

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1838.

NO. 24.

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 23d day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,  
**W. J. COWMAN, Clk.**  
August 30 2

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of the late Reese Williams, of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

**WILLIAM HUGHES,  
GEORGE ELLICOTT,**  
Executors of Reese Williams.

August 30.

## 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—our 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 394 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 will excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

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

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 15.

## FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA  
RYLAND, leaves Baltimore, more, every TUESDAY  
& FRIDAY MORN-  
INGS, at 7 o'clock for

the above places, starting from the lower end  
of the wharf, and returns on Wednesday  
and Saturday.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

May 26.

## 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 four to six cents; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

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

## Books at Newspaper Postage.

## WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

## NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

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

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant reasoning 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 1838, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in *Waldie's Quarto Library* will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

## TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

## POLITICAL.

From the Baltimore Republican.

We regret that we cannot give at length some able papers which have appeared in late numbers of the *Globe* in reference to expenditures proposed and procured by the opposition in Congress. The various items have been collected with great labour and are deserving of careful examination. They display the degree of effrontery with which Mr. Bond has dared to come out with his charges and designedly garbled statements, while the journals of Congress show that a system has prevailed for years on the part of the opposition to drain the Treasury by every variety of scheme and for almost every purpose. And yet we see the laboured tissue of perversions, misstatements and falsehoods uttered by this purveyor to the libellers of the Administration, sent by myriads throughout the country to mislead the people. We have seen with what effect, however, in the results of recent elections. Dr. Duncan's speech, so far as it went, has done much to dispel the mischievous tendency of Bond's tirade. It has served to open the people's eyes, and where they have seen how easily these whig attacks may be turned aside on some points, they rightly believe that the whole is a studied piece of deception. The articles in the "Globe" to which we have referred, most ably carry the war into Africa, and go back so far as during the last term of General Jackson's administration, showing up most admirably the system of extravagant expenditure pursued by the opposition for that period. We have only room now to subjoin a very brief synopsis of their doings during the first year of Mr. Van Buren's term.

"For the last four years of General Jackson's administration, the great body of the opposition voted for appropriations beyond the estimate, amounting to SIXTY-NINE MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR DOLLARS."

"Besides this, they voted for other rejected appropriations, carrying the amount beyond the estimates, for which as a body they gave their votes, up to NINETY SIX MILLIONS, the particulars of which were given in previous statements."

"For 1838 it will be seen that the appropriations were carried THIRTEEN MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY FIVE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS AND SIXTY-EIGHT CENTS beyond the estimates."

Projected appropriations of the opposition, which failed, amounted to \$13,195,815 48

Total amount of excess beyond the estimates for 1838 \$18,321,704 08

"From this it will be seen that in the last four years the excess of the actual appropriations beyond the annual estimates has been about eighty-five millions; that the projected appropriations supported by the opposition, proposing specific sums, would have carried the expenditures to one hundred and fourteen millions three hundred and seventy thousand four dollars and eighty eight cents beyond the annual estimates."

Among the projected appropriations of the opposition we find some such items as the following:

For new machinery for Armory \$200,000  
For support of Indians 200,000  
For the Falmouth Rail Road 300,000  
For additional compensation to Che-  
rokees, 1,211,280  
For certain roads, 317,000  
For purchase of Louisville and Port-  
land Canal Stock! 818,500

These form some of the larger sums entering into the amount of \$5,125,880 as above stated, and it must be remembered, that while these appropriations were called for by the opposition, they at the very same time were echoing thro' the capital the stale cry of "a bankrupt treasury," and by every possible means were endeavouring to clog the wheels of Government in interposing obstacles in every way to the absolute financial wants of the country. It is only necessary to state these things to the people, to present the facts before them, to call upon them to examine them, and the whole of the miserable trickery with which their judgment has been practised upon must stand out in its disgusting deformity. Truly this is the age of political humbuggery—and such men as Bond may well claim the title of prince in the art.

From the Des. Herald.

## MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

The Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and the Baltimore Chronicle, have charged upon some one a fraud, in the suppression of a part of the report of the treasurer, given by us some days ago. It is a bad cause which requires such a course, when the most indifferent observer will see that in substantials we were right; that the omitted part was wholly immaterial, and they dare not deny the alarming facts portrayed in the report. Let it speak for itself. We shall give it again at length, that all may read.

We quote the following from our columns of the 14th instant:

"Let us look for an instant at the following table, taken from the report of the treasurer, on the 13th February last."

From this it will be perceived, that it was the intention only to publish the table of actual expenses. In fact, this table shows the whole. It will be perceived from the editorial remarks, that the table was taken as an extract, and the report not otherwise alluded to. The table showing the actual expenses was marked for the compositor, and it was intended at the time not to give the whole of the report, or any other part, because too long for our paper. We should not intentionally have given a certified copy without putting in the whole, whether important or not, but it was not attended to afterwards, inasmuch as it was, substantially, what would have appeared, even if the other column had been inserted—and it was spoken of as an extract. But what is the difference, pray? As to the manner in which the report appeared, it is evident from the editorial matter, that the table was to have been extracted. No one who will take the trouble to examine the above extract can think otherwise for a moment. If it had been intended to make a fraudulent statement, it was rather too easy to make the correction to have ventured upon it, even if we did not spurn such an attempt. The table we gave included the whole of the expense, and was substantially correct. The whigs are nightly sensitive upon this subject—they catch at straws. They can't deny that the expenses are such as are stated in the paper. But they cry fraud, fraud. Stop thief—stop thief; in hopes to turn the eyes of the people from the glaring abuses that have been practiced. In order that there may be no mistake about it, we have in our paper to-day republished the whole of the report.

"The people will have an opportunity of seeing it. We are glad attention has been called to it. And if the mistake is of any importance, we are glad to correct it. As for the expenses attending the movements of the 'nineteen,' we regard them as the price of liberty, and only wish the whig party could give as good an account of the other draws upon the treasury."

We hope the whig papers in the State will publish the whole of the report; we will thank them kindly.

WESTERN SHORE TREASURY,  
Annapolis, 13th of February, 1838.

## The Honourable.

## the House of Delegates:

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to your orders of the 29th and 30th of January last, that the Treasurer report to the House the whole cost of each session of the Legislature for the last ten years, and designate the amount paid for printing each year, and particularly the cost of the electoral college in 1836, to choose state senators, and also the cost of the extra session of the Legislature, held in November 1836.

I have prepared and submitted the accompanying exhibit showing the facts called for as accurately as may be.

And have the honour to be,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

**GEO. MACKLIN,**

Treas. W. S. Md.

An exhibit of the account of the legislature in each of the last ten years, and of the cost of the public printing of the session in 1836, of the college of electors of the senate, and of the extra session of the general assembly of Maryland, in November, 1836; prepared in obedience to the orders of the house of delegates of the 29th and 30 of January, 1838.

In the year and ending	Account of the Legislature.	Amount paid for public printing, 1836 of the college of electors of the senate.	Cost of the extra session of the General Assembly of Maryland in Nov. 1836.
1st Dec. 1828	43,303 35	8,065 72	
1829	44,768 66	8,133 78	
1830	37,263 40	5,489 03	
1831	33,470 68	4,015 05	
1832	43,447 43	8,057 76	
1833	51,171 04	7,173 89	
1834	49,965 97	12,067 37	
1835	52,800 60	18,006 65	
1836	60,113 30	18,006 65	
1837	67,532 91	15,803 79	
Total.	\$509,557 23	\$89,897 57	\$4,138
			\$6,070 90

N. E. The account of "the Legislature" includes the payments made in each year on account of the Journals of Account, the sums made payable by resolutions to its members, officers and attendants, their postage, the cost of the newspapers with which they are furnished, and the cost of the public printing done by its orders and during its session.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original on file in the archives of the House of Delegates of Maryland. Given under my hand at the city of Annapolis, this 6th day of August, 1838.

**GEORGE G. BREWER,**

Clerk house delegates of Md.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### HOW TO RUIN A SON.

1. Let him have his own way.
  2. Allow him free use of money.
  3. Suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath.
  4. Give him free access to wicked companions.
  5. Call him to no account for his evenings.
  6. Furnish him with no stated employment.
- Pursue either of these ways and you will experience a most marvellous deliverance, or you will have to mourn over a debased and ruined child.

### SAM SLICK'S IDEA OF GEOLOGY.

The shrewd clock maker says, "I never hear of secondary formations," without pleasure,—that's a fact. The ladies, you know, are the secondary formation, for they were formed after man—and as for trap if they an't up to that it's a pity."

### COMMODORE PORTER.

We had the pleasure and the honour of meeting Commodore Porter, in Delaware county on Saturday last, and wishing him welcome to his native land, after a sojourn abroad as Charge de Affairs of the American Government, at the Court of the Sublime Porte, for several years. The Commodore will soon again turn to Constantinople, and resume his functions. It is impossible to describe the emotions that thrilled within us, as we gazed upon this extraordinary man—who, perhaps, more than any other American sailor, carried further the terror of his name, and the renown of his flag—spreading alarm and dismay among the enemy along the South American coast, and inflicting severe and devastating ruin on their important commerce in the Southern Seas. We will briefly recur to a few of the prominent incidents in his naval career. On the 3d of July 1812, Captain Porter, sailed from New York, in command of the *Essex*, and after some minor captures, fell in with the British sloop of war *Alert*, on the 13th of August, and after a hot action of eight minutes, the standard of St. George, was lowered to the stripes and stars. In October of the same year, Capt. Porter again put to sea in his favorite vessel, the *Essex*, and repaired agreeable to instruction from Commodore Bainbridge to the coast of Brazil. On this coast, he captured his Britanic Majesty's ship *Necton*, but in hearing of the victorious action between the *Constitution* and the *Java*, which would oblige the former to return to port, and informed that the coast swarmed with British cruisers, he abandoned so dangerous a vicinity and after running down as far the Rio de la Plata, stretched away for the shores of the Southern Pacific.

During his cruise in this sea, he inflicted the most irreparable injury upon the commerce of Great Britain, and was particularly destructive to their shipping employed in the *Sperm Whale Fishery*. His numerous prizes supplied him in abundance with provisions, clothing, medicines and naval stores of every description, and he was consequently enabled for a long time to keep the sea without sickness or even inconvenience to his crew; living entirely on the enemy, and enabled to make considerable advances of pay to officers and men, without a single draft on Government. His name became a terror along the whole coast, and among the islands of the Pacific, and at length reached the ears of the British Admiralty, who despatched a vessel after vessel in pursuit of the daring American, who laughed to scorn the boasted supremacy of the British Navy. For a long time Porter effectually baffled all pursuit—keeping the open sea, or lurking among the numerous barren and desolate islands that form the *Galapagos* group, he left no traces by which he could be followed.

At length in the harbor of Valparaiso, the *Essex* became a prey to superior force, and after one of the most sanguinary defences on naval record, surrendered to the *Phoebe* and *Cherub*. An idea may be formed of the defence, when the British officer who boarded after her surrender although accustomed to scenes of blood and carnage, fainted at the sight of the shocking spectacle, presented by the dead and dying, who strewn her decks! On his return home, Commodore Porter, was received with that grateful enthusiasm by his admiring countrymen, so well accordant with the high merits of his career since the war—the unfortunate affair at *Toxardo*, which resulted in depriving the American Navy of one of its brightest ornaments, it is painful to speak of—since then the gallant Commodore in the civil station to which he was appointed by the late President has equally, as in his naval sphere, represented the dignity and honour of his country. May a gracious Providence ordain, that his declining years be cheered by health and happiness.—*Frederic*.

## PRINTING

Neatly executed at this office.











STATE DEPARTMENT,  
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.

In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1836, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 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, Transier, and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.

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 the Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.

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

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, 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, 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 from 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 vote shall have been given in pursuance of their election under this act, the members shall be divided in such

manner as the judges shall prescribe, into three classes; the members of the first class shall be voted for at the expiration of the second year, the members 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 of the senate may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties, from which the returning senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this election.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That such election for senators shall be held, and the returns thereof be made, in proper variations in the certificate to the senate, in like manner as in cases of the election of 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: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington, and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

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

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

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

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the most convenient holding of elections, not affecting the 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 the clerk of the council, be abrogated, annulled and annulled, and that the whole power of the government of this State, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

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

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuring 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 Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.

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

Sec. 20. And be it enacted, That at the time and places of holding the elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, 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 the counties of Harford, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the 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 thereupon 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 thereupon 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 thereupon 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 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 provided 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 of office.

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 on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, 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 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.

Sec. 29. 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. 30. 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.

Sec. 31. 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.

Sec. 32. 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.

Sec. 33. 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.

Sec. 34. 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.

Sec. 35. 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.

Sec. 36. 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.

Sec. 37. 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.

Sec. 38. 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.

Sec. 39. 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.

Sec. 40. 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.

Sec. 41. 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.

Sec. 42. 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.

Sec. 43. 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.

Sec. 44. 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.

Sec. 45. 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.

Sec. 46. 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.

Sec. 47. 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.

Sec. 48. 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.

Sec. 49. 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.

Sec. 50. 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.

Sec. 51. 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.

Sec. 52. 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.

Sec. 53. 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.

Sec. 54. 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.

Sec. 55. 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.

Sec. 56. 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.

Sec. 57. 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.

Sec. 58. 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.

Sec. 59. 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.

Sec. 60. 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.



# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1836.

NO. 27.

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 23d day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,  
**R. J. COWMAN, Clk.**

August 30.

## NOTICES HEREBY GIVEN.

THE subscribers have obtained from the Supreme Court of Anne Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters testamentary of the estate of the late Reese Williams, of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

**WILLIAM HUGHES,  
GEORGE ELLIOTT,**  
Executors of Reese Williams.

August 16.

## 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—of 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, 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 MA  
RYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock for the above places, starting from the lower end of the wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

LEM'L G. TAYLOR.

May 20.

## 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." This 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 literary 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 poignant 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 enliven 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 further 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.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the German of Frederick Baron, de la Motte Fouque.

## THE VOW.

A NORTHERN TALE.

In the ancient heathen times of the Saxons, there happened once a great war with the Danes. Adalbero, Duke of Saxony, who had counselled it, now in the hour of earnest conflict, stood at the head of his people. There flew the arrows and the javelins; there glared many valiant blades on both sides; and there shone many bright gold shields through the dark fight. But the Saxons, at every attack, were repulsed, and were already so far driven back, that the storming of a steep height could deliver the army and the country, disperse the enemy, and change a ruinous and destructive fight into a decisive victory.

Adalbero conducted the attack. But in vain he forced his fiery charger before the squadron; in vain he shouted through the field the sacred words, "Freedom and Fatherland!" in vain he strained his warm blood, and the blood of the foe, over his resplendent armor. The ponderous mass gave way; and the enemy, secure on the height, rejoiced in their decided victory. Again rushed Adalbero on with a few gallant warriors; again the faint-hearted fell behind; and again the enemy rejoiced.

"It is yet time," said Adalbero; and again he shouted, "Forward! and if we conquer, I vow to the gods, to set fire to the four corners of my castle, and it shall blaze forth one bright funeral pile, in honour of our victory and of our deliverance."

Again was the attack renewed; but again the Saxons fled, and the enemy sent forth shouts of joy.

Then cried Adalbero aloud before the whole army, "If we return victorious from this charge, ye gods, I devote myself to you as a solemn sacrifice!"

Shuddering, the warriors hastened after him but fortune was still against them; the boldest fell—the bravest fled. Then Adalbero, in deep affliction, rallied the scattered band, and all that remained of the great nobles collected round him and spoke thus,—

"Thou art our ruin; for thou hast counselled this war."

Adalbero replied, "My castle and myself I have devoted to the gods for victory and what can I more?"

The vast multitude called only the more to him, "Thou art our ruin; for thou hast counselled this war."

Then Adalbero tore open his bosom, and implored the mighty God of Thunder to pierce it with a thunder-bolt or give the victory, to his Army. But there came no bolt from heaven, and the squadron stood dumb and followed not the call.

In boundless despair, Adalbero at last said, "There remains only that which is most dear to me. My wife and child I offer to thee, thou God of armies, for victory. My beautiful blooming wife, my only hearted child, they belong to thee, Great Ruler in Agony; with my own hand will I sacrifice them to thee, but I implore thee give me the victory!"

Scarcely were these words uttered, when fearful thunderings rolled over the field of battle, and clouds gathered round the combatants; and the Saxons, with fearful cries, shouted, as with one voice, "The gods are with us! With invincible courage forward rushed the host; the height was carried by storm; and Adalbero, with a sudden shudder, saw the enemy flying through the field.

The conqueror returned home in triumph; and in all parts of delivered Saxony, came wives and children forth, and, with outstretched arms, greeted their husbands and fathers. But Adalbero knew what awaited him; and every smile of an affectionate wife, pierced as with a poisoned dart, his agonised heart. At last they came before his magnificent castle. He was not able to look up, as the beautiful Similde met him at the gate, with her daughter in her hand, while the little one always leaped and cried, "Father, father! beloved father!"

Adalbero looked round on his people, in order to strengthen himself; even there he met quivering eyelids and bitter tears, for among his warriors, many had heard his horrible vow. He dismissed them to their families, feeling what happy men, he the most unhappy, was sending to their homes; then rode into the castle and sending to their domestics away, under various pretences, sprung from his horse, closed the gates, with thundering sound, securing them carefully, and pressed his beloved wife and child to his heart, shedding over them a torrent of tears.

"What is the matter, husband?" said the astonished Similde.

"Why do you weep, father?" stammered the little one.

"We will first prepare an offering to the gods," replied Adalbero; and then I shall relate every thing to you. Come to me soon, to the hearth."

"I will kindle the flame, and fetch, in the meantime the implements for sacrifice," said the sweet Similde; and the little one cried out, clapping her hands.

"I also will help; I also will be there," and skipped away with her mother.

These words, "I also will help; I also will be there," the hero repeated, as, dissolved in grief, he stood by the flaming pile, with his drawn sword in his trembling hand. He lamented aloud over the joyful innocent child, and the grateful obedient wife, who brought the bowl and pitcher, perfuming-pan and taper, used in sacrifices. Then it passed through his mind that his vow could not be valid; for such sorrow could not find a place in the heart of man. But the answer was given in dreadful peals of thunder down from the heavens.

"I know," said he, sighing heavily, "your thunder has assisted us, and now your thunder calls on your devoted believer for the performance of his vow."

Similde began to tremble as the frightful truth burst upon her; and, with soft tears, she said, "Al! hast thou made a vow? Al! husband I see no victim!—shall human blood!"

Adalbero covered his eyes with his hands, and sobbed so terribly that it echoed through the hall, and the little one, terrified, shrunk to her mother.

Similde knew well such vows, in ancient times. She looked entreatingly to her lord, and said, "Remove the child."

"Both, both!—I must!" then murmured Adalbero; and Similde, with a violent effort, forcing back her tears, said to the little one, "Quick, child, and bind this handkerchief on thine eyes; thy father has brought a present for thee and will now give it thee."

"My father looks not as if he would give me a present," sighed the child.

"Thou shalt see; thou shalt see, presently," said Similde hurriedly; and as she placed the bandage over the eyes of the child, she could no longer restrain her tears, but they fell so softly, that the little one knew it not.

The affectionate mother now tore the drapery from her snow-white bosom, and kneeling before her sacrificer, beckoned that she might be the first victim.

"Quick, only quick," whispered she softly to the lingerer, "else will the poor child be so terrified!"

Adalbero raised the dreadful steel—Then roared the thunder, and flashed the lightning through the building. Speechless sank the three to the earth.

As the evening breeze rushed through the broken windows, the little one raised her head, from which the bandage had fallen, and said, "Mother, what present has my father brought to me?" The sweet voice awakened both the parents. All lived, and nothing was destroyed but Adalbero's sword, which was melted by the avenging flash of heaven.

"The gods have spoken!" cried the pardoned father; and with a gush of unutterable love, the three delivered ones wept in each other's arms.

Far distant, over the southern mountains, roared the tempest, where many years after, towards St. Bonifacio converted unbelievers to the true faith.

REPORTED FOR THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.  
REVIEW OF THE WEATHER &c. FOR AUGUST, 1836.

Aside from the distressing drought, nothing remarkable has occurred during the month which has just closed, excepting that on Saturday afternoon and evening of the 11th, there was one of the most extensive, destructive and fatal thunderstorms that has taken place within the recollection of any person now living. We have had accounts of its destructive effects from Winchester in Virginia, to Oswego county in New York. At Winchester, the rain fell in such torrents as to fill not only cellars and basements, but to several feet deep on the floor of the first story, in the streets at the lower part of the town; and in the country around, mills, dams and bridges were swept away; and a young lady killed instantly by the lightning, which was exceedingly vivid.

In Oswego county, New York, several persons were struck down, and a gentleman killed. The thunder and lightning were accompanied with a shower of hail stones as large as hens eggs, which, of course, caused great destruction of window glass, &c.

At Baltimore it blew a hurricane, unroofed several buildings, and demolished a new brick store 100 feet long, and killed eight or ten persons who had taken shelter in it, and under a neighboring shed.

At Deal's island, 140 miles below Baltimore; where there were about 300 sails of small vessels at anchor, (waiting to take off a large assemblage of persons who had been attending a camp-meeting), three-fourths of them were driven on shore by the violence of the gale, and nine were capsize; a number of persons were also believed to have been drowned. The stoutest trees were blown down for a considerable distance around, and Capt. Parrish, on his way down the sound, saw several vessels bottom upwards.

During the storm, the lightning struck and burnt many barns, which were filled with hay and grain, varying in value from one to three thousand dollars; among others that we have seen accounts of, were three in Burlington county, New Jersey; one in Bucks county, Pa.; one in Montgomery county; one or two in Delaware county; one in Lancaster county; one in Little Britain township; one in Charlestown

township; one attached to the Naval Hospital, in which three horses were destroyed, one in Baltimore county; and one in Frederick. But the most painful circumstances attending it is the great number of deaths that were occasioned by the lightning, of which we may enumerate the following; one in Bristol, Pa.; two in Montgomery county; one at Darby; one in Lancaster county; two at Bel-Air; one in Middletown; two in Harford, (Md.); three at Tecumseh; one at Oswego; one at Decatur, and one at Winchester; besides those mentioned as having occurred at Baltimore, and in the sound.

It is truly gratifying to learn, that while our annual rumor of "half crops" in relation to corn and potatoes resounds throughout some sections of the country this side of the Alleghenies, yet beyond the mountains and through most of the Southern States, it is generally acknowledged that they will be abundant. The Louisiana papers say that sugar cane and Indian corn never looked more promising; no doubt the crops will be abundant. The editor of the Indiana Chronicle says:—"We have measured some lots and fields of corn which are from 14 to 17 feet high, and will average from 4 to 5 large and perfect ears of corn to each stalk;—and, no doubt, the crops will be abundant throughout the state."

The Arkansas Gazette, says, the crops of corn are very promising in every section of this State. A Missouri paper also says, crops of all kinds which have been gathered, and those to be gathered, will be abundant. A late Richmond (Va.) paper says, the late rains have contributed to revive the corn, and relieve the fears of the planters;—indeed the corn looks well through most of the counties in Virginia. And accounts from the Western part of the State of New York, and from every one of the New England States, are of the most cheering character. A late Boston paper says, the county never appeared better than at the present time, the crops of CORN and POTATOES will be abundant. A late Connecticut paper says:—"It was for a short time feared, that the corn and potatoes would suffer from drought, but the late rains have altered the complexion of affairs, and there will be good crops."

So say accounts from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. A gentleman from the State of Maine says, the crops of POTATOES will be so abundant there, that after reserving a plentiful supply for home consumption, they will be able to export enough to Philadelphia to supply its market until next June, at from 50 to 75 cents a bushel. It is well known that for many years, some of the finest Mercur potatoes have been brought from Maine to this market.—There will also be, as usual, large quantities from the other Eastern States. The above will be cheering news to the lovers of good potatoes, corn bread and Indian mush.

The month just closed has furnished its full quota of hot weather. There were nine days in which the mercury rose to 90 and above, (three days to 95,) and nineteen days it was from 80 to 90 at mid-day, and there were some terrible hot dog nights.

The average heat at sunrise was 69; at 2 o'clock 84; but taking the 24 hours of each day during the month, the average was 78.

The average of the corresponding month of last year at sunrise was 65; and at 2 o'clock 78; but the average of each day during the month was 72.

Besides the heavy thunder showers on the evening of the 11th, when it rained about two hours in this city and vicinity, there were also small thunder showers on the 6th, and another on the 10th, and a little sprinkle on the 9th, 10th and 18th, but the hot sun soon made the earth as dry as before the rain, so that the drought at the present time is truly distressing.

The pastures have the appearance of burnt stubble! The farmers in this vicinity have been obliged to feed their cattle for several weeks on the hay which they had housed to winter them upon. It is therefore not surprising that butter is so high. Should there, however, be copious rains soon, there may yet be good fall pasture, and butter may come down to the usual fall price.

For the greater part of 23 days, the wind was from W. S. W. to S, sometimes varying, however, several times during the day.

The health of the city has continued good throughout the whole month. Two-thirds of the deaths that have occurred have been among infants under two years of age, and with the exception of the summer complaints among them, there has been no prevailing disease whatever. At a time of such general health, and consequently of good appetites, it seems a fortunate circumstance for one class of our community that our markets are so abundantly supplied with the fruits of the season, else, we doubt not, that town meetings would be held, and other measures adopted to make our bakers regard the voice of the people so often expressed during the last few weeks, in the daily papers, and proportion the size of their bread to the price of flour. We are willing for all trades to have a fair profit, but we think that when flour is seven dollars per barrel, the loaves of bread should be rather larger than when the flour is ten dollars a barrel. This seems like grinding the poor rather too hard for the chief article of sustenance.

C. P.  
Philadelphia, September 2, 1836.



VOL. 11  
 Pri  
 At the H  
 Price  
 THE C  
 the city o  
 23d day o  
 settling w  
 roads, he  
 fers, and  
 of the Le  
 By  
 August  
 NOT  
 THE  
 the  
 county, in  
 testaments  
 Williams,  
 arsons ha  
 are warne  
 ers, the re  
 the 1st  
 otherwise  
 ht of said  
 estate are  
 ment.  
 August  
 M  
 ORR  
 P  
 THE  
 the  
 commence  
 most that  
 tions, have  
 a Double  
 ever prior  
 and the l  
 the Unite  
 who are  
 mentione  
 serious m  
 —or one  
 phia is u  
 but this  
 page of  
 bliged, t  
 ferent p  
 the pag  
 sheets, a  
 who hav  
 added t  
 compos  
 mestary  
 cost, w  
 engagin  
 thousan  
 actual a  
 We  
 traordi  
 tractio  
 It conti  
 ing for  
 84, an  
 ter, pre  
 and pa  
 for cha  
 any fo  
 bers to  
 tion to  
 ous m  
 yet re  
 receiv  
 novel  
 OF  
 News  
 come  
 ment  
 ever,  
 yield  
 eliew  
 paper  
 tered  
 tion,  
 liza  
 shall  
 both  
 ed to  
 dopt  
 nite,  
 not  
 T  
 ed a  
 ty t  
 effo  
 fore  
 mas  
 aut  
 News  
 the  
 B  
 an



# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXXI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1838.

NO. 57.

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 23d day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,  
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

August 30. 1m.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THE subscribers have obtained from the Supreme Court of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters testamentary of the estate of the late Reese Williams, of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM HUGHES,  
GEORGE ELLIOTT,

Executors of Reese Williams.

August 16.

## 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—our 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.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE  
AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA  
BYLAND, leaves Baltimore,  
every TUESDAY  
& FRIDAY MORNING,  
at 7 o'clock for  
the above places, starting from the lower end  
Bacon's wharf, and returns on Wednesday  
at 6 o'clock.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

May 20.

## 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." This object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the remotest parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all.

We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give, in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 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 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 in a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfillment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of 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 favor by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the German of Frederick Baron, de la  
Motte Fouquet.  
THE VOW.

### A NORTHERN TALE.

In the ancient heathen times of the Saxons, there happened once a great war with the Danes. Adalbero, Duke of Saxony, who had counselled it, now in the hour of earnest conflict, stood at the head of his people. There flew the arrows and the javelins; there glared many valiant blades on both sides; and there shone many bright gold shields through the dark fight. But the Saxons, at every attack, were repulsed, and were already so far driven back, that the storming of a steep height could deliver the army and the country, disperse the enemy, and change a ruinous and destructive fight into a decisive victory.

Adalbero conducted the attack. But in vain he forced his fiery charger before the squadron; in vain he shouted through the field the sacred words, "Freedom and Fatherland!" in vain streamed his warm blood, and the blood of the foe, over his resplendent armor. The ponderous mass gave way; and the enemy, secure on the height, rejoiced in their decided victory. Again rushed Adalbero on with a few gallant warriors; again the faint-hearted fell behind; and again the enemy rejoiced.

"It is yet time," said Adalbero; and again he shouted, "Forward! and if we conquer, I vow to the gods, to set fire to the four corners of my castle, and it shall blaze forth one bright funeral pile, in honour of our victory and of our deliverance."

Again was the attack renewed but again the Saxons fled, and the enemy sent forth shouts of joy.

Then cried Adalbero aloud before the whole army, "If we return victorious from this charge, ye gods, I devote myself to you as a solemn sacrifice!"

Shuddering, the warriors hastened after him but fortune was still against them; the boldest fell—the bravest fled. Then Adalbero, in deep affliction, rallied the scattered band, and all that remained of the great nobles collected round him and spoke thus,—

"Thou art our ruin; for thou hast counselled this war."

Adalbero replied, "My castle and myself I have devoted to the gods for victory and what can I more?"

The sad multitude called only the more to him, "Thou art our ruin; for thou hast counselled this war."

Then Adalbero tore open his bosom, and implored the mighty God of Thunder to pierce it with a thunder-bolt or give the victory, to his Army. But there came no bolt from heaven, and the squadron stood timid and followed not the call.

In boundless despair, Adalbero at last said "There remains only that which is most dear to me. Wife and child I offer to thee, thou God of armies, for victory. My beautiful blooming wife,—my only heart-loved child,—they belong to thee, Great Ruler in Agard; with my own hand will I sacrifice them to thee, but I implore thee give me the victory!"

Severely were these words uttered, when fearful thunders rolled over the field of battle, and clouds gathered round the combatants; and the Saxons, with fearful cries, shouted, as with one voice, "The gods are with us! With invincible courage forward rushed the host; the height was carried by storm, and Adalbero, with a sudden shudder, saw the enemy flying through the field.

The conqueror returned home in triumph; and in all parts of delivered Saxony, came wives and children forth, and with outstretched arms greeted their husbands and fathers. But Adalbero knew what awaited him and every smile of an affectionate wife, pierced as with a poisoned dart, his agonised heart. At last they came before his magnificent castle. He was not able to look up, as the beautiful Similde met him at the gate, with her daughter in her hand, while the little one always leaped and cried, "Father, father! beloved father!"

Adalbero looked round on his people, in order to strengthen himself; even there he met quivering eyelids and bitter tears, for among his warriors, many had heard his horrible vow. He dismissed them to their families, feeling what happy men, he the most unhappy, was sending to their homes; then rode into the castle and sending to their domestic away, under various pretences, sprung from his horse, closed the gates with thundering sound, securing them carefully, and pressed his beloved wife and child to his heart, shedding over them a torrent of tears.

"What is the matter, husband?" said the astonished Similde.

"Why do you weep, father?" stammered the little one.

"We will first prepare an offering to the gods," replied Adalbero; and then I shall relate every thing to you. Come to me soon, to the hearth."

"I will kindle the flame, and fetch, in the meantime the implements for sacrifice," said the sweet Similde; and the little one cried out, clapping her hands.

"I also will help! Father will be there; and skipped away with her mother.

These words, "I also will help! I also will be there," the hero repeated, as, dissolved in grief, he stood by the flaming pile, with his drawn sword in his trembling hand. He lamented aloud over the joyful innocent child, and the graceful obedient wife, who brought the bowl and pitcher, perfuming-pan and taper, used in sacrifices. Then it passed through his mind that his vow could not be valid; for such sorrow could not find a place in the heart of man. But the answer was given in dreadful peals of thunder down from the heavens.

"I know," said he, sighing heavily, "your thunder has assisted us, and now your thunder calls on your devoted believer for the performance of his vow."

Similde began to tremble as the frightful truth burst upon her; and, with soft tears, she said, "Ah! hast thou made a vow? Ah! husband I see no victim!—shall human blood!"

Adalbero covered his eyes with his hands, and sobbed so terribly that it echoed through the hall, and the little one, terrified, shrunk together.

Similde knew well such vows, in ancient times. She looked entreatingly to her lord, and said, "Remove the child."

"Both, both!—I must!" then murmured Adalbero; and Similde, with a violent effort, forcing back her tears, said to the little one, "Quick, child, and bind this handkerchief on thine eyes; thy father has brought a present for thee and will now give it thee."

"My father looks not as if he would give me a present," sighed the child.

"Thou shalt see; thou shalt see, presently," said Similde hurriedly; and as she placed the bandage over the eyes of the child, she could no longer restrain her tears, but they fell so softly, that the little one knew it not.

The affectionate mother now tore the drapery from her snow-white bosom, and kneeling before her sacrifice, beckoned that she might be the first victim.

"Quick, only quick," whispered she softly to the lingerer, "also will the poor child be so terrified!"

Adalbero raised the dreadful steel—Then roared the thunder, and flashed the lightning through the building. Speechless sank the three to the earth.

As the evening breeze rushed through the broken windows, the little one raised her head, from which the bandage had fallen, and said, "Mother, what present has my father brought to me!"

All lived, and nothing was destroyed but Adalbero's sword, which was melted by the avenging flash of heaven.

"The gods have spoken!" cried the pardoned father; and with a gush of unutterable love, the three delivered ones wept in each other's arms.

Far distant, over the southern mountains, roared the tempest, where many years afterwards St. Bonifacio converted unbelievers to the true faith.

## REPORTED FOR THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

REVIEW OF THE WEATHER &c. FOR

AUGUST, 1838.

Aside from the distressing drought, nothing remarkable has occurred during the month which has just closed, excepting that on Saturday afternoon and evening of the 11th, there was one of the most extensive, destructive and fatal thunderstorms that has taken place within the recollection of any person now living. We have had accounts of its destructive effects from Winchester in Virginia, to Otsego county in New York. At Winchester, the rain fell in such torrents as to fill not only cellars and basements, but to be several feet deep on the floor of the first story, in the streets at the lower part of the town; and in the country around, mills, dams and bridges were swept away; and a young lady killed instantly by the lightning, which was exceedingly vivid.

In Otsego county, New York, several persons were struck down, and a gentleman killed. The thunder and lightning were accompanied with a shower of hail stones as large as hens eggs, which, of course, caused great destruction of window glass, &c.

At Baltimore it blew a hurricane, unroofed several buildings, and demolished a new brick store 100 feet long, and killed eight or ten persons who had taken shelter in it, and under a neighboring shed.

At Deal's island, 140 miles below Baltimore; where there were about 300 sails of small vessels at anchor, (waiting to take off a large assemblage of persons who had been attending a camp-meeting), three-fourths of them were driven on shore by the violence of the gale, and nine were capsize; a number of persons were also believed to have been drowned. The stoutest trees were blown down for a considerable distance around, and Capt. Parrish, on his way down the sound, saw several vessels bottom upwards.

During the storm, the lightning struck and burnt many barns, which were filled with hay and grain, varying in value from one to three thousand dollars; among others that we have seen accounts of, were three in Burlington county, New Jersey; one in Bucks county, Pa.; one in Montgomery county; one or two in Delaware county; one in Lancaster county; one in Little Britain township; one in Charlestown

township; one attached to the Naval Hospital, in which three houses were destroyed; one in Baltimore county; and one in Frederick. But the most painful circumstances attending it, is the great number of deaths that were occasioned by the lightning, of which we may enumerate the following: one in Bristol, Pa.; two in Montgomery county; one at Darby; one in Lancaster county; two at Bel-Air; one in Middletown; two in Hartford, (M.); three at Tecumseh; one at Otsego; one at Decatur, and one at Winchester; besides those mentioned as having occurred at Baltimore, and in the sound.

It is truly gratifying to learn, that while our annual rumor of "half crops" in relation to corn and potatoes resounds throughout some sections of the country this side of the Alleghenies, yet beyond the mountains and through most of the Southern States, it is generally acknowledged that they will be abundant. The Louisiana papers say that sugar cane and Indian corn never looked more promising; no doubt the crops will be abundant. The editor of the Indiana Chronicle says:—"We have measured some lots and fields of corn which are from 14 to 17 feet high, and will average from 4 to 5 large and perfect ears of corn to each stock;—and, no doubt, the crops will be abundant throughout the state."

The Arkansas Gazette, says, the crops of corn are very promising in every section of this State. A Missouri paper also says, crops of all kinds which have been gathered, and those to be gathered, will be abundant. A late Richmond (Va.) paper says, the late rains have contributed to revive the corn, and relieve the fears of the planters;—indeed the corn looks well through most of the counties in Virginia. And accounts from the Western part of the State of New York, and from every one of the New England States, are of the most cheering character.

A late Boston paper says, the county never appeared better than at the present time, the crops of CORN and POTATOES will be abundant. A late Connecticut paper says—"It was for a short time feared, that the corn and potatoes would suffer from drought, but the late rains have altered the complexion of affairs, and there will be good crops." So say accounts from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. A gentleman from the State of Maine says, the crops of POTATOES will be so abundant there, that after reserving a plentiful supply for home consumption, they will be able to export enough to Philadelphia to supply its market until next June, at from 50 to 75 cents a bushel. It is well known that for many years, some of the finest Mercer potatoes have been brought from Maine to this market.—There will also, be sent, as usual, large quantities from the other Eastern States. The above will be cheering news to the lovers of good potatoes, corn bread and Indian meal.

The month just closed, has furnished its full quota of hot weather. There were nine days in which the mercury rose to 90 and above, (three days to 95), and nineteen days it was from 80 to 90 at mid-day, and there were some terrible hot dog nights.

The average heat at sunrise was 60; at 2 o'clock 84; but taking the 24 hours of each day during the month, the average was 78.

The average of the corresponding month of last year at sunrise was 65; and at 2 o'clock 78; but the average of each day during the month was 72.

Besides the heavy thunder showers on the evening of the 11th, when it rained about two hours in this city and vicinity, there were also small thunder showers on the 8th, and another on the 16th, and a little sprinkle on the 9th, 10th and 18th, but the hot sun soon made the earth as dry as before the rain, so that the drought at the present time is truly distressing.

The pastures have the appearance of burnt stubble! The farmers in this vicinity have been obliged to feed their cattle for several weeks on the hay which they had housed to winter them upon. It is therefore not surprising that butter is so high. Should there, however, be copious rains soon, there may yet be good fall pasture, and butter may come down to the usual fall price.

For the greater part of 23 days, the wind was from W. S. W. to S. sometimes varying, however, several times during the day.

The health of the city has continued good throughout the whole month. Two-thirds of the deaths that have occurred have been among infants under two years of age, and with the exception of the summer complaints among them, there has been no prevailing disease whatever. At a time of such general health, and consequently of good appetites, it seems a fortunate circumstance for one class of our community that our markets are so abundantly supplied with the fruits of the season, also, we doubt not, that town meetings would be held, and other measures adopted to make our buyers regard the voice of the people so often expressed during the last few weeks, in the daily papers, and proportion the size of their bread to the price of flour. We are willing for all trades to have a fair profit, but we think that when flour is seven dollars per barrel, the price of bread should be rather larger than when the flour is ten dollars a barrel. This seems like grinding the poor rather too hard for the chief article of sustenance.

C. P.

Philadelphia, September 3, 1838.



# Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, September 12, 1833.  
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,  
**WILLIAM GRASON, Esquire,**  
of Queen Anne's County.  
Election to be held on the first Wednesday in October.

Anne-Arundel County.  
For Senator,  
**JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**RICHARD W. HIGGINS,  
CHARLES HAMMOND,  
DR. ALLEN THOMAS,  
CHARLES D. WARFIELD,**

City of Baltimore.  
For the Senate,  
**HENRY STUMP.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**GEORGE GORDON BELT,  
ELIJAH STANSBURY,  
WILLIAM P. PRESTON,  
FRANCIS GALLAGHER,  
JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER.**

Baltimore County.  
For the Senate,  
**HUGH ELY.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**DR. THOS. C. RISTEAU,  
DR. JOHN C. ORRICK,  
JAMES TURNER,  
MARCUS HOOK,  
HENRY A. FITZLUUGH.**

Harford County.  
For the Senate,  
**OTHO SCOTT.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**Gen. J. D. MAULSBY,  
THOMAS HOPE,  
JAMES W. WILLIAMS,  
WILLIAM L. FORWOOD.**

Prince-George's County.  
For the Senate,  
**JOHN B. BROOKE.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**WILLIAM D. BOWIE,  
DR. DAY,  
H. C. SCOTT,  
ARTHUR P. WEST.**

Frederick County.  
For the Senate,  
**JOHN H. McELFRESH.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**Col. JOHN McPHERSON, of Frederick,  
DR. ABDEL NEKEFER, of Liberty,  
JOHN HARRITT, of Emmittsburg,  
DANIELS. BISER, of Middletown,  
DR. JOHN W. GEYER, of New Market.**

Washington County.  
For the Senate,  
**ROBERT WASON.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**JOHN O. WHARTON,  
JOHN D. GROVE,  
JOHN T. MASON,  
FREDERICK BYER.**

Allegany County.  
For the Senate,  
**WILLIAM MATTHEWS.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**JOHN NEFF,  
JOSEPH H. HEDDLESON and  
DANIEL BLOCHER.**

Cecil County.  
For the Senate,  
**LEVI H. EVANS.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**JOHN W. COMEGYS,  
SAMUEL B. FOARD,  
GEORGE GILLESPIE.**

Kent County.  
For the Senate,  
**WILLIAM B. WILMER.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**Messrs. PRINROSE, LASSEL, and KIRBY.**

Queen Anne County.  
For the Senate,  
**ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, J.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**WILLIAM A. SPENCER,  
PERE WILMER,  
LEWEL ROBERTS.**

Talbot County.  
For the Senate,  
**NICHOLAS MARTIN.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**PHILIP P. THOMAS,  
MORRIS O. COLSTON,  
DANIEL LLOYD.**

Worcester County.  
For the Senate,  
**LAMBERT P. AYRES.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**DR. CHESSER PURNELL,  
ELISHA E. WHITELOCK,  
JAMES H. HOLLAND,  
LEVIN G. IRVING.**

A call having appeared in the public papers, signed by several very respectable voters of the 5th and 6th districts, and directed to the different candidates for the Senate and House of Delegates, propounding the following questions, viz.

1st. We beg to be informed through the public prints, whether if elected you will certainly

support by your votes and influence in the Legislature the division of Anne-Arundel county, in such manner as to establish the Howard District, with such boundaries and such civil and other rights as were sought of the last Legislature?

2d. Whether your private opinions are in favour of the establishment of said District?

3d. Whether the people who are residing in that part of Anne-Arundel county, which it is asked shall compose Howard District, are not so situated as to render it an urgent duty upon the part of the Legislature of this State, to grant to them the facilities and advantages which such a division and organization of the county would afford?

I reply to the first question, by saying, that if elected, I will certainly support by my vote and influence, the proposed division of the county, so as to secure the privileges and facilities that were sought of the last Legislature.

To the second question, I answer, by saying that my private opinions are in favour of the establishment of said district; and further, that the location of the Court House and other public offices, should be left exclusively to the selection of the people who shall be included within the boundaries of Howard District.

In answer to the third, I state, that I am an old resident of the upper part of the county, and have long witnessed with regret the many hardships and privations to which many of my neighbours and acquaintances, as well as myself, have been subjected, owing to the great distance of the seat of justice from us; amounting in many cases to an entire denial of justice. I therefore hesitate not to declare my opinion, and wishes of the people, that I consider it to be the urgent duty of the Legislature to grant to them the facilities and advantages which such a division and organization of the county would afford.

CHARLES D. WARFIELD.  
September 4, 1833.

From the Baltimore Republican.  
**DIRECT TAXATION—A WORD TO TAXPAYERS.**

In May 1836 an Address was presented to the People of Maryland by the Reform party, under a resolution passed at a Convention held at Annapolis in the preceding January. This document came from the pen of the Hon. WILLIAM COST JOHNSON, who, we suspect, stands sufficiently well with the Whig party in this State to entitle his arguments and appeals to respect with them, even if the facts which he states are not enough of themselves to force conviction upon the mind. We would ask for the extract a careful perusal from men of all parties, and would especially press the matter upon the attention of the agriculturalist and the landholder generally in Maryland. When, to the deplorable truths here related, it is remembered, that in the continued mismanagement and extravagance of our rulers there has been added additional arguments in favour of the necessity of an absolute reform in the whole administration of affairs in this State, we trust that none will fear to meet the question boldly, and in acknowledging the necessity of such reform that they will lend their aid to the only means of remedy in the hands of the people, the exclusion of the present powers from authority, and the selection of men as public servants who honestly and from principle are rallying around them the friends of "Reform and Retrenchment."

In reference to this important subject and to put down at once the deception attempted to be practised in the reckless assurance that DIRECT TAXATION cannot be the result of a bankrupt treasury and an enormous State debt, we refer to an article in another column from the Frederick "Citizen," and we would have these facts also borne in mind, that in 1830 when the Jackson party were in power, the whole expense of each session of the Legislature was only thirty-seven thousand dollars, and that since that time, under a continued Whig rule, it has been swelled to SEVENTY THOUSAND dollars. Before the year 1829 the whole expenditures of the State, including the interest on the public debt, were three hundred thousand dollars; in 1837 they amounted to SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND. In the year 1828 the public debt was one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and at the present time it is more than TWELVE MILLIONS! A surplus treasury of thirty-five thousand dollars left in possession of the Whigs in 1831, has been squandered, and an estimated DEFICIENCY of one hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars will be the result of the most ruinous extravagance on the first of December next. The State printing alone, which in 1831 cost the people but four thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars, in 1837 was swelled out to FIFTY-THREE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THREE DOLLARS! Let the tax payers of Maryland ponder these incontrovertible facts. Some of the most striking consequences of all this prodigal expenditure will be seen in the annexed extract, and he who will soberly cast over the subject in his mind, must feel convinced of the duty he owes to all his best interests, to find and use the remedy befitting such abuses of the administration of our State Government.

Who then can be surprised that the farming interest has taken the alarm, and is calling aloud for a reform of abuses in government. Ought it to be expected that a high spirited and free people would longer remain quiet or inactive under such enormities? Can the rich agricultural counties flourish when they are annually drained of such a large portion of their wealth, which does not return to them, but goes chiefly to the support of officers of government who do not reside among them, and with the services of one half of whom the State could with profit dispense. Besides these ha-

vy State taxes, the agricultural counties are compelled to pay out of their county treasury large and oppressive amounts for the support of their numerous county officers, for roads, and various local charges which the large counties are made to incur. The rate of tax per hundred dollars, in 1833, in Prince-George's, was 80 cents—in Worcester 72 cents—in Calvert 70 cents—in Charles 63 cents; whilst in Cecil it was 124 cents per hundred; in Harford 131 cents; in Allegany 158 cents, and in Washington 175 cents.

Why is it that the agricultural energies of Maryland are more paralyzed than they are in any other State with a soil equally productive? The facts already stated furnish the answer. Because they are taxed higher. We will offer but one other statement to demonstrate the fact. If we take two farms of equal value in each of the richest agricultural counties in Virginia and Maryland, it will be found that a farm which cost \$10,000 in Jefferson county, in the former State, will have to pay for county and road tax, 2 dollars and 60 cents, sometimes varying a few cents more or less; whilst one of the same value in Frederick county of this State, will have to pay, generally, about 20 dollars.

With the full knowledge of these facts, can we be astonished that land is so low and in such light demand in Maryland? Her citizens emigrate with their wealth and ability to labour, to other States, which present to them not only a republican form of government in which they can participate, but land exempted by a law of Congress from State taxation for the first five years after the purchase, and where road taxes, school funds, and the whole expenses and profits of government are equally borne, and honestly distributed.

Should the agricultural interest in the vicissitudes of unwise legislation, which are ever impending, or from other causes, be subjected to heavy direct taxation, it will not only be oppressed but utterly ruined. A farmer who owns the best land in the State, feels that after he has paid the tax-gatherer, and the expenses incidental to a farm, he can hardly lay up a pittance at the end of a year. If he has to "force a reluctant soil to yield him bread," his fortune too often, with the most rigid husbandry, decreases.

The urgent domestic, county, and State charges, give him no repose, nor can he give his land rest. They both are kept constantly employed, and both are made poorer together. Pinching necessity, or the advice of the money changers, too often urge him to a loan, in order to relieve some pressing necessity, or with the hope of improving his land—and as a consequence, it as often augments interest into principal; and while it gives momentary relief, only abbreviates the approach of ruin—and in a few years, to prevent a trustee's or sheriff's interference, he sells his estate, and removes with the fragments to the far west.

This is not a dream of the imagination; it is truth, and is lamentable—every county, every district, every neighbourhood in the State, furnishes more strikingly the original, of which this is a faint outline.

The expenses of government chiefly fall directly or indirectly upon the landed interest, and what subordinate interest can flourish when that languishes! This great and expansive interest desires not only a convention to reform the inequality of representation, and to prune the constitution of its aristocratic branches, but hopes to establish a salutary reform in the economy of the State. Not by reducing salaries, but by reducing the number of sinecure offices in the various departments of government—drones in the political hive—consumers without being producers, that set like a paralyzing incubus upon the energies of the industrious portions of the community. The public work then would be better done. If there were fewer officers they would understand the duties of their places by being kept employed, and public responsibility would become concentrated.

## TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

It is stated in the Charleston Courier that the compliment to Capt. PICKAV, of the ship Commerce, of that port, for his human and gallant conduct in saving the crew of a shipwrecked vessel, under circumstances which would have daunted many a man from making the attempt, (the particulars of which have been published in this paper,) was received by that gentleman a few days since. It is a handsome silver Silver, of very neat workmanship, in the centre of which is the following inscription:

"Presented by Capt. TOUF. NICOLAS, C. B. and the officers of H. B. M. ship Hercules, and the officers composing the drafts of the 15th, 34th, 43d and 93d regiments, embarked in that ship from Halifax, Nova Scotia, in March, 1838, to Capt. Perry, of the Commerce, of Charleston, S. C. in admiration of his humane and gallant conduct in perseveringly staying by the wreck of the British brig Elizabeth Caroline, for two nights and a day in a gale of wind, and thereby ultimately saving the whole crew, who had been on the wreck in the utmost distress, for twenty-three days."

The following proposition, made in the Norfolk Herald of Friday, is likely to find favour to an extent as universal as the class of consumers of the article in question:

## POTATOES.

It is now ascertained that the drought has destroyed the potato crop with a few exceptions in the New England States, and that there will probably be none left for consumption after retaining the necessary quantity for seed. This will prove a sore deprivation to the great mass of our people, to all classes of whom this popular esculent is an article of the first necessity; and with a view to supply the deficiency, as far as possible, we would recommend that Congress

be petitioned to repeal the duty on foreign potatoes for twelve months, and even to allow a small bounty on the importation. We do not know a more legitimate and praiseworthy application of the public treasury than that of providing for the sustenance of the people; and we dare say such a petition would be granted nem. con; unless perchance some of the members should take it into their heads to waste a few hours in proclaiming the unbounded satisfaction which it gave them to second so reasonable a demand.

The Staunton, Va. Spectator of Thursday last contains the particulars of the trial of the three slaves, Andrew, Lucinda and Caroline, for the murder of the two children of their master, Mr. Mayse of Bath County, Va.

Some account of the murder has already been given to the public. On Friday the 10th of August, two little daughters of Mr. Mayse, one aged something more than seven years, and the other probably from 12 to 18 months younger, who had been going to school for some time, about three quarters of a mile from their father's house, having failed to return home at the usual time, their mother became uneasy at their delay, and caused a search to be made for them, supposing they had strayed off for the purpose of gathering wild berries and had lost their way. Her alarm was increased by the fact that her husband was absent at the Hot Springs, and night was fast approaching.

For some time the search was unsuccessful, but at length the children were found lying dead, near the road by which their father must necessarily pass on his return home, with their throats cut from ear to ear. Suspicion soon attached to three negroes, viz: a man named Andrew, a woman named Lucinda, and a girl about 14 years old, named Caroline, all of whom belonged to Mr. Mayse. A coroner's inquest was held over the bodies, and a great deal of testimony was examined, which confirmed the previous suspicions, that the three negroes were arrested and committed to jail, and a warrant issued to convene a court for their trial on the 23d of August. Immediately after the arrest, Caroline, the girl, made a disclosure, criminating Lucinda who was her own mother, and the man named Andrew.

On the trial which took place on the day above mentioned, two of the accused, Andrew and Lucinda, were separately arraigned, and the girl Caroline was brought forward as a witness. Her testimony was to the following purport:

On the evening of the murder, Lucinda, her mother left the house of her master, for the ostensible purpose of gathering blackberries. As she went from the house she told the witness (that she must go down towards the school house, and meet the children, as they came from school, and bring them up to the gate over the hill and that she would show them another blackberry patch. The witness accordingly took the child of Mr. Mayse which she was nursing, about fifteen months old, and went towards the school house, until she met the children on their return home.

She readily persuaded them to accompany her to the place designated, which was about 400 yards from the house of Mr. Mayse, on the road, and near the gate which led into one of his fields. The ground on one side of the road, at this point, was in a forest, and on the other was cleared, with the exception of bushes, which had grown up in the field. The situation was quite public for that remote section of the country, as the road was occasionally a good deal travelled.

When the witness reached the point designated she found the prisoners Lucinda and Andrew, waiting for them, the latter leaning on the fence, with his shirt sleeves rolled up to his shoulders. Almost immediately upon their reaching the spot, Lucinda seized the eldest child, who finding herself so roughly handled, begged Lucinda not to hurt her, as she never done her any harm. Lucinda made no reply to this prayer for mercy, but catching hold of the head of her victim she drew it violently back so as to leave the throat fully exposed, and standing behind her held her firmly in this position until Andrew with a single stroke of a shoemaker's knife cut her throat almost from ear to ear.

Lucinda then relinquished her hold, and the poor little innocent with its eyes rolled upwards in agony, and with uplifted hands, staggered forward describing in her course a half circle, with the blood spouting from every vein and artery, until she fell prostrate upon her face and expired without a groan. The other little victim, terrified beyond expression, at the horrible scene which she had just witnessed, fled into a corner of the fence, and with outstretched arms implored for mercy. But she might as well have appealed to hungry tigers. Andrew rushed upon her, dragged her forth from her place of refuge and handed her over to Lucinda; who held her in the same position in which her sister had met her horrible fate, and Andrew, with the same instrument of death, to use the language of the witness, "sawed at her neck for some time" until the head was almost severed from the body, and she fell dead without a struggle.

The witness stated that she then ran away to the house, and did not know what the prisoners did or where they went for some time afterwards.

This dreadful narrative of the witness was sustained by all the circumstantial evidence in the case, and by the testimony of all the other witnesses as to the collateral facts. Upon an examination of the position of the bodies of the children, and the wounds, and the appearance of the ground, it was found that every thing corresponded with the statement of the witness. The body of the eldest lay upon the face, and the blood showed that she must have fallen in that position, as a large quantity had flowed from the wound and was found immediately under the neck.

The traces of blood were also distinctly visible showing that she had staggered forward and described a semi-circle in her progress, as stated by the witness. The wounds too corresponded with her description, for whilst the gash in the throat of the eldest was smooth, and not more than two or three inches in length, that of the youngest was ragged and uneven, and of much greater depth and extent.

Words cannot describe the feelings which were produced upon the bystanders as this dreadful narration progressed, particularly as the father and the mother of the murdered children were obliged to be present. The deepest emotion pervaded the whole audience. The countenances were so much affected as to be compelled from time to time to suspend the examination, and the poor mother was so convulsed with agony, that she was obliged to be supported, half fainting, and sobbing as if her heart would break, from the Court house.

A number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony went to establish the guilt of the prisoners, and the Court accordingly pronounced them guilty. The girl Caroline was subsequently arraigned and tried. In consideration of her youth and of the full disclosure she had made, and from a regard to public policy, as well as from the inconclusive nature of the testimony, independently of her own evidence, the Court acquitted Caroline, but bound her master over in the penalty of \$2000 for her good behavior—or in other words for her transportation.

The two negroes convicted of the murder are to be executed on the 25th inst.

## SCIENTIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE MOSQUITO.

We copy the following questions and answers in ornithology from the Cincinnati Gazette. The answers are as learned and luminous as the questions are searching and profound:

Teacher—John, can you tell me what class and order of the insect tribe the Mosquito belongs to?  
Boy—Don't know sir.  
Teacher—Jacob, can you tell?  
Boy—Yes sir, he ain't an insect, he belongs to the bird tribe, and is a species of Owl, and sings louder in proportion to his bulk, and like the owl, commits his depredations in the night. Father said that 'tother night he should think that about forty roosted on his nose, and others were scattered on his cheeks and eyebrows. The Mosquito is not like the owl, omnivorous, but is man-ivorous, like the bedbug, and, like the humming bird, it sucks not honey from the flowers, but blood.  
Teacher—That will do, go above him. The boys may go out.

## AN ACRE OF LAND CONTAINS.

4 Rods, each rod 40 rods, poles of perches.  
160 Rods, 164 feet each.  
4,840 Square yards, 9 feet each.  
43,560 Square feet, 144 inches.  
174,240 Squares of 6 inches each, 36 inches.  
6,272,640 Inches, or squares of one inch each.

## HYMENEA.

Married, at Bellevue, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Carey, R. L. C. Jones, to MARY G. daughter of Louis C. Pascault, Esq. all of Kent Island, Q. A. County.

At a meeting of the members of the Senior Class of St. John's College, Mr. STONE was called to the Chair, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was appointed Secretary—when the following resolutions were proposed by Mr. Ross, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep sorrow and unfeigned regret, of the death of our excellent class-mate, CALVIN DOWNEY, and that we will cherish a lively recollection of his many virtues and faultless character, and of the universal esteem which he won of our hearts while continued among us by a gracious Providence, and as a testimony of our regard for his memory that we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That Messrs. Culbreth, B. J. Worthington and Ross, be a committee to transmit those resolutions to the family of our deceased class-mate, with a letter of condolence expressive of our sympathy with them under this painful bereavement.

F. STONE, Chairman.  
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

**ANNAPOLIS GAYS, ATTENTION!**  
THERE will be a meeting of the Company on Saturday evening next, at half past seven o'clock, at the City Hall. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. Persons wishing to become members are invited to attend.  
By order of the Capt.  
EDWARD THOMPSON, O. S.  
September 13.

## IN CHANCERY,

11th September, 1838.  
Andrew Aldridge and others

vs.  
Joseph N. Burch and others.  
**ORDERED,** That the sale of the real and personal estates of Joseph N. Burch, made and reported by Somerville Pinkney and John J. Lloyd the trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 19th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the 19th day of October next in some newspaper.  
The report states the amount of sales to be \$15,359 34.  
True copy—Test,  
RANSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
September 13.



# A BY-LAW

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 September 10th, 1838.]

**SECTION 1.** Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to issue Certificates of Stock, signed by him, and countersigned by the Clerk, under the Seal of the Corporation, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars, and in sums not less than fifty dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October, redeemable at the pleasure of the Corporation after the expiration of twenty years, and payable to such person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, who shall pay to the Commissioners hereinafter named a sum at least equal to the amount for which such Certificates may be issued, and the faith of the City is hereby pledged for the payment and redemption of the said Certificates, principal and interest, as aforesaid.

2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That Somerville Pinkney and Thomas S. Alexander be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, to negotiate for the sale of the said Certificates, at not less than the par value thereof, and the proceeds of the said Certificates shall be paid to the said Commissioners to the Treasurer of the Corporation.

3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so soon as the proceeds of said Certificates shall be received into the Treasury, the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay to the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company, the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars, on account of the subscription made by this City to the capital stock of the said Company, provided the said Company will agree to apply the same to the payment of the instalments on said stock as they may be called for by said Company, and to allow to this City interest on the excess of the said payment over and above the amount of said instalments to be paid as before stated.

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Collector shall be and hereby is authorized, on the last day of October in the year 1839, and on the same day in each and every year thereafter, or as soon thereafter as so much may be collected by him, and until a fund shall be created thereby equal to the redemption of the stock hereby authorized, to pay to the Commissioners to be appointed as aforesaid, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be applied by them to the payment of the interest on the aforesaid stock as it may accrue, and the residue as received, with all the profits thereof, to be invested in some safe and productive stock, and held by them as a fund for the redemption of the principal of the stock to be issued as aforesaid.

5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners may invest any portion of the aforesaid fund in the stock of the City to be issued as aforesaid, and that so soon as the fund to be created as aforesaid shall be equal in amount to the said stock, it shall be applied to the redemption thereof.

6. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the interest to accrue on said stock, prior to the first of January 1840, shall be paid by the Treasurer, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury.

7. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That instead of borrowing money upon Certificates of Stock to be issued as aforesaid, the said Commissioners shall be and they are hereby authorized to borrow the aforesaid sum of money from the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, or any other corporation or individual, upon the negotiable note or notes of this Corporation, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

8. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to enter on a separate book the name or names of the person or persons, body politic or corporate, to whom such Certificates may be issued, with the amount held by each, and the said Certificates may, at the pleasure of the holders thereof, be assigned or transferred.

9. And be it established and ordained, That in case of the death or resignation of either of said Commissioners, the vacancy shall be filled by the Corporation for the time being.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

September 13.  
**MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S**  
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,  
Corner of Courtland and Saratoga Streets,  
Baltimore.

**WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY** the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments.

A prospectus of the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.

August 9.  
The Princess Anne Herald, Eastern Whig and Gazette, Annapolis, Republican and Gazette will insert the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American, Baltimore.

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

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.** That on MONDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M. at the office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company, in Annapolis, an Election will be made of six Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.

By order,  
N. H. GREEN, Secretary.  
September 13, 1838.

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

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

By order,  
N. H. GREEN, Secretary.  
September 13, 1838.

## NOTICE.

**THE** Voters of the city of Annapolis, are hereby notified, that an Election will be held at the Ball Room, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, to elect,

A GOVERNOR OF THE STATE, to serve for three years.

A SENATOR, for Anne Arundel County to serve two, four or six years, as the case may be, and

ONE DELEGATE, to represent the city of Annapolis, in the General Assembly, for the ensuing year.

G. H. DUVAL, Clerk of the Corp.  
September 13, 1838.

**SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,**

August Term, 1838.

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

By order,  
JO. HARRIS, Clk.  
True copy,  
of St. Mary's County Court.  
September 13, 1838.

**SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,**

August Term, 1838.

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

By order,  
JO. HARRIS, Clk.  
True copy,  
of St. Mary's County Court.  
September 13, 1838.

**\$100 REWARD.**

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber's plantation near Queen Anne, Prince George's county, Maryland, my 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. 13th, 1838.

**VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND,**  
In Anne-Arundel and Montgomery Counties.

**THE** subscriber by virtue of, and in pursuance of the Will of the late Major Wm. Worthington, of Montgomery county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at Hall's Tavern in Anne-Arundel county, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of October, a Tract of Land containing

**410 ACRES OF LAND.**

more or less—one half in wood. The Farm has a small Dwelling House on it, Stables, &c. and containing a quantity of natural Meadow Land. Also, on SATURDAY, the 13th of October next, at Rockville, in Montgomery county, at 12 o'clock, M. on the Court House Square, will be exposed to Public Sale, a Tract of Land lying in Montgomery county, about three miles from Rockville, adjoining the lands of Addison Belt, and the late residence of Thomas I. Perry, containing

**200 ACRES.**

**TERMS OF SALE**—One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, bearing interest from date, to be secured by bond with personal security approved by the trustees. Deed to be executed at the cost of the purchaser, upon the ratification of the sale by the Orphans Court and payment of the purchase money.

ZACH. H. WORTHINGTON, Trustee.

August 16.

The Gazette at Annapolis, will publish the above till sale, and send the account to the Rockville Free Press for collection.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

**THAT** an Election will be held at the several places designated by law for holding Elections in Anne-Arundel county on WEDNESDAY the 3d DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State, and a Senator and Four Delegates to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

September 6.—to.

## NOTICE.

**THE** attention of the Trustees of Primary Schools in Anne-Arundel county, is called to the subjoined Resolution of the Commissioners, passed at their meeting in October, 1837.

"Whereas, great inconvenience, and in some instances injustice, have arisen in consequence of the Trustees neglecting to make their Reports in due time—therefore, Resolved, that the Trustees of the several Primary School Districts in this County, be and they are hereby required, to make their Annual Reports to the Clerk of the Commissioners on or before the 15th day of October, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly establishing Primary Schools; and in case the Trustees of any District fail to make said Reports in due time, they will be excluded from their distributive share of the School Fund. And be it further Resolved, that no Report shall be received unless accompanied by the affidavit of the Teacher as to the attendance of the pupils, and that the highest and lowest numbers actually attending must in all cases be stated, leaving it to the Commissioners to settle the average number."

All communications by mail to the Clerk must be post paid, and blank reports can be had, on application to

THOS. G. WATERS, Clerk.

September 6, 1838.

**WEST LOMBARD STREET.**

**THE DUTIES OF MRS. DE BUTTS' SEMINARY** will be resumed the first Monday in September. This Institution possesses its usual advantages; an extra number of talented Teachers and the unremitting attention of the Principal to encourage the efforts of the students and to stimulate and improve the inattentive or indolent.

The School offers double the advantages for a perfect and familiar acquaintance with the French Language in the English education are comprehended the elementary principles, and the highest branches of science taught in female schools, thus enabling the pupil to enter after the years of infancy, and complete her education under the same influences. The location of the School has every advantage, being healthful and airy, with spacious apartments well warmed in winter. Terms for English Education vary in accordance with the different classes, from \$5, 8, 10, 15 per quarter.

Instruction in French 3 times a week, \$5.

Ditto every day \$7. Preparatory class every day \$5.

Latin, Italian, Spanish \$5.

Music on the Piano by the best Teachers, varying in the terms according to the length of time given in the lesson \$10, 15, 25.

Vocal Music, Guitar, or Harp \$20. Dancing \$15 per quarter.

Board and English Education, including the higher branches \$200 per annum.

Washing, &c. extra.

Day Boarders \$60 per annum.

August 16.

The Princess Anne Herald, Eastern Whig and Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American, Baltimore.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

**AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.**

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

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

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Anne-Arundel County, Oct.

**ON** application to the County Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing, of James B. Brewer, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said James B. Brewer 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 James B. Brewer 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 the court having appointed William Brewer his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said James B. Brewer a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said James B. Brewer 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 fourth Monday of October 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 James B. Brewer should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed.

By order,

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

May 10, 1838.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Oct.**

**ON** the application of Evan Gaither, of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing, to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of Anne-Arundel County Court, (in the recess of said Court) stating that he is in actual custody for debts which he is unable to pay, and praying to me to grant to him, the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this state, 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 Evan Gaither having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application within the state of Maryland, and I having appointed Washington Gaither, trustee, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Evan Gaither, and the said trustee having given bond with security approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said trustee, being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor, and the said Evan Gaither having also given bond, with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before Anne-Arundel County Court, on the fourth Monday in October next at ten o'clock, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also for his personal appearance before said County Court, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors, these are therefore to certify, that I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said Evan Gaither. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

THOS. B. DORSEY.

July 26, 1838.

**Anne-Arundel County, to wit:**

**ON** application by petition in writing of Robert Bingham, (in the recess of Anne-Arundel County Court,) to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and I being satisfied that the said Robert Bingham has resided in the state of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Robert Bingham is in actual confinement for debt, "and debt only," and I having appointed Thomas H. Hood, trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Robert Bingham, which said trustee has given bond, in due form, for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Robert Bingham having given bond with security, for his personal appearance in Anne-Arundel County Court on the fourth Monday in October next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal and mixed, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted), and the said trustee having certified the delivery thereof to him by the said Robert Bingham, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Robert Bingham be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before Anne-Arundel County Court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the fourth Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Robert Bingham should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1838.

THOS. B. DORSEY.



STATE DEPARTMENT.  
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.  
In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1836, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—

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

## LAWS OF MARYLAND.

### CHAPTER 224.

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

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

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, 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 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: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington, and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

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

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

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

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the 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, change, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or of 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 Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.

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

SEC. 20. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and places of holding the elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, 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 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 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, 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, to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

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 on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year, for their election and classification, and year after year in every sixth year thereafter, on the same day in the fourth year after their election, on the same day in the sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the tenth year after their election, and on the same day in the twelfth year after their election, and on the same day in the fourteenth year after their election, and on the same day in the sixteenth year after their election, and on the same day in the eighteenth year after their election, and on the same day in the twentieth year after their election, and on the same day in the twenty-second year after their election, and on the same day in the twenty-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the twenty-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the twenty-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the thirtieth year after their election, and on the same day in the thirty-second year after their election, and on the same day in the thirty-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the thirty-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the thirty-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the fortieth year after their election, and on the same day in the forty-second year after their election, and on the same day in the forty-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the forty-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the forty-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the fiftieth year after their election, and on the same day in the fifty-second year after their election, and on the same day in the fifty-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the fifty-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the fifty-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the sixtieth year after their election, and on the same day in the sixty-second year after their election, and on the same day in the sixty-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the sixty-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the sixty-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the seventieth year after their election, and on the same day in the seventy-second year after their election, and on the same day in the seventy-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the seventy-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the seventy-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the eightieth year after their election, and on the same day in the eighty-second year after their election, and on the same day in the eighty-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the eighty-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the eighty-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the ninetieth year after their election, and on the same day in the ninety-second year after their election, and on the same day in the ninety-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the ninety-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the ninety-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-sixth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-eighth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundredth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-second year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred-fourth year after their election, and on the same day in the hundred



# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1836.

NO. 28.

Printed and Published by  
**J. J. 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 23d day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,  
**R. J. COMMAN, Ck.**

August 30

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of the late Reese Williams, of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

**WILLIAM HUGHES,  
GEORGE ELLICOTT,**  
Executors of Reese Williams.

August 16.

## 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.

**L. A. GODEY, & Co.**

Dec. 15.

## FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat **MA RYLAND**, leaves Baltimore, every **TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNING**, at 7 o'clock for the above places, stopping at the lower end of the river, and returning on Wednesday and Saturday.

**W. 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 entire for from four to six cents; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

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

**Books at Newspaper Postage.**  
**WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.**

**NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!**

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

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

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

## TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non 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 Keet'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.

From the Palladium of Liberty.

Ye merry Mechanics, come join in my song,  
And let the brisk chorus go bounding along;  
Though some may be poor, and some rich there may be,  
Yet all are contented and happy and free.

Ye Tailors, of ancient and noble renown,  
Who clothe all the people in country and town,  
Remember that Adam, your father and head,  
Though Lord of the world, was a tailor by trade.

Ye Masons, who work in stone, mortar and brick,  
And lay the foundation, deep, solid and thick,  
Though hard be your labour, yet lasting your fame,  
Both Egypt and China your wonders proclaim.

Ye Scribes, who forge tools for all trades here below;  
You have nothing to fear, while you write and you show;  
All things you may conquer, so happy your lot,  
If you're careful to strike while your iron is hot.

Ye Shoemakers, noble from ages long past,  
Have defended your rights with your awl to the last.  
And Coopers, all merry, not only stop holes,  
But work night and day for the good of our soles.

Ye Cabinet Makers, brave workers in wood,  
As you work for the ladies, your work must be good.  
And Joiners and Carpenters, for off and on near,  
Suck close to your trades and you're nothing to fear.

Ye Hatters, who off, with hands not very fair,  
Fix hats on a block for a blockhead to wear,  
Though charity covers a sin now and then,  
You cover the heads and the sins of all men.

Ye Coach Makers, must not by tax be controull'd,  
But ship off your coaches, and bring us home gold;  
The roll of your coach made Copernicus reel,  
And fancy the world to turn round upon wheels.

Ye Carders and Spinners and Weavers attend,  
And take the advice of Poor Richard your friend;  
Stick close to your looms, and your wheels and your card,  
And you need have no fears of the times being hard.

Ye Printers, who give us our learning and news,  
And impartially print for Turks, Christians and Jews,  
Let your favourite toasts ever sound in the streets,  
The freedom of Press and a volume in sheets.

Ye Cooper, who rattle with drivers and ads,  
And lecture each day upon hoops and on heads,  
The famous old ballad of Love in a Tub,  
You may sing to the tune of your rub-a-dub-dub.

Ye Shipbuilders, Riggers, and makers of Sails,  
Already the New Constitution prevails,  
And soon you shall see o'er the proud swelling tide,  
The ships of Columbia triumphantly ride.

Each Tradesman, turn out, with his tool in his hand,  
To cherish the Arts, and keep Peace through the land,  
Each Prentice and Journeyman join in my song,  
And let the brisk chorus go bounding along.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Lexington Standard.

The end of most governments, and especially ours, is the happiness of the subjects or citizens. They have forbidden gambling—therefore it is against the happiness of the people, should be discontinued, and its votaries scorned, despised.

The first object, the constant aim of the professional gambler, is to get his neighbor's property for nothing. When he fails to do this his occupation is gone. He says, if by superior skill, (more probably superior adroitness in cheating or stocking the cards) he wins his adversary's money, it is fair and honorable. According to this, it is right and just, for the strong to impose upon the weak, for the wise to defraud, to plunder the foolish—but so say not our laws, nor the opinion of the enlightened world.

Honesty is a jewel more brilliant than ever decked a prince or monarch's crown. It is man's highest honour—his brightest ornament. If he possesses it, though neither wealthy nor intellectual he is the noblest work of God. In what does it consist? In taking another's goods and chattels and giving him no equivalent? In entrapping the young, the inexperienced, and the drunk? In despoiling them of what their own, or ancestor's hard industry had acquired and consigning them to penury and want? If so, the gambler is a most honest man!

The price of virtue is abundance from many indulgences that are pleasant and agreeable—vigilance over our vicious passions. The best and purest men, cannot, without difficulty, preserve it untainted. A thousand things lead them astray—interest, ambition, &c. To attain laudable objects many good men use, perhaps unintentionally, unworthy means. How much more apt is he to use base ones, whose end is criminal, advice are evil, associates corrupt.

"Evil associates corrupt good manners," is a remark not less true than trite. We are truly creatures of imitation. Look at the offspring of the dissolute, and that of the pure in character, and see what a close resemblance they bear to their respective progenitors. We adopt the model placed before us, whether it be good or bad. Experience, that best of teachers, forcibly illustrates this fact. It is well known that the companions of gamblers are not generally of irreproachable reputation—ergo, gamblers are corrupt.

The gambler's life is one of hazard—not unfrequently he risks his fortune upon a single game. If unsuccessful, he generally seeks oblivion of his ill luck in the intoxicating bowl—in beastial drunkenness—calls down imprecations upon his adversary—repairs his loss by practising, on others, the trick that induced his own defeat. Repetition of wrong soon effaces the distinction between it and its corrective—right. Well may it then be said that the gambler's occupation is demoralising.

Branches of the peace are committed by none so often as the gambler. In fits of excitement, occasioned by contradiction or loss, he often inflicts the blow, or stains his hands with his fellow's blood—To his doer murder and other damning crimes are not unfrequently traced. He is not fit for the imitation of the youth—his morals are loose—his course is erratic. But we know his fine address and insinuating manner find their way to the heart of the young.

Serpent-like, he twines himself slyly around and then crushes his too confiding victim. We then should teach our children to avoid him as their arch enemy.

His course, like the sirocco's, is marked with desolation and ruin—with the bitter and scalding tear of fair and helpless woman—with the blasted hopes and naked fortunes of the young and unwary. Look at the miserable and haggard youth, with the mark of a premature grave stamped upon his face—once he was sober, virtuous, ambitious, all that a fond parent could wish—he was first the gambler's victim, now the bottle's slave.

But it may be asked does not the gambler do some good to neutralize his acknowledged evil. I fear I cannot with truth, answer in the affirmative.

The gambler—I mean the professional gambler—adds little to his nation's wealth, for he neither toils nor labours. We see not his fields here whitened with our great staple, nor covered elsewhere with the other rich and valuable products of the earth. Mechanics and machinery owe scarcely nothing to him. He has not extended the bounds of science, and in the wide and beautiful field of literature planted a single flower. Search the history of the world and you will find this is true, and for the simple reason that he devotes his whole energies and time to his profession—gaming. What benefit is he then to the country? None; unless it be one, like the viper, to sting the bosom that nourished and warmed him into existence.

Has AMOR PATRIÆ a place in his heart? No! for he is a bird of passage—here to-day and there to-morrow—all sports are alike to him—his seldom has an interest in the soil—that tie that binds us so strongly to our country. The laws hold over him, in terror, the swords of justice; or, as he styles it, vengeance. He will therefore consider, very naturally, his country and enemy as synonymous terms; and experience teaches us that few obey the scriptural command, "love thy enemies."

The gambler is said to be the very soul of generosity. This, with many, like the mantle of charity, covers a thousand faults. Perhaps however his generosity is rather highly appreciated. Does your taking from me, without compensation, my property, and bestowing it lavishly on another probably undeserving, merit praise? In other words: Is the ruin of a thousand, and atoned for by making one happy? No more then of the gambler's generosity!

I have above denounced game and gamblers generally; and though it may be granted that an honest gambler is now and then singled out from the pack of iniquity, yet such exceptions furnish no apology or extenuation for a profession as dishonourable and criminal.

I think Mr. Editor you will now agree with me in saying that the laws prohibiting gambling are not impolitic, or unwise, and were not enacted in a persecuting spirit; and also that they should be strictly enforced in Lexington—for gaming, for the last few months, has been carried on here, in defiance of public sentiment and public decency. Let them be rigidly enforced and the people generally refuse to associate with gamblers and the evil practice of gaming will soon be suppressed in our town, and we cleared from the charge under which we now rest, of being a "gambling community."

## THE PRISONER OF ROCHELLE.

Here is a scene from the Vaudeville of "The Prisoner of Rochelle"—which kept the audience in a roar of laughter each night of its performance. We copy it with the permission of Miss Bunyie, for whom the play was expressly written by J. H. Hewitt, Esq. Corporal Cartouch amuses himself with going through the manual exercise, while Leza, seated at her worktable, abstractedly questions him concerning matrimony.—*Hall. Trans.*

Leza—If a girl were to fall in love with you, Corporal, what would you do?

Cartouch—Present arms!

Leza—She would doubtless look to you for—

C—Support!

Leza—And then what a heavy burden you'd have to—

C—Carry!

Leza—Your butcher and baker would have to—

C—Charge!

Leza—Your prospects of course, would not—

C—Advance!

Leza—And you'd have to—

C—Bout face!

Leza—And never have any—

C—Rest!

Leza—Now, Corporal, pray give me your—

C—Attention!

Leza—A man of your years is not able to bear such a—

C—Load!

Leza—You are not in your—

C—Prime!

Leza—Your wife may—

C—"Bout!"

Leza—Leave you, but she will soon—

C—Return!

Leza—And then you'd have to bear all on your—

C—Shoulder!

Leza—Would you be—

C—Ready!

Leza—I think you would have some other—

C—Aim!  
L—And you'd throw all your epistles into the—  
C—Fire! (Fires the musket.)

## A GENTLE REPROOF.

BY S. SLIMMER.

One day as Zachariah Hodgson was going to his daily avocations after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish, and sent it home with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking it was prescribed, the good woman well knew that whether she boiled it or made it into a chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him once, if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in several different ways. She also with some little difficulty procured an amphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home—some covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning, faultfinding look, the moody man commenced the conversation.

"Well wife, did you get the fish I bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it—I will bet anything that you have spoiled it for my eating. (Taking off the cover.) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I would as leave eat a boiled frog."

"Why my dear, I thought you loved it best fried."

"You didn't think any such thing. You know better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you boil it?"

"My dear, the last time we had fresh fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some also."

So saying she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of the cod nicely boiled, were neatly deposited in a dish, a sight which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill nature of her husband.

"A pretty dish this!" exclaimed he. "Boiled fish! chips and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of womankind you would have made it into a chowder!"

His patient wife, with a smile, immediately placed a tureen before him containing an excellent chowder.

"My dear," said she, "I was resolved to please you. There is your favourite dish."

"Favourite dish indeed," grumbled the discontented husband, "I dare say it is an unpalatable wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it."

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who, as soon as the preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish near her husband, and there was a large bull-frog, of portentous dimensions and pugnacious aspect, stretched out at full length! Zachariah sprung from his chair not a little frightened at the unexpected apparition.

"My dear," said his wife, in a kind, entreating tone, "I hope you will at length be able to make a dinner."

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was finally overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right and that he was wrong—and declared that she should never again have occasion to read him such a lesson—and he was as good as his word.

## Anne-Arundel County, Oct.

AN application to the County Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James B. Brewer, 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, *Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors*, passed at December session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said James B. Brewer 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 James B. Brewer 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 the court having appointed William Brewer his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said James B. Brewer a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said James B. Brewer 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 fourth Monday of October 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 James B. Brewer should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed.

By order, **WM. S. GREEN, Ck.**



# Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, September 26, 1859.  
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,  
**WILLIAM GRASON, Esquire,**  
of Queen Anne's County.  
Election to be held on the first Wednesday in October.

Anne Arundel County.  
For Senator,  
**JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**RICHARD W. HIGGINS,  
CHARLES HAMMOND,  
Dr. ALLEN THOMAS,  
CHARLES D. WARFIELD.**

City of Baltimore.  
For the Senate,  
**HENRY STUMP.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**GEORGE GORDON BELT,  
ELIJAH STANSBURY,  
WILLIAM P. PRESTON,  
FRANCIS GALLAGHER,  
JOHN B. SEIDENSTICKER.**

Baltimore County.  
For the Senate,  
**HUGH ELY.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**Dr. THOS. C. RISTEAU,  
Dr. JOHN C. ORRICK,  
JAMES TURNER,  
MARION R. HOOK,  
HENRY A. FITZGERALD.**

Carroll County.  
For the Senate,  
**WILLIAM P. MAULSBY.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**JACOB POWDER,  
JAMES G. HERRETT,  
Dr. JACOB SHOWER,  
JOHN B. BOYLE.**

Harford County.  
For the Senate,  
**OTHO SCOTT.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**Gen. I. D. MAULSBY,  
THOMAS HOPE,  
JAMES W. WILLIAMS,  
WILLIAM L. FORWOOD.**

Cecil County.  
For the Senate,  
**JOHN PAPRAN.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**DANIEL KENT,  
JAMES G. ALNUTT,  
Dr. LOACH L. WEEMS.**

Prince George's County.  
For the Senate,  
**JOHN B. BROOKE.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**WILLIAM D. BOWIE,  
Dr. DAY,  
H. C. SCOTT,  
ARTHUR P. WEST.**

Frederick County.  
For the Senate,  
**JOHN H. McELFRESH.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**Col. JOHN McPHERSON, of Frederick,  
Dr. ABDEL UNKEFER, of Liberty,  
JOHN HARRITT, of Emmitsburg,  
DANIEL S. BAKER, of Middletown,  
Dr. JOHN W. GUYER, of New Market.**

Washington County.  
For the Senate,  
**ROBERT WASON.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**JOHN O. WHARTON,  
JOHN D. GROVE,  
JOHN T. MASON,  
FREDERICK BYER.**

Allegany County.  
For the Senate,  
**WILLIAM MATTHEWS.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**JOHN NEFF,  
JONATHAN HUDDLESON and  
DANIEL BLOCHER.**

Cecil County.  
For the Senate,  
**LEVI H. EVANS.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**JOHN W. COMEY,  
SAMUEL B. FOARD,  
GEORGE GILLESPIE.**

Kent County.  
For the Senate,  
**WILLIAM B. WILMER.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**Mrs. PRINCE, LASSEL, and KIRBY.**

Queen Anne County.  
For the Senate,  
**ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, J.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**WILLIAM A. SPENCER,  
PETER WILMER,  
LEWEL ROBERTS.**

Caroline County.  
For the House of Delegates,  
**MATHEW W. HARDCASTLE,  
ROBERT T. KEENE,  
J. A. B. DAVIS.**

Talbot County.  
For the Senate,  
**NICHOLAS MARTIN.**

For the House of Delegates.  
**PHILIP P. THOMAS,  
MORRIS O. COLSTON,  
DANIEL LLOYD.**

Somerset County.  
For the Senate,  
**Dr. CATHELL HUMPHREYS.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**JOHN P. LANKFORD,  
Capt. JAMES HOOPER,  
Capt. LEVIN BALLARD.**

Worcester County.  
For the Senate,  
**LAMBERT P. AYRES.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**Dr. CHESTER FURNELL,  
ELISHA E. WHITELOCK,  
JAMES H. HOLLAND,  
LEVIN G. IRVING.**

From the New York Evening Post.  
**MAINE ELECTION.  
MOST GLORIOUS NEWS.**

Our accounts this morning are decisive of the result in Maine. Democracy has achieved a triumph there which can never be shaken. We have before us an abundance of returns, which we do not think it worth while to copy until the whole are in.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Providence boat this morning, informs us that the democratic candidate for governor has a majority of 8 or 7,000; that we have carried six out of eight members of Congress, and a decided majority of both branches of the legislature.

The Portland Advertiser, the leading federal paper, of Tuesday evening says:—  
"Decisive of the Result!—We give below returns from Penobscot, Waldo, Sagadahoc, Lincoln, &c., which make it certain that John Fairfield is elected Governor of the State of Maine by a very large majority. Oxford has gone against us by an overwhelming majority, and we have been as badly, if not as badly defeated, as ever a party was."

The Eastern Argus, dated Tuesday, 6 o'clock, P. M., a paper which has fought through the whole contest like Leonidas at Thermopylae, contains the following:

"The Democracy of Maine have achieved the greatest political victory on record. The enemy is completely annihilated. We have elected JOHN FAIRFIELD Governor by at least FOUR THOUSAND MAJORITY!! As far as heard from we have gained enough to give us ten majority in the House of Representatives. We have elected SIX Congressmen out of eight. In fine, we have SWEPT the State by an IMMENSE MAJORITY!! We have no time for further comments to-night."

A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Portland, says:

"We have met and defeated the enemy—we have vanquished the hydra of federalism, I trust, forever. Fairfield is elected by four or five thousand majority, at least. Penobscot (Kent's own county) has given us nearly three thousand, against federalism, and against all opposition. York and Oxford have surprised in their vote our most sanguine expectations. Smith in Cumberland, Clifford in York, and Paris in Oxford (all democracy) are elected to Congress—the two latter by overwhelming majorities. The federalists were confident of carrying Cumberland, their candidate, Whittier, being an exceeding popular man. But not we have fought for principle—for democracy—and we fought no vain. As for Governor Kent, and his newly made office holders, their fate is sealed—say, by the mouths of the people—  
"The day of their destiny is over,  
And the star of their fate hath declined!"

Yes, Maine is free—gray heaven that we may never again be subject to stern bondage as the present year has witnessed. The full returns are not received, but every breeze is waiting to our enraptured tydings of great joy."

A correspondent at Saco, (York county) writes us that the democratic majority in that county is 998. The Conservative candidate for Governor had eleven votes, all told. His organ in Bangor claimed 300! Thirty-five towns in Somerset county give a democratic net gain of three Representatives, and 180 votes.

The result then is, that we have gained a Governor, member of Congress, and a decisive majority in both houses. There were two Federal Congressmen and one Conservative last year.

The Star of last evening says that something like this defeat of the federalists was necessary to arouse them in other States. The remark may not, perhaps, be lost upon Massachusetts, where that party is on the wane.

From the Journal of Commerce.  
It is as we expected—the State has gone for Van Buren by a large majority. Fairfield is elected Governor; both branches of the Legislature will have a Van Buren majority; and there will probably be a loss of one whig member in the Congressional delegation. It is very safe to put down the following gentlemen as elected; those in italics being whigs. Maine sends eight members.

1st District,	Nathan Clifford.
2d do	Albert Smith.
3d do	Benjamin Randall.
4th do	George Evans.
5th do	Virgil D. Paris.
6th do	Hugh J. Anderson.
7th do	Joshua A. Lowell.
8th do	Thomas Davee.

By 18 majority.

\*Now represented by Joseph C. Noyes, whig.

From the Boston Advocate.  
**MOST GLORIOUS!!**  
The people of Maine have proved true to

themselves! True to their country!! The Eastern Argus assures that John Fairfield is elected by FOUR THOUSAND MAJORITY!! This is better than in our most sanguine moments we have dared to hope for. Maine has indeed done nobly!

From the Eastern Argus Extra.  
TUESDAY, 6 o'clock, P. M.  
**GLORIOUS FROM OXFORD!!**  
2,200 majority for Fairfield, and the towns to be heard from will increase it.  
Lincoln, Federal majority is essentially reduced.

In Cumberland the Democratic ticket has succeeded throughout by a small majority.—York gives 1,000 majority for Fairfield.  
Penobscot in all but three towns.

	Fairfield.	Kent.	Scot.
Hancock 10 towns,	1,210	1,175	8
Somerset 11 towns,	632	463	
Waldo complete,	4,563	2,161	20

From the Boston Atlas, (Whig.)  
The Loco Foco has carried Maine by a decisive majority, perhaps 5,000. Waldo gives Fairfield 2,600 maj. Oxford 2,200, and Penobscot 600. Hancock was balanced in ten towns. Evans and Randall (Whigs) are elected to Congress.

RETURNS FOR GOVERNOR.

	1858.	1857.
Cumberland, complete,	6,412	6,515
York, do	4,581	5,578
Lincoln, all but 1 to.	5,426	4,629
Kennebec, 16 towns,	4,291	2,309
Somerset, 2 towns,	204	198
Oxford, 25 towns,	2,331	3,969
Waldo, complete,	2,161	4,763
Penobscot, 40 towns,	3,122	4,053
Piscataquis, 20 towns,	934	1,082
Hancock, 19 towns,	30,512	33,312
	1,171	1,210
	31,713	34,522
		31,713
Fairfield's majority,		2,779

VERMONT.  
Correspondence of the Argus, dated Montpelier, 11th September, 1859.

"Gen. Fletcher is re-elected in this (5th) district, by at least 450 majority, every county in the district giving him a majority, except that part of Orleans belonging to the third district."

"In the 4th district it is impossible to tell the result with certainty until the official canvass. If Smith has not a majority over all, he does not lack more than 10 or 12 votes of it, and will no doubt be elected at the next trial."

"Our (Washington) county will have 19 votes in convention, and the republicans will have 14 of the 19; therefore, you see the Battle ship-plaster-painter-makers, have but little business with the Green Mountain boys."

EASTERN ARGUS,  
Portland, Maine, Sept. 12.  
**THE GRAND RESULT!  
UNPRECEDENTED DEMOCRATIC VIC-  
TORY.**

Words are inadequate to express the gratification and joy we feel, in laying before our readers the following particulars of the MOST SPECTACULAR VICTORY OF DEMOCRACY. Maine stands forth exulting, re-emancipated, and invincible. With every breath of the Gales of Freedom for the coming year, THOROUGHLY DEMOCRATIC. We have not only reversed, but have OVERWHELMED the enemy—driving them in dismay and confusion from the holds of power of which they had become possessed by accident. "The people have more than made good our expectation" that JOHN FAIRFIELD would be elected by THREE THOUSAND MAJORITY—they have taken matters into their own hands, and have settled them to suit themselves. They have consigned "the federal party to a position little this side of absolute oblivion—a position from which it can never advance a step unless by the tacit consent of that democracy which has only to be aroused by the encroachment of federal power, to place insurmountable barriers around it."

The federalists went into this campaign confident of success. They did not doubt that the lavish expenditure of money, and the means of oppression held and exercised by them, would prove too powerful for the democracy, and that by the aid of those they could purchase and those they could intimidate, they would be able to retain their ill-gained and worn-out power. The democracy went into the contest equally confident, but relying alone upon the goodness of their cause—the virtue and intelligence of the people, and their known disposition to sustain democratic principles with Herculean strength, whenever they might be endangered by federal success.

The vote is the largest ever given in the State, by thousands. The whole of both parties were out—and the victory is rendered more signal and decisive by this fact. Our triumph is not an accidental one—but, on the contrary, has been gained against efforts, tricks and weapons, such as we trust for the honour of human nature, were never before used, to an equal extent. With nearly every voter in the State at the polls, the democrats have carried every branch of the Government by majorities so completely overwhelming, that it may well be doubted whether their opponents can again rally in any considerable number for several coming years. There is scarcely a vestige of the federal party left—it has been routed, beaten—demolished—and that too, in defiance of an effort and organization on their part of unprecedented extent and exactness.

We congratulate the democracy of the State—and of the whole Nation—on this most auspicious result. It is indicative of the rallying of the democracy of the country in all its vigor and strength. Maine was the first State to give way under the combined influence of the pressure, and political lameness on the part of the democracy. MOST NOBLY HAS SHE DEEDED HERSELF! "Dirigo!" upon her Arms is the voice of her democracy!—they direct—they govern—they dictate terms to a defeated, dispirited and scattered enemy! *Laus Deo!* THE RIGHT HAS TRIUMPHED!

From the returns received—and they have been brought in with unprecedented despatch—we sum up the Grand Result, as follows:

JOHN FAIRFIELD  
ELECTED GOVERNOR BY ABOUT  
FOUR THOUSAND MAJORITY.  
Six Democratic Congressmen elected, viz.  
YORK—NATHAN CLIFFORD.  
CUMBERLAND—ALBERT SMITH.  
OXFORD—VIRGIL D. PARRIS.  
WALDO—HUGH J. ANDERSON.  
PENOBSCOT & SOM—THOMAS DAVEE.  
HAN & WASH.—JOSHUA A. LOWELL.  
A Democratic Majority in the Senate.  
A Democratic Majority in the House of Representatives.

The federalists have elected their Congressman in Kennebec; and probably in Lincoln. Where all have done so well, it would be invidious to discriminate—but we cannot forbear an allusion to the immense majorities in Waldo and Oxford. They exceeded our calculations by hundreds—our friends there deceived us—but it was a deception whose exposure filled our hearts with gratitude—an exposure honourable to them, and indicative of a spirit of patriotism worthy of all commendation.

YOUNG WHIGS—A COINCIDENCE.

Five good Whigs and true of the eighth ward, N. Y., were each presented by their respective wives, with a fine son on the same evening in April last. At their next meeting they communicated the intelligence to each other, and what was a little singular but truly demonstrative of the feeling in New York, each had named his son Henry Clay.

Whom? "Twas remarkable, every! On the same night, five little pigs, made their first bow upon this dirty planet, and what was a little singular, but truly demonstrative of the crooked propensities of swine in general, in less than a week each pig had his tail curled. What a coincidence!

Five Henry Clays 'mong little Whigs.  
Five crooked tails 'mong little pigs!!  
[Poughkeepsie Telegraph]

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The London packet ship Wellington arrived at New York on Friday evening. We are indebted to our friend Dr. Macaulay for a file of papers to the latest dates, being Liverpool of the 11th of August, and London of the 13th.

We have availed ourselves principally of the selections of the New York Commercial Advertiser and the American.

The political intelligence is of high interest. After the course of ministers in relation to the affairs of Lower Canada, it is probable that Lord Durham will resign at once; and in that event Sir John Colborne will probably remain, and assume the administration of the government.

Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, has succeeded in gratifying an old grudge he bears Lord Durham, by introducing and carrying a bill, pronounced the independence of that nobleman as Governor of Canada, respecting certain reported rebels, involved in a lawsuit. The second reading of this bill was carried, 84 to 39—whereupon, Lord Melbourne said he had come to the determination of advising her Majesty's Ministers to disallow that ordinance. "This will be a mortifying rebuff to so brightly a personage as Lord Durham."

Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina has negotiated the South Carolina Loan, with a highly respectable House in London.

Mr. Muldenberg, the United States Minister, arrived at Vienna towards the latter end of July. It was believed that the new Ambassador would have his solemn audience of the Emperor, to deliver his credentials, before the departure of the Court for Milan.

FRANCE.

The question at issue between France and Switzerland continues to occupy a considerable space in the columns of the Parisian press. It is now stated in a letter of the 5th August from Lucerne, that the diplomatic note to the Diet, demanding the expulsion of Prince Louis Napoleon, had long been in the Duke de Montecavallo's possession, before he thought proper to deliver it, and that he had even solicited his recall in order to avoid the necessity of taking a step which he foresaw must increase his unpopularity.

Marshal Soult was about leaving Paris for his country seat. The quidnuncs say now that his entrance into the cabinet will not take place immediately.

There were still rumors of a collision between the French and Turkish fleets, in the Mediterranean, growing out of the affairs of Tunis, but these reports do not seem worthy of much credence.

The Paris Journals have a great deal to say about the fabricated documents with which the Dutch minister was charged of his mission. In consequence of the appointment of the French Government, M. Fabrice, the minister, had been recalled by his own government, and was on the point of leaving Paris.

It is said by the French papers that the object of the government will be obtained, if Louis

Napoleon is compelled either to leave Sicily, land, or to disclaim the character of a Frenchman, and declare himself a Swiss.

Advances from Algeria had been received in Paris, announcing the total defeat of Abd. Kader by another Arab chief with whom he had got into difficulties.

SPAIN.

The difficulties between Espartero and the ministers were not yet ended. The demands of the former are said to be money, clothing and ammunition for his troops; a coalition with Muniergorri; the return of Gen. Van Halen to the post of the chief officer of his staff; and unlimited powers in the conduct of military operations.

BELGIUM.

The Hollando-Belgie question was still agitated in London and Paris as well as in the kingdoms more particularly interested. King Leopold is said to have declared that he will not consent to the dismemberment of Luxembourg. The London Herald says that the great contest prevailed on this question, in the embassies of the several powers at London.

King Leopold was to set out for Bruges on the 11th of August, to attend the opening of the railroad from Ghent to Ostend, and after that would proceed to London.

The items of most importance to us are an improvement in the price of American Cottons, and the fact that the harvest of Great Britain would, it seems to be conceded, turn out indifferently.

Lord John Russell's endeavors to effect a settlement of the Irish questions have failed; and Mr. O'Connell has given notice of his intention to take up some of these questions at the next session.

In the House of Commons, August 10, Captain Word moved for leave to bring in a bill to increase the duties on foreign fruits, &c. The motion was negatived.

LONDON, August 10.

We are now certain of a deficient harvest, and as there is reason to fear a failure of the crops in those countries from which we have been in the habit of supplying our deficiency of food, something like famine may be reserved for us in the course of the ensuing winter. That, at all events, there will be a large importation of foreign corn, does not admit of a doubt, and we know, from past experience, that a large and sudden importation of corn invariably leads to a corresponding exportation of specie, and consequently to a curtailment of the currency; the Banks then withhold their discounts, bankruptcies follow, and the country is once more involved in all the horrors of a commercial panic.

DUBLIN, August 10.

THE WEATHER—GREAT RISE IN WHEAT.

Until within the last 3 or 4 days the corn crops in this country have promised a most abundant produce, but the rain which continues to pour down with little intermission, is producing well grounded alarm, and farmers are beginning to apprehend an extremely bad and scanty harvest. These apprehensions begin to tell on the corn markets, where all descriptions of grain have been gradually rising. At the Dublin Corn Exchange, this day, wheat reached the very high price of 50s per barrel of 20 stones. If the weather should not speedily change, the price will soon become much higher. Fifty sailings per barrel is beyond the rate at which foreign corn is admitted at a duty of 1s.

LONDON, August 13.

Business has been slack in the funds generally, but a slight improvement took place in prices. Consols closed at 91 to 1/2 for money, and for account 91 1/2 to 1. Bank stock was 207 1/2 to 21; India stocks, 204 to 5; Exchange bills, 70s. to 72s.; India bonds, 78s. premium.

[From the Scotsman.]

RISE IN THE PRICE OF COTTON.

The constantly dripping weather, and the prospect of a late harvest, render the state of the cotton market of a subject of serious interest. It will have been observed that within the last 2 months there has been considerable rise in the price of wheat. The average which regulates importation was 54s. 6d. in the end of December last, and is now 67s. 3s., a rise of nearly 30 per cent. When the average rises to 72s. the duty sinks to 1s., and at intermediate prices the duty is as follows:—67s. and under 69s., 10s. 8d. duty; 69s. and under 70s. 13s. 8d.; 70s. and under 71s. 10s. 8d.; 71s. and under 72s. 6s. 8d.; 72s. and under 73s. 2s. 8d.; 73s. 1s.

The price is still rising; for while the last weeks average was 67s. 3d., the weekly average was 69s. 1d. The stock of foreign grain in the country will be seen from the following returns just published.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 10.

COTTON.

We have had a fair demand for Cotton to-day—the sales have been 5,000 bags. The business of the week amounts to 47,549 bags, of which 3,000 have been taken by speculators, and 2,700 for export.

Saturday, Aug. 11.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.

The reports from the interior of the appearance of the crops, more especially for Wheat, are still very unfavourable, and have drawn the attention of the town and country trade and of speculators to Foreign Wheat in bond, in which a further very extensive business has been done at rapidly advancing prices; and to-day 6s. 4d. has been paid for both white and red. There has also been a very brisk demand for fine Wheat, which have risen in value to 12s. for the best white English, and to 11s. for prime red Irish.—[Mail.]

ORFÈVRE.

Died, on Monday last, after a long illness, of an advanced age, Mrs. MARGARET HUGHES, Relict of the late Mr. Samuel Hutton.



## CAMP MEETING.

There will be a Camp Meeting, on the land of Mr. William Linn, in Anne Arundel County, four miles from Baltimore, on the Patuxent Road, commencing on Friday, the 21st inst., and ending on the Wednesday following. The situation is pleasant and delightful, (being at Holly Run Springs,) with an abundant supply of good water—accommodations to be had upon the ground. Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the County are invited to join the encampment: September 20.

## FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

September 19th, 1838.  
The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT on the Stock of said Bank for six months, ending on the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,  
H. FRANKLIN, Cash.  
September 20. R. Sw.  
The American and Patriot, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

## GEORGE McNEIR & SON, Merchant Tailors.

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

September 20. if.

## NOTICE.

I DO hereby forward all persons from purchasing the following described premises, lying in Allegany county, Md., being Perry Sullivan's Lot, Numbered 2983, 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 20.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, September 18th, 1838.

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

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

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Birmingham, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of March next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of September, 1838.  
CAVE BIRMINGHAM, Adm'r.  
September 20. f.w.

## IN CHANCERY.

11th September, 1838.

Andrew Aldridge and others.

vs.

Joseph N. Burch and others.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real and personal estates of Joseph N. Burch, made and reported by Somerville Pinkney and John J. Lloyd the trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 12th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the 12th day of October next in some newspaper.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$15,330 34.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

September 13. 2 Sw.

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Anne Arundel county on the 4th day of August, a runaway Negro Boy who calls himself

ISAAC HOWARD.

and says he belongs to one William A. Shaffer, in the city of Baltimore. He is about five feet four and a half inches high, yellow complexion, and says he is nineteen years of age—his clothing consists of an old pair of pantaloons, white trowsers under jacket, an old green coat, a blue cap, and a brown shoe. The owner of said Negro will prove property and pay the costs, or otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

## A BY-LAW.

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 September 10th, 1838.)

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to issue Certificates of Stock, signed by him and countersigned by the Clerk, under the Seal of the Corporation, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars, and in sums not less than fifty dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October, redeemable at the pleasure of the Corporation after the expiration of twenty years, and payable to such person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, who shall pay to the Commissioners hereinafter named a sum at least equal to the amount for which such Certificates may be issued, and the faith of the City is hereby pledged for the payment and redemption of the said Certificates, principal and interest, as aforesaid.

2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That Somerville Pinkney and Thomas S. Alexander be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, to negotiate for the sale of the said Certificates, at not less than the par value thereof, and the proceeds of the said Certificates shall be paid by the said Commissioners to the Treasurer of the Corporation.

3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so soon as the proceeds of said Certificates shall be received into the Treasury, the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay to the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company, the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars, on account of the subscription made by this City to the capital stock of the said Company, provided the said Company will agree to apply the same to the payment of the instalments on said stock as they may be called for by said Company, and to allow to this City interest on the excess of the said payment over and above the amount of said instalments to be paid as before stated.

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Collector shall be and he is hereby authorized, on the last day of October in the year 1839, and on the same day in each and every year thereafter, or as soon thereafter as so much may be collected by him, and until a fund shall be created thereby equal to the redemption of the stock hereby authorized, to pay to the Commissioners to be appointed as aforesaid, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be applied by them to the payment of the interest on the aforesaid stock as it may accrue, and the residue as received, with all the profits thereof, to be invested in some safe and productive stock, and held by them as a fund for the redemption of the principal of the stock to be issued as aforesaid.

5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners may invest any portion of the aforesaid fund in the stock of the City to be issued as aforesaid, and that so soon as the fund to be created as aforesaid shall be equal in amount to the said stock, it shall be applied to the redemption thereof.

6. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the interest to accrue on said stock, prior to the first of January 1840, shall be paid by the Treasurer, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury.

7. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That instead of borrowing money upon Certificates of Stock to be issued as aforesaid, the said Commissioners shall be and they are hereby authorized to borrow the aforesaid sum of money from the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, or any other corporation or individual, upon the negotiable note or notes of this Corporation, upon the terms and conditions hereinbefore provided.

8. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to enter on a separate book the name or names of the person or persons, body politic or corporate, to whom such Certificates may be issued, with the amount held by each, and the said Certificates may, at the pleasure of the holders thereof, be assigned or transferred.

9. And be it established and ordained, That in case of the death or resignation of either of said Commissioners, the vacancy shall be filled by the Corporation for the time being.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

September 18.

## MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga Streets, Baltimore.

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY

the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding Departments.

A prospectus of the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.

August 9. 71.

The Princess Anne Herald, Eastern Whig and Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette will insert the above in the amount of two dollars each, and charge American, Baltimore.

## Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company.

September 7th, 1838.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on MONDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M. at the office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company, in Annapolis, an Election will be made of Six Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.

By order,

N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

September 13. 180.

## Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company.

September 7th, 1838.

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

By order,

N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

September 13. 113 Jan.

## NOTICE.

THE Voters of the city of Annapolis, are hereby notified, that an Election will be held at the Ball Room, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, to elect,

A GOVERNOR OF THE STATE, to serve for three years.

A SENATOR, for Anne Arundel County to serve two, four or six years, as the case may be, and

ONE DEPUTY, to represent the city of Annapolis, in the General Assembly, for the ensuing year.

G. H. DUVAL, Clerk of the Corp.

September 13. 1838. 16.

## SANCTUARY COUNTY COURT.

August Term, 1838.

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

By order, JO. HARRIS, CLK.

True copy, JO. HARRIS, CLK.

of St. Mary's County Court.

September 13. 3m.

## SANCTUARY COUNTY COURT.

August Term, 1838.

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

By order, JO. HARRIS, CLK.

True copy, JO. HARRIS, CLK.

of St. Mary's County Court.

September 13. 3m.

## 500 REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation near Queen Anne, Prince George's county, Maryland, my negro fellow named FRANK. He is about 35 years of age, a mulatto or yellow complexion, five feet 3 or 10 inches high, cross eyed, full suit of hair, broad mouth, and well made, and has a remarkable scar on his stomach or belly. His only clothing known was burlap shirts and trousers. No doubt he took other clothing with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for apprehending and securing the said fellow so that I get him again. Frank ran off on Sunday night last.

JOHN WOOTTON.

Rocke, Md. Sept. 13th, 1838.

## VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND.

In Anne Arundel and Montgomery Counties.

THE subscriber by virtue of, and in pursuance of the Will of the late Major Wm. Worthington, of Montgomery county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at Haslip's Tavern in Anne Arundel county, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of October, a Tract of Land containing

## 410 ACRES OF LAND.

more or less—one half in wood. The Farm has a small Dwelling House on it, Stables, &c. and containing a quantity of natural Meadow Land. Also, on SATURDAY, the 13th of October next, at Rockville, in Montgomery county, at 12 o'clock, M. on the Court House Square, will be exposed to Public Sale, a Tract of Land lying in Montgomery county, about three miles from Rockville, adjoining the lands of Addison Belt, and the late residence of Thomas L. Perry, containing

## 200 ACRES.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, bearing interest from date, to be secured by bond with personal security approved by the trustees. Deed to be executed at the cost of the purchaser, upon the ratification of the sale by the Orphans Court and payment of the purchase money.

ZACH. H. WORTHINGTON, Trustee.

August 10. 18.

The Gazette of Annapolis, will publish the above till the 1st of September, and send the account to the Rockville Free Press for collection.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT an Election will be held at the several places designated by law for holding Elections in Anne Arundel county on WEDNESDAY THE 3d DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State, and a Senator and Four Delegates to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

September 6.—16.

## NOTICE.

THE attention of the Trustees of Primary Schools in Anne Arundel county, is called to the subjoined Resolution of the Commissioners, passed at their meeting in October, 1837.

"Whereas, great inconvenience, and in some instances injustice, have arisen in consequence of the Trustees neglecting to make their Reports in due time—therefore, Resolved, that the Trustees of the several Primary School Districts in this County, be and they are hereby required, to make their Annual Report to the Clerk of the Commissioners on or before the 15th day of October, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly establishing Primary Schools; and in case the Trustees of any District fail to make said Reports in due time, they will be excluded from their distributive share of the School Fund. And be it further Resolved, that no Report shall be received unless accompanied by the affidavit of the Teacher as to the attendance of the pupils, and that the highest and lowest numbers actually attending must in all cases be stated, leaving it to the Commissioners to settle the average number."

All communications by mail to the Clerk must be post paid, and blank reports can be had, on application to  
THOS. WATERS, Clerk.

September 6. 150.

## WEST LOMBARD STREET.

THE DUTIES OF MRS. DE BOUTS' SEMINARY will be resumed the first Monday in September. This Institution possesses its usual advantages; an extra number of talented Teachers and the unremitting attention of the Principal to encourage the efforts of the studious and to stimulate and improve the inattentive or indolent.

The School offers double the advantages for a perfect and familiar acquaintance with the French Language; in the English education are comprehended the elementary principles, and the highest branches of science taught in female schools, thus enabling the pupil to enter after the years of infancy, and complete her education under the same influences. The location of the School has every advantage, being healthy and airy, with spacious apartments well warranted in winter. Terms for English Education vary in accordance with the different classes, from \$5, 8, 10, 15 per quarter.

Instruction in French 3 times a week, \$5.

Ditto every day \$7. Preparatory class every day \$5.

Latin, Italian, Spanish \$5.

Music on the Piano by the best Teachers, varying in the terms according to the length of time given in the lesson \$10, 15, 25.—

Vocal Music, Guitar, or Harp \$20. Dancing \$15 per quarter.

Board and English Education, including the higher branches \$200 per annum.

Washing, &c. extra.

Day Boarders \$60 per annum.

August 16.

The Princess Anne Herald, Eastern Whig and Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American, Baltimore.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL

## JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

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

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

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**THE SALMAGUNDY** will be published on alternate weeks; otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain: the general interest in the effort must be enhanced by the irregular appearance.

Address, **CHARLES ALEXANDER**, Phila. Athanas. Bazaar, Franklin Place.



# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1838.

NO. 33.

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 23d day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,  
**R. J. COWMAN, Ck.**  
August 30 1838.

## \$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation near Queen Anne, Prince-George's county, Maryland, my 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 suit of hair, broad mouth, and well made, and has a remarkable scar on his stomach or belly. His only clothing known was burlap shirts and trousers. No doubt he took other clothing with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for apprehending and securing the said fellow so that I get him again. Frank ran off on Sunday night last.

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

## MAMMOTH SHEET.

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

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a Double Number—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have 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 MA  
RYLAND, leaves Balti-  
more, every TUESDAY  
& FRIDAY MORN-  
INGS, at 7 o'clock for  
the above places, starting from the lower end  
of Swan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday  
and Saturday.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR

May 20.

## A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

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

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

Books at Newspaper Postage.  
**WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.**  
NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

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

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a quaint reasoning to the dash 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 enliven the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in look form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in *Waldie's Quarto Library* will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

## TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## IN CHANCERY.

11th September, 1838.  
Andrew Aldridge and others  
vs.  
Joseph N. Burch and others.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real and personal estates of Joseph N. Burch, made and reported by Somerville Pinkney and John J. Lloyd the trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 18th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the 12th day of October next in some newspaper.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$15,359 34.

True copy—Test,  
**RANSAY WATERS,**  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
September 12, 1838.

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

## SUBSCRIPTION

FOR THE  
FIFTH VOLUME OF  
**THE CULTIVATOR,**  
CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL.

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

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publication of 16 pages, devoted to agriculture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper—28 by 40 inches. The price is ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance. The postage on a volume of the *Cultivator* will not exceed 18¢ cents to any part of the Union, and within the state, and a circle of 100 miles, it will be but 12¢ cents. A volume will contain more than 290 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 mode 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 endeavor to render it a present help, and a volume of useful reference, to all who have the ambition to distinguish themselves in rural labours and rural improvements—to help themselves and to benefit society.

Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

## OUR THREE FIRST VOLUMES.

The second edition of vol. 1, and the first edition of the 2d and 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.

## ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SECT.

ON the application of Evan Gaither, of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing, to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of Anne-Arundel County Court, (in the recess of said Court) stating that he is in actual custody for debts which he is unable to pay, and praying to me to grant him, the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this state, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Evan Gaither having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application within the state of Maryland, and I having appointed Washington Gaitner, trustee, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Evan Gaitner, and the said trustee having given bond with security approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said trustee, being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor, and the said Evan Gaitner having also given bond, with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before Anne-Arundel County Court, on the fourth Monday in October next at ten o'clock, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also for his personal appearance before said County Court, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors, there are therefore to certify, that I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said Evan Gaitner. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

THOS. B. DORSEY.

July 26.

## POETRY.

From the *Banner Democrat*.

THE LOCO FOCOS.

AS SUNG BY A BAND OF PATRIOTIC DEMOCRATS.  
Air—Billy Barlow.

(ALL SING.)  
We have met here together—a brotherly band,  
United in heart and united in hand;  
And though we're surrounded by foes, there's no fear—  
We shall yet win the battle, so be of good cheer.  
Up, up with our banner, and let it unfold  
To the free winds of heaven its motto—"NOT SOLD!"  
We will rally around it, and sing as we go—  
Success to the party called *Loco Foco*.

(FARMERS SING.)  
We're the rough hairy yeomanry, reared in old Maine;  
Our coffers—the soil; our gold is the grain  
Which kind Providence sends us; and though we're  
"Huge peas."

We are true to our God, to our country, our cause;  
And we'll flock round this banner and loudly invoke  
We have laid up a little—not tags—but good gold,  
And blithely we'll sing, as we march out our row—  
Success to the party called *Loco Foco*.

(MECHANICS SING.)  
We are hardworking men—by our labour we live;  
And with prudence and industry ever can thrive;  
We have laid up a little—not tags—but good gold,  
That we may live happy and easy when old,  
And we've flocked round this banner, and wish to re-  
main.

With our friends of the sledge, brush, awl, and plane;  
And we'll all afford to push, stitch, punch, and blow,  
If paid in the coin of a *Loco Foco*.

(SAILORS SING.)  
We have ploughed the rough ocean in many a storm,  
But as we neared home our hearts have grown warm,  
And thrilled with the ecstasy patriots feel  
For the land of their birth. We now look for its weal,  
And flock round this banner, and though we are few,  
Captain Fairchild can always depend on his crew;  
We are all hands on deck, and we'll sing—Ye heave ho!  
Success to the party called *Loco Foco*.

(LABORERS SING.)  
We have heard the Whigs call us an ignorant class,  
But no matter as long as the master we pass  
We all know our thing—though we wear not fine coats,  
They're not money enough left to purchase our votes,  
So we'll flock round this banner—the people's own  
flag—  
And as long as winds blow so long may it wag  
O'er the LABORERS' heads. We are "ragged," we know,  
But belong to the party called *Loco Foco*.

(ALL SING.)  
Then hurra for the people! Hurra for old Maine!  
Who will never be caught in the meshes again;  
We're a *Fairchild* before us—they'll surely get beat,  
Though they blow their *Kent Bugle* for a second heat,  
So we'll flock round this banner prepared for attack;  
And although there be some that have wounds in the  
back,  
There's enough left who'll stand by through weal and  
through woe.  
And vote with the party called *Loco Foco*.

## POLITICAL.

From the *Civil Gazette*.

THE ABUSE OF THE EXECUTIVE  
POWER.

The following very extraordinary advertisement, which we copy from the *Baltimore "Sun"* of Friday last, shows the most glaring abuse of the Executive power of granting *Nolle Prosequi* under the whig rule in Maryland. It is the same abuse of the kind we might be silent, but so frequent and glaring are these offences that it is time they were noticed and checked by the sovereign power in the State, the people. On the public highway murder is committed on an unoffending stranger. Without cause, without provocation, a whig blood of high connections perpetrates the foul deed upon a poor blackman. The Executive of Maryland places his power between the majesty of the offended laws and shields the guilty criminal from merited punishment by granting him a *nolle prosequi*. And why? Because the murderer and his connections were whigs. A set of debased vagabonds are indicted for gambling.—To them also are *nolle prosequi* granted. And why? Because they are noisy whigs. It is thus the supremacy of our laws are trampled under foot, and their sanctity violated. For here, be it remembered, a criminal is recommended to the Executive clemency by a justice of the peace and a member of the grand jury who indicted him, not because there are any palliating circumstances, or that the guilt of the criminal was not fully proved, but because the gambler is a whig, a true and uncompromising whig. Let this advertisement be read, and the people will see another reason why the misrule of the whigs should be arrested and their corrupt dynasty overthrown.

The following letter is published by me, because I consider a duty I owe the public, to show the means that are taken to interrupt the course of justice, and to divert the execution of judgment from criminals, acknowledged in this very document to be such. Look at it, fellow citizens. Here is a MAGISTRATE, for such this Mr. Watson is, sworn to observe the Laws of the State under which he holds his commission; a GRAND JUROR, granting that no plea can be set up on the score of innocence, in favour of one for whom he petitions for a *nolle prosequi*, asking of the Chief Executive Magistrate of Maryland, the exercise of a constitutional prerogative; and upon what does he set up the claim? That he is a "Whig," and that the escape from justice of the man for whom he presents this claim, would gratify many warm friends of the Governor! This I do not believe. I myself am a whig, and have always been attached to that party; but I cannot, as a man, acknowledge that such pleas should ever have weight in interrupting the free course of law and justice. With these few remarks I present the subject to the serious reflection of a moral community. My sole object is the public good.  
A. HYAM.  
BALTIMORE, 28th March, 1838.

To his Excellency, Thos. W. Veazey,  
Governor of Maryland.

SIR:—I, with great satisfaction, have understood that it is the intention of the friends of Mr. James G. Storm, to petition your Excellency to grant the said James G. Storm, the State of Maryland writ of *nolle prosequi*. Mr. Storm was indicted at the last term of Baltimore City Court, for keeping a Faro Table, at which the game of Faro was played, upon the evidence of a miserable creature named Abraham Hyam, a man without character, reputation, or sympathy. The fact is doubtless true, and I presume that the friends of Mr. Storm do not mean to set up as a defence, his innocence. This much I do know, that Mr. Storm is an exceedingly amiable gentleman, with an interesting family wholly dependent upon him for subsistence; and I do most conscientiously believe that he was driven to his present pursuit, by stern and unavoidable necessity. I have known him as a friend and as a political partisan. As the former, I appreciate him as warm and faithful; as the latter, I know him to be a true and uncompromising Whig; in all respects a gentleman most worthy of your Excellency's clemency. Nothing, I am sure will more delight many of your Excellency's warmest friends and sincere admirers, than the successful termination of Mr. Storm's application.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I subscribe myself your Excellency's obedient servant.  
WILLIAM H. WATSON.  
P. S. It may be necessary to state to your Excellency, that I was a member of the Grand Jury that indicted Mr. Storm, and therefore perfectly familiar with all the facts in the case.

I certify the above to be a true copy of a paper on file in the Executive Department.  
J. H. CUBRETH, Sec. of State.

## WHIG vs. TORY.

We were much gratified the other day by a visit we received from an old Revolutionary Soldier, who resides in this county—a real Whig of 76—not one of your modern Nova Scotia Whigs. The old man was in good spirits, and related many thrilling scenes, of which he had been an eye witness—of the privations and hardships he had endured while fighting against the enemies of his country. "We have many an old tory among us now," says the old man; there is one in my neighborhood, who I know fought against his country in the last war—his name is S——. I called at his house the other day, and he asked me if it was true, that I had received pension for my services; I told him it was so, and at the same time asked him if he had petitioned for pension yet as he was an Old Soldier. "Oh, no," says he, "I believe I shall not, it is so much trouble to get the papers and every thing necessary to draw the pension."

"I would petition, by all means. You are now very old and unable to work, and by drawing pension, you will be able to enjoy some of the luxuries of life."

"I tell you what it is neighbour O., says Mrs. S—— "my husband fought in favour of the English during the war, and that is the reason why he does not petition."

"A very good reason, surely," says the old man to us. But," says he this same man who fought against the liberty of his country is now called a Whig, and I am a tory, although I fought for my country, through the whole last war. They may call me what they please, but I am a REPUBLICAN," said the old man, with delight, "and have always voted, the REPUBLICAN TICKET."—Hudson Gazette.

## THE STATE TREASURY.

The estimated deficiency of the Treasury for the year 1838 is \$101,972.30—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND, nine hundred and seventy-two dollars; last year the deficiency was \$99,506 13. Thus we see the deficiency rapidly augmenting, and our State daily becoming more and more involved in pecuniary embarrassment. This state of things will last until 1840, when a DIRECT TAX upon the people will be the forfeit of their blind adherence to a party that has made a bankrupt of the Treasury and discredited the state abroad. These are not unsubstantial assertions, but incontrovertible truths. In 1831 when the Whig party came in full power in Maryland there was a surplus in the Treasury of thirty-five thousand dollars. The lapse of a little more than six years shows that amount gone; a deficiency created of a hundred thousand dollars and a surplus of fourteen or fifteen millions of dollars beside imposed upon the people. We ask all candid men—men who hold the good of their State paramount to party adherence to reflect upon this condition of things. Why is it that our population is decreasing; the enterprising citizen seeking a home in the distant west, and trade and business generally languishing? Heavy taxes, and more onerous ones threatening the labour of our people, are the cause. Then let us strike at the root of this evil, make a new and cheerful prospect will come over the face of our oppressed people and happiness and prosperity will take the place in impending ruin and political persecution.—Easton Whig.



IN PURSUANCE OF AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, I HEREBY DIRECT THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES TO PRINT, AND TO HAVE PRINTED, AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, CHAPTER 197, AND THE ACT, PASSED AT THE SAME SESSION, ENTITLED, "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF CLERKS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTY COURTS, THE CLERKS OF THE COURTS OF APPEALS FOR THE EASTERN AND WESTERN SHORES, THE CLERK OF THE BALTIMORE CITY COURT, AND THE REGISTER OF WILLS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THIS STATE," CHAPTER 224, AND CONFIRMED AT THE SUBSEQUENT SESSION, TO BE PUBLISHED ONCE A WEEK FOR THREE WEEKS SUCCESSIVELY IN THE FOLLOWING PAPERS, TO WIT:—

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

J. H. CULBRETH,  
Secretary of State.

## LAWS OF MARYLAND.

### CHAPTER 224.

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

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

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, 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 to be immediately held; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senate shall be divided in such

manners as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the name of the senators of the first class shall be returned 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: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington, and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted,* That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand 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 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 hereinafter 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 this act for the said session, but nothing in this provision 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 of any of them.

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

SEC. 16. *And be it enacted,* That the same person, shall in no case be nominated by the governor a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the 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 Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.

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

SEC. 20. *And be it enacted,* That at the time and place of holding the elections in the 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 elections for delegates shall be held, and in every such election thereafter, an election shall also be

held in each of the several counties and in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of choosing 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 shall continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor to be chosen as hereinafter provided, and 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 governor to supply the vacancy, of which ten days' notice at the least, excluding the day of election, shall be given.

SEC. 21. *And be it enacted,* That the 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 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 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. 22. *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and 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. 23. *And be it enacted,* That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications, and a 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 as to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

SEC. 24. *And be it enacted,* That no person shall be elected and act as governor, who shall not be eligible for the next succeeding term,

shall be held on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and shall continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor to be chosen as hereinafter provided, and 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 governor to supply the vacancy, of which ten days' notice at the least, excluding the day of election, shall be given.

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 returns of senator and clerk, 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, as agreed to in 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. EXHIBITED 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 as 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 sallies of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it (those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid).—And he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

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

## 500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—three, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Cuiusdam, Humor 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 the expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

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

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS will be published at alternate weeks—advertisements would be inserted in the paper at the rate of one dollar per line for the first week, and half price for the second week, and so on. The price for the third week, and so on, will be determined by the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be published at alternate weeks—advertisements would be inserted in the paper at the rate of one dollar per line for the first week, and half price for the second week, and so on. The price for the third week, and so on, will be determined by the publisher.



# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XLIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1838.

NO. 11

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  
23d day of October next, for the purpose of  
settling with the supervisors of the public  
roads, hearing appeals and making trans-  
fers, and transacting the ordinary business  
of the Levy Court.  
By order,  
**R. J. FOWMAN, Clk.**  
August 30.

**\$100 REWARD.**  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plan-  
tation near Queen Anne, Prince-  
George's county, Maryland, my negro fel-  
low named FRANK. He is about 35 years  
of age, a mulatto or yellow complexion, five  
feet 8 or 10 inches high, cross-eyed, full suit  
of hair, broad mouth, and well made, and  
has a remarkable scar on his stomach or bel-  
ly. His only clothing known was burlap  
shirts and trousers. No doubt he took other  
clothing with him. I will give the above re-  
ward of One Hundred Dollars for apprehend-  
ing and securing the said fellow so that I get  
him again. Frank ran off on Sunday night  
last.  
**JOHN WOOTTON.**  
Rockville, Sept. 19th, 1838.

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

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

We flatter ourselves that, besides its ex-  
traordinary size, this number presents at-  
tractions that entitle it to some attention.  
It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offer-  
ing* for 1837, the London copy of which costs  
\$4, and has 384 closely printed pages of let-  
ter press. Distinguished as the present age,  
and particularly our own country, has been  
for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses  
any former instance. For four cents subscrib-  
ers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addi-  
tion to their ordinary supply of miscellane-  
ous matter, an English annual, the largest  
yet received for the coming season; and they  
receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its  
novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday  
News* we need not speak. That has now be-  
come so well known as to require no com-  
ment. We may take occasion to say, how-  
ever, that in enterprise and resources we  
yield to no other publishers in this city or  
elsewhere, and we are determined that our  
paper shall not be surpassed. We have en-  
tered the field prepared for zealous competi-  
tion, and we stand ready in every way to re-  
alize our promise, that no similar publication  
shall excel that which we issue. Our articles,  
both original and selected, we are not asham-  
ed to test by any comparison which can be ad-  
vantageously made; 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 regard-  
ed as an evidence of our intention and ability  
to merit success. Nor will it be the only  
effort—From time to time, as opportunity of-  
fers, we propose to adopt extraordinary mea-  
sures for the interest and gratification of our  
subscribers.

**J. A. GODET, & Co.**  
Prop. 15.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE  
AND EASTON.**  
The Steam Boat MA  
RYLAND, leaves Balti-  
more, every TUESDAY  
& FRIDAY MORN-  
INGS, at 7 o'clock for  
the above places, starting from the lower end  
of the wharf, and returns on Wednesday  
and Saturday.  
**LEWIS G. TAYLOR.**  
May 20.

## 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 is-  
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 en-  
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 remis-  
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 lit-  
erary 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 reasoning 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, 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 se-  
veral 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 ac-  
ceptual 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  
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 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 Rees's  
Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned a-  
bove.

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

## IN CHANCERY.

11th September, 1838.  
Andrew Aldridge and others  
vs.  
Joseph N. Burch and others.

**ORDERED.** That the sale of the real and  
personal estates of Joseph N. Burch,  
made and reported by Somerville Pinkney  
and John J. Lloyd the trustees, be ratified  
and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary  
be shown on or before the 18th day of No-  
vember next, provided a copy of this order be  
inserted once in each of three successive  
weeks before the 18th day of October next in  
some newspaper.

The report states the amount of sales to be  
\$15,559 54.

True copy—Test,  
**RAMSAY WATERS,**  
Reg. Car. Can.  
September 18.

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

**SUBSCRIPTION**  
FOR THE  
**FIFTH VOLUME OF**  
**THE CULTIVATOR,**  
CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL.

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

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publi-  
cation of 16 pages, devoted to agricul-  
ture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper  
—28 by 40 inches. The price is ONE DOLLAR  
per annum, payable in advance. The post-  
age 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 200 pages quarto, will  
be illustrated with cuts of animals, imple-  
ments, &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 cheap-  
est periodical any where published.

The *Cultivator* will continue to treat of  
the science of agriculture, to furnish instruc-  
tions for the best models of practice in all  
the departments of husbandry, in horticul-  
ture, and other rural affairs, and to furnish  
useful lessons for the improvement of the  
young mind. The Conductor will endeav-  
our to render it a present help, and a vol-  
ume of useful reference, to all who have the  
ambition to distinguish themselves in rural  
labours and rural improvements—to help  
themselves and to benefit society.

Subscriptions to the above work re-  
ceived 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 com-  
pleted with all despatch. Orders will, in  
the mean time, be received, and the volumes  
forwarded as soon as published. When com-  
pleted, stitched and bound volumes will be  
forwarded to our agents in Boston, New  
York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria,  
&c.  
July 5.

## ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, &c.

ON the application of Evan Gaither, of  
Anne-Arundel county, by petition in  
writing, to me the subscriber, Chief Judge  
of Anne-Arundel County Court, (in the re-  
cess of said County) stating that he is in ac-  
tual custody for debts which he is unable to  
pay, and praying to me to grant him, the  
benefit of the Insolvent laws of this state, a  
schedule of his property, and a list of his  
creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain  
them, being annexed to his petition, and the  
said Evan Gaither having satisfied me, by  
competent testimony, that he has resided  
two years next preceding the time of his ap-  
plication within the state of Maryland, and  
having appointed Washington Gaither, trust-  
ee, for the benefit of the creditors of the said  
Evan Gaither, and the said trustee having given  
bond with security approved by me, for the  
faithful performance of his said trust, and  
the said trustee, being in possession of all  
the property of the said insolvent debtor,  
and the said Evan Gaither having also given  
bond, with security approved by me, for his  
personal appearance before Anne-Arundel  
County Court, on the fourth Monday in Oc-  
tober next at ten o'clock, to answer such in-  
terrogatories as may be propounded to him  
by any of his creditors, and also for his per-  
sonal appearance before said County Court,  
to answer such allegations as may be filed a-  
gainst him by any of his creditors, these are  
therefore to certify, that I have this day  
granted a personal discharge to the said Evan  
Gaither. Given under my hand this  
fourteenth day of July in the year one thou-  
sand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

**THOS. B. DORSEY, Jm.**

## FOETRY.

From the *Benger Democrat.*  
**THE LOCO FOCO.**  
AS SUNG BY A BAND OF PATRIOTIC DEMOCRATS.  
Air—*Billy Barlow.*

(ALL SING.)  
Who have met here together—a brotherly band,  
United in heart and united in hand;  
And though we're surrounded by foes, there's no fear—  
We shall yet win the battle, no be of good cheer.  
Up, up, with our banner, and let it unfold  
To the free winds of heaven its motto—"NOT SOLD!"  
We will rally around it, and sing as we go—  
Success to the party called *Loco Foco*.

(FARMERS SING.)  
We're the rough hardy yeomanry, reared in old Maine;  
Our coffee—the soil; our gold is the grain  
Which kind Providence sends us; and though we've  
"hunger pains"  
We are true to our God, to our country, our cause;  
And we'll flock round this banner and loudly invoke  
All freedom to draw at our end of the yoke—  
And blithely we'll sing, as we hoot out our row—  
Success to the party called *Loco Foco*.

(MECHANICS SING.)  
We are hardworking men—by our labour we live;  
And with prudence and industry ever can thrive;  
We have laid up a little—not niggardly but good gold,  
That we may live happy and easy when old,  
And we've flocked round this banner, and wish to re-  
main  
With our friends of the sledge, brush,awl, and plane;  
And we will all afford to push, stretch, punch, and blow,  
If paid in the coin of a *Loco Foco*.

(SAILORS SING.)  
We have ploughed the rough ocean in many a storm,  
But as we neared home our hearts have grown warm,  
And thrilled with the ecstasy patriots feel  
For the land of their birth. We now look for its weal,  
And flock round this banner, and though we are few,  
CAPTAIN FAIRFIELD can always depend on his crew;  
We are all hands on deck, and we'll sing—Ye heave ho!  
Success to the party called *Loco Foco*.

(LABORERS SING.)  
We have heard the Whigs call us an ignorant class.  
But no matter as long as the master we pass.  
We all know one thing—though we wear not fine coats,  
They're not money enough left to purchase our votes,  
So we'll flock round this banner—the people's own  
flag—  
And as long as winds blow so long may it wag  
O'er the LABORER'S heads. We are "ragged," we know,  
But belong to the party called *Loco Foco*.

(ALL SING.)  
Then huzza for the people! Huzza for old Maine!  
She will never be caught in the limboes again;  
We've a FAIRFIELD before us—they'll surely get beat,  
Though they blow their *Kent Bells* for a second heat,  
So we'll flock round this banner prepared for attack;  
And although there be some that have wounds in the  
back,  
There's enough left who'll stand by through weal and  
through woe,  
And vote with the party called *Loco Foco*.

## POLITICAL.

From the *Cecil Gazette.*

## THE ABUSE OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

The following very extraordinary advertise-  
ment, which we copy from the Baltimore "Sun"  
of Friday last, shows the most glaring abuse of  
the Executive power of granting *Nolle Prose-  
quis* under the whig rule in Maryland. If this  
was the only abuse of the kind we might be  
silent, but so frequent and glaring are these  
offences that it is time they were noticed and  
checked by the sovereign power in the State,  
the people. On the public highway murder is  
committed on an unoffending stranger. With-  
out cause, without provocation, a whig blood  
of high connections perpetrates the foul deed upon a  
poor Dutchman. The Executive of Maryland  
places his power between the majesty of the  
offended laws and shields the guilty criminal  
from merited punishment by granting him a *nolle  
prosequi*. And why? Because the murderer  
and his connections were whigs. A set of de-  
bauched vagabonds are indicted for gambling.—  
To them also are *nolle prosequis* granted. And  
why? Because they are noisy whigs. It is  
thus the supremacy of our laws are trampled  
under foot, and their sanctity violated. For  
here, be it remembered, a criminal is recom-  
mended to the Executive clemency by a justice  
of the peace and a member of the grand jury  
who indicted him, not because there are any  
palliating circumstances, or that the guilt of  
the criminal was not fully proved, but because  
the gambler is a whig, a true and uncompro-  
mising whig. Let this advertisement be read,  
and the people will see another reason why the  
misrule of the whigs should be arrested and their  
corrupt dynasty overthrown.

The following letter is published by me,  
because I consider a duty I owe the public, to  
show the means that are taken to interrupt the  
course of justice, and to divert the execution of  
judgment from criminals, acknowledged in this  
very document to be such. Look at it, fellow  
citizens. Here is a MAOINTHART, for such this  
Mr. Watson is, sworn to observe the Laws of the  
State under which he holds his commission; a  
GRAND JUROR, granting that no plea can be set  
up on the score of innocence, in favour of one for  
whom he petitions for a *nolle prosequi*, asking of  
the Chief Executive Magistrate of Maryland, the  
exercise of a constitutional prerogative; and  
upon what does he set up the claim? That he  
is a "Whig," and that the escape from justice of  
the man for whom he presents this claim, would  
gratify many warm friends of the Government.  
This I do not believe. I myself am a whig, and  
have always been attached to that party; but I  
cannot, as a man, acknowledge that such plea  
should ever have weight in interrupting the free  
course of law and justice. With these few re-  
marks I present the subject to the serious reflec-

tion of a moral community. My sole object is  
the public good.  
**A. HYAM.**  
Baltimore, 28th March, 1838.

To his Excellency, Thos. W. Vane.

Governor of Maryland.  
SIR—I, with great satisfaction, have under-  
stood that it is the intention of the friends of  
Mr. James G. Storm, to petition your Excellen-  
cy to grant the said James G. Storm, the State  
of Maryland writ of *nolle prosequi*. Mr. Storm  
was indicted at the last term of Baltimore City  
Court, for keeping a Faro Table, at which the  
game of Faro was played, upon the evidence of  
a miserable creature named Abraham Hyam, a  
man without character, reputation, or sympathy.  
The fact is doubtless true, and I presume that  
the friends of Mr. Storm do not mean to set up  
as a defence, his innocence. This much, I do  
know, that Mr. Storm is an exceedingly amia-  
ble gentleman, with an interesting family whol-  
ly dependent upon him for subsistence; and I do  
most conscientiously believe that he was driven  
to his present pursuit, by stern and unavoidable  
necessity. I have known him as a friend and  
as a political partizan. As the former, I appre-  
ciate him as warm and faithful; as the latter, I  
know him to be a true and uncompromising  
Whig; in all respects a gentleman most worthy  
of your Excellency's clemency. Nothing, I am  
sure will more delight many of your Excellen-  
cy's warmest friends and sincere admirers, than  
the successful termination of Mr. Storm's appli-  
cation.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I sub-  
scribe myself your Excellency's obedient ser-  
vant.  
**WILLIAM H. WATSON.**

P. S. It may be necessary to state to your  
Excellency, that I was a member of the Grand  
Jury that indicted Mr. Storm, and therefore per-  
fectly familiar with all the facts in the case.

I certify the above to be a true copy of a pa-  
per on file in the Executive Department.  
**J. H. CULBRETH, Sec. of State.**

## WHIG vs. TORY.

We were much gratified the other day by a  
visit we received from an old Revolutionary Sol-  
dier, who resides in this county—a real Whig  
of 76—not one of your modern Nova Scotia  
Whigs. The old man was in good spirits, and  
related many thrilling scenes, of which he had  
been an eye witness—of the privations and  
hardships he had endured while fighting against  
the enemies of his country. "We have many  
an old tory among us now," says the old man;  
there is one in my neighborhood, who I know  
fought against his country in the last war—his  
name is S——. I called at his house the  
other day, and he asked me if it was true, that  
I had received pension for my services; I told  
him it was so, and at the same time asked him  
if he had petitioned for pension yet as he was an  
Old Soldier. "Oh, no," says he, "I believe I  
shall not, it is so much trouble to get the  
papers and every thing necessary to draw the  
pension."

"I would petition, by all means. You are  
now very old and unable to work, and by draw-  
ing pension, you will be able to enjoy some of  
the luxuries of life."

"I tell you what it is neighbour O, says Mrs.  
———my husband fought in favour of the  
English during the war, and that is the reason  
why he does not petition."

"A very good reason, surely," says the old  
man to us. But," says he this same man who  
fought against the liberty of his country is now  
called a Whig, and I am a tory, although I  
fought for my country, through the whole last  
war. They may call me what they please, but  
I am a REPUBLICAN," said the old man, with de-  
light, "and have always voted, the REPUBLICAN  
Ticket."—*Hudson Gazette.*

## THE STATE TREASURY.

The estimated deficiency of the Treasury for  
the year 1838 is \$161,972.30—ONE HUNDRED  
AND SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND, nine hundred and  
seventy-two dollars; last year the deficiency  
was \$99,506 13. Thus we see the deficiency  
rapidly augmenting, and our State daily becom-  
ing more and more involved in pecuniary em-  
barassment. This state of things will last un-  
til 1840, when a DIRECT TAX upon the peo-  
ple will be the forfeit of their blind adherence  
to a party that has made a bankrupt of the Treas-  
ury and discredited the state abroad. These  
are not unsubstantial assertions, but incontrover-  
tible truths. In 1831 when the Whig party  
came in full power in Maryland there was a  
surplus in the Treasury of thirty-five thousand  
dollars. The lapse of a little more than six  
years shows that amount gone; a deficiency cre-  
ated of a hundred thousand dollars and a *pusio*  
want of fourteen or fifteen millions of dollars  
beside imposed upon the people. We ask all  
candid men—men who hold the good of their  
State paramount to party adherence to reflect  
upon this condition of things. Why is it that  
our population is decreasing; the enterprising  
citizen seeking a home in the distant west, and  
trade and business generally languishing? Heavy  
taxes, and more onerous ones threatening the  
labour of our people, are the cause. Then let  
us strike at the root of the evil, make a change  
in our political state rulers, and ere long a new  
and cheerful prospect will come over the face of  
our oppressed people and happiness and pros-  
perity will take the place of increasing ruin and  
political persecution.—*Eastern Whig.*



# Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.  
Thursday, September 27, 1855.  
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,  
**WILLIAM GRASON, Esquire,**  
of Queen Anne's County.  
Election to be held on the first Wednesday in October.

Anne-Arundel County.  
For Senator,  
**JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**RICHARD W. HIGGINS,  
CHARLES HAMMOND,  
Dr. ALLEN THOMAS,  
CHARLES D. WARFIELD,**

City of Baltimore.  
For the Senate,  
**HENRY STUMP.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**GEORGE GORDON BELT,  
ELIJAH STANSBURY,  
WILLIAM P. PRESTON,  
FRANCIS GALLAGHER,  
JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER.**

Baltimore County.  
For the Senate,  
**HUGH ELY.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**Dr. THOS. C. RISTEAU,  
Dr. JOHN C. ORRICK,  
MARCUS R. HOOK,  
HENRY A. FITZTHUGH.**

Carroll County.  
For the Senate,  
**WILLIAM P. MACLEARY.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**JACOB POWDER,  
JAMES G. BERRETT,  
Dr. JACOB SHOWER,  
JOHN B. BOYLE.**

Harford County.  
For the Senate,  
**OTTO SCOTT.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**Gen. J. D. MAULSBY,  
THOMAS HOPE,  
JAMES W. WILLIAMS,  
WILLIAM L. FORWOOD.**

Calvert County.  
For the Senate,  
**JOHN PARRAN.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**DANIEL KENT,  
JAMES G. ALNUTT,  
Dr. LOACH L. WEEMS.**

Prince-George's County.  
For the Senate,  
**JOHN B. BROOKE.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**WILLIAM D. BOWIE,  
Dr. DAY,  
H. C. SCOTT,  
ARTHUR P. WEST.**

Frederick County.  
For the Senate,  
**JOHN H. McELFRESH.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**Col. JOHN McPHERSON, of Frederick,  
Dr. ABDEL UNKFFER, of Liberty,  
JOHN HARRITT, of Emmittsburg,  
DANIEL B. BISER, of Middletown,  
Dr. JOHN W. GEYER, of New Market.**

Washington County.  
For the Senate,  
**ROBERT WASON.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**JOHN O. WHARTON,  
JOHN D. GROVE,  
JOHN T. MASON,  
FREDERICK DYER.**

Allegany County.  
For the Senate,  
**WILLIAM MATTHEWS.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**JOHN NEFF,  
JONATHAN HUDDLESON and  
DANIEL BLOCHER.**

Cecil County.  
For the Senate,  
**LEVI H. EVANS.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**JOHN W. COMEGYS,  
SAMUEL B. FOARD,  
GEORGE GILLESPIE.**

Kent County.  
For the Senate,  
**WILLIAM D. WILMER.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**Messrs. PRIMROSE, LASSEL, and KIRBY.**

Queen Anne County.  
For the Senate,  
**ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, J.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**WILLIAM A. SPENCER,  
FRED WILMER,  
LEWEL ROBERTS.**

Caroline County.  
For the House of Delegates,  
**MATHEW W. HARDCASTLE,  
ROBERT T. KEENE,  
J. A. B. DAVIS.**

For the House of Delegates  
**PHILIP P. THOMAS,  
MORRIS O. COLTON,  
DANIEL LLOYD.**  
For the Senate  
**Dr. EATHELL HUMPHREYS.**  
For the House of Delegates  
**JOHN P. LANFORD,  
Capt. JAMES HOOPER,  
Capt. LEVIN BALLARD.**

Worcester County.  
For the Senate,  
**LANBERT P. AYRES.**  
For the House of Delegates,  
**Dr. CHESSED PURNELL,  
ELISHA E. WHITELOCK,  
JAMES H. HOLLAND,  
LEVIN G. IRVING.**

**PUBLIC MEETINGS.**  
A BARBACUE will be given near Spear's Tavern, 4th Election District, on **FRIDAY, the 28th inst.,** and at Marley Bridge on **SATURDAY, the 29th inst.,** in 3d District, at which places the Candidates of both parties, and the public generally, are invited to attend.  
September 27.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Voters of the City of Annapolis, held at the City Hall, on Tuesday Evening the 25th. inst. pursuant to notice given, the meeting was organized by calling JOHN H. T. MAGRUDER Esq. to the Chair, and appointing ROBERT B. BELT, Secretary.

On motion, ROBERT WELCH of Ben Esq. was unanimously chosen the candidate to represent this City in the next House of Delegates.

On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN H. T. MAGRUDER, Chairman.  
ROBERT B. BELT, Secretary.

**MAMMOTH PEAR.**  
We have seen a Pear, grown in the Garden of Mr. Wm. S. Green, of this City, of the kind generally known by the name of "The Pound Pear," which is in length nine inches—circumference 15 inches—and weighing two pounds four ounces.

**DEATH OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
The Globe of Saturday night says: "We regret to learn that WALTER S. FRANKLIN, Esq., Clerk of the House of Representatives, died of bilious fever at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on Thursday last."

**GENERAL ORDER—No. 7.**  
HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
Detroit, Sept. 8th, 1855.  
1. Officers authorized to enlist men for the Army of the United States, will be particular not to enlist deserters from any service whatever, especially from the British Army in Canada.

2. Officers commanding on the frontier will not allow non-commissioned officers or soldiers to pass into Canada, nor will they allow any British deserter to come into the forts, barracks or camps of the United States.

By command of  
**ALEXANDER MACOMB,**  
Maj. Gen. Commanding-in-Chief.  
H. S. MACOMB, A. D. C.,  
Assist. Adj. General.

**THE EYES OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNION ARE ON MARYLAND.**  
LET THEIR ANXIOUS CARE BE GRATIFIED WITH A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Editorial Correspondence of the Mobile Register.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 3d, 1855.  
GENTLEMEN:—The political elements are in great commotion in Maryland, and the Democrats are taking a bold stand for the coming election. This is the first year that the people of this State have been permitted to vote directly for their Governor. This circumstance alone, unconnected with other minor reforms reluctantly wrung from the last Legislature by the power of popular opinion, has a tendency to rouse popular feeling and remind the freemen of Maryland that they possess rights, which from a long period of non-user under the old regime, they had become almost persuaded had been irrevocably surrendered. The consequence is, that new life is about to be infused into the political mass heretofore comparatively inert, and a spirit of active inquiry is rising up, where formerly all was apathy and indifference. These things seem to augur well for the future progress of correct principles, and if the Republicans do not elect Grason this year, and achieve at once the deliverance of the State from the night-mare of federalism by which she has been so long oppressed, they will at least make a breach into the hitherto impregnable bulwark of the enemy,

and render success at a coming day certain and complete. In the city of Baltimore the highest spirit prevails, though the Republicans will lose much by the refusal of many qualified voters to submit to the federal taxation of the registry law—a law by the way enacted by Whigs wherever they have the power—but even an approximation to which, (although under express instructions given by themselves) by a Democrat, they denounce as a violation of the rights of the citizen, and an attempt to muzzle the fair expression of the popular will!

**OHIO.**  
Things are going on well there; at a late convention in Lorain county, five hundred delegates were present. The Independent Treasury is first in the hearts of Democrats—a National Bank is most earnestly condemned. A bet of \$1,000 is offered in the columns of the Columbus Statesman of the 11th inst. that Wilson Shannon, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will beat Col. Vance, the Federal candidate, at least 5,000 votes.—Globe.

The Mackerel fisheries in Massachusetts Bay have been very successful this year. The Gloucester Telegraph says:—"Our 'oldest fishermen' have never known the season when fat mackerel were so plenty about our shores as they have been for a week or two past. On Sunday last (in these times people will fish on Sundays) at least one hundred and fifty barrels were taken just off the shore opposite Eastern point, by wherries and a few large craft—and for size and fatness, the samples which came under our observation were altogether superior to any we had ever before seen. One of these beauties was exhibited by a gentleman, which weighed upwards of three pounds, and the fat upon him measured an inch in thickness! Bent that if you can, Cape Cod. —[Gloucester Telegraph.]

From the New Orleans True American of Sept. 8  
**DREADFUL MURDER.**

Many of our citizens will remember seeing on Thursday morning a neat, clean, and ship-shape looking sailor, in the dress of the U. S. service, and apparently over 40 years of age. His appearance was so remarkable trim, and sailor-like, that none who saw could pass him unnoticed. Yesterday morning this poor fellow was found murdered and mutilated in the most unheard of manner. The name of the unfortunate victim of unprovoked barbarism was Charles Goodlip, said to be a native of Missouri, and having served for nearly 30 years in the navy. From the evidence adduced before the Recorder, we gather the following particulars of this bloody deed. On Thursday about four o'clock, Goodlip, called in at the low den kept by Ann Jane Doyle, No. 51 Girod street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas street, and took a glass of beer, served to him by John Johnson, who was officiating as bar keeper. Having drunk it, he quitted this den of crime, promised to return in the evening, which he did about six or seven o'clock, when he drank again, and asked for supper, which was prepared for him on the order of Mrs. Doyle, by Thomas M. Davis, and William Smith.

By the story of the former it appears that the latter put a quantity of laudanum in the tea given to the sailor; who speedily became drowsy and was laid on a bed in the room by Smith and others. So far the story is borne out by all the evidences. About 11 o'clock, as Lieut. Fallon of the Watch was passing, he heard a disturbance caused by the woman of the house turning out her supposed husband Doyle, who informed Mr. Fallon that a comrade of his had seen a dead body under his wife's bed. S. posing the story to originate in jealousy, all parties were dismissed, but great charge was given to the watchman, Alex. McClure, to keep a careful eye upon the house. About 1 o'clock in the morning, a man was observed reconnoitering from the house, and shortly after another, bearing a heavy burden, came out and passed rapidly over to the vacant lot, or yard, closely followed by a watchman. Dropping his load the fellow ran, but being taken brought his captor to see that it was a blanket filled with clay and soil. This man was conveyed to the guard house, and proved to be John Johnson a young, but notorious offender. Shortly before day break, about 4 on Friday morning, Lieut. Crane hearing the story of McClure, narrowly watched the house, and after observing a light brought from the back room to the front, and carried there again constantly, knocked at the door, and took into custody Anne Jane Doyle, and Thomas M. Davis. On the person of the latter was found a loaded pistol and a key, and under the bar counter a blanket with about a couple of hundred pounds of earth in it. The further circumstance induced Messrs. Fallon and Craig to examine the premises, and in the back room—some 6 feet from where Davis was found lying on a settee—the planks of the floor were found to have been recently moved. On lifting them, and removing some three inches of clay, they came to the blue roundabout of the sailor, and on more carefully raising the soil with their hands, drew forth the body. But oh, God! what a sight did it present. The head was off—the legs both cut out at the hip joints—the left foot severed from the shin bone, and the right knee so far divided that it hung but by a slight ligature of skin. Such a scene of butchery was never met with before—nor will human nature ever be more debased than in the persons of the prisoners. They all shook, and trembled, in every fibre of their flesh. The woman professed that she slept on the floor in the front room, and saw nothing, heard nothing, after the victim was put to bed, stifled by Smith. Davis proclaimed that he had slept from 8 in the evening, and although but about two yards from where the body was buried vowed the utmost unconsciousness of all that had passed. On his hands, nails, cheek and clothes were fresh spots and

stains of blood. A knife taken from Davis's girdle had a quantity of flesh, blood, and hair sticking to the handle. No one would acknowledge the least participation in the bloody deed, and the three principals and two suspected participants stand remanded for further examination this morning. Smith is yet at large.

**HARD TIMES!**  
The following is an estimate of the amount of money spent at Theatres and at the Gardens on Monday night, when all the Theatres, it is said, were crowded from top to bottom.

Park Theatre,	\$1800
National "	1800
Franklin "	800
Nible's Garden,	600
Vauxhall "	300
	\$4700

Which with the Museums will make at least \$5000.—N. Y. Express.

**FOREIGN.**  
**FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.**

By the arrival on Saturday forenoon of the packet ship England, Capt. Waite, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 18th and the latter to the 20th of August, inclusive.

The steam packet Royal William, Captain Swainson, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th August, having made the passage in fourteen days and a half.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
A letter from Constantinople, in the Morning Herald, dated 25th July, gives the important information that Mr. McNeil, the British envoy to the Court of Persia, has broken off all communication with the Shah, and was on his way to Constantinople, there to await further instructions. This step was caused by the obstinacy of the Shah in keeping up the war upon Herat, which was believed to be the effect of Russian influence.

**PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.**  
August 15. House of Lords. Conference were had with the other House on the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt—the Commons giving away, and on registration of Electors bill, the Commons adhering to their rejection of the Lord's amendments, and the Lords insisting.

House of Commons. Col. Sibthorp asked if it was true that an additional force had been ordered to Canada. Lord John Russell said that one regiment in Nova Scotia had been ordered to Canada, at the request of Lord Durham.

Lord John Russell moved the third reading of the Canada Indemnity bill. Mr. Leader made a speech in explanation, in consequence of incorrect reports of his former speech in some of the papers.

Dr. Lushington declared that he should vote against the bill. He was not satisfied that there had been any violation of law by Lord Durham; but he was satisfied that the course pursued by Lord Durham was highly expedient and proper, even if not strictly legal.

The debate was continued at some length, and finally the bill was read a third time and passed.

The registration of electors bill, with the amendments insisted on by the Lords, were rejected.

Mr. Leader withdrew his motion about the Lord Byron's statue, but said he should renew it at the next session unless some change took place at the proceedings in the dean and chapter.

**PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.**  
August 16. House of Lords.—This being the day appointed for the prorogation of Parliament by her Majesty in person, considerable anxiety was manifested to witness the proceedings, especially as regards the interior of the House of Lords.

At the appointed hour of twelve, the doors were thrown open to those who had obtained tickets of admission from the lord great Chamberlain, and in a short time the strangers' gallery was graced with the presence of ladies, elegantly attired in morning dress.

Not more than a dozen peeresses were present on the benches, the upper bench being occupied by ladies admitted in the same manner as in the strangers' gallery.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Sussex entered the house about half past one.

The Prince and Princess Hohenlohe arrived about the same time. The princess had a seat appointed for her fronting the throne, near the wood-lack.

There was by no means a full attendance of peers.

**ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN.**  
At twenty minutes past two, the salute of cannon announced her Majesty's arrival at the entrance, and very shortly afterwards the flourish of trumpets told the peers that the Queen was then approaching.

The Queen having robed in the inner library, which is used on these occasions for that purpose, the trumpets announced that her Majesty was about entering the house, and the heralds immediately passed in, followed by the lord steward and other officers of the household.—The lord chancellor preceded her Majesty, as well as the earl marshal, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the lord great chamberlain, &c. Her Majesty's train was borne by the pages in waiting. Viscount Melbourne stood on her Majesty's left, bearing the sword of state; and the Earl of Shaftesbury the cap of maintenance.

The Queen having taken her seat on the throne, desired their lordships to be seated, an intimation immediately obeyed.

St. Augustus Clifford, the gentleman usher of the black rod, was then directed to open the Commons.

Shortly afterwards the speaker, with a large body of members, appeared at the bar, accompanied by Sir Augustus Clifford.

**THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.**  
The Lord Chancellor, kneeling on his right knee, then presented to her majesty the manuscript of the royal speech.

Her majesty in her usual distinct and emphatic manner, then read the following speech:—"My Lords and Gentlemen,—"The state of public business enables me to close this protracted and laborious session."

"I have to lament that the civil war in Spain forms an exception to the general tranquillity. I continue to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most amicable relations."

"The disturbances and insurrections which had unfortunately broken out in Upper and Lower Canada, have been promptly suppressed, and I entertain a confident hope that firm and judicious measures will empower you to restore a constitutional form of government, which unhappy events have compelled you for a time to suspend."

"I rejoice at the progress which has been made in my colonial possessions, towards the entire abolition of negro apprenticeship."

"I have observed with much satisfaction the attention which you have bestowed upon the amendment of the domestic institutions of the country. I trust that the mitigation of the law of imprisonment for debt will prove at once favourable to the liberty of my subjects, and safe for commercial credit; and that the established church will derive increased strength and efficiency from the restriction of the granting of benefices in plurality."

"I have felt great pleasure in giving my assent to the bill for the relief of the destitute poor of Ireland. I cherish the expectation that its provisions have been so cautiously framed, and will be so prudently executed, that whilst they contribute to relieve distress, they will tend to preserve order and to encourage habits of industry and exertion."

"I trust likewise that the act which you have passed relating to the compositions for tithes in Ireland will increase the security of that property, and promote internal peace."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—"I cannot sufficiently thank you for your despatch and liberality in providing for the expenses of my household, and the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the crown."

"I offer you my warmest acknowledgments for the addition which you have made to the income of my beloved mother."

"I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the ordinary public service, as well as for the readiness with which you have provided means to meet the extraordinary expenses rendered necessary by the state of my Canadian possessions."

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—"The many useful measures which you have been able to consider, while the settlement of the civil list and the state of Canada demanded so much of your attention, are a satisfactory proof of your zeal for the public good. You are so well acquainted with the duties which now devolve upon you in your respective countries, that it is unnecessary to remind you of them. In the discharge of them you may securely rely on my firm support, and it only remains to express a humble hope that Divine Providence may watch over us all, and prosper our united efforts for the welfare of our country."

The manner in which this was delivered surprised many who had not before heard her Majesty's most agreeable, silver-toned voice; it excited great admiration. If any part of the speech could be singled out as telling more forcibly than another, we should select the last paragraph. It was uttered as if in solemn prayer.

After the delivery of the speech the Lord Chancellor again knelt, and received her Majesty's command relative to the period of the prorogation, which his lordship thus announced:—"My Lords and Gentlemen."

"It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 11th day of October next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 11th day of October."

The Queen then rose, and descended the steps of the throne, preceded the same way as entering by the great officers of state.

The speaker and the members of the commons then retired, as well as the peers and peeresses who were present during the proceedings.

**FRANCE.**  
The Courrier Francais says that the Mexican blockading squadron is to be increased to twenty-two ships. Baron Deffaudis had arrived from Mexico.

Accounts from Rome stated that the Cardinal Fesch, uncle of Napoleon was at the point of death.

The report gathers strength that Louis Bonaparte will end the difficulties between France and Switzerland, by a voluntary expatriation.

**THE GRAIN MARKET.**  
**LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.**  
The supplies this week are very limited. The favourable state of the weather has had its effect upon the market, and yesterday's wheat, both bonded and free, was noted 4s 4d lower than Tuesday.

**MANCHESTER, Aug. 15.**  
There was a slender attendance of buyers this morning, and transactions were more limited. From the notations of this day week, we notice a deduction of 6th per 70 lbs. on wheat, and on flour of from 4s to 4s per 250 lbs.

**WAKEFIELD, Aug. 17.**  
Wheat only found buyers at a decline of 6d to 4s, and that in a small quantity.

The arrival of wheat during the week, coupled with the crops, have much depressed the market, and wheat must be sold at a decline even at this decline transacted.

**TRUST.**  
BY virtue of a first day of September, wherein Gustavus and John T. Barber, dants, the subscribers on the premises, parcel of land, the Barber, deceased, land called "The known by the name of 'HORN P' lying on the creek napolis, adjoining belonging to the deceased, consisting Of this land about tion, and adapted and Grain, the large and valuable of Wood, which c to market by land There are erected able Frame Dwel suitable Out-house Tobacco House, B Among the other Apple Orchard in

BY virtue of the same day, at a miss in this City AND THE HOUSE estate of John T. East and Prince-roll's Alley, in the divided to suit pur The Terms of purchase money and the other half the day of sale, t from the day of bond with suretie trustees. On pa ney, the trustees the property to the claim of the THOMAS S. ALEXANDER September 27.

**LATE SU.**  
BY virtue of a issued out of Anne-Arundel C rected, at suit of F. Wilson, agai lands and tenen and having left tracts and parts and premises, w sides, including thereto, I shall perity at Public in the city of 18th day of Oc necessary, al Negroes, Stock as aforesaid. 1 o'clock—Term

September 2 FARMERS' THE Preside mers Bank dividend of t said Bank for instant, and Monday of O the Western S and to Stock the Branch l application, o attorney, or b By c

September The Ame will publish weeks. STATE Anne Arund

ON appl Birm mas Birming ty, deceased notice requi hit their c and that the week, for th in one of u napolis.

NOTIC THAT county, hat of Anne Ar of adminis Thomas B county, de against the ed to exhib thereof, t 1855 day o by law be said estate day of Se



LONDON, Aug. 17.  
The arrival of the English and foreign wheat during the week has been considerable; this, coupled with the favourable weather for the crops, have much depressed the trade. Free wheat must be noted at fully 2s. and bonded at 2s. 6d. per quarter lower from Monday last, and even at this decline but little business has been transacted.

#### 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 defendants, the subscribers will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, at 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY the 19th day of October next, all that parcel of land, the estate of the late John T. Barber, deceased, constituting part of the land called "The President," and long known by the name of

#### HORN POINT FARM.

lying on the creek bounding the City of Annapolis, adjoining the part of the same tract belonging to the devisees of George Barber, deceased, consisting of about 3500 acres. Of this land about 200 acres are in cultivation, and adapted to the growth of Tobacco and Grain, the residue is covered with a large and valuable growth of various kinds of Wood, which can be carried with facility to market by land or water.

There are erected on this Farm a comfortable Frame Dwelling, Brick Kitchen, and suitable Out-houses, an Overseer's House, Tobacco House, Barn and Stable.

Among the other improvements is a Young Apple Orchard in bearing, of choice fruit.

BY virtue of the same decree, the subscribers will expose to Public Sale, on the same day, at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises in this City, the LOT OF GROUND AND THE HOUSE THEREON, also the estate of John T. Barber, deceased, lying on East and Prince-George's streets, and Carroll's Alley, in this City. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

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

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, } Trustee.  
ALEXANDER RANDALL, } Trustee.

September 27.

#### LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Appeals, and Anne-Arundel County Court, and to me directed, at suit of Charles F. Mayer and John F. Wilson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Dr. James Tongue, and having levied the same upon all those tracts and parts of tracts or parcels of land and premises, whereon Dr. Tongue now resides, including all the lands contiguous thereto, I shall proceed to sell the said property at Public Auction, at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Thursday, the 18th day of October, and at the same time, if necessary, shall also sell sundry valuable Negroes, Stock, &c. to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid. The Sale will take place at 12 o'clock—Terms, Cash.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

Late Sheriff A. A. County.

September 27.—12.

#### FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

September 19th, 1838.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT on the Stock of said Bank for six months, ending on the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,

TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.

September 20. R. 3w.

The American Patriot, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

#### STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

September 18th, 1838.

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

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.,

Reg. Wills A. A. County.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Birmingham, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of September, 1838.

CAVE BIRMINGHAM, Adm'r.

September 20.

GEORGE MONROE & SON,  
Merchants Tailors,  
HAVE just received their Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

(selected with great care from the Importers,) which will be made up in the most fashionable style, and on accommodating terms. Also, a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, consisting of Gloves, Stocks, Collars, Cravats, Suspender, Silk and Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Buckskin, Silk, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

September 20.

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

September 7th, 1838.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on MONDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M. at the office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company, in Annapolis, an Election will be made of Six Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.

By order,

N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

September 13. 1838.

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

September 7th, 1838.

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

By order,

N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

September 13. 1838.

#### NOTICE.

THE Voters of the City of Annapolis, are hereby notified, that an Election will be held at the Ball Room, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, to elect,

A GOVERNOR OF THE STATE, to serve for three years.

A SENATOR, for Anne Arundel County to serve two, four or six years, as the case may be, and

ONE DELEGATE, to represent the City of Annapolis, in the General Assembly, for the ensuing year.

G. H. DUVALL, Clerk of the Corp.

September 13, 1838.

#### SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

August Term, 1838.

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

By order,

JO. HARRIS, Clk.

True copy,

JO. HARRIS, Clk.

September 13. 3m.

#### SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

August Term, 1838.

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

By order,

JO. HARRIS, Clk.

True copy,

JO. HARRIS, Clk.

September 13. 3m.

#### VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND,

In Anne-Arundel and Montgomery Counties.

THE subscriber by virtue of, and in pursuance of the Will of the late Major Wm. Worthington, of Montgomery County, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at Hall's Tavern in Anne-Arundel County, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of October, a Tract of Land containing

#### 410 ACRES OF LAND.

more or less—one half in wood. The Farm has a small Dwelling House on it, Stables, &c. and containing a quantity of natural Meadow Land. Also, on SATURDAY, the 13th of October next, at Rockville, in Montgomery County, at 12 o'clock, M. on the Court House Square, will be exposed to Public Sale, a Tract of Land lying in Montgomery County, about three miles from Rockville, adjoining the lands of Addison Bell, and the late residence of Thomas I. Perry, containing

#### 200 ACRES.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, bearing interest from date, to be secured by bond with personal security approved by the trustee. Deed to be executed at the cost of the purchaser, upon the ratification of the sale by the Orphans Court and payment of the purchase money.

ZACH. H. WORTHINGTON, Trustee.

August 16. 1838.

The Gazette at Annapolis, will publish the above till sold, and send the account to the Rockville Free Press for collection.

September 20.

ABY-LAW  
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 September 10th, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the Mayor be and he is, hereby authorised and empowered, to issue Certificates of Stock, signed by him, and countersigned by the Clerk, under the Seal of the Corporation, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars, and in sums not less than fifty dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October, redeemable at the pleasure of the Corporation after the expiration of twenty years, and payable to such person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, who shall pay to the Commissioners hereinafter named a sum at least equal to the amount for which such Certificates may be issued, and the faith of the City is hereby pledged for the payment and redemption of the said Certificates, principal and interest, as aforesaid.

2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That Somerville Pinkney and Thomas S. Alexander be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, to negotiate for the sale of the said Certificates, at not less than the par value thereof, and the proceeds of the said Certificates shall be paid by the said Commissioners to the Treasurer of the Corporation.

3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so soon as the proceeds of said Certificates shall be received into the Treasury, the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorised and directed, to pay to the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company, the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars, on account of the subscription made by this City to the capital stock of the said Company, provided the said Company will agree to apply the same to the payment of the instalments on said stock as they may be called for by said Company, and to allow to this City interest on the excess of the said payment over and above the amount of said instalments to be paid as before stated.

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Collector shall be and hereby is authorised, on the last day of October in the year 1839, and on the same day in each and every year thereafter, or as soon thereafter as so much may be collected by him, and until a fund shall be created thereby equal to the redemption of the stock hereby authorised, to pay to the Commissioners to be appointed as aforesaid, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be applied by them to the payment of the interest on the aforesaid stock as it may accrue, and the residue as received, with all the profits thereof, to be invested in some safe and productive stock, and held by them as a fund for the redemption of the principal of the stock to be issued as aforesaid.

5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners may invest any portion of the aforesaid fund in the stock of the City to be issued as aforesaid, and that so soon as the fund to be created as aforesaid shall be equal in amount to the said stock, it shall be applied to the redemption thereof.

6. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the interest to accrue on said stock, prior to the first of January 1840, shall be paid by the Treasurer, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury.

7. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That instead of borrowing money upon Certificates of Stock to be issued as aforesaid, the said Commissioners shall be and they are hereby authorised to borrow the aforesaid sum of money from the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, or any other corporation or individual, upon the negotiable note or notes of this Corporation, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

8. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to enter on a separate book the name or names of the person or persons, body politic or corporate, to whom such Certificates may be issued, with the amount held by each, and the said Certificates may, at the pleasure of the holders thereof, be assigned or transferred.

9. And be it established and ordained, That in case of the death or resignation of either of said Commissioners, the vacancy shall be filled by the Corporation for the time being.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

September 13.

#### MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga Streets,

Baltimore.

#### WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY

the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding Departments.

A prospectus of the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.

August 9.

The Princess Anne Herald, Eastern Whig and Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette will insert the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American, Baltimore.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
THAT an Election will be held at the several places designated by law for holding Elections in Anne-Arundel County on WEDNESDAY THE 3d DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State, and a Senator and Four Delegates to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

September 6.—12.

#### NOTICE.

THE attention of the Trustees of Primary Schools in Anne-Arundel County, is called to the subjoined Resolution of the Commissioners, passed at their meeting in October, 1837.

"Whereas, great inconvenience, and in some instances injustice, have arisen in consequence of the Trustees neglecting to make their Reports in due time—therefore, Resolved, That the Trustees of the several Primary School Districts in this County, be and they are hereby required, to make their Annual Reports to the Clerk of the Commissioners on or before the 15th day of October, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly establishing Primary Schools; and in case the Trustees of any District fail to make said Reports in due time, they will be excluded from their distributive share of the School Fund. And be it further Resolved, that no Report shall be received unless accompanied by the affidavit of the Teacher as to the attendance of the pupils, and that the highest and lowest numbers actually attending must in all cases be stated, leaving it to the Commissioners to settle the average number."

All communications by mail to the Clerk must be post paid, and blank reports can be had, on application to

THOS. G. WATERS, Clerk.

September 6. R. 1130.

#### WEST LOMBARD STREET.

THE DUTIES OF MRS. DE BUTTS' SEMINARY will be resumed the first Monday in September. This Institution possesses its usual advantages; an extra number of talented Teachers and the unremitting attention of the Principal to encourage the efforts of the studious and to stimulate and remove the indolent or indolent.

The School offers double the advantages for a perfect and familiar acquaintance with the French Language in the English education are comprehended the elementary principles, the highest branches of science taught in female schools, thus enabling the pupil to enter after the years of infancy, and complete her education under the same influences. The location of the School has every advantage, being a healthy and airy, with spacious apartments, well warmed in winter. Terms for English Education vary in accordance with the different classes, from \$5, 8, 10, 15 per quarter.

Instruction in French 3 times a week, \$5.

Ditto every day \$7. Preparatory class every day \$5.

Latin, Italian, Spanish \$5.

Music on the Piano by the best Teachers, varying in the terms according to the length of time given in the lesson \$3, 15, 25.

Vocal Music, Guitar, or Harp \$20. Dancing \$15 per quarter.

Board and English Education, including the higher branches \$200 per annum.

Washing, &c. extra.

Day Boarders \$60 per annum.

August 16.

The Princess Anne Herald, Eastern Whig and Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American, Baltimore.

#### 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 the science of medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology; but these do not meet the present necessity. A periodical which is avowedly phrenological—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is now needed, and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

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

Illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on Education, (physical, intellectual, and moral); on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology; and on Mental and Moral Philosophy. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the readiness of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

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

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

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

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for accepted matter, as liberal a compensation per printed page, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to endorse all which his correspondents may communicate; or all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

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

#### TERMS.

1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 3d of October next.

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

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 per annum for a single copy, \$5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for three copies, or \$10 (current as above) for seven copies sent to one address. To Clergymen and Theological Students, single copies will be furnished at \$1.50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to \$1.25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

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

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

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

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



STATES DEPARTMENT,  
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.  
In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1836, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled, "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—

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

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.

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

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

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

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: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington, and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

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

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

SEC. 11. And be it enacted, That in all elections for the senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as a 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 of any of them.

SEC. 15. And be it enacted, That the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuring 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 Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.

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

SEC. 20. And be it enacted, That at the time and places of holding the elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, 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 third 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, as aforesaid, 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, in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every sixth 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 a 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, 1838. 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 acintillations 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).—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 Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Atholton Building, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

VOL. XXIII.  
Printed and Published by J. M. JOY, at the Brick Store, No. 107, N. E. Corner of the City of Baltimore.  
Price—Three Dollars.  
THE Commission of the city of Annapolis, 23d day of October, settling with the roads, hearing appeals, and transacting of the Levy Court.  
By order, August 30.  
\$1000  
AN ANNAWAY  
George county, FRANK, 8 or 10 inches of hair, broad, has a remarkable ly. His only clothing and trousers, clothing with him, ward of One Hunting and securing to him again. Frank last.  
Rockville, Md.  
MAMM  
Office of 7  
AND L  
Philadelph  
THE very libe  
meat that patron  
tions, have induc  
a Double Number  
ever printed in P  
and the largest li  
the United States  
who are practicing  
mentioned that t  
serious mechanic  
—one of the e  
phia is used for  
but this would  
page of the man  
blighted, therefo  
ferent periods.  
The paper—in  
sheets, &c., can  
who have been  
added to the ne  
composition, pr  
mentary expense  
cost, which wo  
engaging in the  
thousand new s  
actual cost of t  
We flatter o  
traordinary siz  
tractions that e  
It contains the  
ing for 1837, t  
84, and has 58  
ter press. Dis  
and particular  
for cheap repri  
any former ind  
bers to the Sta  
tion to their c  
ous matter, an  
yet received fo  
receive it, mon  
novelty, gives  
Of the gene  
News we need  
come to well  
ment. We m  
over, that in  
yield to no ot  
elsewhere, an  
paper shall an  
tered the follo  
tion, and we  
ize our prom  
shall excel the  
both original  
ed to test by  
dopted; and  
nited States,  
not be prod  
The issui  
ed as an ovi  
to merit a  
short—Fren  
fess, we p  
means for the  
subscribers.  
Dec. 15,  
FOR A  
the above i  
Dugan's w  
and Satur  
May 30