

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1836.

NO. 24

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby forward 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.

FRANK from the subscriber's plan. He is a tall, dark, well-made man, of about 35 years of age, a mulatto or yellow complexion, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, cross eyes, full of hair, broad mouth, and well made, and has a remarkable scar on his stomach or belly. His only clothing known was a blue shirt and trousers. No doubt he is a black 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 WOOTTON.

Rockville, Md. Sept. 13th, 1836.

MAAMOTH 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 receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

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

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

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 15.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat **MARYLAND**, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock for the above places, starting from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.
LESLIE 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-tire for four to six cents; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

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

Books at Newspaper Postage.
WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Let there be light!"—were the words of creation,
That broke on the chaos and silence of night;
The creature of Mercy invoked to their station,
Suffused into being, and kitted to light.
"Let there be light!"—The Great Spirit descended,
And flash'd on the waves that in darkness had slept;
The sun in his glory a giant ascended;
The dew on the earth their mild radiance wept.
"Let there be light!"—and the fruits and the flowers,
Responded in smiles to the new-lighted sky;
There was scent in the gale, there was bloom in the dews,
Sweet sound for the ear, and soft hue for the eye.
"Let there be light!"—And the mild eye of woman,
Beam'd joy on the man who thus Paradise way'd;
There was joy—'till the foe to all happiness human
Crept into those bowers—'till as heathen and heathen,
"Let there be light!"—were the words of salvation,
When man had defiled his object and end,
Had waded from his glorious and glad elevation,
Abandon'd a God and conform'd to a fiend.
"Let there be light!"—The same Spirit supernatural
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 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. Boston, N. Y. published for the author, New York: A. K. Baird, 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 journeyings, until you reach with that iron-bound 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 prairie, rolling in immense seas of verdure, on which millions of tons of grass grow up but to rot on the ground, or feed whole legions of that flame, over which sweep the cool breezes, like the trade winds of the ocean, and into whose green recesses frightened antelopes bound away with half-whistling snuff, leaving the footstep 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 hill, swelling up in the eternal waste. Sublimar, and upon a more magnificent scale, are the scenes among the Rocky Mountains. Here are the viable footsteps of God! Under 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 perpendicular cliffs throw a dim twilight gloom upon his path even at mid-day. Upon 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 mazes, in mist and darkness. Follow the voyager as he descends the Columbia, subject to winds, rapids and falls two hundred miles from any whites, 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 foam 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, melted 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 proceeds 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 foamy foam arise to the view. Pausing under a rocky cavern, by the shore, formed of semi-circular masses which have overthrown the stream for ages, "frowning terrible, impossible to climb," he awaits the morning, listening during the night watches to hear the distant cliffs

re-echo the sound
Of parted fragments tumbling from on high.
Such are the great features of the mission-ry'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 1820 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 themselves 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 enactment; 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 bellows, 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, perished, 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 "savage." 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 a large fire and invited them into their lodge to warm themselves, where they perished 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 railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific. No greater elevations would need to be overcome than have been surmounted on the Portage and Ohio railroad. 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 manganese, 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 unvarying fire-steel will spout his hot, white breath, where silence has reigned since the morning hymn of young creation was poaled 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 bored to the day by the laborers of the "Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company;" rocks which stand now as on the night when Noah's deluge first dried, will heave beneath the action of villainous saltpetre; and where the prairies stretch away, like the round ocean, girdled with the sky, with its wood-fringed streams, its flower-enamelled turf, and its herds of startled buffaloes, shall sweep the long, hissing train of cars, crowded with passengers for the Pacific seaboard. The very realms of chaos and old night will be invaded; while in the place of the roar of wild beasts, or howl of wilder 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 numerous 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 Percees 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 harras, whose attention was particularly attracted by the grotesque appearance of the chief-tain's 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, hermits and shepherds, knights, damsels and gipsies, 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. He scrutinized the chief very closely, and mistaking his *rouge et noir* complexion for a painted visor, the Turk took the liberty of attempting to handle his nose. Brant had, of course, watched the workings of his observation, and felt in the humour of a little sport. No sooner, therefore, had the Hassan touched his facial point of honour, under the mistaken idea that it was of no better material than the parchment nose of the Strasbourg trumpeter, than the chief made the hall resound with the appalling war whoop, and at the same instant the tomahawk leaped from his girdle, and flashed around the astounded Mussulman's head, as though his good master, the Sultan, in a minute more, would be relieved from any future trouble in the matter of taking it off. Such a piercing and frightful cry had never before rang thro' that *saloon of fashion*; and breaking suddenly and with startling wildness upon the ears of the merry throng, its effects was prodigious. The Turk himself trembled with terror; while the female masquers—the gentle shepherdesses, and fortune-telling crones, Turks, Jews, and gipsies, bear leaders and their bears, Palstaffs, friars, and fortune-tellers, Sultans, nurses, and Columbines, shrieked, screamed, and scolded away, as though the Mohawks had broken into the festive hall in a body. The matter, however, was soon explained; and the incident was accounted happy in the end as it was admittedly enacted by the good humoured Mohawk."

THE PIRATE AND THE DOVE.

The following interesting fact is related by Audubon in his Ornithological Biography. In speaking of the Zenaida dove, he says—"A man who was once a pirate assured me that several times, while at certain wells dug in the burning, shelly sands of a well known key, which must be here nameless, the soft and melancholy cry of the doves awoke his breast feelings which had long slumbered, melted his heart to repentance, and caused him to linger at the spot in a state of mind which he only compares to the wretchedness of guilt within him with the happiness of former innocence, can truly feel. He said he never left the place without increased fears of futurity, associated as he was, although I believe by force, with a band of the most desperate villains that ever annoyed the navigation of the Florida coast. So deeply moved was he by notes of a tiny bird, and especially by those of a dove, the only soothing sounds he ever heard during his life of horrors, that through these plaintive notes and them alone, he was induced to escape from his vessel, abandon his turbulent companions, and return to a family deploring his absence. After paying a parting visit to those wells, and listening more to the cooings of the Zenaida doves, he poured out his soul in supplication for mercy, and once more became what one has seen to be 'the noblest work of God,' an honest man. His escape was effected amidst difficulties and dangers; but no danger seemed to him to be comparable with the danger of one living in the violation of human and divine laws, and now he lives in peace in the midst of his friends."

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

The Steam Boat **MARYLAND**, will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michael's, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis \$1.00, to St. Michael's and Wye Landing \$2.00.

N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.
LESLIE G. TAYLOR.
March 15.

State Department,
Annapolis, April 14th, 1836.
In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1836, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the 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 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 clerk of the court of appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city court, and as registers of wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

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

CHAPTER 197.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall 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 deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; five delegates in and for Frederick county; and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted,* That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; *provided,* and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties 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-eight, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 84.

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

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

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.
A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the side of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel, for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones. **THE SALMAGUNDI** will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that **MORE THAN 600 ENGRAVINGS** will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order, and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

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

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

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

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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1836.

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, Clk.

November 1836.

NOTICE.

DO hereby inform 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.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation near Queen Anne's, Prince George's county, Maryland, a negro fellow named FRANK. He is about 35 years of age, a mulatto or yellow complexion, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, cross-eyed, full set 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 WOOTTON.
Rockville, Md. Sept. 15th, 1836.

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 receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

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

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

J. A. GODEY, & Co.

POETRY.

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

BY MISS L. H. STODOLSKY.

How beautiful it stands,
Behind its elm-tree's screen,
With pure and attic cornice crowned,
All graceful and serene.
Most sweet, yet sad, it is,
Upon you scene to gaze;
And list its inborn 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 verdant beds appeared,
Or where the vine-clad summer-bower
Its temple-roof appeared.

Or where the over-arching grove
Spreads forth its copious green,
While eye, bright, and acropolis roared
Their untroubled stalks between—
And the squirrel from the bough
Its broken nuts let fall,
And the merry, merry little birds
Sang 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 camellia round,
The humming-bird's unresting wing,
Send forth a whirling sound.

And where alternate springs
The lilac's purple spire,
Fast by its snowy sister's side,
Or where, with wings of fire,
The kingbird glances want
The foliage rare,
Shall many a group of children tread—
Yet mine will not be there.

Fain would I know what forgoes
The mastery here shall know,
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 those halls shall play.

Heaven bless you too, my plants,
And every parent bird,
That here, among the nestled boughs,
Above its young hath stirred.
I kiss your trunk, ye ancient trees,
That often o'er my head
The blossoms of your flowery spring
In fragrant showers have shed.

Thou too, of changeable mood,
I thank thee, sounding stream,
That blent thine echo with my thought,
Or woke my morning 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 meek forget-me-not—
To every daisy's dappled brow,
To every violet blue,
Thank!—thank!—may each returning year
Your changeless 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 Eden-home,
It long hath been to me.

HARTFORD CORN. Thursday, June 21st, 1836.

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, 1804, and every method which was tried to rouse him, proved unsuccessful. His mother ascribed his conduct to silliness 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, his 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, 1806, 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 accidentally observed an opening in his teeth, made by the action of the tobacco pipe, as usual with great smokers, they succeeded in pouring some tincture of wine into his throat through a quill. During forty days, he subsisted on about three pints or two quarts of tincture.

At the end of seventeen weeks, namely, about

the 7th of August, he awoke, dressed himself, and walked about the room, perfectly unconscious 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 whatever by his long confinement, & he had not the smallest recollection of any thing that had happened. He accordingly entered again upon his rural occupations, and continued to enjoy good health till the morning of the 17th of August, 1807, when he experienced a coldness and shivering in his back; and after vomiting once or twice, he again fell into his former state of somnolency.

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 its 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 bowed into his ear, pulled his shoulder, 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 ammoniacal spirit was then thrown upon 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, but 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 accidentally struck against a stone and received such a severe blow, that it was much cut, but he gave no indication whatever of having felt the blow. Dr. Oliver again visited him in his new house; and, after trying again some of his former stimulants, he saw a gentleman who accompanied him, run a large pin into the arm of Chilton, to the very bone, without his being sensible 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 agreeable intelligence to his brother; 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 heat 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, so far as we can learn, he was not again attacked with this singular disease.

RHEUMATISM.

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

At the age of about seventeen, I was first attacked with the inflammatory Rheumatism, when after the prompt use of the lancet, cathartics, blisters, and diaphoretics, I was restored. From that period until about twenty years ago,

I had six or seven similar attacks, generally requiring venesection, purgation, blisters, and diaphoretics, 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 attack 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 professional avocation in Philadelphia, to protect my hands when driving my gig against the cold, that would have rendered them both unpleasant to myself and unsuited to the wrists of my patients, I procured the fur lined gloves, but these I could not endure by reason of returning rheumatism, and had my gloves lined with the Canton flannel.

As to the repulsive principles on which to account for the salutary effect of the cotton dress, we are perhaps unprepared to give the entire rationale; but one circumstance deserves particular notice. When woollen is worn next to the skin, the perspiration not being absorbed by the flannel becomes insipidated, and of course obstructs both sensible and insensible perspiration.

This objection, it is known, does not tie against the cotton dress, as it absorbs the perspiration, leaving the skin clean and pores free.

A HISTORY OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EXTREMITIES OF COLD, WITHIN A SPACE OF MORE THAN A THOUSAND YEARS.

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

In 462, the Danube was frozen so that Theodoric marched on the ice to Swabia to avenge his brother's death.

In 762, the cold was so intense that the Straits of Dardanelles and the Black Sea were entirely frozen over. The snow in some places drifted to the depth of 50 feet, and the ice was so heaped in such quantities in the cities, as to cause the walls to fall down.

In 860, the Adriatic was entirely frozen over.

In 891, and also in 893, the vines were killed with 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.

In 1133, it was excessively cold in Italy; the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the heaps of snow rendered the roads impassable; the wine casks burst, and trees split by the action of the frost with an immense noise.

In 1210, the river Po froze to the depth of 15 ells, and wine also burst the casks.

In 1234, a pine forest was killed by the frost at Ravenna.

In 1236, the frost was most intense in Scotland, and the Catagat was frozen between Norway and Jutland.

In 1283, the houses in Austria were buried with snow.

In 1292, the Rhine was frozen, and in Germany 600 peasants were employed to clear the way for the Austrian army.

In 1344, all the rivers in Italy were frozen over.

In 1409, the winter was so severe in Flanders that the wine was cut with hatchets to be distributed to the soldiery.

In 1584, the winter was so severe that the Rhine and Scheldt were frozen, and even the sea at Venice.

In 1670, the frost was very intense in England and Denmark; both the Little and Great Belt were frozen over.

In 1684, many forest trees, and even the oaks of England were split with frost.

In 1692, the cold was so excessive that the starved wolves entered Vienna, and attacked both men and cattle.

In 1709, all the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea to the distance of four miles from the shore; the frost is said to have penetrated to the depth of nine or ten feet into the ground; birds and wild beasts were strowed over the fields, and men died by thousands in their houses. The Adriatic sea was quite frozen over, and the coasts of the Mediterranean about Genoa, and the citron and orange trees suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy.

The cold of 1640 was scarcely inferior to that of 1709, and the Zuyder Zee was entirely frozen over.

In 1776, much snow fell, and the Danube bore ice five feet thick below Vienna.

The following is the most graphic delineation of the miseries and effects of intemperance that we have ever seen. It is from the arguments advanced by certain citizens of Portage county, Ohio, in a memorial to the Legislature on the subject.

And yet its march of ruin is onward still! It reaches abroad to others—involves the family and social circles—and spreads woe and sorrow all around. It cuts down youth in its vigour—manhood in its strength—and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart—bereaves the doating mother—extinguishes natural affection—erases conjugal love—blots out filial attachment—blights parental hope—and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives widows—children orphans—fathers fiends—and all of them paupers and beggars. It hails fever—feeds rheumatism—nurses gout—welcomes epidemics—invites cholera—imports pestilence, and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness, poverty, disease and crime. It fills your jails—supplies your almshouses, and demands your asylums. It engenders contrivances—fosters quarrels—and cherishes riots. It contemns law—upsets order—and loves mobs. It crowds your penitentiaries, and furnishes the victims for your scaffolds! It is the life blood of the gambler—the aliment of the counterfeiter—the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary.

It countenances the liar—respects the thief—and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligation—reverences fraud—and honours infamy. It incites the father to butcher his wife—springs—helps the husband to massacre his wife—and aids the child to grind his parrietal axe. It burns up man—consumes woman—detests life—curses God—and despises Heaven.

It suborns witnesses—nurses perjury—debiles the jury box—and stains the judicial ermine. It bribes votes—disqualifies voters—corrupts elections—pollutes our institutions—and endangers our government. It degrades the citizen—debases the legislator—dishonours the statesman—and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honour; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness. And now, as with the malevolence of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful desolations, and meditates with havoc, it poisons society—kills peace—ruins morals—blights confidence—slays reputation—and wipes out national honour—then curses the world—and laughs at its ruin.

POETRY.

The Louisville Journal thus eloquently answers the question, "What is poetry?"

"A smile, a tear, a glory, a longing after the things of eternity! It lives in all created existence, in man and every object that surrounds him. There is poetry in the gentle influence of love and affection, in the quiet brooding of his soul over the memory of early years, and in the thoughts of that glory that chains our spirits to the gates of Paradise. There is poetry, too, in the harmonies of nature. It glitters in the wave, the rainbow, the lightning and star; its cadence is heard in the thunder and the carol; its softer tones go sweetly up from the thousand voiced harp of the wind, the rustle, and forest, and the cloud and sky go floating over us, the music of its melody. There's not a moonlight ray that comes down upon the stream or hill, not a breeze, falling from a blue air, that waken the birds of the summer valleys, or soothing through the midnight rains, its mournful dirge over the perishing flowers of spring, not a cloud bathing itself like an angel vision in the rose bushes of an autumn twilight, nor a pink glowing in the starlight as if dreaming of an Eden land—but is full of the beautiful influence of poetry.

It is the soul of being. The earth and heaven are quickened by its spirit, and the great deep in tempest and in calm, are but its accent and mysterious workings."

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 down on the day of sale. By authority of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of Severn Circuit.
STEPHEN BRAD, Ch. of C.
November 8.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis \$1.50, to St. Michaels and Wye Landing \$2.50.

N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.
J. M. L. G. TAYLOR.
May 26.

overed, with a force of 3000 men to 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 exterminate the whole
tribe of Mormons or drive them beyond the
state. It adds there may be some little misap-
prehension in this, but there is no doubt that
very strong measures must and will be adopted
put an end to the wretched state of things
growing out of the disorganizing conduct of
the deluded people.

HYMENEAU.
Married, in this city, on Sunday evening, the
18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Vinton, Mr. James
HOLLIDAY, of the city of Baltimore, to Mrs.
ARGENT L. HUNT, of Anne-Arundel county.

OBITUARY.
Died, on Sunday last, of Croup, aged four
years, Charles, eldest Son of Gustavus and Re-
becca Davis, a peculiarly interesting child.
Heavenward is thy flight, sweet Boy.

ATTENTION, ANNEPOLIS GRAYS!
YOU are hereby ordered to appear at
your usual Parade Ground, State House
Hill, at half-past two o'clock, on SATUR-
DAY, 24th of November, in full winter
dress, with arms and accoutrements in sol-
dier like order.
By order,
EDWARD THOMPSON, O. S.
November 22.

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 in-
debted are desired to make immediate pay-
ment.
W. LIZABETH GABLE, Ex'r.
November 22.

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 Decem-
ber, to distribute among such of his Credit-
ors as may prove their claims to the satis-
faction of the trustees, the balance remain-
ing on hand, after the liquidation of the judg-
ments 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 men-
tioned day, by filing their vouchers as afore-
said, and by calling on the trustees, or ei-
ther 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.

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 Har-
wood, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased. This estate bounds on South and Road
or Rhode rivers; it contains upwards of

500 ACRES,
the greatest part in an excellent state of
cultivation; the improvements consisting of a
commodious Dwelling House, with all ne-
cessary Out-Houses, Barn, Stable, Corn
House, Carriage House, Ice House, and To-
bacco 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.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
November 22.

To be published in the Gazette at Anna-
polis; Patriot in Baltimore, and National In-
telligencer at Washington, in their country
papers, until sale.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-
ridge Rail Road Company.
September 27th, 1838.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of
this Company are hereby notified, that
payment of five dollars on each share sub-
scribed, is required to be made into the Treas-
urer's Bank of Maryland, to the credit of the
Company, on or before the 15th day of No-
vember next, a further payment of five dol-
lars on each share of capital stock subscrib-
ed to be paid, as before stated, on or before
the 15th day of December next, and a fur-
ther 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. GREEN, Secretary.
September 15, 1838.

For the Maryland Gazette.
TO ELIA.
There is a form, a lovely form,
With a sparkling, sparkling eye;
The brilliant fair of those hours are there,
And laughter they sink, serene,
When Elia comes by.
Her star is seen—its light is known—
'Tis a beacon glimmering far;
Its radiant splendour wide is thrown;
Its orbit on its path is shown,
From pleasure's flow'ring car.

Oh! I have search'd the ambient sky,
Celestial 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 feelings would subside.
It cannot be—the love profound
I bear to Elia warms my breast,
How safely then may tread the ground,
And think with scorn upon the wound
That robs 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 belted-skirt, diddle-dee,
And I have found it out.
Alas! I've found it to my cost,
For Laura without guile,
When'er I had a button lost,
Replac'd it with a smile.
My coat—for now I've only one,
Was tidy, neat and whole,
Is now in tatters on me hung,
Scarce keeping out the cold.

There was a time when I was young;
The girls were blithe and free;
Those golden times shall still be sung
In thrilling strains by me.
Those times have pass'd, and never more
Will laughter smile again;
My fate must deplore,
And sighs 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—forsworn.
SENEC.

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 lines of the best,
Were good enough, I know.
Now would be Gents, in superfine,
Of Dandy cut—the true,
Are seen to fluster 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 oaks and nuts to crack.
With friends around the cheerful fire,
Doff the frost and snow;
And mirth and song ejecting ire,
Just sixty years ago.
We then could meet, and joke and laugh,
And answer yee 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'r;
In friendly union each would share,
And thus disarm their pow'r.

\$100 REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near
the Head of South River, on or about
the 7th instant, a Negro Man named

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

November 22.
The Baltimore Republican will publish the
above lawd, 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 Import-
ers,) which will be made up in the most fa-
vourable style, and on accommodating terms.
Also, a large assortment of FANCY
GOODS, consisting of
Gloves, Stocks, Collars, Cravats, Sus-
pender, Silk and Cambric Pocket
Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Ho-
siery, 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 McK. Hammett, a
petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent
Laws of this State, do 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 per-
manent trustee for their benefit.
By order,
JO. HARRIS, Ck.
True copy,
JO. HARRIS, Ck.
November 22.

NEGROES FOR SALE.
A HEALTHY able bodied WOMAN a-
bout 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 restric-
tion 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.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.
**PROSPECTUS FOR THE
CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND
APPENDIX.**

THESE works have been published by us
for six years. There are now more
subscribers for them, probably, than for any
other paper published in the United States;
certainly more than there are for any other
paper published in this District. This large
and increasing subscription is conclusive evi-
dence of their usefulness. They are invalu-
able to all who feel an interest in the pro-
ceedings of Congress. No other publication
gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is,
indeed, the cheapest publication in the United
States—perhaps in the world. Our po-
sition at the seat of Government enables us
to print them at so low rate. We are com-
pelled to publish the proceedings of Con-
gress in detail, for our daily paper. This
alone, it requires, comparatively, but a small
additional expense to change them to the
forms of the Congressional Globe and Ap-
pendix. If it were not for these circum-
stances, we could not publish them for four times
the sum charged.

The Congressional Globe is made up of
the daily proceedings of the two houses of
Congress, and the speeches of the members,
condensed. The year and days on all im-
portant subjects are given. It is published
weekly, with small type, on sixteen royal
quarto pages.
The Appendix contains the speeches of the
members at full length, written out by them-
selves, and is printed in the same form as
the Congressional Globe. It is published as
fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usual-
ly there are more numbers printed for a
session than there are weeks in it.
Each of these works is complete in itself.
But it is desirable for every subscriber to
have both; because, if there should be any
ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the
Congressional Globe, or any denial of its
correctness, it may be removed at once, by
referring to the speech in the Appendix.
Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as
soon as they can be prepared after the ad-
journment of Congress.

TERMS:
For one copy of the Congressional Globe,
\$1.
One copy of the Appendix, 81.
Six copies of either of the above works
will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10,
and a proportionate number for a larger sum.
Payments may be transmitted by mail,
postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any
incorporated bank in the United States, cur-
rent in the section of country where a sub-
scriber resides, will be received. But when
subscribers can procure the notes of banks
in the Northern and Middle States, they
will please send them.
To insure all the numbers, the subscrip-
tions should be here by the 11th of Decem-
ber next.

The Democratic papers with which we ex-
change, will please give this prospectus a
few insertions.
No attention will be paid to any or-
der, unless the money accompany it, or un-
less some responsible person, known to us to
be so, shall agree to pay it before the ses-
sion expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington City, October 24, 1838.
**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; MOVABLE
FEASTS, &c. Notice of the Season, Crops,
&c. State Revenue and Expenditures. The
Sinking Fund, and School Fund. Census
of the United States, and of the several Coun-
ties. MEETING OF THE COURTS. County
Levies and Expenses. List of County Of-
ficers. Substance of the Legislation of 1837
—8, relative to the several Counties. MARY-
LAND ELECTION RETURNS. List
of Members of the Legislature. Officers of
the University. Professors of Colleges.—
BANKS—RAVES or POSTAGE, &c. &c. &c.
For sale by
JEREMIAH HUGHES.
November 15.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of Anne-Arundel
County Court, in the case of Elijah
Wells, an Insolvent Debtor, the subscriber,
as Trustee of the said Wells, will expose at
Public Sale, at the Market House in the city
of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, 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.

TRUSTEES' SALE.
BY virtue of a 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 T. Barber, and others, are defend-
ants, 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 there-
on, lying at the end of Church-street, in the
city of Annapolis, and known as the Steam-
boat and Packet Wharf, late the property of
George and John Barber.

There are on this property extensive
Wharves, more valuable than any in the Ci-
ty, by reason of their location and depth of
water. A two story Frame Store and Dwell-
ing, Kitchen, &c. and vacant Building Lots,
all which will be sold separately, or other-
wise, 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 mo-
ney and interest, the trustees are authorised
to convey the property to purchasers clear
and free of the claim of the parties.
THOMAS S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
ALEXANDER RANDALL, Trustee.

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'man of Con.
November 8.

**TRUST OF THE BANK OF MARY-
LAND.**
BALTIMORE, 11th October, 1838.
THE TRUSTEES of this Institution
hereby give notice, that by an order of
Baltimore County Court passed this day,
they are directed forthwith to pay such cre-
ditors 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 in-
formed 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 enti-
tled 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.
The Republican and Madisonian, in Har-
ford county; the Kent Eagle in Chestertown,
and the Republican and Gazette at Annapo-
lis, will publish the above lawd, and the
National Intelligencer at Washington, will
also publish the same for the same time, and
send their accounts to the Baltimore Chro-
nicle for collection.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
October 16th, 1838.
ON application by petition of Mary Pam-
phrey, Administratrix of William
Pumphrey, late of Anne-Arundel county,
deceased, it is ordered that she give the no-
tice required by law for creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in each week,
for the space of six successive weeks, in one
of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel
county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court
of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, let-
ters of administration on the personal es-
tate of William Pumphrey, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased. All persons hav-
ing claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or be-
fore the 16th day of April next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all bene-
fit of the said estate. Given under my hand
this 16th day of October, 1838.
MARY PUMPHREY, Adm'r.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
August Term, 1838.
ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the
creditors of James A. Russell, a peti-
tioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws
of this state, do and appear before the County
Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and
for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Mon-
day of March next, to file allegations, if any
they have, and to recommend a permanent
trustee for their benefit.
By order,
JO. HARRIS, Ck.
True copy,
JO. HARRIS, Ck.
of St. Mary's County Court.

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

As but very few copies will be printed but
what are actually subscribed for, those who
wish the Omnibus, must make their remit-
tances at once.
Books at Newspaper Postage.
**WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNI-
BUS.**
**NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI-
TERARY ENTERPRISE!!**

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

The Select Circulating Library, now as e-
ver 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 sev-
eral departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages,
Travels, &c., select in their character, joined
with reading such as usually should fill a
weekly newspaper. By this method we hope
to accomplish a great good; to enliven and
enlighten the family circle, and to give to it,
at an expense which shall be no considera-
tion to any, a mass of reading that in book
form would alarm the pockets of the prudent,
and to do it in a manner that the most scepti-
cal shall acknowledge "the power of con-
centration can no farther go." No book
which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library
will be published in the Omnibus, which will
be an entirely distinct periodical.

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

1st. Books, the newest and the best that
can be procured, equal every week to a Lon-
don duodecimo volume, embracing Novels,
Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable
with newspaper postage.
2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches,
notices of books, and information from "the
world of letters," of every description.
3d. The news of the week concentrated to
a small compass, but in a sufficient amount
to embrace a knowledge of the principal e-
vents, 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 pay-
ing a discount.

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

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46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia;
or Editors throughout the Union, and Can-
ada, will confer a favour by giving the above
one or more conspicuous insertions, and ac-
cepting the work for a year as compensation

**FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE
AND EASTON.**

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

NO. 45

POETRY.

THE DYING BOY.

MISCELLANEOUS.
ESCAPE OF TELLER AND
FROM QUEBEC.
The escape of the Canadian "Patrol"

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 was 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 as 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

In the course of a fortnight the signal was given to our friend that all was ready for the flight. It was a dark and rainy night, which we waited for with the greatest anxiety. In the meantime I heard of my being about to be sent to England, and after some time, by a letter received from Mr. Secretary Buller, I was informed that a merchant vessel called the Royal Adelaide, had been chartered to take me there, and that I 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 in well at the vessel and think when she would be ready—then at the clouds, and wonder if our 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 linen and what other little necessities we wanted, made ready for the start; three out of seven of the men confined with us volunteered to go with us and share our fate; the rest remained. Although the bar had been raised through, and had been so for upwards of weeks, yet it took up a great deal of time to get it off and to work the lower part out of socket in which it was placed, so that we were not ready until eleven o'clock. We then gave the sentry a draught of porter, in which was a small quantity of laudanum, lest our going might disturb his slumbers, and the rain having ceased, and he began to get stifled with the effects of the opium, tottered about; and the being then off, we had no alternative—go must; and calling the sentry to me I told

As seeing so many persons with bundles their hands might look suspicious, if we met a of the prowling bands of police, we left the man in the Governor's Garden with the band.

As we could not keep the direct route all the way, to avoid places where guards were stationed, we were obliged to take more circuitous routes, which almost doubled the distance; and though we dashed boldly forward, and were ready to face any force that could be brought at the instant against us, yet we were not

Dec. 15, 1891

Dec. 15, 1891

The Maryland Gazette.

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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1855.

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. 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 harsh and cruel father. The wife was taken suddenly ill, and left alone with her little ones, while her husband went to procure a physician, and other needful 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 an anæmic beside her, and could not at last release himself from her grasp.

Oh mother dear, my life is dry,
And lifeless hands are cold;
Mother, dear mother, help me sigh
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.
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?
Fy! don't weep here for thee!
Don't stare so on me, mother dear,
I'm still—though Henry will not stir;
And she's too cold to lie so near—
O, why don't father come to her?
Poor Henry cried himself to sleep,
I wish I could—but when I try,
My voice won't utter—always keep
Wide open, on your starting eye!
Mother how can you lie so still
With the dead baby in your arms?
Why do you look so sad and ill?
You said I was now safe from all harm—
Can't I be dead too, mother, say?
I'm sure 'tis very long since he—
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 lie to gaze on you.
How can you see us lying thus,
On this cold 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 bird.
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 THELIER AND DODGE FROM QUEBEC.

The escape of the Canadian "Patriots," Thelier 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 was 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 one sentinel and in the view of the other, was the most probable way, and one that would be attended with more likelihood of success, besides the very boldness of the measure would prevent suspicion ever 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 dark and stormy night when the sentinels at our doors as well as those on the different other parts which we most unavoidably passed by the rain obliged to keep in their lodges, we would venture out, 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 French soldier, who we 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, slipped 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 to a place of safety. This was taken from the place and secreted on my person, while the sergeant 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, as with a few of iron without the knowledge of the guard, and he within a few feet of us. Yet we were not detected. Colonel Dodge, with one of the men, kept at work at the one window, while I, the other, was exerting my talent in keeping this sentinel in conversation. Occasionality it would speak rather hard, and I could hear it from across the wall, but the men would walk about, would dance and sing, &c., and thus drowned the sound we were not used to have heard. A fire was procured, and as we had in the room the boy who had been as long on board the "Scholarship Ann" as his 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 to our conversation, or so to time more smart than others whom we thought we could not so easily hoodwink. Indeed it was rather a hard business for me to find out the calibre of the mind of those moving blocks, that we might have been to the converser that would suit him best. How to discern the difference between living here and in London—London porter—Barrabas—beef, &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 all was 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 Buller, I was informed that a merchant vessel called the Royal Adelaide, had been chartered to take us 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 heard 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 so fast. 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 linen and what other little necessities we wanted, made ready for the start; three out of the seven of the men confined with us volunteering 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 sentry 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 sentry 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 got a small bottle for the occasion) so we drank together—I got him to stand near me leaning against the bars to protect me, and 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 in my teeth. I got down on the other side quite easy, owing to the fact which Mr. Dodge had fastened to the bars, and which aided us much in our descent. As we crawled behind a small cook house about fifteen paces from our room, and scarce had we got there when we heard the relief guard pass within a few feet of us. We all, however, crouched low, and then 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 nearly 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 storehouse, 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 moving from it, appeared, our late room across 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, in reply 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. Forward 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 on 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 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 sprang towards him, but our man leaped upon the wall at a particular called the King's Bastion, the officer followed—Culver then leaped back again and ran for a little distance, they 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 guard. 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 glacis, 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,

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 escaped from his looks) that he might not escape scotchless 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, mistaking us from our caps and cloaks 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 gentlemen, 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 us 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. Roches, 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 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 lanes like madmen—sparring their chargers, and as the poor man, who had got inside, said, knocking the fire from the ston of the streets with heels of their horses, and swearing and he, just 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 by the officers of the guards 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 power and law of the country, could not be brought. We suffered of course much by the plans and manner in which we were hidden, for the first few days, and it was for the purpose, at one time, between eight o'clock in the evening and one in the morning, Mr. D. and I were separated for the first two days—had to change his quarters five times, and when the agent was the kindest—noise and soldiers passing up every one that was either short or tall—or who were blind—opening the coffin of the dead—examining all the old weapons they met with—we passed through the streets disguised in as complete manner as possible, and eluded their search. On the Monday morning we escaped 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 number of 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 31 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 ardently desired.

As we could not keep the direct route all the way, to avoid places where guards were stationed, were obliged to take more circuitous routes, which almost doubled the distance; and though we dashed boldly forward, and were ready to face any force that could be brought at the instant against us, yet we were never

met by any guard, nor were we challenged by a single individual. We were obliged to pass, notwithstanding, places where we knew guards were placed to intercept us; but onward we pushed, while they, with their accustomed vigilance, were soaring away in their beds. We had intended to pass for a small squad of volunteer cavalry, sent out at Quebec to pursue deserters, or ourselves, if we had been questioned by any casual acquaintance we might pick up on the road. And as Mr. D. or myself had seen enough of the swagger of the volunteer officers while in Upper Canada, we had an idea that either of us could have personated the character to perfection; however, we had not the chance, meeting no one but a few poor Canadians whom we tried our authoritative manner a little upon, by the few questions we thought it prudent to ask them, and I think by their manner they took us to be the real Simon Purss, as none but a Canadian volunteer officer would have had such consummate impudence.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT.

August Term, 1855.
ORDERED BY THE COURT. That the petition of James A. Russell, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of March next to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

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

NOTICE.

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

September 27.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
Philadelphia, November 26, 1856.

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 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reports, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For four cents subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

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

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

Dec. 15. L. A. GODEY, & Co.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

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

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

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, corroboratory 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. One of the objects of this work is to encourage contributions from several sources; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inexhaustible.

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

As our object is the establishment of truth, we solicit the communication of facts which we suppose 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 responsibility 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 case, see the head or skull, or a cast of it, properly certified to be true to nature.

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

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists), to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for accepted matter, as liberal a compensation per printed page, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to endorse all which his correspondents may communicate, nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, it is 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 it is patronised. It is not with the de-

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

TERMS.

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

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

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 per annum for a single copy; \$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.

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

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

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

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the 27th of October, 1838, a petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before the Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, J. O. HARRIS, CLK.
True copy, J. O. HARRIS, CLK.
of St. Mary's County Court.
September 15. Sm.

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 authorized and directed, 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 thereunto attached, in 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 five 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 from the Corporation, and that the holders thereof shall have the privilege of setting the same off against such taxes, or other debts, provided that the amount of such taxes, or other debts set off, be credited to said Certificates by endorsement thereon, signed by the holder.

3. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if 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 if 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 authorized 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 authorizing 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 but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!

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

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

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

TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

SHERIFFSAULTY.

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.—to.

Anno-Arundel County, Sec.

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court, by petition, in writing of Dennis H. Battee, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Dennis H. Battee having satisfied the said Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Dennis H. Battee having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed John Claytor his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Dennis H. Battee a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Dennis H. Battee be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the third Monday of April next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show 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.

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 authorized to conclude a negotiation with the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, for the further loan to this City of the sum of \$7,400, upon the terms reported by one of the Commissioners on this day, that is to say, to be secured by the negotiable note of this City, drawn at 6 months from the date, and to be renewed from time to time until the same shall be paid; five hundred of the principal to be paid upon each renewal.

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

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

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

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

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

October 4.

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

WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR THE
FIFTH VOLUME OF
THE CULTIVATOR,
CONDUCTED BY U. BUEL.

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

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publication of 16 pages, devoted to agriculture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper—28 by 40 inches. The price is one dollar per annum, payable in advance. The postage on a volume of the Cultivator will not exceed 184 cents to any part of the Union, and within the state, and a circle of 100 miles, it will be but 124 cents. A volume will contain more than 260 pages quarto, will be illustrated with cuts of animals, implements, &c. and be furnished with a copious index. It will comprise as much letter press print as 1500 pages of common duodecimo—as much as the Penny Magazine, published by the British Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, and which, at two dollars per annum, has been reputed to be the cheapest periodical any where published.

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

Subscriptions for the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

OUR THREE FIRST VOLUMES.

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

July 5.

THE SALMAGUNDI.

AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBEDDED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

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

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

500 ENGRAVINGS

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

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

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

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

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.