, a stately Turkish Diplomat of rank, accompanied by two hours, whose attention was particularly attracted by the grotesque appearance of the captain singular, and, as he supposed, fantastic attire. The pageant was as brilliant as the imagination could desire; but among the whole motley throng of pilgrims and warriors, berbers and shepherds, knights, damsels and gypsies, there was to the eye of the Mussulman no character so picturesque and striking as that of the Mohawks; which, being natural, appeared to be the best made up.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 1, 1838.

THE TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The Jury in the case of *William Stewart*,—charged with the murder of his father, Benjamin Stewart,—did not agree upon a verdict until near nine o'clock on Sunday night. Information having been given to that effect, the Court promptly assembled and received the Jury, whose verdict was, "Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree." This case occupied the close attention of the Court for ten days. The verdict rendered by the Jury, after a deliberation of 20 hours on the case, is said to be one of compromise. The punishment under it is confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding 18 years.

The wife of the prisoner was in attendance at Court throughout every stage of its proceedings, occupying a seat next to the bar in which her husband sat, and watching with an intense interest which may be well imagined, the progress of the suit to its final issue.

{American.

STEAM PACKET NEPTUNE.

We are sincerely rejoiced to find that the disaster to the Neptune, which we noticed yesterday, was not accompanied by any loss of life, nor any serious injury to the vessel itself. By the Southern Express Mail of yesterday, we have the following particulars respecting it.

Office of the Courier.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25.—2, P. M. Steam Packet Neptune Ashore.—We learn from Captain Irv, of the steam packet Gov. Dudley, that the steam packet Neptune, Capt. Wilson, from Baltimore, for this port, went ashore on the Horse Shoe, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, 23d inst., with a pilot on board, while putting in for a supply of fuel. The boat, it is said, will be got off without injury. Her passengers were brought to this port in the Gov. Dudley.

A CARD.

The undersigned passengers on board the steam packet Neptune, on her late passage, take this mode of publicly expressing their thanks to Capt. Wilson, for his politeness and attention, especially from the moment she stranded to the time he succeeded in placing us in safety on board the Gov. Dudley. No blame can possibly be attached to Capt. W. for the accident, which is attributable alone to the carelessness or ignorance of the Pilot at Smithville.

To Capt. Chase, we are also indebted, for his kindness in co-operating with Capt. Wilson in promoting our comfort and safety.

P. M. Cohen, M. D. of Wm. H. Gilliland, Charleston,
O. J. Chaffee, do. J. D. Cruikshanks, Alexandria, La.
F. M. Bartlett, do. Alexandra, La.
Silas Hough,
Sam'l. W. Fairchild,
P. Frithingham,
A. Forgartie,
H. J. Crocherton,
Wm. Wilson, Flor.
R. D. Drake,
S. S. Walkley,
R. Wells,
L. F. Stow,
J. D. Bugbee.

A letter from the Agent at Charleston to the owners at Baltimore, states, that the Neptune would be got off at the next high tide, and it was supposed, without any damage of consequence. The Neptune will take in wood at Smithville, and return direct to Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEPTUNE.

We are gratified to be able to announce the arrival of the Neptune, Captain Wilson, at this port, last night, safe and sound, in a run of about 48 hours from Smithville, N. C. It appears that after entering Cape Fear river, by way of New Islet, and taking a Pilot on board, she was run ashore at high water, but without receiving the slightest injury. On the rise of the tide, she was got off without difficulty, and after obtaining a supply of fuel at Smithville, returned to this city, as above stated. The Neptune will take her regular place in the line on her next regular day—Friday next, the 2d November.

SAINT MARY'S CITY.

The Alexandria Gazette says that the city bearing this name, which has now existence in name only, was situated near the mouth of the Saint Mary's River, in Saint Mary's County, in Maryland, and was not only the spot where the first settlers of Maryland landed, but was also the first place on this continent where freedom of Religion was tolerated—where the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, enjoying their own modes of worship, lived in harmony together. A few old grave stones are now the remains of this ancient city, which at one time, sent delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

TOBACCO CROP.

The Nashville Whig of the 19th instant says—The Tobacco crop of Tennessee and Southern Kentucky will fall far short of an average yield, say still 50 per cent south of Bowling Green, Ky. In the counties of Robertson and Montgomery (Tenn.) and Logan, Todd and Christian (Ky.) not more than half a crop, we understand, will be realized, while in the Tobacco district above Nashville, the result will, it is said, prove still more unfavourable. The price for the article, however, keeps up to a high figure, and the chances are that half a crop this year will pay within one third as a full crop last season—particularly to those who sold early last season.

A PRINCELY PRESENT.

We learn from the *Courier des Etats Unis* that the Prince de Joinville, in grateful remembrance of the hospitable attentions which he re-

ceived from Col. De Russy, while at West Point, has sent to the Colonel a costly snuff box of gold, enriched with diamonds. This handsome present was transmitted to Col. De Russy through the hands of Monsieur de Saligny, secretary of the French Legation, who has himself received from the Prince a superb dressing case of plate, containing one hundred pieces.

OHIO 74.

The detention of the Ohio 74 in coming round from Boston, was occasioned by constant head winds and bad weather, during which she sprung two of her yards. She had a crew of 800, almost all Americans, including 50 fine boys, bound apprentices to the navy, and who now receive regular naval education preparatory to their promotion to petty officers. The Ohio has provisions and water on board for four months, and will probably go to the Navy Yard to take in her guns. Great expedition has been evinced by the officers in getting her so nearly ready for sailing. She came up from below towed by two steamboats, and would have been blown off to sea but for this invaluable craft.

[N. Y. Star.]

SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.

We understand that the Synod of New Jersey at its late meeting in Morristown, by a vote of 100 to 80 adopted a preamble and resolution, recognizing the General Assembly of which Dr. Plumer was moderator, as the true General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The Newark Presbytery was not exactly cut off, but a resolution adopted making its standing depend on its choice of commissioners to the General Assembly.—*Newark Eagle.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNOR.

The official returns for Governor are as follows:

Porter.	131,521
Rutner.	121,668

9,553

We have taken the totals of the tabular statement—but we remark, that the Harrisburg Intelligencer makes the total 10,863. Whether the error is in adding up of the columns, or in deducting, we did not find time to ascertain.

But we should add, that the Whig majority of 12,000 in the Northern Liberties, ought to come out of the above stated majority.

OATHS.

At a late trial in Boston, on a charge of subornation of perjury, it was stated that in the police court of that city oaths were administered so hurried a manner, and in so low and indistinct a tone, that neither bystanders nor witnesses could understand or hear a word that was said. We believe that this careless and irrevocable mode of administering oaths is one great cause of the many perjuries which are committed in this country. We have seen justices, with their hats on, sit and administer oaths to sitting juries, who were chattering, laughing, and swearing at the same moment. If magistrates, administering an oath, do not respect and reverence it sufficiently to administer it in a distinct, serious, and emphatic manner, the ignorant and the vicious, who often are called to testify and hold up their hands, without knowing or caring whereto, will regard it still less; and, considering it a mere matter of form, will neither feel its solemnity, or the obligation it imposes upon them, to state things as they are, in the fear of God, and in the hope of His love.

[*Lester News Letter.*]

Grant Thorburn of New York advertises a new variety of Corn. He obtained the seeds from a chest of tea in which they were found on emptying it. It strikes off in two or three and frequently four branches like a small tree, and differing from the ordinary corn, the ear is produced at the head of each branch instead of at the side of the stalk. It is a large white flint twelve row corn with ears from ten to fourteen inches in length. It was planted on the 10th of May and had ears fit to boil on the 10th of July.

In Scott county, Iowa, after a residence of four days, the last single lady found a market on the 19th ult. A correspondent writes, our single gentlemen are three to one, and so anxious are our settlers for wives, that they never ask a single lady her age—All they require is teeth.

[*Chicago American.*]

OHIO.

The Ohio State Journal of the 26th inst. contains complete, but not official, returns of the election in that State. The Register makes Shannon's majority for Governor 4,807, viz:

Shannon,	106,130
Vance,	101,332

4,807

The Loco Foo majority on joint ballot is six.

L. F.	W.
Senate, 10	17
House, 88	34
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57	51

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Lemon, October 1.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange today have been unimportant, and the quotations, therefore, are much the same as yesterday, viz. Consols for money \$62 to \$1 for the account 03 to 04; Exchequer Bills 68 to 70 prem.; India Stock 264 to 265.

The abundance of gold, and its continued influx from various quarters of the world, is a subject of considerable attention in the city at the present time. The last official publication of the assets and liabilities of the Bank of England displays a stock of bullion little under ten millions, and within the last few days not less than £500,000 has arrived by the packet from Mexico, and a vessel of war, which has brought an unusually heavy amount from the South American States, the whole of which will find its way into the vaults of the Bank.

Amongst the representations of the dullness of affairs in Lancashire and Yorkshire, we are happy to find that there is at least a great degree of animation in the iron manufacture, and particularly in that branch of business in South Wales. The orders for iron in cargo have been unusually heavy by the last two packets from the United States, and a rise of 10¢ per ton has occurred in consequence, with every probability of a further advance both in Staffordshire and Wales. Moreover so large are the orders for iron already in the country, that the whole of the establishments are certain, it is said, of full employment for many months from the present time; nor is there any reason, it is further stated, why a large additional number of furnaces should not be allowed to be put into blast.

We hear that the American houses of Wilson has paid this morning six shillings and eighteen pence in the pound.

HYMENEAL.

Married, at Blenheim, Prince George's county, on the 2d inst., the Rev. WILLIAM PINNEY to ELIZABETH LLOYD, daughter of Richard T. Lowndes, Esq.

We stop the press to announce the death of that venerable and excellent man, WILLIAM STEUART, Esquire, of Mount Stewart, in this County. He died in Baltimore, we learn, on yesterday morning, in the 80th year of his age.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. for the purpose of settling with each of the supervisors of the public roads, it is not settled their accounts, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

November 1.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

CLASS A, for 1838.

To be positively drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on SATURDAY, the 17th of NOVEMBER, 1838, at 3 o'clock P. M. under the superintendence of Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

75 Number Lottery—12 Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$100,000
1 prize of	30,000
1 prize of	20,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	8,000
1 prize of	7,000
1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	3,740
5 prizes of	2,000
10 prizes of	1,000
50 prizes of	500
80 prizes of	400
120 prizes of	300
120 prizes of	200
120 prizes of	150
120 prizes of	100
120 prizes of	80
120 prizes of	60
120 prizes of	50
2,150 prizes of	40
2,150 prizes of	30
27,714 prizes, am'tg. to	\$1,080,000

Whole Tickets \$20—Halves \$10—Quarters \$5—Eighths \$2 50.

A certificate of a regular package, containing 25 Whole Tickets, will be issued and sent for \$260—Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Persons residing in any part of the United States, may depend on having their orders punctually executed by return mail, the same if personally present. All prize tickets and good Bank bills received in payment.

For the Grand Prize apply or address your letters to

E. W. ROBINSON,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Communications confidential—all letters travel perfectly safe by mail.

November 1.

STATE LIBRARY,

ANAPOLIS, Oct. 6th, 1838.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly, Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this Office until Saturday the 17th of November next, for furnishing the stationary &c., mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislative and Executive Departments of this State, for the year 1839.

D. RIDGELY, Librarian.

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.
10 reams of Folio Post paper, good quality.

100 do. Quarto Post, white, blue, and gilt, some ruled, and of different qualities.

4 do. Fools-cap, good.

2 do. Demi, do.

10 do. Envelope, do.

5,000 best English Quills.

6 gross Windle's Metallic Pens, with one gross Handles.

1 do. do. Ne Plus Ultra Pens, and one gross handles.

3 dozen quart bottles best Black Ink.

1 gross Terry's Japan Ink.

25 lbs. best red Sealing Wax.

20 lbs. best red Wafers.

1 gross red Tape.

1 do. white Bobbin, one half round, and one half flat.

1 do. Sail Needles.

1 do. Ivory Letter Folders.

1 do. Letter Seal (yellow boxwood)

6 dozen Ink Stands,

6 do. Sand Boxes, } small size.

6 do. Wafer Boxes,

1 gross Blue Paste boards.

October 11. 6w.

PUBLIC SALE
OF ELK-RIDGE LAND.

On FRIDAY, the 16th of November next, at 12 o'clock, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following property, owned by the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, viz.—the Farm on which the late Judge Harwood resided, now in the occupation of Mr. Nelson Phelps, on Elk Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from Waterloo, twelve miles from the city of Baltimore, and three and a half miles from the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, containing about

JOHN CLARK, Baltimore, Md.

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 on personal application—and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing, if addressed as above, to

JOHN CLARK, Baltimore.

November 1.

FOR ANAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE
AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA-

RYLAND, leaves Balti-

more, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock

for the above places, starting from the lower end

Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

LEML G. TAYLOR.

October 4.

ROBINSON'S
BANK NOTE EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 80, BALTIMORE-STREET, below
the Franklin Bank.

THE Fifteen Thousand Dollar Capital
Prize in the Va. State Lottery drawn
on Saturday, 27th inst. was sent in a whole
ticket to Washington City. Comb. 47 49
77, (package 307.)

Extraordinary and Unparalleled Lot-
tery.

CAPITAL,

100,000 DOLLARS!
THE LARGEST AND MOST BRIL-
LIANT SCHEME EVER PRESENTED
IN THE UNITED STATES—
PRIZES OVER A MILLION OF DOL-
LARS—BY AUTHORITY OF CON-
GRESS.

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75 Number Lottery—12 Ballots.

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1 prize of 10,000

1 prize of 8,000

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1 prize of 6,000

1 prize of 5,000

1 prize of 4,000

1 prize of 3,740

5 prizes of 2,000

10 prizes of 1,000

50 prizes of 800

80 prizes of 500

120 prizes of 250

120 prizes of 200

120 prizes of 150

120 prizes of 100

120 prizes of 80

120 prizes of 60

120 prizes of 50

2,150 prizes of 40

2,150 prizes of 30

27,714 prizes, am'tg. to \$1,080,000

Whole Tickets \$20—Halves \$10—Quarters \$5—Eighths \$2 50.

A certificate of a regular package, containing 25 Whole Tickets, will be issued and sent for \$260—Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

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4 do. Fools-cap, good.

2 do. Demi, do.

10 do. Envelope, do.

5,000 best English Quills.

6 gross Windle's Metallic Pens, with one gross Handles.

1 do. do. Ne Plus Ultra Pens, and one gross handles.

3 dozen quart bottles best Black Ink.

1 gross Terry's Japan Ink.

25 lbs. best red Sealing Wax.

20 lbs. best red Wafers.

1 gross red Tape.

1 do. white Bobbin, one half round, and one half flat.

1 do. Sail Needles.

1 do. Ivory Letter Folders.

1 do. Letter Seal (yellow boxwood)

6 dozen Ink Stands,

6 do. Sand Boxes, } small size.

6 do. Wafer Boxes,

1 gross Blue Paste boards.

October 11. 6w.

PUBLIC SALE
OF ELK-RIDGE LAND.

On FRIDAY, the 16th of November next,

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.

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

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

J. H. CULBRETH.
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.

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

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

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

CHAPTER 197.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates to the General Assembly, next succeeding the census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulgation of the census of the year eighteen hundred and forty five, in the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Frederick county, five delegates in and for Carroll and Somerset, Prince George's, Harford, Talbot, Dorchester, Queen Anne's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 17. And be it enacted, That the same person, shall in no case be nominated by the governor a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the same shall inform the governor by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration, and in case any person nominated by the governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall not be the first or last governor at any time afterwards,

Sec. 18. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 19. And be it enacted, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the governor for said term is to be taken, to be governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen, and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates, shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.

Sec. 20. And be it enacted, That at the time and places of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 21. And be it enacted, That at the time and places of holding the elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in the representation of Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed

for the governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and

continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor; at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for governor, and the person voted for as

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

Sec. 22. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

Sec. 23. And be it enacted, That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications, and residing as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

Sec. 24. And be it enacted, That the term of office of the governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinabove mentioned.

Sec. 25. And be it enacted, That no person

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

Sec. 26. And be it enacted, That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 27. And be it enacted, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same shall be passed by unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

Sec. 28. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

Sec. 29. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution contained therein, shall be taken as determinative, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 84.

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

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

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWSPAPER 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, the principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent salutes 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 witts 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 Satires, 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 slipping in the mail.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embell

The Scrapland Gazette.

VOL. XCVII.

ANNAPOLEIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1839.

NO. 45.

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby warn 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 John Perry and William Sullivan.

JOHN SULLIVAN, for
REBECCA SULLIVAN.

September 27.

\$100 REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation near Queen Anne, Prince-George's County, Maryland, my negro slave named FRANK. He is about 35 years of age, a mulatto or yellow complexion, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, cross-eyed, full suit of hair, broad mouth, and well made, and has a remarkable scar on his stomach or belly. His only clothing known was burlap shirts and trousers. No doubt he took other clothing with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for apprehending and securing the said fellow so that I get him again. Frank ran off on Sunday night last.

JOHN WOODTON.
Rockville, Md. Sept. 15th, 1838.

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 enterprise. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 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 yield it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the Saturday News we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprise and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, 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. GOODY, & Co.

Dec. 15.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA-
RYLAND leaves Balti-
more, every TUESDAY
& FRIDAY MORNING,
at 7 o'clock for
the above places, starting from the lower end
Daggett's wharf, and returns on Wednesday
and Saturday.

LEM'N G. TAYLOR.

POETRY.

LINES ON PASSING THE GRAVE OF MY SISTER.

BY FLINT.

On yonder shore, on yonder shore,
Now verdant with the depth of shade,
Beneath the white armed sycamore,
There is a little infant laid,
Forgive this tear—a brother weeps—
‘Tis there the faded flower sleeps.

She sleeps alone, she sleeps alone,
And summer's forests over her wave,
And sighing winds at autumn moon
Around the little stranger's grave,
As though they murmured at the fate,
Of one so lone and desolate.

In sounds that seem like sorrow's own,
The funeral dirges faintly creep;

Then dying up to an organ tone,

In all their solemn cadence sweep,

And poor, unheard, along the wild,
Their desert anthem o'er a child.

She came, and passed Can I forget,
How we whose hearts had hailed her birth,
Ere three autumnal suns had set,
Consigned her to her mother Earth;
Joys and their memories pass away;

But griefs are deeper ploughed than they.

We laid her in her narrow cell;

We heaped the soft mould on her breast,

And parting tears, like rain-drops, fell

‘Tis on her lonely place of rest.

Her angels guard!—may they bless

Her slumbers in the wilderness.

She sleeps alone, she sleeps alone!

For, all unheard, on yonder shore,

The sweeping flood, with torrent moan,

At evening lifts its solemn roar,

As, in one broad, eternal tide.

The rolling waters onward glide,

There is no marble monument,

There is no stone with graven lie,

To tell of love and virtue blest,

In one almost too good to die,

We need no such useless trace.

To point us to her resting place.

She sleeps alone, she sleeps alone;

But midst the tears and April showers,

The Genius of the Wild hath strown

His germs of fruit, his fairest flowers.

And cast his robe of vernal bloom,

In guardian fondness o'er the tomb.

She sleeps alone, she sleeps alone;

But yearly is her green turf dressed,

And still the summer vines are thrown,

In annular wreaths across her breast,

And still the sighing autumn grieves,

And strews the hallowed spot with leaves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Items from late European Journals.

Paris, Sept. 26.—Considerable sensation has been excited in Madrid by a murder committed by M. Rodriguez, the Deputy, on the person of his wife, a young and beautiful woman, to whom he was married about two years ago at Seville. M. Rodriguez, who is extremely jealous, accompanied his lady to a masked ball given by M. Vinadore. His wife's brother was amongst the guests incognito, and wishing to cure his brother-in-law of his failing, imprudently accosted him with an inquiry if he was still as jealous as ever. “I am at all events not jealous of you, dear masque,” was the reply. “There you are wrong,” said the mask “for you have a very handsome wife, with those charms I am deeply smitten.” “So much the worse for you,” retorted M. Rodriguez. “By no means,” said the brother, “for your wife returns my affection, and, as proof of it, I can inform you that she has a violet mark under her right bosom.” At these words M. Rodriguez seized the stranger with the utmost violence by the hand, exclaiming, “Your life or mine!—Meet me in a quarter of an hour at my house.” He then tore his wife from the quadrille which she was dancing, and, without saying a word to her, hurried her home. On reaching his hotel, he ascended the staircase with his wife still on his arm, dragged her into his cabinet without procuring a light, opened his secretary, and, taking from it a loaded pistol, placed the muzzle close to his wife's bosom, and shot her through the heart. At the report, a number of domestics accompanied by the ill-fated lady's brother, who had been the involuntary cause of this frightful catastrophe, rushed into the room with lights. On witnessing the dreadful sight which met his eyes, the brother tore off his mask and proclaimed his near relationship to the victim. The disclosure deprived the wretched husband of his senses, and he was hurried from the spot in a state of raving madness, which the Madrid correspondent whom we quote, fears, “but we might, perhaps, more charitably hope, he will not survive.”

A handsome oyster girl, well known at Bordeaux, under the designation of *La Gentille Amelie*, and who usually took her station at the door of the Hotel de la Plaz, was drowned, a few days ago, in the Garonne, on landing in a boat from La Tremblade, at the little village of La Grange. The poor girl missed her footing on attempting to jump from the boat on the landing-place, and fell into the water to rise no more. In falling, she endeavoured to save herself by catching hold of a young man who had accompanied her, and who had jumped ashore before her to be in readiness to assist her. He was dragged along with her into the stream, and shared the same watery grave.

A rich proprietor, residing near Conflans Sainte Honorine, recently went into a barber's shop in the town to be shaved, accompanied by a remarkably fine but ferocious Newfoundland dog, of which he is the possessor. On proceeding to the operation, and taking hold of his customer's nose *secundum artem*, Strap found himself suddenly seized by the dog, who, imagining

that his master's personal safety was at stake, fastened his teeth firmly in the luckless barber's left arm, inflicting on him two most desperate wounds and ultimately relaxing his hold only when compelled by the tardy intervention of his master and several of the toaster's neighbours. Having awaited for some compensation from the owner of the dog for the space of three weeks, during which he was under medical care, the barber appealed to the tribunal of Correctional Police of the town, which sentenced the former to a fine of 16fr., and 120fr. damages to the injured party.

About eighteen months ago, the corpse of a man was found in a mill-pord, near Troyes, and was generally supposed to be that of an individual named Brillois, who some days previously to the occurrence had disappeared from his residence, and who was notorious for his frequent and copious libations to the jolly god. The corpse was even identified by Madame Brillois as that of her poor dear husband, and was accordingly buried under that name. After the customary period spent in decent lamentation, the inconsolable widow ventured upon second wedlock, and after the knot had been tied, was, a few mornings since, disagreeably surprised by the advent of M. Brillois himself in *proper persona*—“the real Simon Pure”—who appeared to claim his legitimate spouse. We have not heard how this “wife of two husbands” has ultimately disposed of the brace of claimants upon her heart and person.

A BIT OF WRITIN' AND OTHER TALES, BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.

We have received from Mr. N. Hickman two volumes under the above title. They are from the pen of Benim, one of Ireland's most gifted sons, and an author who has beyond all others, succeeded in embodying the infinite humor of his countrymen, and drawing a correct picture of the Irish character. The present production will add to his reputation. As a specimen of the dramatic style in which he works up his incident we give the following extract from the Bit of Writin'. It must be premised that Mrs. Moore the old woman mentioned is a widow, reduced from comparative opulence to pinching want, and after following her husband and son to the grave, she is with a young unmarried daughter thrown upon charity for support and is on the eve of being turned out of her house when her son in law, Murty Meehan, calls on her with the tidings of unexpected succor.

[Balt. Sun.]

“As Murty Meehan crossed the farm to Mrs. Moore's house, bent upon his matrimonial diplomacy, bitterly did he lament over the face of dilapidation worn by every thing around him, as well as on his path to the very door of the sad dwelling. The fences were all broken down, the land overrun with stones, weeds, thistles and brambles; and over that part of which had once afforded pasture to a goodly herd of cattle, and a fine flock of sheep a single half-fed cow—a present from himself by the way—now ranged unattended and mournfully.

Now did the once comfortable farm house and its adjuncts present a better appearance than the land. The disjointed gate of the front yard lay in the mire. No sturdy swain grunted and lorded it over the back yard, no grand chorus of cackling geese, turkey-cocks, and quack quack quacking ducks greeted his ear from its recesses; two or three old-maid hens, alone, who, by sharing Moya's scanty meal of potatoes, just contrived to live uttered some fretful sounds in one of the corners. One end of the barn had fallen in. The house itself was fast bending to decay and ruin. Here and there the thatch had slid off its roof, or been blown away by the winds, and was all over that greenish hue which indicates, in such material, a speedy approach to decomposition, while rank grass, moss, weeds, and furze, flourished through it. The once decent though small windows of the humble mansion were shattered, and their frame work shaken. Before the door, on both sides, lay a broken plough, a broken harrow, and the wreck of a farming cart, all had gone to pieces, in the weather as well as from the want of an eye and a hand to keep them in repair.

We have said that Murty Meehan scanned with a feeling heart all these symptoms of distress. One thought, however, brought him comfort. The old admiral's gold would put every thing to rights. In the scattered heap of it which he had just seen on his supportable there was surely enough for the purpose. And deriving spirits from this reflection! Murty crossed the threshold of the house.

Moya was seated to her knitting, inside the door, when he suddenly appeared before her with the usual “God save all here.” Murty never paid a visit to the widow's abode without bringing some little present, or else volunteering and performing some little piece of service; even his placid, good-natured face was over welcome. His sister in law sprang up threw her arms round his neck, and kissed him cordially.

“A-cherra-ma-chree, Moya, how is every little inch o' you?”

“Thank God, Murty I'm as well as my heart could desire; such was now her habitual answer, while her cheek, her eye, her very voice, contradicted her.

“An, the poor old mother, a-chore, how does she hold up!”

“Och, Murty, only poorly, poorly; she's mak-

ing my heart to bleed for her—in good truth she is; and while Moya pressed the tears from her eyes with one hand, she pointed towards the window with the other.

The old woman was seated in a far corner, brooding, as usual, over her troubles. She presented to her mind the one monotonous subject of bitter study and chagrin. She had been comfortable—she was a pupper, happy and she was miserable; the respected mistress of a plentiful home, and she did not know how soon she must leave it for ever, to die under a strange roof, or perhaps on the road side. A plentiful home and now there was no butter in her dairy, no sides of bacon in her chimney, no brown loaf in her cupboard; the small vessel full of inferior potatos, which simmered on a low fire, and a scanty allowance of milk from the ill-nourished “stripper” presented to her by Murty Meehan, were her only food.

Seated on a very low stool; the tail of her tattered gown was turned over her head and pranced partially round her face as if to shut her up with her own melancholy; her knees were crept up to her mouth—a favourite position—as we have noticed among our humble people of hopeless poverty, as if such a cringing and doubling of the person were meant to express the sense of self humiliation weighing upon the heart; her fingers were dove-tailed across her knees; and with an exaggeration of the rocking movement before noticed in her daughter Moya, during her visit to Murty Meehan, she swayed her body to and fro—the low wailing which occasionally timed the motion, imparting to it a character at once wild and despairing.

“How do you come on, my poor soul?” asked Murty Meehan, bending his gigantic figure till his head came on a level with hers in her lowly position; and his tones expressed deep and extreme commiseration.

Startled from her wretched abstraction, she suddenly turned round and fixed her sombre eye on his; but it was some time before she could perfectly recognize and bring to mind the features of her son in law.

“Murty Meehan, is that you?” she at length said; “I didn't know you at once, the sight o' my eyes is going from me—the very blessed sight o' my eyes; yes, the way every thing else is gone from me—husband and sons—they're gone—gone this many a year—pace an' comfort, house an' land—they're gone, too, or else goin', fast, ay, fast, an' may be 'tis well that the old eyes will be fadin' too; the good Christians may be more open-handed when they see that the widow that begs a cold peat from them, is blind as well as poor.”

“She's frettin' herself into the grave from me, thisaway,” said Moya, still weeping, “an' there's no use in my tellin' her that be never shuts one door on us but he opens another.—Mother, I'm strong, an' young, an' able to do for you.”

“That child put the vexation on me, Murty Meehan,” resumed the peevish and therefore selfish old woman; “just listen to the words of her mouth; she goes on talkin' o' don't for me! Is she able to put her hand agin the rascal of a sheriff an' his bailiffs an' shuv 'em from the door? Will she stock the land, till the land? Will she pay the black-hearted landlord his rent? Will she keep me in the house where I was born as I used to be kept in it? I am to be under this roof another week.”

“Mother, mother, don't be so cast down in yourself,” comforted Murty, as Moya turned away hopeless, and though not feeling offended, and weeping more than ever. “Bettah times is comin'.”

“Bettah times! well ay, I know that the day I'm sent adrift over that threshold, the heart will burst in my body; an' then there will be the bettar times—in the grave bettar times, because I can't call to mind there the times that are gone; ay, ay, I know it well, an' I'm thankful to you for your comfort, Murty.”

“Sho's sore afflicted,” whispered Moya, coming back, and wishing by her remark to soften to Murty's ear her mother's bitter and hurtful words.

“Mother, you'll want none o' the grave's comforts yet a start, plaise God; you'll be livin' under the roof that covers you, an' that you was born under, this many a day to come, and you'll be livin' under it prosperus an' happy.”

“Did you stalk over here on yore long legs, Murty Meehan, thinkin' you had a wifless woman as well as a broken-hearted woman, to make you mock at? You have a house to cover you

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 8, 1838.

LATE FROM THE PACIFIC—CAPTURE OF LIMA BY THE CHILIAN ARMY.

A slip from the office of the Brunswick (Geo.) Advocate mentions the arrival there, in distress, of the schooner Olive, in 31 days from Chagres, bound for New York. Mr. F. E. Haswell, American Consul at Panama, was a passenger in the Olive, and communicates the following interesting intelligence:

PANAMA, 15th Sept., 1838.

By an arrival from Guayaquil, we have received the following intelligence, which we extract from letters of authenticity from that place and Paita.

On the night of the 27th July, the Bolivian troops, together with two battalions of Peruvians, under General Moran, left Lima, and on the following morning, Nieto entered the city, accompanied by Orbegozo and about 2000 men, and declared the Constitution of 1835. Orbegozo being named Provisional Director. On the 7th August, the Chilian squadrons arrived off Callao, consisting of 32 vessels, including transports, and ten men of war; and on the 8th landed at Acon 5000 men.

The Chilians demanded twenty millions of dollars, and possession of Callao, until the arrangement should be concluded. These demands were considered inadmissible. They then advanced and took Callao and Lima, after an action, in which it is said 2000 men were killed. General Gamarra has been proclaimed President. The South still adheres to the cause of Santa Cruz, who, it is said, was within three days of Lima, with an army of 8000 men. The dates from Callao are up to the 22d August, and from Guayaquil to the 1st Sep. Orbegozo had fled to the mountains.

Schr. Benjamin Gauthier, Gonover, for N. Y., sailed in company with the Olive.

GREAT RUN BY A BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

The ship Ann McKim, captain Walker, arrived at this port yesterday, in the quickest passage ever made from Chile. She made the run from Coquimbo, one of the copper ports, in sixty days to the Capes, during which she was becalmed seven days between Coquimbo and Valparaiso. She did not touch at the latter port, but was in sight of land, and her passage from thence to Baltimore was made in the remarkably short time of *fifty three days*, being, we believe, nine days less than the run from Valparaiso to Baltimore has ever before been made in. The Ann McKim is built very much after the model, but on a larger scale, of the celebrated schooner Yellott, one of the fleetest vessels that ever spread a sail to the wind.

When the Ann McKim left Coquimbo, nothing was yet known there of the result of the Chilian expedition against Peru, but captain W. has full confidence in the account of the capture of Lima, published in yesterday's American.—American.

MORE OF THE MORMONS.

It appears from the annexed letter, which we copy from the St. Louis Republican, that blood has already been spilt in a conflict between the Mormons and a Missouri mob, and that a still more serious collision is threatened. The Republican adds, that a messenger, bearing despatches to Gov. Boggs, arrived in St. Louis on Thursday, the 11th inst.

GLASGOW, Oct. 7th, 1838.

Gentlemen.—As one of a Committee of six from the counties of Howard and Carroll, appointed to visit the county of Carroll, where the disturbance exists between the Mormons and the citizens, and to examine into the causes, and to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the parties, I have thought proper to communicate to you the facts as they exist. The Mormons reside at a town, six miles above the mouth of Grand river, called De Witt. For the last week some citizens of Carroll, and others from Saline and Chariton counties, to the number of about two hundred persons, have been assembled within one mile of De Witt, all well armed, and have one piece of artillery, threatening every day to attack the Mormons in De Witt; in fact, on the 4th there was an attack made and many guns fired from both sides, but only one man wounded of the mob party, as they are called. We were there on yesterday, and endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation between the parties; the citizens proposed that if the Mormons would leave the county and not return again, they would pay them back the amount of their property lost, with ten per cent interest thereon, and return them the amount of their expenses in coming in and going out of the county. The Mormons replied that ever since they have been a people they have been driven from place to place, and that had determined they should be driven no more, and that they had determined, every one of them, to die on the ground. There are about 100 families of Mormons who are there, and are now encamped with their wagons in town, having just arrived; what number of men they have we could not ascertain, but presume they have considerable assistance from their principal town—Far West—in Caldwell county, about 60 or 70 miles distant; in fact within the last 24 hours their numbers have increased so much that the mob have declined an attack until reinforced from other counties. A messenger has just arrived, who left there at daylight this morning, and reports that the guards were fired on by the Mormons about 1 o'clock last night, and continued until the time he left, but no one had been shot of the mob. Some 20 or 30 from our county have volunteered their assistance. The commanders of the mob are Dr. Austin (Con.)

and Col. Jones. The Mormons are commanded by Hinkle. I don't think I ever saw more resolute and determined men than the Mormons. It was our unanimous opinion that if some force sufficient to suppress them does not interpose immediately, there will be great slaughter, and many valuable lives lost—some of our first citizens have engaged in it. Our county is under great excitement in consequence of it, and there is no telling where it will end.

Your obedient servant.
WM. F. DUNNICA.

PORK.

The price for Pork is not yet fairly established in this city. We perceive by the Columbus papers, that the merchants of that city are offering six dollars and fifty cents per hundred pounds.—Cincinnati Republican Oct. 30.

The prognostications of an early Winter have been manifested in various parts of the country. In Lafayette County, Missouri, about a fortnight ago, snow fell to the depth of six inches. On the 30th ult. at Cleveland there was a storm which continued throughout the day.

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio) Oct. 31.

A most affecting accident occurred a few days since in the neighborhood of Roseville, Muskingum county. A youth named Howard, the son of a widow, while attending a threshing machine, became entangled in the spikes, and was drawn in. In the twinkling of an eye his arm was severed from his body, and his head crushed. He breathed but twice afterwards.

UPPER CANADA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. {
TORONTO, 23d October, 1838.
MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received certain information that an extensive conspiracy has been formed, by numerous unprincipled and rapacious inhabitants of the neighboring friendly States, with a view to force upon this Province the domination of the said conspirators, and to visit the loyal inhabitants of this Province with lawless war, plunder and devastation.

The Lieutenant Governor, in anticipation of an adequate exhibition of force and activity on the part of the government of the United States, who continue to declare a most friendly disposition towards Great Britain, has forbore to call upon the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada, to prepare to defend in arms their institutions, their families, and their homes; but the Lieut. Governor now concourses that the time is come when it would be unjust to Her Majesty's loyal people, to risk the consequence of a failure on the part of the most friendly foreign government, to preserve peaceful relations toward these colonies; and therefore, for the purpose of preventing the apprehensions which might naturally arise among a peaceable population, in the vicinity of a rapacious enemy, the Lieutenant Governor is induced to call out once more a portion of the gallant militia of Upper Canada, as a volunteer force, in the full confidence and certain that the wicked and lawless designs of the public enemy will be met by a corresponding exhibition of the loyal and gallant feeling which has always distinguished Upper Canada, when engaged in regular war, as well as when threatened with aggression from pirates and brigands.

The Lieutenant Governor will therefore forthwith issue orders to some distinguished officers, to call out a portion of the militia of the province.

By command of His Excellency,
Sir George Arthur
RICHARD BULLOCK,
Adj't General Militia.

The official Gazette of last Thursday contains six proclamations: the first again proroguing the provincial Parliament to the 4th of December; and the second declaring a general amnesty in favour of all parties who have fled the province, not having been indicted for treason or treasonable practice, and inviting them to return, absolved and released from all punishment or prosecution. The other four are declarations of attaincher against such parties as have fled the province, having been indicted for treason or treasonable practice, provided they do not return and submit to justice by the first of February. Among the parties to whom these proclamations relate—about one hundred in number—we observe the names of John Ralph, William L. Mackenzie, Silas Fletcher, Alexander McLeod, Charles Duncombe, and Eliakim and Peter Malcolm.

The steamboat Burlington has been taken into service by the provincial government, as well as the Traveller. The Burlington is a small boat, and has heretofore plied between Dundas and Toronto.

LOWER CANADA.

The troop ship Athol, with troops from England has arrived at Quebec. The transport No. 12 was below on the 26th.

The Quebec Gazette (official) announces the appointment of Mr. O'Sullivan as chief justice of Montreal, in the place of Chief Justice Read, who has resigned, and is about to visit England. Mr. O'Sullivan has for some time held the appointment of attorney general, in which he will be succeeded it is said, by Andrew Stuart Esq.

The police ordinance has been extended to the whole Island of Montreal, Isle Jesus, and

to various parishes on both shores of the St. Lawrence.

The following paragraphs are from the Montreal Courier.

There are fully 10,000 regular troops in the Canadas, including artillery and marines, besides many well drilled provincial corps, and volunteers without numbers. What do you say to that, ye croakers!

Our American contemporaries, who seem fid-

gely about the actual locality of Sutherland, are informed that he is still in durance vile, being unable to find the required security for his future good behaviour. This is a fine commonalty or the good estimation in which others hold the unhang'd scamp, that Government has been throwing away its clemency upon.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

It appears by the opposition journals that the Governor and Council of New Jersey have decided that the six federal candidates for Congress are elected. They set down the vote as follows:

	Dem.	Fed.	
Dickerson,	27,051	Ayerig,	25,450
Force,	27,813	Maxwell,	29,339
Ryall,	27,970	Randolph,	29,281
Cooper,	27,954	Stratton,	28,252
Vroom,	27,000	Halden,	28,192
Kille,	27,924	Yorke,	28,177

The vote of South Amboy, in Middlesex, and the town of Millville, in Cumberland, are excluded from the above statements, which voters would have elected five of the Democratic ticket, one of them, Manning Force, being in a minority. These five will, on the commencement of the new Congress in December, 1839, (a year hence) claim their seats. General Wall made an able argument before the Governor and Council in favour of going behind the returns of the Clerks of Middlesex and Cumberland, to discover whether the towns indicated had been properly excluded by those clerks. He denied the right of the clerks to exercise their judgment in the case. It was the province of the Governor and Council.

It was not expected, however, that justice would be done the Democratic ticket. That must be left to Congress.—N. Y. Post.

From the Trenton Emporium.

PROTEST

OF THE MINORITY OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

The undersigned, members of the Privy Council of the State of New Jersey, do hereby protest against the act and determination of the Governor and Privy Council summoned for the purpose of casting up the whole number of votes from the several counties for each candidate as a representative of this State in the Twenty Sixth Congress of the United States, and determining that John B. Ayerig, William Halsted, P. B. Maxwell, Charles C. Stratton, Joseph F. Randolph, and Thomas Jones Yorke, were of the six persons who had the greatest number of votes in the whole State for Representatives in the twenty sixth Congress of the United States, from this State, this day made, for the following reasons:

1st. Because it is apparent upon the face of the certified lists of the votes given for the said Representatives in the several counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, that the said lists are not general lists of the whole votes of the said Counties respectively—but, on the contrary, that the Clerk of Middlesex hath altogether omitted the votes of the township of South Amboy, in the said County; and the Clerk of Cumberland hath altogether omitted the votes of the township of Millville, in the said County, without either of them assigning the reason therefore; and by the plain provisions of the laws in such case made and provided, it is the duty of the Governor to procure full and perfect returns of the said votes from the said Clerks before proceeding to lay the same before the Privy Council; and until such duty is performed by the Governor, and complete returns of the whole votes from the several counties in the whole State are procured, the Governor and Council have no lawful right to act.

2d. Because it is manifest upon the face of the certified lists of the votes given for the said Representatives in the several counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, that the said lists are not general lists of the whole votes of the said Counties respectively—but, on the contrary, that the Clerk of Middlesex hath altogether omitted the votes of the township of Millville, in the county of Middlesex, and the votes of the voters of the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, are omitted, suppressed, or excluded, without any reason or cause being assigned thereto—and thus a part of the lawfully valid voters of the whole State have been disfranchised by the acts of commission of the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and the acts of omission of the Governor and Council.

3d. Because it is manifest upon the face of the certified lists returned by the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and upon the casting up and determination of the Governor and Privy Council aforesaid, that the votes of the voters of the township of South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, and the votes of the voters of the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, are omitted, suppressed, or excluded, without any reason or cause being assigned thereto—and thus a part of the lawfully valid voters of the whole State have been disfranchised by the acts of commission of the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and the acts of omission of the Governor and Council.

4th. Because it is manifest upon the face of the certified lists returned by the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and upon the casting up and determination of the Governor and Privy Council aforesaid, that the votes of the voters of the township of South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, and the votes of the voters of the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, are omitted, suppressed, or excluded, without any reason or cause being assigned thereto—and thus a part of the lawfully valid voters of the whole State have been disfranchised by the acts of commission of the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and the acts of omission of the Governor and Council.

5th. Because it is manifest upon the face of the certified lists returned by the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and upon the casting up and determination of the Governor and Privy Council aforesaid, that the votes of the voters of the township of South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, and the votes of the voters of the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, are omitted, suppressed, or excluded, without any reason or cause being assigned thereto—and thus a part of the lawfully valid voters of the whole State have been disfranchised by the acts of commission of the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and the acts of omission of the Governor and Council.

6th. Because, if the said County Clerks have any authority to judge of the legality of the acts of the officers of Township Elections, the mode of conducting the same, or the regularity of the returns made by returning officers, or for that this body possess the power to review the acts of such clerks, and are bound to correct their errors, mistakes, or frauds in their lists returned, and to procure the same to be per-

formed.

7th. Because, it is charged before us by the petition of one of the citizens and lawful voters of the State, that the said Clerks of the counties of Cumberland and Middlesex, have, by mistake, ignorance, or fraud, suppressed the lawful certificates of election made by township election officers of the said townships of Millville and South Amboy—and that this body ought to hear the same, and if the facts are proved, ought to determine that such returns of lists are not such returns as required by law, and thereupon it will become the duty of the Governor to procure true lists of the whole votes from the said counties respectively.

8th. Because, it appears before us that the lists of the votes of the voters of the Townships of Millville and South Amboy aforesaid, were signed, certified, sealed up and delivered or transmitted by the judge, inspectors and Clerks of election in said Townships respectively, to the Clerks severally of the counties in which they are situated, and that the same were received by the said Clerks respectively, before five o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday the 13th instant—and filed by them—and the said Clerks were bound by law to include them in the General Lists which is now before us, and that we have no authority to cast up a part of the votes—but we ought to require the whole to be returned to us, inasmuch as the said Clerks have no authority by law to reject such votes returned to them.

9th. Because, although the said Clerks of Counties are ministerial officers, and have no authority to reject, set aside, or suppress returns—yet, that when it manifestly appears to the Governor and Council, that the returns made by the County Clerks do not contain the votes of the whole county, without assigning any reason for suppressing a part, it is the duty of the Governor and Council to consider such returns as nullities, and to procure correct lists of the whole votes, and that the power to determine what candidates have the greatest number of votes in the whole State, and to cast up the whole number of votes from each county, and to procure returns, where the Clerks have been guilty of neglect, necessarily involves a quasi judicial power, so as to enable the persons on whom it is conferred, to prevent fraud and corruption in the returning officers, who are required by law to make returns to them.

10th. Because, in the present case to determine that the Governor and Council are to be held responsible for the acts of County Clerks, makes the Governor and Council participants in what we solemnly consider one of the most alarming usurpations upon the rights of a free people that has ever been attempted.

11th. Because, it is apparent upon the face of the certified lists of the votes given for the said Representatives in the several counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, that the said lists are not general lists of the whole votes of the said Counties respectively—but, on the contrary, that the Clerk of Middlesex hath altogether omitted the votes of the township of South Amboy, in the said County; and the Clerk of Cumberland hath altogether omitted the votes of the township of Millville, in the said County, without either of them assigning the reason therefore; and by the plain provisions of the laws in such case made and provided, it is the duty of the Governor to procure full and perfect returns of the said votes from the said Clerks before proceeding to lay the same before the Privy Council; and until such duty is performed by the Governor, and complete returns of the whole votes from the several counties in the whole State are procured, the Governor and Council have no lawful right to act.

12th. Because, it is manifest upon the face of the certified lists returned by the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and upon the casting up and determination of the Governor and Privy Council aforesaid, that the votes of the voters of the township of South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, and the votes of the voters of the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, are omitted, suppressed, or excluded, without any reason or cause being assigned thereto—and thus a part of the lawfully valid voters of the whole State have been disfranchised by the acts of commission of the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and the acts of omission of the Governor and Council.

13th. Because, it is manifest upon the face of the certified lists returned by the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and upon the casting up and determination of the Governor and Privy Council aforesaid, that the votes of the voters of the township of South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, and the votes of the voters of the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, are omitted, suppressed, or excluded, without any reason or cause being assigned thereto—and thus a part of the lawfully valid voters of the whole State have been disfranchised by the acts of commission of the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and the acts of omission of the Governor and Council.

14th. Because, it is manifest upon the face of the certified lists returned by the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and upon the casting up and determination of the Governor and Privy Council aforesaid, that the votes of the voters of the township of South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, and the votes of the voters of the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, are omitted, suppressed, or excluded, without any reason or cause being assigned thereto—and thus a part of the lawfully valid voters of the whole State have been disfranchised by the acts of commission of the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and the acts of omission of the Governor and Council.

15th. Because, it is manifest upon the face of the certified lists returned by the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and upon the casting up and determination of the Governor and Privy Council aforesaid, that the votes of the voters of the township of South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, and the votes of the voters of the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, are omitted, suppressed, or excluded, without any reason or cause being assigned thereto—and thus a part of the lawfully valid voters of the whole State have been disfranchised by the acts of commission of the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and the acts of omission of the Governor and Council.

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 Thursday the 15th inst., which they are requested to pay at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

By order,
N. H. GREEN, Secretary.
November 8.

R.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE PARSONAGE of Severn Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a two story Brick House, fronting on Cornhill street, with Carriage House, Stable, &c. will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms to be made known on the day of sale. By authority of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of Severn Circuit.

STEPHEN BEARD, Clerk of Con.
November 8. R.

SHERIFFALTY.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.

November 8, 1838.—te.

Anne-Arundel County, Set.

AN 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 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on which, 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 Clayton 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. Sm.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. for the purpose of settling with such of the supervisors of the public roads as have not settled their accounts, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
November 8. tm.

STATE LIBRARY.

ANAPOLIS, Oct. 6th, 1838.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly, Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this Office until Saturday the 17th of November next, for furnishing the statuary &c., mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislative and Executive Departments of this State, for the year 1839.

D. RIDGELY, Librarian.

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.

10 reams of Zolio Post paper, good quality, 300 do. Quarto Post, white, blue, and gilt, some ruled, and of different qualities.

4 do. Poolacap, good.

2 do. Demi, do.

10 do. Envelope, do.

6,000 best English Quills.

3 gross Windis's Metallic Pens, with one gross Handles.

1 do. do. No Plus Ultra Pens, and one gross handles.

3 dozen quart bottles best Black Ink.

1 gross Terry's Japan Ink.

25 lbs. best red Sealing Wax.

20 lbs. best red Wafers.

1 gross red Tape.

1 do. white Bubble, one half round, and one half flat.

1 do. Seal Needles.

1 do. Ivory Letter Folders.

1 do. Letter Seals yellow boxwood.

6 dozen Ink Stands.

6 do. Sand Boxes, small size.

6 do. Wafer Boxes.

1 gross Blue Paste boards.

October 11.

PUBLIC SALE
OF ELK-RIDGE LAND.

ON FRIDAY, the 16th of November next, at 12 o'clock, the subscriber will conduct a Public Sale, on the premises, the following property, owned by the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, viz.—the Farm on which the late Judge Harwood resided, now in the occupation of Mr. Nelson Phelps, on Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from Waterloo twelve miles from the city of Baltimore, and three and a half miles from the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, containing about

420 ACRES OF LAND.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown by the tenant.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, to be secured by notes with good endorsers, the purchaser paying all interest which may be due on the whole debt, together with the instalments at the rate of each six months.

G. WELLS, Pres't.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

CLASS A, for 1838.

TO be positively drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on SATURDAY, the 17th of November, 1838, at 3 o'clock P. M. under the superintendence of Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

75 Number Lottery—12 Ballots.

Brilliant Scheme.

\$100,000

1 Prize of	30,000
1 prize of	20,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	8,000
1 prize of	7,000

Whole Tickets \$20—Halves \$10—Quarters \$5—Eighths \$2 50.

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.

ROBINSON'S

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 80, BALTIMORE-STREET, below
the Franklin Bank.

THE Fifteen Thousand Dollar Capital Prize in the Va. State Lottery drawn on Saturday, 27th inst. was sent in a whole ticket to Washington City. Comb. 47 49 77, (package 307.)

Extraordinary and Unparalleled Lottery.

CAPITAL.

100,000 DOLLARS!

THE LARGEST AND MOST BRILLIANT SCHEME EVER PRESENTED IN THE UNITED STATES—PRIZES OVER A MILLION OF DOLLARS—BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

CLASS A, for 1838.

To be positively drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on SATURDAY, the 17th of NOVEMBER, 1838, at 3 o'clock, P. M. under the superintendence of Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

75 Number Lottery—12 Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$100,000 is \$100,000

1 prize of 30,000 is 30,000

1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000

1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000

1 prize of 8,000 is 8,000

1 prize of 7,000 is 7,000

1 prize of 6,000 is 6,000

1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000

1 prize of 4,000 is 4,000

1 prize of 3,740 is 3,740

5 prizes of 2,500 is 12,500

10 prizes of 2,000 is 20,000

50 prizes of 1,000 is 50,000

60 prizes of 800 is 48,000

60 prizes of 600 is 42,000

126 prizes of 500 is 21,000

124 prizes of 200 is 25,200

192 prizes of 150 is 18,900

192 prizes of 100 is 12,600

120 prizes of 80 is 16,000

120 prizes of 60 is 7,200

252 prizes of 50 is 12,600

2160 prizes of 40 is 126,000

23,436 prizes of 30 is 68,720

27,714 prizes, am'tg. to \$1,080,000

Whole Tickets \$20—Halves \$10—Quarters \$5—Eighths \$2 50.

A certificate of a regular package, containing 25 Whole Tickets, will be issued and sent for \$200—Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Persons residing in any part of the United States, may depend on having their orders punctually executed by return mail, the same as if personally present. All prize tickets and good Bank bills received in payment.

For the Grand Prize apply or address your letters to

E. W. ROBINSON,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Communications confidential—all letters travel perfectly safe by mail.

October 11.

TRUST OF THE BANK OF MARYLAND,

BALTIMORE, 11th October, 1838.

THE TRUSTEE of this Institution hereby give notice, that by an order of Baltimore County Court passed this day, they are directed forthwith to pay such creditors thereof as have filed, or shall, before the 1st of January, 1839, file their claims with them, a dividend of ten per centum on the amount thereof.

The creditors aforesaid are therefore informed that the subscribers will attend every day from 9 until 3 o'clock, in person, or by their Agent, R. Wilson, Esq. at the rooms over the Union Bank of Maryland, on North Charles-street, for the purpose of receiving such other claims as may be filed with them, and paying immediately to the parties entitled the above mentioned dividend. The creditors are requested to bring the Trust receipts with them, that the payment of this dividend may be endorsed thereon.

JOHN B. MORRIS, Trustee.

R. W. GILL, Trustee.

October 25. 4w.

The Republican and Madisonian, in Harford county; the Kent Bugle in Chestertown, and the Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, will publish the above Law & the National Intelligencer at Washington, will also publish the same for the same time, and send their accounts to the Baltimore Chronicle for collection.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

October 16th, 1838.

ON application by petition of Mary Phumfrey, Administratrix of William Phumfrey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.

Reg. Wills A. A. County.

REGISTRATION.

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 William Phumfrey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

JOHN PUMPHREY, Adm'r.

October 16. 6w.

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

September 20. ff.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.

In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1836, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 204, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:

Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriotic Chronicle, American Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.

J. H. CULBRETH.
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.

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

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

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

CHAPTER 197.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That in all elections for the senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 20. And be it enacted, That at the time and place of holding the elections in the general counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of this act, the senators shall be divided in such

governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor, at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for governor, and the person voted for as

governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the governor is to be taken at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the state shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, including the city of Annapolis, Montgomery, and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the Senate, in the Senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the Senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the Senate, in the Senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the Senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; 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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XLII.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1838.

NO. 46.

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

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., for the purpose of settling with each of the supervisors of the public roads as have not settled their accounts, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

R. J. GOWMAN, Clerk.

November 1.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby warn 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.

\$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation near Queen Anne, Prince-George's county, Maryland, my negro fellow named FRANK. He is about 33 years of age, a mulatto or yellow complexion, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, cross eyed, full suit of hair, broad mouth, and well made, and has a remarkable scat on his stomach or belly. His only clothing known was burlap shirts and trousers. No doubt he took other clothing with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for apprehending and securing the said fellow so that I get him again. Frank ran off on Sunday night last.

JOHN WHITTON.

Rockville, Md. Sept. 13th, 1838.

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 enterprise. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention. It contains the whole of Friendship's Offering for 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 matters, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its quality, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the Saturday News we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprise and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promises, 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. & GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 12.

POETRY.

THE SEA-GULL.

O! the white sea-gull, the wild sea-gull,
A joyful bird is he.
As he lies like a cradled thing at rest
In the arms of a sunny sea!
The little waves rock to and fro,
And the white gull lies asleep,
As the fisher's bark, with breeze and tide,
Goes merrily over the deep.
The ship, with her fair sails set, goes by,
And her people stand to note,
How the sea-gull sits on the rocking waves
As still as an anchored boat.
The sea is fresh, the sea is fair,
And the sky calm overhead.
And the sea-gull lies on the deep, deep sea,
Like a king in his bed!

O! the white sea-gull, the bold sea-gull,
A joyful bird is he,
Sitting like a king, in calm repose
On the breast of the howling sea!
The waves leap up the wild wind blows,
And the gulls together crowd.
And wheel about, and madly scream
To the sea that is roaring loud;
And let the sea roar over so loud,
And the winds pipe over so high,
With a wilder joy the bold sea-gull
Beneath forth a wilder cry.
For the sea-gull he is a daring bird,
And he loves with the storm to ass;
To ride in the strength of the billowy sea;
And to burst the driving gale!
The little boat she is tossed about,
Like a sea-woad, set and fro;
The tall ship reels like a drunken man,
As the gusty tempest blows.
But the sea-gull laughs at the pride of man,
And sails in a wild delight.
On the torn-apart break of the night-black sea,
Like a foam-cloud, calm and white.
The waves in-y rage and the winds may roar,
But he fears not wreck nor need,
For he rides the sea, in its stormy strength,
As a strong man tides his steed!

O! the white sea-gull, the bold sea-gull,
He makes on the shore his nest,
And he tries what the inland fields may be;
But he loveth the sea best!

And away from land, a thousand leagues
He goes 'mid surging foam;

What matter to him is land or shore,
For the sea is his trusty home!

And away to the north 'mong ice-rocks stern,
And among the frozen snow,
To a sea that is lorn and desolate,
Will the roving sea-gull go.
For he carrieth not for the winter wild,
Nor those deserting chill;

In the midst of the cold, as on calm, blue seas,
The sea-gull has his will!

And the dead whale lies on the northern shores,
And the seal, and the sea-horse grim,
And the death of the great sea-creatures makes
A full, merry feast for him.

O! the wild sea-gull, the bold sea-gull,
As he careers in his whirling flight;

As he sits on the waves in storm or calm,
All cometh to him right!

All cometh to him as he liketh best,
Not any his will gainsay;

And he rides on the waves like a bold, young king
That was crowned but yesterday!

MISCELLANEOUS.

HISTORIC REMINISCENCE.

Ticonderoga, N. Y. Sept. 1, 1838.

This old fort, which was once the scene of many a murderous conflict betwixt the French and English, and afterwards betwixt the English and American colonists, now scarcely retains a vestige of its former self. Some fragments of the old walls and parapets are still remaining, but they by no means indicate the former nature and extent of the fortifications.—The place is well adapted to natural defence, being surrounded on three sides by water, and on the fourth by what was formerly a natural and almost impassable morass. It is situated on the narrow of Lake Champlain, which here less than a mile in width, and near the confluence of the stream which empties from Lake George, (now called Lake Horicon, and first named by Champlain, the first French discoverer, Lake St. Sacrement.) The first fort was erected by the French as early as 1675, in order to command the passage to Lake George, and although for half a century thereafter it remained in the midst of a wilderness, it was nevertheless the most important post on the frontier. In the year 1757, the British general Abercrombie, with about seventeen thousand British and provincial troops, made the first desperate attempt to wrest this important fortress from the hands of the French. Abercrombie embarked his troops on Lake George on board nine hundred bateaux and one hundred and thirty-five boats, and the next day they landed without molestation at the northerly end of the lake. The English troops were immediately formed in three columns and advanced towards the fort, which was several miles distant. An advanced battalion of French lay encamped behind a breast work of logs—which was set on fire and abandoned with precipitation. The route of the English forces lay through thick wood, in which they soon became entangled, and had it not been for a division of the provincial forces under General Putnam, who were acquainted with this mode of warfare, the whole English army must have been defeated, as General Braddock was a short time previous by the French and Indians in the midst of this wood. The gallant Lord Howe, a meritorious English officer, fell in this skirmish by the side of General Putnam.

The next day Abercrombie advanced towards the fort, which was defended by about six thousand French and Indians. It was secured by a breast work eight feet high, lined with artillery, and an abatis in front composed of trees branching outwards—the branches so interwoven that

it was almost impossible to force a passage by ordinary means of attack. The British troops advanced in regular order to this abatis, through which they attempted to cut their way with their swords; exposed all the while to a direct and murderous fire from the breast work, while the enemy were completely shielded by the strength of the fortifications. After continuing the attack for four hours, General Abercrombie was obliged to draw off his troops, with the loss of eighteen hundred killed and wounded, and two thousand five hundred stands of arms which fell into the enemy's hands.

The next attempt of the English to capture this fort was more successful. It was made in the latter part of July, 1759, by General Amherst, at the head of twelve thousand men. At first, the enemy appeared resolute, and determined to defend the works to the last extremity, but not being in a condition to withstand a regular siege, they dismantled a part of the fortress and retreated to the fort at Crown Point, farther down the lake, during the night. This was soon after the capture of Quebec by the British army under General Wolfe; and as the conquest of Canada was soon completed, the English held undisturbed possession of this fort until it was captured by a small body of Americans, under Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold, soon after the breaking out of the American revolution in 1775. It fell again into the hands of the British under Gen. Burgoyne in 1777, who retained possession of it till the close of the campaign which resulted in its surrender; since which time it has been of no importance. One can hardly now realize, in traversing its cultivated fields, that it was once the scene of havoc and blood.—*Boston Times.*

CURE FOR A COUGH.

Take a gill of Mustard seed, a handful of horse-radish, a handful of Burdock, scraped fine; steep them in a half gallon of wine, and take a gill twice a day, two hours before eating.

POLITICAL.

NEW JERSEY.

From the Trenton Emporium.
TO WILLIAM PENNINGTON, ESQ., GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

SIR:—As your imposing title and high station do not present sufficient considerations to your own mind to prevent you from deliberately attempting to destroy the most sacred rights of freemen, you will probably expect those whom you have wronged to respect them. Passing over all the insults to free people, contained in your message—your charging them with a growing relaxation of the restraints of reason and law—your attack upon annual elections by the people—your false allegation, that “the patronage and power of the Federal Government was annually brought to bear upon the elections”—that the President had an army of political soldiers entirely at his command, against which the people had to contend” passing all the slang which you have borrowed from the lowest sheets of your party press to newly vamp up and dignify with a place in your message, I shall proceed to the interesting issue you have made between the people in defense of their liberties, and yourself in destroying them.

I will not publicly charge you, William Pennington, with TREASON AGAINST YOUR COUNTRY, but I may prove it against you in this:—That you have sought to undermine the Constitution—have violated the most important laws, and have united yourself with a band of conspirators to rule the people by a power, not only independent of, but in open defiance to, their known will constitutionally expressed.

The people of this State have been defrauded of the right of choosing their own Representatives to Congress. You did it. They have been called upon to exercise their elective franchise—to express their will through the ballot box—and having so done, have had that choice reversed, the solemn expression of their will mocked at, and their elective franchise trodden under foot. You did it!

In all this, have you not boldly played the traitor? You have sworn allegiance to the State—to “the government established under the authority of the people.” Where was your oath, when you dared to decide that you would not respect the voice of that people, constitutionally expressed?

But boldly as you have played, both you and I well know, that you was not alone at the game. You was a secret conspirator against the authority of the people before you openly ventured to place your foot upon their rights. Your first council of advice was held at Newark. Did you send for the supple Boeraem, or did he crawl to your feet, moved by his innate love of villainy? At that meeting, yourself and satellites resolved upon the course to be taken. The Middlesex returns were to be falsified—South Amboy expunged—and the suffrages of more than five hundred freemen spurned. The clerk of Middlesex was a ready tool for business like this. Whatever violation of his official oath it involved, only rendered the service more palatable. Yet I marvel, sir, at the temerity you manifested in consenting yourself to be the bearer of the false return. Believe me, it was not done in your Excellency,

and valued civil right which men can have had, and which we have heretofore enjoyed for half a century unobstructed.—Therefore,

Resolved, That all free governments derive their powers from the will of the governed; and whenever that will is legally expressed by a majority of the people, it becomes the paramount law, binding upon all who hold public office under the authority of the people; and that *any* person who disregards it, becomes a contumacious, if not a traitor to the sovereignty of the people.

Resolved, That inasmuch as a majority of the legal votes of the people were, at the late election, cast for Peter D. Vroom, Philemon Dickerson, Daniel B. Ryall, William R. Cooper, Joseph Kille, and Joseph F. Randolph, for Representatives in Congress, they were duly and legally elected; that subsequent frauds, no matter by whom committed, countenanced, advised, procured, or approved, cannot defeat the clear, decisive expression of the people's voice. They are the representatives of the State, and they alone.

Resolved, That an independent House of Assembly would owe it to itself, and its constituents, to impeach Josiah Fithian, Clerk of Cumberland, and Nicholas Boeram, Clerk of Middlesex, for the several daring frauds subversive of the elective franchise, and the Government of the people, of which they acknowledge themselves guilty, and further to ascertain how far higher official functionaries advised, procured, aided or abetted the commission of said frauds.

Resolved, That William Pennington has forgotten upon our minds the conviction, that he is, together with those to whose advisement he submits himself, hostile to free Government, by imitating to bring annual elections into discredit.

By imputing to the people “a growing relaxation of the restraints of reason and law,” a charge well calculated to create distrust in their ability for self government: the tyrants first apology for despotism, his last appeal against civil liberty!

By his total disregard of the will of a majority of the people, expressed upon the most important occasion, and in the most solemn manner known to the law!

By his trampling the elective franchise under foot; rendering it of no value, by openly reversing the decision of the ballot box:

Lastly, by his refusing to exercise his official duties to correct alarming frauds, designed to subvert the Government established by the people.

Resolved, That the persevering and noble efforts of Gen. Garret D. Wall, to stem the torrent of oppression which the usurpers of power, and the perpetrators of official frauds are pouring upon the people; his manly defense of the elective franchise, in defiance of the libels of the press, writhing under his lash, and the frowns of authority trembling at his presence, proclaim him to be the able champion of the rights of the people, in this their hour of need.

Resolved, That we view with great distrust the disposition of the present legislature to tamper with the election laws of the State; believing that further acts inimical to the rights and sovereignty of the people are designed; that the present laws, if properly administered, are broad enough to answer every just purpose; and that no laws dishonestly administered can be of any avail.

Resolved, That the citizens of the State will be regardless of their rights, and fit for the chains which conspiracy and fraud are forging, if they do not come up with united strength to the rescue of their invaded privileges: To this end, let township meetings be held; committees of vigilance appointed, and effective means taken to circulate with rapidity throughout the State, correct information of the movements of the enemies of popular liberty, now unfortunately in power.

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance, consisting of five, be appointed for the township of Trenton.

Several spirited addresses were made, appropriate to the occasion, which were received with great applause.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the Democratic paper of the State.

On motion, adjourned; when this assemblage of freemen separated with the utmost good feeling, and with an unfaltering determination of resisting every encroachment upon their rights and liberties, came from whence it may.

JOS. WOOD, President.

JAS. SCOTT, Vice Pres't.

JO. H. PURDY, Sec'y.

WM. A. BENJAMIN, Sec'y.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Anne-Arundel County Court, in the cause of Elijah Wells, an insolvent Debtor, the subscriber, Public Sale, at the Market House in the city of Annapolis, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of December, at 8 o'clock, A. M. ONE CHEST OF CARPENTER'S TOOLS, and SET OF PUMP MAKER'S TOOLS.

The terms of Sale are Cash.

LEWIS N. SEWELL, Trustee.

November 8.

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Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 25, 1838.

THE POCKET ANNUAL FOR 1839.

It will be seen in another column, that our friend Hughes has published his Annual for the ensuing year. It is a neat Pocket Volume, and contains a variety of useful matter. It is a work that should be in the hands of every business man in the State.

ARMY.—OFFICIAL.

GENERAL WAR DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 40. Washington, Nov. 5, 1838.

I—To enable the Engineer Department to proceed with repairs of Fort Monroe with the greatest advantage to the public service, the troops will be withdrawn with as little delay as practicable, and the post at once delivered over to the charge of Brevet Lieut. Colonel De Russy. The Ordnance Department will continue its operations at Fort Monroe as heretofore. All the public property at the Post will be secured by the proper officers of the staff.

II—Brevet Captain Green, of the 1st Regiment of Artillery, will continue for the present on duty at Fort Monroe, who will take charge of the recruits sent from the Baltimore station, and such soldiers as may not be able to join their companies.

III—Company K, 3d Artillery, will proceed to Florida without delay, and take post at St. Augustine until otherwise directed by Brig. General Taylor. Capt. Davidson will take with his command all the Recruits, and the men fit for duty who belong to any regiment serving in Florida, and the Second Lieutenant thereon duty will proceed to join their respective regiments without delay.

IV—Captain Ringgold having been instructed to organize and equip a company of Light Artillery in conformity with act of 1st 21, at Carlisle Barracks, the men detached from the 1st and 2d Regiments of Artillery for this service, will now be dropped from the rolls of their respective companies, and mustered as C. Company of the 3d Regiment. Captain Ringgold's former company, now in the field, will be broken up, the men to be transferred to the other companies of the Regiment, and the Subalterns will join their company at Carlisle, when the Lieutenant of the 1st and 2d Artillery, now on duty there, will proceed to join their respective Regiments.

By order:

ROGER JONES, Adj't Gen.

Gen. Orders, No. 48, Nov. 3, 1838 B.V. Major T. Noel, of the 6th Inf'y., senior Captain serving with his regiment, to duty according to his brevet, in place of the Major, absent, sick.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 73, Oct. 20—Major J. Garland, 1st Infantry, relieved from duty in the Indian Department, by direction of the Secretary of War, and ordered to join his regiment in Florida without delay.

Major E. A. Hitchcock, 8th Inf'y., employed in the Indian Department at St. Louis, will be relieved as soon as practicable, and immediately thereafter rejoin his regiment at Sackett's Harbor.

No. 73, Oct. 23—Leave for four months, granted to Lieut. Col. R. B. Mason, 1st Dragoons.

No. 75, Nov. 2—Lieut. J. S. Hathaway, 1st arty., to be released as soon as practicable from duty, in the Subsistence Department, and join his company.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major J. P. Taylor remains on duty at Louisville, Ky.

Major T. W. Lendrum, ordered to Baltimore.

Bvt. Major R. B. Lee, ordered to St. Louis. Captains J. B. Grayson and J. C. Casey, remain on duty as before.

NAVY—ORDERS.

Oct. 29—Lieut. E. M. Wal, leave for 12 months, with permission to visit Europe.

Mid. W. A. McCrohan, Rec'dg Ship Boston.

30—Mid. S. Pearce, Navy School N. York.

31—Lieut. S. Johnstone, New York station.

Nov. 2—Lieut. R. Handy, Boston station.

5—P. Mid. J. R. M. Mullany, Rondout, N. York.

P. Mid. J. L. Heap, do Philadelphia.

OFFICERS RELIEVED AND DETACHED.

Nov. 1—Lt. J. K. Mitchell, from W. I. squadron.

2—Surgeon W. Plumstead, do P. Mid. J. M. Lockert, from order to Woodbury.

BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

Nov. 13, 1838.

The Court was engaged during the whole of Friday and Saturday last, in the trial of the case of WILLIAM H. WATSON, for a libel on ANNABEL HYAM. The special pleas of the traverser being overruled by the Court, the case was tried upon the general issue before the Jury.—By the act of 1803, ch. 54, a party indicted for a libel, may give the truth of the matter charged in the indictment in evidence, under the general issue; and the traverser in this case availed himself of the privilege of that act, and examined some 27 witnesses, to prove the truth of the matter alleged in the indictment, viz: that Hyam was a miserable creature, without character or reputation, or sympathy—all of whom stated that they had known Hyam, some for a long period, others for a shorter one, and that they considered his character as bad. A number of

witnesses, some 24 or 25, were examined on behalf of Hyam, as to his general character, some of whom stated that they had known him for many years, and others for shorter period, and that his character was fair, and that they considered him a respectable man, but that within the last few years he has been connected with gamblers, and that his character since such connection had not been so fair as it formerly was.

The case was argued before the Jury by Messrs. Lee and Steele for the State, (Mr. Richardson, Deputy Attorney General, being suddenly taken sick during the trial, and Mr. Steele, at his request, was associated with Mr. Lee,) and Messrs. Wallis, Pitts and Johnson, for the traverser, and submitted to them about 6, P. M. on Saturday, with directions from the Court to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday morning; and according by this morning at 10 the jury returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

[Patriot.]

MORMON TROUBLES.

An arrival at St. Louis from above, confirms the reports which were previously current, of the burning of Daviess Court House, Post Office, and a store by the Mormons. It is stated that the Governor had ordered out 4,000 militia; and that volunteer companies were rapidly being organized to march to the scene of action. The Mormons are said to be receiving daily accessions to their numbers by emigrants from Canada.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Missourian of the 27th ult. printed at Fayette, gives the following additional particulars. A company was to be organized in Fayette on the morning of the 27th.

Snowden's, Oct. 25, 1838.

Colonel Jones: Sir,—News has just reached us that the Mormons have attacked and cut to pieces Captain Bogard's company of 50 men, except 3 or 4 who have escaped. They say the Mormon force is 300 or 400. Richmond is threatened to-night. If you can spare, I wish you to detail two or three companies of troops, and repair to Richmond with speed.

Yours in haste,

GEO. WOODWARD,
Aid to General Parks.

CARROLTON, Oct. 25, 1838.

Gentlemen,—News of an appalling nature has just reached us. Capt. Bogard, who was ordered with his company to guard the frontier of Ray county, was attacked and cut to pieces by immense numbers. They were overpowered by 3 or 400 Mormons, while they were guarding their own frontier. But five minutes ago, three reports of a cannon were heard in the direction of Richmond. Firing has been heard in various directions, and there is no doubt but that these infatuated villains have attacked Richmond.

The news of their burning and pillage has already reached you. They have indubitably captured the cannon and taken many prisoners—probably killed many. Daviess county is a scene of desolation. Ray is probably so far this time; and their next movement will be at this place. It is already threatened.

Be up and doing. Bring all the men you can, and let us check them in their course of destruction and devastation. They are moving on with giant strides to the climax of anarchy, civil war, and desolation. Wolf and Baker will explain all. I have just received orders, by express, from Brig. Gen. Parks, to raise 150 mounted men. Fifty have volunteered, and the remainder I will obtain in a day or two.

Stir the people up in Howard and Charlton. Send all the braves you can with Wolf, and we can meet and check them in their mad career.

Yours in haste,

WM. CLAUDE JONES.

To Congrave Jackson and others.

The St. Louis Republican of the 1st instant, after publishing the foregoing accounts, adds—"We have conversed with a gentleman who says that he had held a conversation, in person, with Jo Smith, a few days ago, and that Smith stated that his people were prepared to die in the defence of what they thought to be their rights; that although the Governor might raise and send against them the power of the State, yet he, and all the men he could bring, would not drive them from their present homes."

SINGULAR TRAGEDY.

Some short time since, a man at Confouleur, near Alby, deranged in his intellect, and who had been separated from his wife, inveigled two of his children from their mother into a house, in which he lived by himself; and, fastening all the lower openings of the dwelling, appeared

at the window armed with a gun, and vociferating that he intended to murder the children, whose cries were heard in the house, and that he would shoot any one who should attempt to interrupt him. The authorities were required by the neighbours to interfere, and the house was surrounded by the gendarmerie; but the only way of rescuing the children from the maniac, was found to be an attack on one side of the house, while the children were told to get out of a window at another. This they did, and escaped; and the armed force was then left to blockade the house, and to get possession of the maniac by some means or other. It appears that he had stood the blockade for several days; and during an attack, fired on and killed a young man. The Prefect of the Department came on the 13th to summon him to surrender. The only reply to this summons was a shot from a musket, which however fortunately missed the Prefect, and did not wound any body.—A company of soldiers who had been placed round the house to reinforce the gendarmerie, were then ordered to set fire to the door, which they did, and the maniac, perceiving his danger, at length decided to try to escape by a window. As he was coming down from it, armed with a brace of pistols, which he was preparing to discharge at the soldiers, the latter were ordered to fire on him, and the consequence was that he was pierced by two balls, one in the thigh, the other in the jaw. The poor man was no longer capable of resistance, and was carried off to the hospital, where he died the day following. It was with difficulty that the people had been prevented from tearing him to pieces when he was captured.

[Paris paper.]

CANADA WAR RENEWED.

It will be seen by the extracts below that the rebellion in the Canadas has broken out again—martial law declared, and blood spilled. We give all the particulars that have reached us—beginning with a slip from the Burlington Free Press, the statements of which are no doubt very much exaggerated.

FREIGHT PRESS OFFICE, BURLINGTON,

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 6, 1838.

CANADA WAR RENEWED.

—We have to announce the important and thrilling intelligence that the Canadian population is again in arms, resolved to strike a blow for freedom—the news by last night's boat is, that a general and simultaneous rising of the French population on this side of the S. Lawrence, has taken place, and that several small posts had fallen into their hands; they had made prisoners of the soldiers stationed at Napierville, and secured a considerable amount of arms and ammunition. St. Johns, it was believed, would be attacked last night by a strong force, estimated at seven or eight thousand.

The utmost consternation prevailed at St. Johns yesterday, and every means was put in requisition for the emergency. Capt. Price's shop, the Daniel Webster, we understand, was not permitted to leave the port. Several of our citizens went down last evening. This movement is said to be headed by Robert Nelson, Cote, Gagnon, Horchikiss, and several foreign military leaders. Of its results, a few days will inform us; and this evening's boat will probably bring a pretty decisive indication. All accounts speak of arms, ammunition, and men, in abundance. May God prosper the right.—Martial law is again proclaimed within the district of Montreal, and we shall doubtless be called to chronicle scenes of bloody outrage.

From the Montreal Courier of Monday.

It appears that at La Tortu, about seven or eight miles above Laprairie, a number of rebels attacked, on Saturday night last, the scattered loyalists in that quarter, and we regret to state that two farmers of the names of Walker and Vitrey were murdered in cold blood. Several others who lived in the neighbourhood made their escape with great difficulty, and conveyed intelligence of the attack of Laprairie, from which place a party of the Hussars were on the instant despatched to La Tortu, and were fortunate enough to come upon the rebels unawares, and disperse them with a few shots—with what damage it could not be ascertained further—that the rebels had under his control force sufficient to carry his purpose into effect. This information was immediately communicated to the commander, who went on shore and had an interview with Cote; the result of which was, that the Burlington was permitted to proceed. We are informed that Cote declared that this is to be the last boat permitted to pass, and that he would bring down a field piece and fire it into any boat that should attempt to pass, either way, after being warned of his intention.

yesterday proclaimed in this province for the

second time in the short space of twelve months. Most alarming intelligence reached town yesterday afternoon, that the whole country was in a state of insurrection, and that many loyalists have been murdered in cold blood, in the country of Acadie. Farther account but too painfully corroborated the previous rumour, and a considerable body of troops was despatched to that country. The steamer Princess Victoria, which took over a detachment of the Royal Artillery on Saturday afternoon to Laprairie, was twice set on fire by the rebels while at the wharf, but fortunately escaped without much injury.

The loyalists in Laprairie had ten minutes notice to leave the village, and getting on board the steamer Britannia, they have arrived in safety. Yesterday morning about two o'clock, a party of about 400 rebels attacked the house of Mr. L. Brown, at Beauharnois, and after a bout 20 minutes fighting, Mr. Brown, Mr. Ellice, Jr. M. P., Mr. Norvel, Mr. Ross, and the constitutionalists, surrendered themselves prisoners, and nothing more at present is known of their fate. Mrs. Ellice, Miss Balfour and the other females in the house at the time, took refuge in the cellar during the engagement—Mr. Brown and Mr. Ross are both wounded. Yesterday forenoon an Indian woman at the village of Caughnawaga, who was seeking for a ray cow, discovered a large body of armed men in the woods, and gave information of the circumstance to the Indians, who were then assembled at church.

They immediately seized what arms they could procure, such as muskets, tomahawks, and pugforks, and giving the war whoop, charged their foes, who scampered off as fast as they could, throwing down their arms as they fled. Seventy-five were taken prisoners, and brought to town, hand cuffed, by the Lachine cavalry. A considerable number of arrests were made yesterday, among whom are L. M. Viger, the President of the People's Bank; D. B. Viger, an ex-legislative councillor; Charles Mondelé; John Denegar; C. S. Cherrier, and a great many other leading rebels. The volunteers were ordered out, and met with each other in doing their duty with slowness. They were appointed to search every suspected house in the suburbs for arms, and those brought in a considerable supply. It was remarked that in Canada houses were very few men to be seen, and it is supposed they are not far off.

The gates at the different barricades were closed, and strong pickets placed to guard them.

Reinforcements of troops were sent to the various quarters of the district. At Beauharnois the rebels took possession of the steamboat Brougham, on her way to Lachine, with her mate on board. It is currently reported that during the engagement, Mr. John McDonald, while leading on a party of dragoons against the rebels, was shot dead, five bullets having pierced his body.

The Montreal Courier of Saturday states that a military detachment had been secretly sent by water, and another from Chambly, with a magistrate, to capture a body of rebels at Gagnon's residence, Point a la Mule, 6 miles from St. Johns, who it had been ascertained were to collect there on Friday night—that seven of the rebels were taken, among them the son of Gagnon—that some arrests were made at St. Johns, among them Dr. Lacroix—that the conclave at Gagnon's were armed—the editor of the Courier having seen one of the muskets taken from a prisoner, with bayonet, carboulo box, &c, and about 20 rounds of ball cartridge.

LATER!

We have advices from Montreal up to Wednesday, and from the frontier to five P. M., of that day. We copy the following synopsis of the intelligence from the New York Commercial of Saturday evening:

On Wednesday morning early the steamboat Burlington, Commodore Sherman, stopped, as usual, at Champlain, when the engineer was informed by the celebrated Dr. Cote, that he had come to the determination to stop the intercourse between the United States and Canada, and for that purpose the Burlington could not proceed farther—that he had under his control force sufficient to carry his purpose into effect. This information was immediately communicated to the commodore, who went on shore and had an interview with Cote; the result of which was, that the Burlington was permitted to proceed.

We are informed that Cote declared that this is to be the last boat permitted to pass, and that he would bring down a field piece and fire it into any boat that should attempt to pass, either way, after being warned of his intention.

BATTLE OF ODETOWN.

It being known that enormous sums of money have been raised by the Whigs to carry on the election which has just closed. One list of Whig donations for the purpose, has been seen, on which stood the sum of thirty thousand dollars. This, it is estimated, is very far below the amount actually raised; indeed, we have heard the fund collected by the Whigs for the expenses of the election stated at more than three times that sum.

The money thus raised was put into the hands of active, intriguing and profligate men who were employed to procure votes.

Besides those who could buy out or bribe in the city; besides the wretches, who could be picked up along the wharves, among whom are several persons claiming to be respectable, not inhabitants of the city, but who never heeded offered to vote at the polls, and in many instances did not; besides letting out the inmates of the prisons on condition of their voting the Whig ticket, arrangements were made for procuring a large number of Whig voters from Philadelphia.

One of the officers of the Philadelphia police, who was supposed from his situation to be abandoned and profligate persons that all men who were notoriously ready to sell their consciences for money, engaged to conduct the negotiation. Under his auspices, and those of other Whig agents, a selection of these fellows was made, amounting, it is supposed, to about two hundred, who were sent to this place in different divisions. They were

each paid twenty dollars, to be present and offer their votes as many words as they could say to still further.

On arriving at 1st Ward to the Whig quarter, where they received peculiar manner.

On arriving at 2nd Ward, to the Whig quarter, where they received peculiar manner.

On arriving at 3rd Ward, to the Whig quarter, where they received peculiar manner.

On arriving at 4th Ward, to the Whig quarter, where they received peculiar manner.</p

each paid twenty-two dollars in advance; in so far as to prevent themselves in each ward, and offer their voices, and after having voted in as many wards as they could, they were to receive a still further compensation.

On arriving at New York, they were taken to the Whig quarters in one of the lower wards, where they received a ticket prepared in a very peculiar manner.

It was the printed democratic ticket, but the names were cancelled with a very fine pen, drawing delicate lines across them, which could not be seen on other side. The names of the Whig candidates were then written on the margin with the same fine pen, and delicate hand. The ticket had thus all the appearance, outwardly, of being the regular democratic ticket, while in reality it was a Whig ticket. It was prepared in this manner that the fraudulent voter might escape the democratic challengers.

To secure him in the mean time from being obstructed by his own party, he was furnished with a written note to some confidential person at the polls, intimating that he was to be allowed to put in his vote without challenging.

One of these notes has been discovered, and is taken care of. It was written at the Whig head quarters in the Second Ward, and is directed to one Hewlett, a Whig Inspector of elections in the Fourth Ward, desiring him neither to challenge nor to swear the bearer of it.

A gentleman from Philadelphia, who knew something of several of these men, and who saw them hanging about the polls in one or two wards, gave warning to the democratic challengers, and prevented in some instances their voting. But generally it is supposed that they voted several times each, and that the Philadelphia reinforcement swelled the aggregate Whig vote by at least five or six hundred. To stimulate them to greater diligence in the work they had undertaken, these men received a dollar each at the several wards where they succeeded in getting a vote.

This plan of operations and their proceedings under it, have been revealed by one of the persons employed to come on from Philadelphia and vote the Whig ticket. He was known and marked, and in the hope of escaping some of the consequences of being engaged in such an atrocious conspiracy, he has made a full and particular disclosure. His name is Hart Marks, and in another part of this paper will be found a report of a statement made by him before Justice Lowndes at the Lower Police, which, however, does not include many of the particulars we have related.

We forbear to indulge in any of the reflections which so black a transaction naturally tends to excite. In noting down in a plain and naked manner the facts as we have heard them related, and as we believe them to exist, we ask no man to make up a judgment until full and satisfactory proof. A strict investigation is set on foot, and names and circumstances will be given without reserve to the public. The atrocity of the transaction will probably be deepened by the further disclosure.

The moral sense of no small portion of the community is horribly depraved in regard to the means used to secure the majority in a political election. It is time that something should be done to remedy this evil. Public opinion should be corrected by an agreement on the part of all honest and honourable men, of whatever party, to consider him who cheats in an election as infamous as the burglar and the highway robber. The rights of the majority should be protected by enacting severe penalties against those who vote without having the right, and those who are engaged in suborning illegal votes.

NEW YORK.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.
1st District—Thomas B. Jackson, Dem.
2d—James de la Montayne, Dem.
3d—Ogden Hoffman, Edward Curtis, Moses H. Grinnell, James Monroe, Whigs.
4th—Governor Kemble, Dem.
5th—Charles Johnson, Whig.
6th—Nathaniel Jones, Dem.
7th—Rufus Paley, Whig.
8th—Hiram P. Hunt, Whig.
10th—Daniel D. Barnard, Whig.
11th—Anson Brown, Whig.
12th—David Russel, Whig.
13th—Peter J. Wagner, Whig.
16th—Andrew W. Doig, Dem.
17th—John G. Floyd, David P. Brewster, Dem.
18th—Jefferson—Thos C. Crittenden, Whig.
21st—John C. Clark, Whig.
24th—Cayuga—Christopher Morgan, Whig.
26th—Monroe—Thos S. Kempshall, Whig.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The returns will not enable us to give the entire result, but sufficient is known to render it pretty certain that the federalists will have the Assembly.

The returns already in enable us to say that we have elected twenty-six, and the federalists forty-five, making a gain of sixteen to us since last fall.

SERIOUS A. FAIR.

A contest arose yesterday at Chestnut street wharf, which, we regret to hear, is likely to result in the death of one of the parties.

Mr. Bowman, the agent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Line, met Mr. Van Bergen, an agent of the Philadelphia, New Castle and Baltimore Steam Boat Line, on board the ferry boat that plies from the foot of Walnut street to Camden, on the arrival of the passengers from New York in the morning, with a view of procuring them to take passage in their respective lines.

Some dispute arose between them, which caused Mr. Bowman to strike, or strike at, Mr. Van Bergen with his cap. The latter seized the cane in his hand, and drew off the lower part which had served as a sheath to a sword. We understand that there was some attempt on the

part of the captain of the boat and others to separate them, but before this was accomplished Mr. Bowman's sword was passed through the breast of Mr. Van Bergen. The latter was conveyed into a neighboring house, and surgical aid called.

Mr. Bowman is in the hands of the police.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Among the passengers in the Toronto, which arrived from London a day or two ago, was Christopher Hughes, Esq., our *Charge d'Affaires* at the Court of Sweden, who, we understand, has obtained permission to make a short visit home. He is the bearer of despatches from our legation in London, with which he proceeds at once to Washington.—*N. Y. American.*

We learn with much pleasure the arrival of Major-General Gaines, who has just completed an arduous and extensive tour of inspection along our western frontier. We have not had the pleasure of seeing the General, but have understood with much gratification, that his health and vigour remains unimpaired.

[Mobile Chron.]

From the Philadelphia Exchange Books.
THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.
FIRST ACCOUNT OF THEIR ARRIVAL OUT.

U. S. SHIP PEACOCK, 3
Madeira, Sept. 10, 1838.

Dear Sir,—According to my promise, I avail myself of this opportunity of writing by a Brig bound to New York. We have had a passage of 23 days from Norfolk to this place. In a gale of wind parted company with the Commodore, and the *Vincennes* arrived one day before us. The *Vincennes*, Peacock, brig *Porpoise*, the schooner *Independence*, Sea Gull are all here. All things as yet progress very well. The Peacock is a wet ship, but a good sea boat. We shall, when we arrive at Rio, (which we expect to sail for about the 24th September,) require much repairs and will be detained some time, when you may expect to hear from me again. Officers and men are all well and in good spirits. Mr. Peale, belonging to the scientific corps, is on board of our ship. I think from all appearances that we shall be able to do something before we return. You may expect to see us about 3 years from this.

CANADIAN EXILES.

The schooner *Perserverance*, from Bermuda, having on board a number of those who were exiled by Lord Durham from the Canadas, arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday evening last. Among the exiles are Dr. Nelson, the most prominent of the insurgents, and Dr. Roemer, editor of the *Quotidienne*, published in Montreal, and eight others of lesser note. They however, does not include many of the participants we have related.

We forbear to indulge in any of the reflections which so black a transaction naturally tends to excite.

In noting down in a plain and naked manner the facts as we have heard them related, and as we believe them to exist, we ask no man to make up a judgment until full and satisfactory proof.

A strict investigation is set on foot, and names and circumstances will be given without reserve to the public. The atrocity of the transaction will probably be deepened by the further disclosure.

The moral sense of no small portion of the community is horribly depraved in regard to the means used to secure the majority in a political election. It is time that something should be done to remedy this evil. Public opinion should be corrected by an agreement on the part of all honest and honourable men, of whatever party, to consider him who cheats in an election as infamous as the burglar and the highway robber. The rights of the majority should be protected by enacting severe penalties against those who vote without having the right, and those who are engaged in suborning illegal votes.

FOREIGN.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The packet ship Oxford, at New York, brings London papers to the 6th, and Liverpool to the 8th October.

The weather had been fine and prices of Grain were trending downwards, though no material change had as yet occurred in prices. The duty on Foreign Grain had further advanced and was 16s 8d per qr.

The crops in England appear to have turned out fair, but great uncertainty exists as to those of Ireland and Scotland. The Polish crops are miserably bad.

GREAT FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.

On the 5th October, a destructive fire occurred at Liverpool, which destroyed an immense amount of property. The following persons have sustained losses, viz.—Jas. Davis, & Co., Henry Davis & Co., Chas. Lawrence & Son, Highfield & Birch, Mr. Charles Birch, Wm. & James Brown & Co., Mr. Davis, Mr. Rigby and Mr. Coston. No mention is made of any insurance. The fire originated in a warehouse in Robert Street North, leading to Prince's dock. It contained a large quantity of cotton, belonging to W. & J. Brown, Molyneux, Wiltby & Co., and Wildes, Pickersgill & Co., and 2200 bales wool.

The building, which was seven stories high, with all the contents, was entirely destroyed, together with an adjoining warehouse, filled with East India produce. The property in the latter was partially saved.

Two dreadful explosions of saltpetre took place, both of which were heard for several miles, and sent forth eruptions of blazing cotton over all the adjacent parts of the town. Fortunately no lives were lost in these explosions, which are described as being grand and terrible beyond description. We lament to add, however, that before the flames were subdued, two men perished.

The rigging of some ship in the dock caught fire during the second explosion, but the vessel was saved. Much cotton was burnt in the shed of Messrs. W. & J. Brown, that we have mentioned, and the contents of a second shed were also injured. Some warehouses filled with spicess were destroyed. The total damage of the fire is estimated at £100,000.

Sam Scott, an American sailor, called the "American looper," was drowned near Cheltenham, while exhibiting himself as Sam Patch. An iron ship, to be called the British Queen, is to be built to ply between England and Calcutta, tonnage 2,618, and 600 horse power.

Moult *Etna* has been in eruption during the whole of the month of August. Letters from Turin of the 27th ult. state that a desperate conflict had taken place between a Sardinian and Piedmontese regiment.

The French, it appears, are making active preparations to increase their blockading squadrons on the Mexican coast. The *Marengo* ship of the line, and the *Volcain* and *Eclair*, bombard, are under orders to sail forthwith.

A new continent has been discovered by the French Exploring Expedition to the South Pole, situated to the south of South Shetland. This discovery is considered of real service to nautical and geographical science.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Goldsborough, Lieut. John B. Furtow, of the U. S. Revenue Service, to Miss JULIANA JACOB, of Anne Arundel county, Md.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Thomas McCormick, the Rev. JOHN BLUE, to Miss MARY PINDELL, both of Anne Arundel county, Md.

In this City, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Vinton, Dr. RICHARD S. CULBRETH, of Caroline county, to Miss MARY ANN SCHWARTZ, of this City.

In Calvert county, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Coffin, Mr. GEORGE HARDESTY, to Miss PRISCILLA BOSWELL, all of said county.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE
**MARYLAND
POCKET ANNUAL.**
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1839.

CONTENTS.

Time of Holding Elections, and of the Meeting of the Legislatures of the several States ALMANAC; ECLIPSES; MOVEABLE FEASTS, &c. Notice of the Season, Oceans, &c. State Revenue and Expenditures. The Sinking Fund, and School Fund. Census of the United States, and of the several Counties. MEETING OF THE COURTS. County LEVIES and EXPENSES. List of County Officers. Sun-dates of the Legislation of 1837—8, relative to the several Counties. MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS. List of Members of the Legislature. Officers of the University. Professors of Colleges—BANKS—RATES OF POSTAGE, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by JEREMIAH HUGHES. November 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE PARSONAGE of Severn Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a two story Brick House, fronting on Cornhill street, with Carriage House, Stable, &c. will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms to be made known on the day of sale. By authority of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of Severn Circuit.

STEPHEN BEARD, Ch'n. of Con. November 8. R.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of decree of the High Court of Chancery, bearing date the twenty-first day of September 1838, in a cause wherein Gustavus R. Barber, is complainant, and John F. Barber, and others, are defendants, the subscribers will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY the 27th inst. all that lot or parcel of GROUND, with the WHARVES, HOUSES AND IMPROVEMENTS thereon, lying at the end of Church-street, in the city of Annapolis, known as the Steamboat and Packet Wharf, late the property of George and John Barber.

There are on this property extensive Wharves, more valuable than any in the City, by reason of their location and depth of water. A two story Frame Store and Dwelling, Kitchen, &c. and vacant Building Lots, all which will be sold separately, or otherwise, to suit purchasers.

The Terms of Sale are—One-half of the purchase money to be paid in six months, and the other half within twelve months from the day of sale, the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bond with sureties to be approved of by the trustees. On payment of the purchase money and interest, the trustees are authorized to convey the property to purchasers clear and free of the claim of the parties.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER, Trustee. ALEXANDER RANDALL, 3 tees. November 8.

STATE LIBRARY.

ANAPOLIS, Oct. 6th, 1838.
IN pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly, Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this Office until Saturday the 17th of November next, for furnishing the stationary &c. mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislative and Executive Departments of this State, for the year 1839.

D. RIDGELY, Librarian.

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.
10 reams of Folio Post paper, good quality.

100 do. Quarto Post, white, blue, and gilt, some ruled, and of different qualities.

4 do. Foolscap, good.

2 do. Demi, do.

10 do. Envelope, do.

5,000 best English Quills.

3 gross Windle's Metallic Pens. with one gross handles.

1 do. do. Ne Plus Ultra Pens, and one gross handles.

3 dozen quart bottles best Black Ink.

1 gross Terry's Japan Ink.

25 lbs. best red Sealing Wax.

20 lbs. best red Wafers.

1 gross red Tape.

1 do. white Bobbin, one half round, and one half flat.

1 do. Sail Needles.

1 do. Ivory Letter Folders.

1 do. Letter Seals (yellow boxwood)

6 dozen Ink Stands,

6 do. Sand Boxes, small size.

6 do. Wafer Boxes,

1 gross Blue Paste boards.

PUBLIC SALE OF ELK RIDGE LAND.

ON FRIDAY, the 10th of November next, at 11 o'clock, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following property, owned by the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, viz.—the Farm on which the late Judge Higwood resided, now in the occupation of Mr. Nelson Phelps, on Elk Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from Waterloo, twelve miles from the city of Baltimore, and three and a half miles from the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, containing about

420 ACRES OF LAND.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown by the tenant.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, to be secured by notes with good endorsers, the purchaser paying all interest, which may be due on the whole debt, together with the instalments at the end of each six months.

G. WELLS, Pres't.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

CLASS A, for 1838,

TO be positively drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on SATURDAY, the 17th of November, 1838, at 3 o'clock P. M. under the superintendence of Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

75 Number Lottery—12 Ballots.

Brilliant Scheme.

1 Prize of	\$100,000
1 prize of	30,000

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 inquiries 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 those 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 expecially 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. Of all these subjects there is encouraging scope to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will, it is hoped, be found considerable.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical; for the prominent object in giving it existence is, to witness 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 Paracelsy. And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of millers, but of the truly devout, and the conscientiously fearful. Such correspondents will always be welcome to our pages, and will always be treated with kindness; and also with honest and respectful objections to Phrenology. But the captious and caviling will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science as he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a scathing 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 general 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 Paracelsical works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our motto 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 err, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

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

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

TERMS.

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

2. Each number will contain at least 52 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at 82 per annum for a single copy, 85 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or \$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, 16 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the Editor of the Am. Philos. Jour., care of A. WALDIE.

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

August 23.

SALVAT-M-1485 C-1485 E-1485 R-1485

August 1st, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COUNCIL, That the Editors of *Walde's Literary Omnibus*, a periodical for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonardtown, in Maryland on 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, Clerk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clerk,
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 holder 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 sum (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 30th of September 1838, 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 prospects of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make books cheap beyond all precedent. It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are comparatively dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for four to six cents; a 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

T was one of the great objects of "Walde'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 utmost 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 quarterly 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 pleasant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still room enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever a great 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 1838, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books of the news 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 Walde's Quarterly 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 Ree's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid.

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock for

the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

LEM'L G. TAYLOR.

June 7.

SHERIFFALITY.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.

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 Clayton 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. Sm.

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 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 the *Salmagundi*, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

3. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the paper as 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 in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with a dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The paper is sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

The Salmagundi will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous 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.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

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. 8, Washington-street, Albany.

Printed at the Brick

The Starland Gazette.

VOL. XLII.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1838.

NO. 47.

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

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel
County will meet at the court house in
the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY,
the 27th inst. for the purpose of settling with
each of the supervisors of the public roads
as have not settled their accounts, hearing
appeals and making transfers, and transacting
the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, J. J. COWMAN, Clerk.
November 27, 1838.

NOTICE.

DO hereby warn all persons from par-
ticipating in the following described premises, ly-
ing in Allegany county, Md., being Perry
Sullivan's Lot, Numbered 2083, and Wil-
liam Sullivan's Lot, Numbered 1807, as no
title whatever can be given for the same,
without the concurrence of all the represen-
tatives of said Perry and William Sullivan.

JOHN SULLIVAN, for
REBECCA SULLIVAN.

September 27.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plan-
tation near Queen Anne, Prince-
George's County, Maryland, my negro fel-
low named FRANK. He is about 30 years
of age, a mulatto or yellow complexion, five
feet 8 or 10 inches high, cross-eyed, full suit
of hair, broad mouth, and well made, and
has a remarkable scar on his stomach or belly.
His only clothing known was burlap
shirts and trousers. No doubt he took other
clothing with him. I will give the above re-
ward of One Hundred Dollars for apprehend-
ing and securing the said fellow so that I get
him again. Frank ran off on Sunday night
last.

JOHN WOOTTON.
Rockville, Md. Sept. 15th, 1838.

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

We flatter ourselves that, besides its ex-
traordinary size, this number presents attrac-
tions that entitle it to some attention.—It
contains the whole of *Friendship's Offer-*
ing for 1837, the London copy of which costs
\$4, and has 384 closely printed pages of let-
ter press. Distinguished as the present age,
and particularly our own country, has been
for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses
any former instance. For four cents subscri-
bers to the Saturday News receive, in 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 be-
come so well known, as to require no com-
ment. We may take occasion to say, how-
ever, that in enterprise and resources we
yield to no other publishers in this city or
elsewhere, and we are determined that our
paper shall not be surpassed. We have en-
tered the field prepared for zealous competi-
tion, and we stand ready in every way to rea-
lize our promise, that no similar publication
shall excel that which we issue. Our articles,
both original and selected, are not ashamed
to test by any comparison which can be ad-
dicted and there is no periodical in the U-
nited States, monthly or weekly, which might
not be proud of many of our contributors.

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

J. A. GOODEY, & Co.

Dec. 1.

POETRY.

From the Democratic Review, For Oct.
FAREWELL TO A RURAL RESIDENCE.

BY MR. L. H. SHORELEY.

How beautiful it stands,
Behind its slim-tree screen,
With pure and Attic cornice crowned,
All graceful and serene.
Most sweet, yet sad, it is,
Upon your scene to gaze;
And list its inland melody,
The voice of other days.

For there, as many a year—
Its varied chart unrolled,
I hid me in those quiet shades,
And called the joys of old.
I called them, and they came,
Where violet buds appeared,
Or where the vine-clad summer-bower
Its temple-roof upreared.

Or where the over-arching grove
Spreads forth its copse green,
While eye-bright, and escopis roared
Their untrained stalks between,
And the squirrel from the bough
Its broken nuts let fall;

And the merry, merry little birds
Sing at its festival.

You old, forsaken nests
Returning spring shall cheer,
And thence the unfledged robin send
His greeting wild and clear,—
And from your clustering vine
That wreathes the casement round,
The humminbird's unresting wing.
Send forth a whirling sound,—

And where alternate springs
The lilac's purple spike.
Fast by its snowy sister's side,
Or where, white wings of fire,
The kingly oriole glancing wout
And the foliage rare,
Shall many a group of children tread,—
But mine will not be there.

Fain would I know what forms
The mastery here shall keep,
What mother in my nursery fair
Rock her young babes to sleep;
Yet blessings on the hallowed spot,
Though here no more I stray,
And blessings on the stranger babes
Who in these halls shall play.

Heaven bless you too, my plants,
And every parent bird,
That here, among the nested boughs,
Above its young hath stirred,—
I see your trunk's ye ancient tree,
That ofen o'er my head
The blossoms of your bowy spring

In fragrant showers have shed.

Thou too, of changeful mood,
I thank thee, sounding stream,
That blent thin echo with my thought,
Or wake my musing dream.—

I kneel upon the verdant turf,
For sure my thanks are due.

To moss-cup, and to clover-leaf,
That gave me draughts of dew.

To each perennial flower,
Old tenants of the spot.

The broad-leaved lily of the vale,
And the mock fern-me-not.—

To every daisy's dappled brow,
To every violet blue,

Thanked—thanked!—may each returning year
Your changeful bloom renew.

Praise to our Father God!—

High praise in solemn lay—

Alike for what his hand hath given,
And what it takes away.—

And to some other loving heart
May all this beauty be

The dear retreat, the Edon-home,
It long hath been to me.

HARTFORD CONN., Thursday, June 21st, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Fraser's Magazine.

EXTRAORDINARY SLEEPER.

Samuel Chilton, an inhabitant of the village
of Tinsbury, near Bath, was a laborer of a robust
habit of the body, though not corpulent; and
had reached the 25th year of his age. When
apparently in perfect health, he fell into a profound
sleep on the 13th of May, 1834, and every method
which was tried to rouse him, proved unsuccessful.
His mother ascribed his conduct to sullenness of temper; and dreading that he
would die of hunger, placed within his reach
bread and cheese and small beer, and though no
person ever saw him eat or drink during a
whole month, yet the food set before him was
daily consumed. At the end of the month, he
rose of his own accord, put on his own clothes,
and resumed his usual labors in the field.

After a lapse of nearly two years, namely, on
the 9th of April, 1836, he was again overtaken
by excessive sleep. He was now blind, blistered,
cupped and scarified, and the most irritating
medicines applied externally; but they were unable
to rouse or even to irritate him, and during a
whole fortnight he was never seen to open his
eyes. He ate, however, as before, of the food
which was placed near him, and performed the
other functions which were required; but no
person ever saw any of those acts; though he
was sometimes found fast asleep with his mouth
full of food. In this condition he lay ten
weeks.

A singular change in his constitution now
took place. He lost entirely the power of eating;
his jaws were set, and his teeth so closely
clenched, that every attempt to force open his
mouth with instruments, failed. Having acci-
dentally observed an opening in his teeth, made
by the action of the tobacco pipe, as usual with
great smokers, they succeeded in pouring some
tinct wine into his throat through a quill. Dur-
ing forty days, he subsisted on about three pints
or two quarts of tea.

At the end of seventeen weeks, namely, about

the 7th of August, he awoke, dressed himself,
and walked about the room, perfectly uncon-
scious that he had slept for more than one night.
Nothing indeed, could make him believe that he
had slept so long, till upon going to the fields,
he saw crops of barley and oats ready for the
sickle, which he remembered were only sown
when he last visited them. Although his flesh
was somewhat diminished by so long a fast, yet
he was said to look brisker than he had ever
done before. He felt no inconvenience what-
ever by his long confinement, & he had not the
smallest recollection of any thing that had hap-
pened. He accordingly entered again upon his
rural occupations, and continued to enjoy good
health till the morning of the 17th of August, 1837,
when he experienced a coldness and shiver-
ing in his back; and after vomiting once or
twice, he again fell into his former state of
sopor.

Dr. William Oliver, to whom we owe the
preservation of these remarkable facts, happened
to be at Bath, and on hearing of so singular a
case, set out on the 22d of August to inquire into
his history. On his arrival at Tinsbury, he
found Chilton asleep, with bread and cheese and
a cup of beer, placed on a stool within his reach.
His pulse was regular, though a little too strong,
his respiration free. He was in a "breathing sweat,"
with an agreeable warmth over his body. Dr.
Oliver bawled into his ear, puled his shoulders,
pinched his nose and mouth together, but notwithstanding
this rude treatment, he evinced no indications of sensibility. Impressed with the
belief that the whole was a "cheat," Dr.
Oliver lifted up his eyelids and found the
eyeballs drawn up under the eyebrows, and perfectly
motionless! He held a phial containing
spirit of sal ammoniac, under one nostril for a
considerable time; but though the doctor could
not bear it a moment under his own nose without
making his eyes water, the sleeping patient
was insensible to its pungency. The ammoniac
spirit was then thrown up his nostrils, to the
amount of about half an ounce; but though it
was "as strong almost as fire itself," it only made
the patient's eyelids shiver and tremble.

Thus baffled in every attempt to rouse him,
our ruthless doctor crammed the same nostril
with the powder of white hellebore; and finding
this equally inactive, he was perfectly convinced
that no impostor could have remained insensible
to such applications, and that Chilton was really
overpowered with sleep.

In the state in which Dr. Oliver left him,
various gentlemen from Bath, went to see him, and
his mother would not permit the repetition
of any experiments.

On the 21st of September, Mr. Woolmer, an
experienced apothecary, went to see him, and
finding his pulse pretty high, he took fourteen
ounces of blood from his arm; but neither at the
opening of the vein, nor during the flow of the
blood, did he make the smallest movement.

In consequence of his mother removing to
another house, Chilton was carried down stairs
when in this fit of somnolency. His head acci-
dently struck against a stone and received such
a severe blow, that it was much cut, but he
gave no indications whatever of having felt the
blow. Dr. Oliver again visited him in his new
house; and, after trying again some of his for-
mer stimulants, he saw a gentleman who accom-
panied him, run a large pin into the arm of
Chilton, to the very bone, without his being sensi-
ble of it. During the whole of this long fit,
he was never seen to eat or drink, though generally
once a day, or sometimes once in two days,
the food which stood by him disappeared.

Such was the condition of our patient till the
19th of November, when his mother having
heard a noise, ran up to his room and found him
eating. Upon asking him how he was, he replied,
"very well, thank God." She then asked him
whether he liked bread and butter or bread and
cheese best. He answered, bread and cheese.
She immediately left the room to convey the
news to her son; but, upon their return to the bed-room, they
found him as fast asleep as ever, and incapable
of being roused by any of the means which they
applied.

From this time his sleeps seem to have been
less profound; for though he continued in a state of
somnolency till the end of January, or the
beginning of February, yet he seemed to hear
when they called him by his name, and though he
was incapable of returning any answer, yet
they considered him as sensible to what was said.
His eyes were less closely shut, and frequent
tremors were seen in his eyelids. About
the beginning of February, Chilton awoke in
perfect health having no recollection whatever
of any thing that had happened to him during
his long sleep. The only complaint that he
made was, that the cold pinched him more than
usual. He returned, accordingly, to his labors
in the field, and, as far as we can learn, he was
not again attacked with this singular disease.

RHEUMATISM.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Advocate,
who describes himself a medical practitioner of
twenty years standing, furnished the following
valuable, if well-founded, information:

At the age of about seventeen, I was first at-
tacked with the inflammatory Rheumatism,
when after the prompt use of the lancet, cathar-
tic, blisters, and diaphoretics, I was restored.
During forty days, he subsisted on about three pints
or two quarts of tea.

At the end of seventeen weeks, namely, about

I had six or seven similar attacks, generally requir-
ing venesection, purgation, blisters, and diaphoresis, before I could recover. In these
attacks my extremities would be so inflamed
that I could scarcely bear to be touched. About
the year 1818, I had suggested to me the
use of cotton instead of the woollen, which I had
worn next to the skin in form of shirt and drawers.

I immediately conformed to the suggestion,
abandoned the woollen, have ever since worn
the cotton, and now for about twenty years have
never been confined one day with rheumatism.
My observations also in an extensive practice,
have furnished unequivocal confirmation of the
fact that woollen worn next to the skin is utterly
incompatible with a rheumatic constitution, and
that cotton is most decidedly advantageous. A
lady whom I attended during a very severe at-
tack of rheumatism found while in a state of
convalescence, that her fingers were becoming
rigidly contracted, I recommended to her the
use of cotton, and now for many years she has
been free from the complaint.

Having had occasion, while pursuing my pro-
fessional avocation in Philadelphia, to protect
my hands when driving my gig against the cold,
that would have rendered them both unpleasant
to myself and unsightly to the wrists of my pa-
tients, I procured the fur lined gloves, but these
I could not endure by reason of returning rheu-
matism, and had my gloves lined with the Can-
ton flannel.

As to the therapeutic principles on which to ac-
count for the salutary effect of the cotton dress,
we are perhaps unprepared to give the entire
rationale; but one circumstance deserves partic-
ular notice. When woollen is worn next to the
skin, the perspiration not being absorbed by the
fibrillæ becomes insipidated, and of course ob-
structs both sensible and insensible perspiration.

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structs both sensible and insensible perspiration.

This objection, it is known, does not lie a-
gainst the cotton dress, as it absorbs the perspi-
ration, leaving the skin clean and pores free.

**A HISTORY OF THE MOST REMARK-
ABLE EXTREMITIES OF COLD,
WITHIN A SPACE OF MORE THAN
A THOUSAND YEARS.**

In A. D. 491, the Black Sea was entirely
frozen over.

In 402, the Danube was frozen so that
Theodoric marched on the ice to Swabia to a-
venge his brother's death.

In 762, the cold was so intense that the
Straits of Dardanelles and the Black Sea were
entirely frozen over.

In 800, the Adriatic was entirely frozen over.

In 891, and also in 893, the vines were killed
by frost, and the cattle died in their stalls.

In 991, the winter lasted very long, and was
extremely severe. Every thing was frozen,
and famine and pestilence closed the year.

In 1007, the cold was so intense that most of
the travellers in Germany were frozen to death
on the roads.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 22, 1838.

POLITICAL FESTIVAL IN ST. MARY'S, MARYLAND.

Pursuant to a previous arrangement, the Republicans party of St. Mary's county assembled at Leonardtown on the 7th November, to celebrate the late victory in the election of Maryland.

Under the superintendence of a committee of arrangements, a splendid barbecue was prepared by Messrs. Wilhelm and Tucker, in a beautiful grove; the concourse was very great. HENRY G. S. KEY, Esq. was appointed President of the day; Thomas W. Morgan, William B. Scott, James Richardson, Dr. James W. Roach, Dr. Sidney Evans, Vice Presidents; and John M. Thompson, Secretary and reader. After dinner the following regular toasts were drunk:

1. The memory of George Washington.

2. Our native Maryland: Though she was the last to abandon an unjust and unequal rotten borough system, yet, after her regeneration, she has been one of the first to prove her devotion to Republican principles.

3. The Constitution of the United States: A compact between the sovereign States, and the rock on which is built the political faith of the Republican party; the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

4. The principles of the Republican party: Equal rights, equal privileges, equal laws, and equal justice, to all men; the liberty of speech; the liberty of the press; the liberty of conscience; no more taxes than necessary; a strict construction of the Federal Constitution; and a rigid accountability of public servants to their masters, the people.

5. The People: They may be cheated and deceived by panics and false appeals to their fears, but their "sober second thought" will always teach them the true interests of themselves and of their country.

6. The Ballot Box: The truest regulator in a free Government, and the safest protector to the people against internal enemies who would lead them astray; it is now proving its omnipotence to the country.

7. An Independent Treasury: A complete and final divorce of Bank and State; a union as dangerous to civil liberty as the sacerdotal union of Church and State to the liberty of conscience.

8. A National Bank: An unconstitutional creature of the National Legislature; we may tremble for our liberties when the creature rises above his creator, and can, with impunity, disregard all its legal obligations.

9. Political Absolutism: If there be a vile thing on this earth, it is the reckless politician who, for its own selfish ends, can pander to the fell spirit of fanaticism, that would scatter firebrands, arrows and death among us.

10. Andrew Jackson, Ex-President of the United States; the hero and the statesman who has "filled the measure of his country's glory;" May honour, health, peace, and happiness, be his in this life, and eternal happiness in the beyond the grave.

11. Martin Van Buren, President of the United States: The pilot who, with firm and unsaulter hand, has steered the ship of state through storms that threatened to overwhelm her, has proved himself equal to the great crisis through which the country has passed.

12. William Grason, Governor elect of Maryland: With him we have fought and triumphed in the cause of equal rights; his talents, virtues, patriotism, and integrity, are sufficient guarantees that our votes have been worthily bestowed.

13. The Fair Sex:

"There's naught but care on every hand,
In every hour that passes;
The sweetest hours that e'er we spend,
Are spent among the lasses."

Mr. Key then rose, and after explaining the course of the committee on invitations, of which he was a member, added a few remarks on the strong claims of Messrs. Thomas, Howard, Worthington, and other invited guests, communicated letters from Messrs. Thomas and Howard.

Mr. Thomas' letter having been read,

John M. Thompson rose, and after making some forcible and appropriate remarks, gave the following toast, which was drank with considerable enthusiasm:

The Hon. Francis Thomas: The Three Friends of Maryland, who, nighed by the brave reformers, has overthrown the oligarchy of the State, and driven out the three mock tyrants.

Mr. Howard's letter was then read, and his sentiment given to the company; which being drank,

The President gave for the company, the following toast, which was received and drank with great cheering:

The Hon. Benjamin C. Howard: The worthy descendant of an illustrious sire; the battle of the Cowpens has affected the invincible patriotism of the one; his consistent political course in Congress the incorruptible fidelity of the other.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

The Whig party of Maryland, whose leading principle is proscription: In the settlement of accounts may they be paid in compound interest.

By Major Wm. B. Scott: William Grason, Esq. the Governor elect, worthy of the people's first choice.

Major Scott then gave the company the following volunteer toast:

Henry G. S. Key, Esq. our worthy President of the day: A favourite with the people, defeated in the late election by the force of pro-

scriptive executive patronage, and not by a free expression of the public will.

Which being drank, Mr. Key arose, and after making a few forcible and well timed remarks, gave the following toast, which was received with considerable cheering and acclamation:

Thomas Hart Benton, "the great ball roller." He it was who gave the first and hardest blow to the ball which is rolling from one end of the Union to the other, realising in its onward course the bard's description of fame, "vires acquirit eundo." Whigs, you can't stop that ball.

By the Company: Our worthy hosts, Messrs. Wilhelm and Tucker. May they have their full share of the surplus revenue.

Many other toasts were given, which are mislaid; but it was truly notable festival for this county; good fare, good cheer, and a feeling of unanimity pervaded the numerous company from the beginning to the close of the day.

From the Ohio Statesman, Nov. 16.

HUZZA FOR MICHIGAN!

The Northern Mail, just in, confirms former rumours that our democratic friends in Michigan have made clean work of it. Member of Congress, Senate and House, democratic, by decided majorities. Glory enough for Michigan!

The GREAT WEST has passed through its moulting season, and federalism is fairly sloughed off. No mistake. Other portions of the Union must go through the same regenerating process.

SENATOR HERDON.

By a paragraph in the Illinois Republican, which we copy, our readers will notice that we were in error in placing the name of Mr. Herdon, of Sangamon, amongst the Whigs in the State Senate. Mr. Herdon is a supporter of Mr. Van Buren, and a warm friend of the Sub-Treasury bill.

SENATOR BUTLER.

We learn from a gentleman recently from Warren county, that we have committed still another error in placing Mr. Butler, Senator from Warren, Knox, and Henry counties, among the Whigs. He states to us that Mr. Butler supported the Van Buren ticket at the recent election, voting entire for Catlin, Anderson, and Douglass.

These corrections give a Van Buren majority in the State Senate beyond a doubt.

[Illinois State Register.]

Extract of a letter received at Norfolk, dated U. S. SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, Callao, June 15th, 1838.

We have met with a serious loss in the death of Lt. Wm. Ward, our 5th Lieut. who departed this life after a short illness of Typhus fever. He has left a Mother and Sister to mourn the loss of an affectionate Son and Brother. His funeral was attended by the Officers from the English, French and Peruvian Ships of War lying in this port. The Officers of the U. S. vessel have resolved to wear the usual badge of mourning in testimony of the high character of the deceased, and the loss which his country has sustained in his death.

We yet continue in this harbor. The harbour is blockaded by the Chilean squadron; but there is no attempt made by them to prevent any American, English or French vessels from entering the port. The English and French men of war generally run out when they see any of their merchantmen off the harbour.

ANOTHER INVASION OF CANADA.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

Ogdensburg, Nov. 12th, 1838.

9 o'clock, P. M.

Friend Weed.—I snatch a few moments time to give you notice of the proceedings in this place to day. This morning our citizens were aroused by the news that two schooners, loaded with Canadian Patriots were lying in the river opposite this place, with the intention of attacking Prescott, and also another band of about two hundred had taken possession of the steamer United States.

About 9 o'clock the steamer left the wharf for the purpose of towing off the two schooners which had both run aground. One, however, got off without assistance, and ran on to the Canadian side, and landed about 200 men about a mile below the Fort. The British steamboat Experiment put out after the States, and fired several shots at her, only one of which struck the boat, and killed a worthy young man of this place.

The British steamer ranged along side the other schooner which was aground, and fired a broadside into her, without however doing any damage except to her rigging. The schooner returned the fire, and killed six men. The last schooner has just been got off, and is now preparing to go over. The people on board express themselves determined to take the fort before morning. Doubtful however. Though there is a rumor in town that the Canadian people are flocking to the standard raised there in great numbers.

Our place is in great excitement, and no business has been done to day. The mail closes soon, and I must close; if any thing important is done I will write to you further by to-morrow's mail.

Yours in haste,

A. B. JAMES.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

TIME AND ADVERTISING EXTRA.

Ogdensburg, Nov. 12.

CANADA WAR.

Early this morning it was discovered that two schooners, loaded with armed men lay in the river, between this village and Prescott. Expectation was high; and excitement pervaded the whole population. It was obvious that Fort Wellington was the point of attack,

and our citizens soon thronged the shore eager to catch every movement.

A small armed steamer was laying at the opposite wharf, and the people of Prescott trading up and down from the village to the fort, gave evidence that no small degree of hubub and excitement pervaded the population.

One of the schooners containing the rebel armament had gone aground during the night, and a band of armed men seized the steamboat United States, and pressed some of the hands into their service for the purpose of getting her off. She, however was not able to reach the schooner, as the water was not sufficient for her draft, and she came into port for a long hauler. As she went out again, the Experiment (a British armed steamboat) greeted her with two shots, which missed, and she passed down the river.

About 9 o'clock, A. M. one of the detachments of the forces made a landing on the Canada shore about a mile below Fort Wellington and where they were attacked or not is uncertain.

One opinion is that a party attacked them but retreated at the first fire. Men have been constantly crossing to them in small boats, and up to this hour, 2 o'clock, P. M. about five hundred are supposed to have joined them. The great scene of excitement, however, has been on the water. The Experiment kept up an irregular fire during the forenoon on the schooner and United States. Watching their various evolutions, and observing the skipping of the shot as they glanced along the surface of the water, formed a very exciting scene in a quiet village like this.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock the Paul Pry, used as a ferry boat between this place and Prescott, went to the relief of the schooner that lay on the bar, and succeeded in getting her afloat. The Experiment threw in her shot at a liberal rate, and they were so near several times that they exchanged several musket and rifle shots. It is reported that the Experiment sustained a loss of seven men—the schooner none.

After the schooner got afloat, the United States came up and entered the harbour. As she passed the arm'd steamboat, a shot passed through her wheel house, and killed a very worthy young man, by the name of Foster, a steersman on the boat.

3 o'clock, P. M. The rebel forces occupy a windmill about a mile below Prescott, and it is understood that there is another body above who have taken up a bridge, and stand prepared to defend themselves.

The afternoon has been quiet so far. Small boats are constantly crossing with men and arms.

We have a most favourable location for observing the movements, as our window affords a full view of Prescott, and the river above and below, for two or three miles. Prescott is unusually quiet this afternoon. We have hardly seen a moving being in the streets or about it.

6 o'clock, P. M.—Arms and ammunition appear to be abundant. The schooners have placed themselves near the wharf on which the wind-mill stands. A body of loyalists, reported 400, are on the march from Brockville, (12 miles above this) to meet them, and if the partisans have an appetite for cold fighting, we may expect important events soon.

Seven o'clock, P. M.—The schooners have gone over. The celebrated Bill Johnson is commander, but I understand they are pretty much all Captains—no subordination. I think when morning comes, the "patriots" will be found on this side, if they can get over. This state of excitement is very disagreeable. I am also afraid of retaliation from the other side, but hope we shall have some regulars here in a day or two.

THE WAR IN CANADA—ANOTHER BATTLE.

We published yesterday the accounts of an invasion of the Canadian frontier near the town of Prescott, in the upper Province. Yesterday's mail furnishes intelligence from Ogdensburg to the 13th inst., one day later, by which it will be seen that an action took place on that day, and lasted for several hours, between the British forces and Patriots. About 500 Patriots and 300 British regulars were engaged.—The British were twice repulsed by the Patriots, and finally left the field to wait for reinforcements, for which an express was sent to Kingston.

During the action the British put their dead bodies into a barn, behind which they sheltered themselves, and the Patriots, to dislodge them, set fire to it, and it was destroyed with all its contents.

Immediately after which the British retreated to Prescott.

The rebels of the Boucherville Mountains, under Van Rensselaer, learning from one of the scouts that a company of the 6th regiment

was in pursuit of them, immediately took flight,

leaving behind them three pieces of artillery,

and 300 stand of arms.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the Ogdensburg Times and Advertiser,

(Extra) November 13th.

After six o'clock last evening, things remained very quiet during the night. There were, however, some reports of cannon during the evening at long intervals.

During the evening the Telegraph came in, bringing some U. S. troops, with Marshals, &c.

They took possession of the United States.—Our citizens held a meeting during the evening, to take measures for defence, but as our work had been delayed by the confusion of the day, we could not find time to attend.

Early this morning it was discovered that

the armed steamboats Cobourg and Traveller

had arrived with troops. About seven o'clock

this morning the armed boats opened a fire on

the party at the Wind Mill, which soon brought

a large body of spectators to the Mill point, the

nearest American territory.

The point on which the Wind Mill stands is one of some 20 feet elevation above the St. Lawrence. The country back rises gently for about one hundred and fifty rods. The land about it is highly cultivated, and presents a charming landscape, with orchards, shrubbery, and substantial stone buildings.

The Wind Mill is a circular, massive stone building, affording ample shelter against any shots that the boats were prepared to throw.

The cannonading between the Wind Mill and three armed steamboats continued to be the scene of attraction till nearly eight o'clock, when a line of fire blazed along the summit of the hill in rear for about eighty or a hundred rods, and the crack of the rifle and musket made a continuous roar. The scene was one of most intense excitement and solicitude.—The reflection, that men full of high hopes and ardent expectations, were falling by hundreds, was calculated to awaken the most painful emotions.

The action on the brow of the hill continued some twenty or thirty minutes, when one party gave way, the other followed, and the combatants passed out of view over the brow of the hill but the contest raged fiercely as was evident by the continuous roar of musketry.

Another scene came in view; a party marched down by the river road and opened a warm fire upon a stone building in which the rebel forces were quartered. This battle continued with spirit for some time, when the loyalists retreated, and the combatants over the hill became fainter and fewer, till about nine o'clock, when all seemed hushed for the moment. The rebel forces were left in possession of the ground, but they seemed to be in no condition to follow the retreating party.

From nine o'clock till three, there was not much of excitement in the scene. An irregular fire was kept up on the Wind Mill, and a body of regulars sent an occasional volley at a stone house in which a body of the assaulting party were sheltered.

At three o'clock P. M. a barn a short distance from the Wind Mill was consumed by fire. This was probably done by the rebels, as the barn afforded a shelter to the loyalists.

7 o'clock, P. M.

We have reports from the field of battle this evening. It is stated that six hundred regular troops were engaged, besides the volunteer militia.

Major Young, the officer in command at Prescott, a brave and excellent officer in the British army, is supposed to have fallen. The report is that the commanding officer fell early in the morning, and that several efforts have been made by the loyalists to recover his body without success.

The rebel forces were in three detachments. One occupying the Wind Mill, another a stone building, and the third were posted on the brow of the hill, and sustained most of the morning's work.

It is reported that the field is covered with dead and wounded soldiers of the government, while, so far as was known, but thirteen of the rebels had fallen. The schooners which brought the invading forces down, were taken this morning by the officers of the United States for breach of neutrality, though we understand that one of them was a British vessel. So far the "Patriot" forces have sustained themselves against fearful odds and with signal success.—What the result will be it is impossible to predict.

THE INDIANS.

FORT CASS, Tennessee, Nov. 5, 1838.

overed, with a force of 4000 men on the march to their country of Caldwell. The Emigrant states, as it says on good authority, that the instructions from the Governor General Clark are to extirpate the whole interalty of Mormons or drive them beyond the state. It adds there may be some little misapprehension in this, but there is no doubt that very strong measures must and will be adopted to put an end to the wretched state of things growing out of the disorganized conduct of these deluded people.

HYMENIAL.

Married, in this city, on Sunday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Vinton, Mr. Jason Holliday, of the city of Baltimore, to Mrs. MARGARET L. HUNT, of Anne-Arundel county.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Sunday last, of Croup, aged four years, Charles, eldest Son of Gustavus and Rebecca Davis, a peculiarly interesting child.

Heavenward is thy flight, sweet boy.

ATTENTION, ANNAPOLIS GRAYS! YOU are hereby ordered to appear at your usual Parade-Ground, State House Hill, at half-past two o'clock, on SATURDAY, 24th of November, in full winter dress, with arms and accoutrements in soldier-like order.

By order,
EDWARD THOMPSON, O. S.

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, Es'x.
November 22. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Thomas Snowden, Jr., whose claims accrued anterior to the 1st 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 before 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. 110d.
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 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.

To be published in the Gazette at Annapolis; Patriot in Baltimore, and National Intelligencer at Washington, in their country papers, until sale.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company,
September 21, 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. J. GREEN, Secretary.
September 12. 15 Jan.

PALENTING,
Recently established at this Office.

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO ELLA.
There is a form, a lovely form,
With a speaking, sparkling eye;
The brilliant fair of those beams are shore,
And interests they sink, forever,
When Ella passes by.

Her star is now—no light is known—
'Tis a beacon glistening far;
Its radiant splendor wide is thrown,
Its orb on its path is drawn,
From pleasure's flowing ear.

Oh! I have search'd the ambient sky,
Cerulean fields of azure blue;

And thought no charm with it could vie,

Until thy angel self drew nigh,

And burst upon my view.

Oh! could my soul its wish obtain,

How vain, for I have tried;

Could I this once my heart regain,

How silently would I remain,

These dulcings would subside.

It cannot be—the love profound

I bear to Ella warms my breast,

How safely then may tread the ground,

And think with scorn upon the wound

That robes me of my rest.

JUVENIS.

For the Maryland Gazette.

LAURA'S GONE!

Things are not as they used to be,

When Laura was about;

But hester-skeler, diddle-dee,

And I have found it out.

Alas! I've found it to my cost,

For Laura without guile,

When ever I had a button lost,

Replaced it with a smile.

My coat—for now I've only one,

Was tidy, neat and whole,

Is now in tatters on my hung,

Scarce keeping out the cold.

There was a time when I was young,

The girls were blithe and free;

These older times shall still be sung

In thrilling strain by me.

These times have pass'd, and never more

Will ladies smile again;

My fate—she must deplore,

Amidst scenes of men.

I now regret that I have pass'd

The morning of my youth,

And middle age has come at last,

And found me—how—foremost.

SENEX.

For the Maryland Gazette.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Times are not as they used to be

Some sixty years ago;

The people now, I plainly see,

Are all for outward show.

When I was young so Lads were dress'd

In decent homespun tow;

And Girls in livery of the best,

We're good enough, I know.

Now would be Gentry, in superfluous,

Of Dandy cut—'tis true,

Are soon to flutter and to whine,

When ladies are in view.

Those good old times will ne'er return—

I wish they would come back;

And Christmas fires, with coffee urn,

With cakes and nuts to crack.

With friends around the cheerful fire,

Defy the frost and snow;

And mirth and song ejecting ire,

Just sixty years ago.

We then could meet, and joke and laugh,

And answer yes or no;

A cup of Old Madeira quaff

And homeward sober go.

Those good old times will ne'er return—

I wish they would come back;

And Christmas fires, with coffee urn,

With cakes and nuts to crack.

With friends around the cheerful fire,

Defy the frost and snow;

And mirth and song ejecting ire,

Just sixty years ago.

We then could meet, and joke and laugh,

And answer yes or no;

A cup of Old Madeira quaff

And homeward sober go.

We were happy then—we knew not care,

Should storms around us low;

In friendly union each would share,

And thus disarm their pow'r.

SENEX.

For the Maryland Gazette.

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 span round-about and pan-

taloons, pretty much worn, an old hat, and

new shoes. He has relations living in

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.

November 22.

The Baltimore Republican will publish the

above law4w, and forward bill to this Office.

GEORGE MCNEIL & 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 fa-

shionable style, and on accommodating terms.

Also, a large assortment of FANCY

GOODS, consisting of

Gloves, Stocks, Collars, Cravats, Sus-

penders, Silk and Cambric Pocket

Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Ho-

sier, Buckskin, Silk, Merino and

Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

September 20.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT.

August Term, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT. That the creditors of Robert Mick Hammert, petitioners 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.

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.

PROSPECTUS

or the

AMERICAN PHRENLOGICAL 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 truth, 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 prospects 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 sole writers; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found insuperable.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical; for our 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 cavilers, 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 with honest and respectful objects to Phrenology. But the sceptical and cavileers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who sets himself to overthrow a science which he will not make 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 err, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

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

sire or expectation of the author, to offend the community, not even moral censures, to expose a secret or known and notorious truth. Hence, should 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 postmaster, will be at the risk of the publishers; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

To editors who will give this Prospectus 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.

SAIN-T-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

August Term, 1838.

ORDERED BY THIS COURT, That the creditors of Aaron Partridge, 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 the said Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, why they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clerk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clerk,
of St. Mary's County Court, Sept. 1.

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 settling 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 sum 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.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following proposition of a new, and even 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 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 promoted. A monthly American reprint will be furnished entire for four to six cents; a Magazine no. 1 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 as 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 easier, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the seclusion, occupation, and leisure of the literary 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 recompence to the wish 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

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., selected 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 go 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

1. 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.

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

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

The price will be two dollars to clubs of

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

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

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

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

for the

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

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

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

June 7.

LEM'L G. TAYLOR.

October 4.

John Miller, Mayor.

The Standard Gazette.

VOL. XLII.

ANNAPOLE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1858.

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

POETRY.

From the N.Y. Commercial Advertiser.
The touching stanza which we give below, are from the Christian Keepsake, and were written by Mrs. Larned, of Providence. We think them very beautiful—perhaps they may strike others differently.

THE DYING BOY.

The following lines were written after reading an account of the death of a young mother and three children, from the inhuman neglect of the husband and father. The wife was taken suddenly ill, and left alone with her little ones, while her husband went to procure a physician, and other medical assistance, the nearest house being over two miles distant; but he forgot every thing save his own depraved appetite, became intoxicated before accomplishing his errand, remained so for a week, and on his return found them all dead. It is supposed that the mother died soon after the birth of her child, and that the child struggled longest—that in trying to soothe his expiring sister, he sank down from weakness beside her, and could not at last release himself from her grasp.

Oh! mother dear, my lips are dry,

And Bessy's hands are cold—

Mother, dear mother, help me night,

Your bosom—surely you can hold

Your little boy, I will not cry,

Never again for drink or bread,

If you will only let me lie.

Upon your breast, and hold my head.

Oh, mother! call your little boy

To your bedside—he'll try to crawl;

You said I was your only joy,

Your darling Henry, and your all:

And then, you looked and screamed out so—

"Boy" to your cruel father go.

Why do you weep and wail to me?

Fly! fly! to nothing here for thee!"

Don't stare so on me, mother dear,

I'm still—though Bessy will not stir;

And she's too cold to lie near—

O, why don't father come to her!

For Henry cried herself to sleep—

I wish I could—but when I try,

My lips won't shut—and always keep

Wide open on your staring eye!

Mother! how can you lie so still?

With the dead baby in your arms?

Who did the little deer one kill?

You said 'twas now safe from all harms—

Can't I be dead too, mother, say?

I'm sure 'tis very lonesome here—

Is heaven a very great long way?

And is our father waiting there?

I'm tired now, and cannot go,

And the bright sun does blind me so:

Oh, shut your eyes, dear mother, do!

And let me love to gaze on you.

How can you see us lying thus,

On this icey floor—our feet so cold?

Once you would fondly run to us,

And round us both the blankets fold.

I'm falling—oh! the room turns round—

I cannot see you now—but hark!

I hear a soft and pleasant sound;

Perhaps it is the little lark.

I love such sounds as these to hear,

And it is dark no longer now;

Dear little girls, with wings are near,

And they are smiling on me too.

Oh, 'tis their songs so sweet and clear—

I think I hear them softly say,

Dear children stay no longer here—

Come, come with us, we'll lead the way—

It must be heaven where they dwell!

I come!—I come!—Mother, farewell!

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESCAPE OF THELLER AND DODGE FROM QUEBEC.

The escape of the Canadian "Patriots," Theller and Dodge, from the impregnable fortress of Quebec, and subsequently from the hot pursuit which was kept up after them, has excited the wonder of all who are acquainted with the strength of the fortress in question. Both of them are now in the city of New York, and the former has published in Mackenzie's Gazette the following account of the manner in which the escape was effected:

We arrived in Quebec on Sunday the tenth of June, and were received at the wharf by a strong guard of the 1st regiment of Grenadier Guards, Her Majesty's Household Troops, and escorted by them to the citadel, amid the groans and hisses and execrations of a Tory mob, prepared for the occasion; spat upon, reviled and tormented by them in every way their ingenuity could invent, they followed us all the way, until the gates of the fort shut us out from them—from their abode of us and of our country. We were confined in one of the bomb proof, cemented rooms, that served as the prison for the military prisoners. It was furnished as an ordinary prison. Iron bedsteads, iron staples, on which was placed boards for a table and the ordinary benches—it was about twelve feet broad and five feet deep—two windows in the front strongly barred with iron—and in the back part were small loopholes for musketry—both in front and in the rear were placed board fences of twelve feet high, inside of which was stationed a sentinel who could watch all our motions. Another sentinel was placed outside of the fence, two others were placed in the rear, and one on the top of the roof on the wall. These five were put on for our especial protection and kept on till after. We had much trouble at first and some little hardship respecting provisions, but

owing to the industry and zeal of the Town Major Fraser, and the representations of this good hearted old man, we were very liberally supplied, viz.—we had no complaints to make.

We lived in daily expectation of hearing something respecting our fate, but when two months had passed and nothing had been done, we began to look around to see what could be done in the way of making our escape. Many were the plans proposed, but at last it was decided that the most dangerous one of escaping by the front window and climbing the fence in the presence of a sentinel and in the view of the other, was the most probable way, and one that would be attended with more likelihood of success because the very boldness of the measure would prevent suspicion from entering the mind of the guard. It was then resolved, that we would try and procure some implements to cut one of the bars of the window, and taking advantage of the first mist and stormy night when the sentinel was out doors as well as those on the different other parts which we must unavoidable pass, we by the rain obliged to keep in their boxes, we would venture out to get to the walls and try our fortune in getting over them.

We walked out each day for half an hour, three at a time, guarded by six soldiers with fixed bayonets, and as we generally stopped for some time on the saluting batteries, we saw occasionally a friend, to one of whom was slipped a paper explaining our plan, and begging his cooperation, by supplying us with tools, and in directing a place where they might be laid. The next day we received the tools required, wrapped up in one of your Gazettes with a line, saying that if we could accomplish the plan proposed, we need give ourselves no trouble after we would get out, as a friend would, when we gave the signal of being ready, be at a certain spot pointed out, to guide us on place of safety. This was taken from the place and secreted on my person, while the sergeant's and corporal's attention, who were standing beside us, was occupied by the other two who were out with me.

We began the work with ardour and every anticipation of success, although to look at the matter now calmly, I wonder how we possibly could have escaped detection so well off a bar of iron without the knowledge of the guard, and he within a few feet of us. Yet such is the fact. Colonel Dodge, with one of the men, kept at work at the one window, while I, at the right, was exerting my talents in keeping the sentinel in conversation. Occasionally it would quiet him, and I could hear it pass through the sentinel at the magazine and were in the parade ground, when we were alarmed by the noise of a soldier running from it, appeared, our late room having the square towards the officer's quarters—he passed near us, but did not perceive us. Mr. Dodge enquired of me what I thought it meant, and I, more to encourage the men, than from any belief I had in what I said, answered that I supposed some of them was sick, and that he was probably going to the Doctor's quarters, where, it seemed, he did go. Few'd we moved again, but Parker, was stumbling I mentioned before, (for what reason we know not) broke out of line and marched in another direction. The noise he made (and it was not a little) attracted the attention of the sentries placed on each side of us, and by whom we were immediately challenged, but as we made no answer, and as they could but see our forms very indistinctly, we passed quickly, but without any noise until we gained the walls. We placed one of the men at the corner as a sentinel to give us the alarm if necessary, while we made the tour to ascertain if our friend was at his post. We searched—he was not there. We were also alarmed at hearing some one conversing with the man whom we had placed as a sentinel, which, by the remarks we overheard we conjectured it to be the officer of the guard. He appeared very anxious to discover who the man was, and still kept advancing upon him, which he as anxiously strove to elude by keeping at proper distance. We heard the officer say, "Come, come, let there be no more of this foolery. I know that you are one of the officers, but you know it is my duty to see who you are. You have passed the sentinel without answering his challenge, and I am resolved, since you will not give me your name, to find out who you are." He then sprang towards him, but our man leaped upon the wall at a part called the King's Bastion,—the officer followed—Culver then leaped back again and ran for a little distance, then darted into one of the embrasures of the guns, or a kind of half sally port.

The officer thinking he had passed straight forward, followed on and made towards the officer's barracks, as we thought, to alarm the garrison. We had now nothing else to do but jump from the wall, as the noise made in hauling down the rope would undoubtedly direct them to us. It was a dreadful alternative, but we could do nothing else. Death or Liberty was our motto when we started, and none of us would have submitted to have been taken alive. I took the lead, letting myself over the wall. I hung by my hands for an instant—then let go—Gods what a shock! I thought every bone in my body was broken to pieces! Culver followed me—then Hull, I called on Mr. Dodge to throw down the piece of rope he had cut off as we still had fifteen feet to go down. He did so, and followed himself. We lay a little sprawling about in the hard ditch, all more or less injured. I dislocated my right ankle joint, and splintered the lower part of one of the bones of my leg. Culver, I believe, dislocated his ankle or otherwise badly injured his foot. Hull and Dodge hurt, but not so bad as we were. One of the men held on by the piece of rope, and I went down the second descent followed by the other two, while the fourth let himself drop and was caught by Mr. Dodge, who, by that means, sprained his wrist. We then clambered up the precipice to the glacier, and then descended by the turn stile into the street.

As seeing so many persons with bundles in their hands might look suspicious, if we met any of the prowling bands of police, we left the two men in the Governor's Garden with the bundles, and calling the sentry to me I told him to remain there quiet until we would go and find out some French person who would direct us to where one of our friends resided, and as no account to stir from where we placed them until one of us returned, or post some one to bring them to us. We passed on till we came without meeting any one whom we could venture to ask. Once discovered who we were partly by guess, and when I perceived that he did, I made a virtue of necessity, and informed him who I was. He told me he was a magistrate, but as I had been so frank with him, and thinking it supposed from his looks that he might not escape scathless in a contest with us, he told us to go our ways, and pledged his word of honour that, as we confided in him, he would give us alarm. A young gentleman who accompanied him, pledged himself also. We left him—passed the sentinel at Sir John Colborne's door who challenged us. We advanced boldly, and he, mistaking us from our caps and cloak to be some of his own officers, carried arms to us as we passed.

Not relying implicitly on the promise given by the Canadian boy gentleman, we changed our course, and a few moments' walk brought us to one of the gates of the city, (I believe Hope Gate.) We passed through and got into the Lower Town, where, after a little wandering about, we met with a poor Canadian who, at that hour of the night was returning from his work, he carried a lantern with him. I accosted him, and entered with him into a shed, where he laid his tools. I had no trouble to prevail on him to take me to our friends. He said he would willingly risk his life in the service of those who risked so much for his poor country.

He took us to the house of a gentleman in St. Johns, who received us with kindness, and went himself along with Mr. D. to bring the boys, but before they got to the gate of the town, the alarm of our escape had been given and all were shut, and no person could get either out or in until daylight—soldiers and police were stationed at the gates and scouring the streets in all directions. General McDowell and staff, as well as all the other military officers, were rushing through the streets, and ladies like madmen—spurring their chargers, and the poor man, who had got inside, and knocking the fire from the stones of the streets with heels of their horses, and swearing said he, just like soldiers.

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The next morning the two poor fellows, who were fatigued and cold, crept out of their hiding places, and crawled into a tavern, where they had not been long before they were discovered and taken, while we were concealed by our friends, and the most active search was made for us, and a reward by the officers of the guard and by Lord Durham, \$3,000, was offered for our apprehension; but they might have saved themselves the trouble, for those with whom we were, and many who knew our plan of concealment, although in the poorer and lower walks of life, could not be bought. We suffered of course much by the plans and manner in which we were hidden, for the first we lost, and of course, but one night between eight o'clock in the evening and one in the morning, Mr. D.—for we were separated for the first two days—had to change his quarters five times, and when the pursuit was the keenest—police and soldiers taking up every one who was either short or tall—or who were blind—opening the coffins of the dead—examining all the old women they met with—we passed the ugly streets disguised in an clumsy manner as possible, and eluded their search. On the Monday morning we as apid we went to the house of a respectable family where we were treated as if belonging to them; nor did we leave them until we were ready to take the road.

We could see the placards on the houses giving a description of our persons and offering the reward, and hear every day the numerous reports that were circulated concerning us, how we were seen at some place, and how we were living sick at another across the lines, &c. & &c. When the excitement had somewhat subsided, and numerous guards which were placed at the different thoroughfares of the city, and the road leading out of it, were somewhat relaxed from useless vigilance, we thought it then time to start; and as we had partially recovered from our lameness, and were fit to undergo the fatigue of the journey, Saturday night the 3d November, we fixed for the occasion. Good horses and a guide were furnished us by kind friends—well armed with swords and pistols, we crossed the river at Point Levy, where we mounted the horses that were at an appointed place awaiting us. We mounted—and I will say four more determined men never before took that road—we travelled by night and slept by day. On Tuesday morning a little after daylight we crossed the lines, where our hearts bounded with joy at the sight of the sign post of the eagle and stars advising us that we were now in the State of Maine—that we had gained the haven that had so long by us been so dearly desired.

Death or Liberty was our motto when we started, and none of us would have submitted to have been taken alive. I took the lead, letting myself over the wall. I hung by my hands for an instant—then let go—Gods what a shock!

I thought every bone in my body was broken to pieces! Culver followed me—then Hull, I called on Mr. Dodge to throw down the piece of rope he had cut off as we still had fifteen feet to go down. He did so, and followed himself. We lay a little sprawling about in the hard ditch, all more or less injured. I dislocated my right ankle joint, and splintered the lower part of one of the bones of my leg. Culver, I believe, dislocated his ankle or otherwise badly injured his foot. Hull and Dodge hurt, but not so bad as we were. One of the men held on by the piece of rope, and I went down the second descent followed by the other two, while the fourth let himself drop and was caught by Mr. Dodge, who, by that means, sprained his wrist. We then clambered up the precipice to the glacier, and then descended by the turn stile into the street.

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SALISBURY COUNTY COURT.

August Term, 1858.

REPLIED BY THE COURT. That the creditors of James A. Russell, a patrician for the benefit of the innocent laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonardtown, 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, C.R.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, C.R.
of St. Mary's County Court.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby warn 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 2087, at 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, 1858.

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

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary

PROSPECTUS

of the

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

THERE 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, educational 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 these subjects there is encouragement to offer contributions from several sole writers, or the resources of the author himself; writing, it is hoped, he found a congenial field.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical; for our primary 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 cavilers, 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, with honest and respectful objects to Phrenology. But the cautious and cavilers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who will not overthrow a science which he will not make 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 *seed or stalk, or a cast of its property* entitled to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will be received by the Journal; as also, Reviews on Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works; nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matter 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*; 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 err, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

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

sire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations from a desire to know and to propagate truth. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. 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 52 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 trunk copies, or \$10 (current as above) for seven copies sent to one address.

4. 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 postmaster, will be at the risk of the publishers; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two inscriptions, 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, ANSEL WARDIE, 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.

SAINTE-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

August Term, 1838.

ORDERED BY THIS COURT, That the creditors of Aaron Partridge, petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in the County of Saint-Mary's, on the first day of March next, to file allegations, as they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

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

September 13.

A BY-LAW

Taking further provision for the payment of the subscribers 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 he, and he is hereby authorised to be caused, 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 to the said Collector of the City, or to such other persons as the Collector may designate, that the amount of such taxes, or other debts so set off, be credited on said Certificates by endorsement thereon, signed by the author.

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 note 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.

Election by the

A NEW AND CHEAP PUBLICATION.

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 Magazine no; vent 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 easier, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the seclusion, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the series to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we have and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still room enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite the daintiest morsel of the said diet.

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SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, that the Mayor he, and he is hereby authorised to be caused, 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 the Mayor he, and he is hereby authorised to be caused, 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.

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 to the said Collector of the 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 further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the note 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 further 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.

Election by the

SHERIFFALITY.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.

November 8, 1838.—fe.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court, by petition, in writing of Dennis H. Battie, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland entitled, An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Dennis H. Battie 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. Battie 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 Clayton his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Dennis H. Battie a conveyance and possession of all his property and effects, and is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Dennis H. Battie be discharged from his confinement, and that his personal effects be delivered to him by his trustee, and that the same be inserted in the County Court of Anne-Arundel county, and remain there for consecutive years.

The following is a copy of the original of the said act, and three children of the husband suddenly ill, at once, while her husband was away, and other necessaries were wanted.

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The Starpland Gazette.

VOL. XCIII.

ANNAPOLE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1858.

NO. 42.

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

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The touching stanzas which we give below, are from the Christian Keepsake, and were written by Mrs. Lurton, of Providence. We think them very beautiful—perhaps they may strike others differently.

THE DYING BOY.

The following lines were written after reading an account of the death of a young mother and three children, from the inhuman neglect of the husband and father. The wife was taken suddenly ill, and left alone with her little ones, while her husband went to procure a physician, and other medical assistance, the nearest house being over two miles distant; but he forgot every thing save his own depraved appetite, became intoxicated before accomplishing his errand, remained so for a week, and on his return found them all dead. It is supposed that the mother died soon after the birth of her child, and that the child struggled longest—that in trying to soothe his expiring sister, he sank down from weakness beside her, and could not at last release his self from her grasp.

O! mother dear, my lips are dry,

And Bessy's hands are cold—

Mother, dear mother, help me nigh!

Your bosom—surely you can hold

Your little boy, I will not cry,

Nor ask again for drink or bread,

If you will only let me lie

Upon your breast, and hold my head.

O! mother call your little boy,

To your bedside—he'll try to crawl;

You said I was your only joy,

Your darling Henry, and your all;

And then you looked and screamed out so—

"Boy to your cruel father go,

Why do you weep and wail to me?

Fay! fay! we nothing have here for thee!"

Don't stare so on me, mother dear,

I'm still—though Bessy will not stir;

And she's too cold to lie so neat—

O, why don't father come to her!

Poor Bessy cried herself to sleep,

I wish I could—but when I try,

My tea won't stir—and when I keep

Wide open on your sistering eye!

Mother how can you lie so still?

With the dead baby in your arms?

Who did the little deer kill?

You said 'twas safe from all harm—

Can't I be dead too, mother, say?

I'm sure 'twas very lonesome here—

Is heaven a very great long way?

And is our father waiting there?

I'm tired now, and cannot go,

And the bright sun does blind me so:

Oh, shut your eyes, dear mother, do!

And let me love to gaze on you;

How can you see us lying thus,

On this cool floor—our feet so cold?

Once you would fondly run to us,

And round us both the blankets fold.

I'm falling—oh! the room turns round—

I cannot see you now—let hark!

I hear a soft and pleasant sound;

Perhaps it is the little lark.

I love such sounds as these to hear,

And it dark no longer now;

Dear little girls, with wings are near,

And they are smiling on me too.

Oh, 'tis their songs so sweet and clear—

I think I hear them softly say,

Dear children say no longer here—

Come, come with us, we'll lead the way—

It must be heaven where they dwell!

I come!—I come!—Mother, farewell!

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESCAPE OF THELLER AND DODGE FROM QUEBEC.

The escape of the Canadian "Patriots," Theller and Dodge, from the impregnable fortress of Quebec, and subsequently from the hot pursuit which was kept up after them, has excited the wonder of all who are acquainted with the strength of the fortress in question. Both of them are now in the city of New York, and the former has published in Mackenzie's Gazette the following account of the manner in which the escape was effected:

We arrived in Quebec on Sunday the tenth of June, and were received at the wharf by a strong guard of the 1st regiment of Grenadier Guards; Her Majesty's Household Troops, and escorted by them to the citadel, amid the groans and hisses and execrations of a Tory mob, prepared for the occasion; spat upon, reviled and tormented by them in every way their ingenuity could invent, they followed us all the way, until the gates of the fort shut us out from them—from their abuse of us and of our country. We were confined in one of the bomb proof, case-mated rooms, that served as the prison for the military prisoners. It was furnished as an ordinary prison. Iron bedsteads, iron staples, on which were placed boards for a table and the ordinary benches—it was about twelve feet broad and fifty feet deep—two windows in the front strongly barred with iron—and in the back part were small loopholes for musketry—both in front and in the rear were placed board fences of twelve feet high, inside of which was stationed a sentinel who could watch all our motions. Another sentinel was placed outside of the fence, two others were placed in the rear, and one on the top of the roof on the wall. These five were put on for our especial protection, and kept on still after. We had some trouble at first and some little hardship respecting provisions, but

owing to the industry and zeal of the Town Major Fraser, and the representations of this good hearted old man, we were very liberally supplied, viz.—we had no complaints to make. We lived in daily expectations of hearing something respecting our fate, but when two months had passed and nothing had taken place, we began to look around to see what could be done in the way of making our escape. Many were the plans proposed, but at last it was decided that the most dangerous one of escaping by the front window and climbing the fence in the presence of a sentinel and in the view of the other, was the most probable way, and one that would be attended with more likelihood of success; because the very boldness of the measure would prevent suspicion from entering the mind of the guard. It was then resolved, that we would try to procure some implements to cut one of the bars of the window, and taking advantage of the first dark and stormy night when the sentinel was at his post which we must unavoidably pass through the rain obliged to keep in their boxes, we would venture out to get to the walls and try our fortune in getting over them.

We walked out each day for half an hour, three at a time, guarded by six soldiers with fixed bayonets, and we generally stopped for some time on the saluting batteries, we saw occasionally a friend, to whom when we slipped a paper containing our plan, and begging his cooperation by supplying us with tools, and in directing a place where they might be laid. The next day we received the tools required, wrapped up in one of our Gazettes with a line, saying that if we could accomplish the plan proposed, we need give ourselves no trouble after we would get out, as a friend would, when we gave the signal of being ready, be at a certain spot pointed out, to guide us to a place of safety. This was taken from the place and sent on to my person, while the sergeant's and corporal's attention, who were standing beside us, was occupied by the other two who were out with me.

We began the work with ardour and every anticipation of success, although we looked at the matter very coldly. I wonder how we possibly could have escaped detection so well off a piece of ground without the knowledge of the guard, and he within view of course. Yet men are made, Colonel Dodge, with one of the men, kept at work at the one window, while I at the opposite was exerting my talents in keeping the sentinel in conversation. Occasionaly it would squeak rather hard, and I could hear at poor distance, but the men would talk about, would dance, sing, &c., and thus drown the sound we did not wish to have heard. A fire was procured, and as we had in the room the boy who had attended us on board the schooner Ann, his many services were frequently in requisition. At this rate we continued, with occasional interruptions from some sulky fellow who would be put on guard, who would not enter willingly into conversation, or some time more smart than others whom we thought we could not easily hoodwink. Indeed it was rather a hard business for me to find out the nature of the mind of those moving blocks, that we might lead him to the conversation that would suit him best. How to discern the differences between living here and in London—London porter—Barclay ale—beer, &c., were always the general topics on which they all could converse.

In the course of a fortnight the signal was given to our friend that we were ready for the first

dark and rainy night which we waited for with the greatest anxiety. In the meantime I had heard of my being about to be sent to England, and after some time, by a letter received from Mr. Secretary Bull, I was informed that a merchant vessel called the Royal Atlantic, had been chartered to take me there, and that she would sail in a few days. The Captain of the vessel was brought to see me by the new Town Major (for Major Fraser had been displaced) and he informed me that he had not got all his cargo, nor would he be ready to sail for some time. I found out where his vessel lay, and each day when we went out, we used to look well at the vessel and think when she would be ready—then at the clouds, and wonder if the fair weather was always to last. A watch was regularly kept every night looking out for the slightest appearance of rain; at last, when we were almost worn out with watching, the good time seemed to have come. On Monday night the 15th October, about seven o'clock, it rained hard, and the night was dark; we began to make our preparations. Colonel Dodge and I had our cloaks rolled up, and each taking a change of men, and what other little necessities we wanted, made ready for the start; three out of the seven of the men confined with us volunteered to go with us and share our fate; the rest remained.

Although the bar had been sawed through, and had been so for upwards of six weeks, yet it took up a great deal of time to pry it off and to work the lower part out of the socket in which it was placed, so that we were not ready until eleven o'clock. We then gave the sentinel a draught of porter, in which was put a small quantity of laudanum, lest our going out might disturb his slumbers, and the rain having ceased, and he began to get stupefied with the effects of the opium, tottered about; and the bar being then off, we had no alternative—go we must; and calling the sentinel to me I told him

that the little drop of porter I had taken had made me feel stupefied and cold and that I should try a little brandy, we had not a small bottle for the occasion so we drank together—I got him to stand near me leaning against the bar to protect me, as I was undressed from the cold.

By this time I had got his back turned to the other window, and kept him talking and drinking until Col. Dodge and others went out and over the fence. I got one of the men who remained to take my place at the sentinel side, who did not perceive the change, while I followed my comrades; the place which we passed through without coat or vest. My coat, when climbing the fence, I carried it in my teeth. I got down on the other side quite easy, owing to sheets which Mr. Dodge had fastened to the bars, and which aided us much in our descent. Noiseless as we crawled behind a small cookhouse about fifteen paces from our room, and scarcely had we got there when we heard the relief guard pass within a few feet of us. We all, however, crouched low, and they passed without discerning us. We were obliged to remain until they had changed guard, and I had seen with pleasure my boon companion, the last file marching, although with difficulty, towards the guard house. Again we moved forwards on our hands and knees, one after the other, when we were again near being discovered by the noise made by one of our number which attracted the attention of the sentinel on the wall above our room. On hearing the noise he moved down towards us—we all lay flat on the ground, and after he had come within a few paces he turned round and marched back to his post. Again we moved forward and passed the storehouses, behind which is another sentinel, and had passed opposite the sentinel at the magazine and were in the parade ground when we were alarmed by the noise of a soldier running from it, appeared, our late room across the square towards the officer's quarters, where, it seems he did not perceive us. Mr. Dodge enquired of me what I thought it meant, and I, in my endeavor to encourage the men, than from any belief I had in what I said, answered that I supposed some of them was sick, and that he was probably going to the Doctor's quarters, where, it seems he did go. Few rd we move again, but Parker, was stumbling I mentioned before, (for what reason we know not) broke out of line and marched in another direction. The noise he made (and it was not a little) attracted the attention of the sentinel placed on each side of us, and by whom we were immediately challenged, but as we made no answer, and as they could but see our forms very indistinctly, we passed quickly, but without any noise until we gained the walls. We placed one of the men at the corner as a sentinel to give us the alarm if necessary, while we made the tour to ascertain if our friend was at his post. We searched—he was not there. We were also alarmed at hearing some one conversing with the man whom we had placed as a sentinel, which, by the remarks we overheard, we conjectured it to be the officer of the guard. He appeared very anxious to discover who the man was and still kept asking up to him, which he as anxious, strove to elude by keeping at a proper distance. We heard the officer say, "Come, come, let there be no more of this foolery—I know that you are one of the officers, but you know it is my duty to see who you are. You have passed the sentinel without answering their challenge, and I am resolved, since you will not give me your name, to find out who you are." He then sprung toward him, but our man leaped upon the wall at a part called the King's Bastion—the officer followed. Culver then leaped back again and ran for a little distance, then darted into one of the embrasures of the guns, or a kind of half sally port.

The officer thinking he had passed straight forward, followed on and made towards the officer's barracks, as we thought, to alarm the garrison. We had now nothing else to do but jump from the wall, as the noise made in hauling down the rope would unquestionably direct them to us. It was a dreadful alternative, but we could do nothing else. Death or Liberty was our motto when we started, and none of us would have submitted to have been taken alive. I took the lead, letting myself over the wall. I hung by my hands for an instant—then let go—Gods what a shock! I thought every bone in my body was broken to pieces. Culver followed me—then Hull, I called on Mr. Dodge to throw down the piece of rope he had cut off as we still had fifteen feet to go down. He did so, and followed himself. We lay a little sprawling about in the hard ditch, all more or less injured. I dislocated my right ankle joint, and splintered the lower part of one of the bones of my leg. Culver, I believe, dislocated his ankle or otherwise badly injured his foot. Hull and Dodge hurt, but not so bad as we were. One of the men held on by the piece of rope, and I went down the second descent followed by the other two, while the fourth let himself drop and was caught by Mr. Dodge, who, by that means, sprained his wrist. We then clambered up the precipice to the glacier, and then descended by the turn stile into the street.

As seeing so many persons with bundles in their hands might look suspicious, if we met any of the prowling bands of police, we left that two men in the Governor's Garden with the bundles, and calling the sentinel to me I told him

to remain there quiet until we would go and find out some French person who would direct us to where one of our friends resided, and on no account to stir from where we placed them until one of us returned, or sent some one to bring them to us. We passed on through the streets without meeting any one whom we could venture to ask. One discovered who we were partly by guess, and when I perceived that he did, I made a virtue of necessity, and informed him who I was. He told me he was a magistrate, but as I had been so frank with him, and thinking (I supposed from his looks) that he might not escape scathless in a contest with us, he told us to go our ways, and pledged his word of honour that, as we confided in him, he would give no alarm. A young gentleman who accompanied him, pledged himself also. We left him—passed the sentinel at Sir John Colborne's door who challenged us. We advanced boldly, and he, mistaking us from our caps, and cloak to be some of his own officers, carried arms to us as we passed.

Not relying implicitly on the promise given us by the Canadian tory gentleman, we changed our course, and a few moments' walk brought us to one of the gates of the city, (I believe Hope Gate.) We passed through and got into the Lower Town, where, after a little wandering about, we met with a poor Canadian who, at that hour of the night was returning from his work, he carried a lantern with him. I accosted him, and entered with him into a shop, where he laid his tools. I had no trouble to prevail on him to take me to our friends. He said he would willingly risk his life in the service of those who risked so much for his poor country.

He took us to the house of a gentleman in St. Johns, who received us with kindness, and went himself along with Mr. D. to bring the boys, but before they got to the gates of the town, the alarm of our escape had been given and all were shot, and no person could get either out or in until daylight—soldiers and police were stationed at the gates and scouring the streets in all directions. General McDowell and staff, as well as all the other military officers, were rushing through the streets, and ladies like madmen—spurring their chargers, and at the poor man, who had got inside, said, knocking the fire from the stones of the streets with heels of their horses, and swearing and shouting like soldiers.

The next morning the two poor fellows, who were stiffened and cold, crept out of their hiding places, and crawled into a tavern, where they had not been long before they were discovered and taken, while we were concealed by our friends, and the most active search was made for us, and a reward of twenty dollars was offered for the capture of either of us.

John Sullivan, for REBECCA SULLIVAN.

September 27.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS &
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1858.

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

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention. It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1857, the London copy of which costs \$4, and has 364 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For four cents subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

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

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

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

BY virtue of the last will and testament of William Stewart, 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 200 acres, each with a due proportion of Woodland. These lands surround Davidsonville, and are surrounded by the lands of Dr. Richard S. Stewart, James Dawson, John Iglesias, 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. Stewart, 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 320 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, liberty and good neighbourhood, is too well understood to require further particular; and it need only be remarked that persons leaving Baltimore in the steamboat Mary-Land, 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. Stewart, Baltimore, or to Wm. P. Watkins, Manager at Mount Stewart, 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, Es'r.

November 29.

The National Intelligencer, Marlborough Gazette, Kent Bugle, Eastern Gazette, and the Annapolis papers, will publish this to 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 Goldier, guardian of Samuel Howard, 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.

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 Permanent 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 January next.

By order,

N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

September 13.

PRINTING.

Usually executed at this Office.

SAIN'T MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

August Term, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Robert McK. Hammitt, 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, Clerk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clerk.
November 22. 3w.

NEGOES 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.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

November 29. 41.

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 vendor 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 Balloons.

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 8,000

1 prize of 2,000

1 prize of 1,615

10 prizes of 1,000

10 prizes of 750

18 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! 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, usually received, and executed by return of mail, with the same prompt attention as on personal application—and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing, if addressed as above, to

JOHN CLARK, Baltimore.

November 29.

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, or 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 29.

NOTICE IN MERRY GIVEN,

August Term, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Stewart, 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.

JO. HARRIS, Clerk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clerk.
November 22. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Thomas Snowden, Jr.

whose claims accrued anterior to the 3d 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.

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THOS. DUCKETT,

Trustees of Thos. Snowden, Jr.

November 22. 3w.

NOTICE.

PROSPECTUS

of the

AMERICAN PHENOMENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phenology 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 phenologists 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 phenology; but these do not meet the present necessity. A periodical which is avowedly phenological—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 Phenomenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, corroborative and illustrative of the truth of phenology; to show the true bearings of this science on Education, (physical, intellectual, and moral); on the medical treatment of the diseases on Jurisprudence on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy. Of these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several side paths, while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found insuperable.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical; for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to spread Phenology out of the hands of those who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they hold it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and lessen the bonds of human accountability, and moral duty. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phenology*. And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of evildoers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. Such correspondents shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; we also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phenology. 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 dare to pursue 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 Phenology; 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 can only receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phenological or anti-phenological 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 Phenomenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phenomenological and Anti-Phenomenological works; nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phenomenological 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 Phenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for accepted matter, as liberal a compensation per printed page, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to endorse all which his correspondents may communicate, nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

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

ire 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 Phenomenological 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 publishers; 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, ANAN WALTERS, 46 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the Editor of the Am. Phen. Jour., care of A. WALTERS.

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

ANNA WALTERS, CIRCULATING LIBRARIAN,

August Term, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT. That the executors of Aaron Partridge, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonardtown, in St. 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 15. Sm.

A BN-LAW

Making further provision for the payment of the subsidy due 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 he, and he is hereby authorized 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,

in an amount not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, in such sum 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 day of January and July of each year.

2. You are 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 settling the same off against such taxes, or other debts, provided, that the amount of such taxes, or other debts so set off, be credited to said Certificates by endorsement thereof, 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 sum (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 6.

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, 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, VOYAGE, 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 sedent, occupation, to 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 public 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 vigor enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1838, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspaper 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 the *Omnibus*, will be sold in any other newspaper.

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 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, four 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 Ree's Cyclopedias, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

THE PARSONAGE of Severn Circuit, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a two story Brick House, fronting on Cornhill street, with Carriage House, Stable, &c. will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, A.M. Terms to be made known on the day of sale. By authority of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of Severn Circuit.

STEPHEN BEARD, Chm. of Con.

November 8. R.

SHERIFFALTY.

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

JOHN S. SELBY.

November 8, 1838.—le.

Anne-Arundel County, Sc.

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 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 Clayton, 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 23rd day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

By order WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

November 8. Sm.

2. 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 \$7,100, 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 so much of the by-law as authorises 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 to conclude 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 to be paid; and the principal sum required to be paid upon each renewal.

4. And be it further 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 by-law as authorises the issuing of stock to the amount 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 8.

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.

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