

The Philadelphia Gazette.

VOL. XXII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 2. NO. 2.

Printed and Published by
J. M. A. GAZETTE
At the Office of the Philadelphia Gazette, No. 100 N. 2d St.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 2.

HE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued.—Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Murray, and sixty sets of Mr. Brock's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interrupting the paper and miscellaneous reading. The Gazette is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Art, Internal Improvement, Agriculture, in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest date.

It is published at the low price of \$2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says:—“The Saturday Gazette is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;” the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, “it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States.” The New York Star says:—“We know of nothing more liberal on the part of editors, and no means more efficacious in drawing out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes.”

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says: “the Saturday Gazette is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is daily appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable ‘reading matter’ than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its manifold dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give it a permanent interest and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in six quarto forms, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value.”

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Gazette, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tales, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Tokens, and author of Pencil Sketches, and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the \$300 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the only one promising opposition of quackery of every kind.

In addition to all which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, showing the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea-board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each edition may be a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

The Philadelphia Saturday Gazette is still continued in its former size and price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, formerly published at the Philadelphia Gazette, will be continued as a separate publication, and will be published on the same day as the Gazette.

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Box's Album, will in numbers of 72 pages, embellishments—nearly all found in print. Let publisher with their patrons, and he will leave no stone unturned to give celebrity and

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the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Tribune, will be sent at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz. Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE

may be ordered to sign and have Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 2.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY

1. It is the cheapest mode of obtaining books ever yet devised.

2. It is carried by mail to the remotest part of the Union.

3. The postage is little more than for a newspaper.

4. It is a work of real utility.

5. It receives unbounded patronage.

6. It suits all educated persons.

7. It is calculated for the whole family circle.

8. It promotes vocal belles lettres reading.

9. It induces conversation of an intellectual cast.

10. It is free from sectarianism.

11. It has no party politics.

12. It diffuses useful information at the smallest expense.

13. It places the gay without offending the grave.

14. The father of a family, as well as his wife and daughters.

15. It is a universal favourite wherever known.

16. A volume is completed every six months.

17. Each volume costs less than a London duodecimo, though

18. It contains as much as twenty-five.

19. It is published with the utmost regularity.

20. It is accompanied by the Journal of Belles Lettres, which

21. Contains reviews of books and general literary information at no cost whatever.

22. It is unbiased in its criticisms and reviews.

23. It is read in all well informed circles.

24. It is valuable as a gift, causing the donor to be weekly remembered.

25. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.

26. It is no ephemeral publication, here to day and gone to-morrow.

27. Its character is established.

28. It will improve on acquaintance, for

29. Its worth is not known till examined.

30. It is never out of date.

31. It is adapted to every meridian.

32. It is a valuable resource in a steamboat or stage-coach.

33. It may be carried in the most compact form and without loss of space.

34. It delights by its chaste fictions.

35. It instructs by its sketches of character.

36. It enlarges the mind by its travels.

37. It takes you on a tour of the world, without toil, expense, or danger.

38. It subdues national prejudices.

39. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.

40. It keeps us informed of the literature of our own times.

41. It sanctions and encourages virtue and correct taste.

42. It is so much read in polite circles, that to be ignorant of its contents is to be behind the age in which we live.

43. No periodical, at its price (\$5.00), has ever obtained and retained so wide a circulation in America.

44. A new volume commences July 1, 1836.

Published (20 Quarto pages) weekly, payable in advance.

ADAM WALDIE,

46, Carpenter Street, Philadelphia.

June 30.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

And in said County, Orphans Court,

January 17th, 1837.

On application by petition of Henrietta

Norman, Administratrix of Thomas

Norman, 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.

WITNESSES my hand and the seal of said Court,

this 17th day of January, 1837.

JOSEPH BROWN, Jcy.

Wm. A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to

the following prospectus of a new, and

cheaper book, periodical, which will be

issued from this office in the first week of

January. It will not be in so common a

form for binding as the present, but it

it will in no way interfere, but it will

contain the works of the day, which are

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 four to six cents a Murray's

novel 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 re-mit-

tances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNI-

BUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI-

TERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAV-

ELS, 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 accom-

plished; 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 re-

duce prices, and render the access to a literary

banquet more than twofold accessible; we

give 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 still further

in the matter of reduction, and we feel this

is still a very enough for us to aim at

offering to an increasing literary appetite that

mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as

ever so great a favourite, will continue to make

its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form

for binding and preservation, and its price

and form will remain the same. But we

shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue

a huge sheet of the size of the largest

newspapers of America, but on very superior

paper, also filled with books of the newest

and most entertaining, though in their several

departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages,

Travels, &c., select in their character, joined

with reading such as usually should fill a

weekly newspaper. By this method we hope

to accomplish a great good; to enliven and

enlighten the family circle, and to give to it,

at an expense which shall be no 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

acutest 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 LIBRARY 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 con-

tain,

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 circulation of our current money

will be charged to the remitters the low price

and superior paper, absolutely prohibit pay-

ing a discount.

On no condition will a copy 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 prospectus has been 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 mat-

ter equal in amount to ten volumes of Rec's

Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned.

Address, Post Office

ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia.

Editors throughout the Union, and Car-

riers, will confer a favour by giving the above

one or more copies, and accepting the work for a year at compensation.

By Mr. Eccleston—from Joseph Ennalls, and

signed by 292 citizens of Dorchester, that said

Ennalls may be compensated for damage done

to his mill, &c.

Mr. Comery—from citizens of Cecil, for an

alteration in the law relating to minors.

Mr. Ely—from Nicholas D. Worthington to

sell his real estate.

Mr. Shower—from John Kelly, and others,

to empower the sheriff of Carroll, to collect

taxes.

Mr. McLean—from Rachel R. Wagner, for

indemnity for losses occasioned by riots in

1812.

Also, from citizens of Baltimore recom-mend-

ing her memorial.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. Richardson—relating to lotteries.

Also, to repeal an act therein mentioned.

the 4th of February, which made no mention of the loss of the ship. The ship, the *Norman*, was reported to have been lost on the 10th of February, and the report was confirmed by the Liverpool Times, on the 10th of February, as follows: "Reports to the Liverpool Times, on the 10th of February, were to the effect that the *Norman* had been wrecked, which was subsequently found to be without foundation. The ship is probably a revival of this story."

The quarterly statement of the revenue of Great Britain for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1887, gives the amount for the quarter, £11,588,750, being an increase on the same quarter, 1886, of £2,170,257. The increase on the year ending Jan. 31, 1887, over that ending Jan. 31, 1886, was £2,770,257. The increase of the quarter was in the excise, taxes, postoffice, and inland revenue, and there was a decrease in customs, stamps, and miscellaneous. The amount of revenue applied to the consolidated fund for the quarter was £8,424,357. The income of that fund for the quarter was £11,233,100, being a small decrease on the same quarter of 1886.

In relation to the money market, the London Observer of the 7th says: "Among the financial and commercial interests in the city, the feeling has increased in favor of the late and speedy restoration of confidence, and the resumption of activity in all departments of trade and commerce. The money market has shown a good deal of activity, and though a temporary depression occurred yesterday, the market nearly recovered itself before the termination of business."

Matters connected with the Northern and Central Bank of London, appear to have been a favorable topic. A new joint stock bank has been formed upon a portion of the ruins, a number of Liverpool capitalists having purchased the Liverpool branch, and resolved to conduct it as a distant banking institution.

Consols for account were sold on the 6th at 90 1/2, advanced to 90 3/4, the quotation for the 10th of February account being a fraction less than 90. The continued rise in the French funds excites surprise, as money continues scarce.

The veteran General Misa died in Catalonia on the 21th of December.

The Curlyist official journal, the *Gazette d'Orade*, says that Don Carlos is confined to his bed by an inflammation of a nature so serious, as to cause much uneasiness.

The Switzerland Gazette Universal says, on authority which it respects, that at the commencement of 1887, the German powers were to commence a blockade of the Swiss cantons, on account of the alleged non-execution of the conclusions.

The trial of Meunier was expected to commence on the 10th of February. The trial of the persons implicated in the Strasburg affair, were to commence on the 6th ult.

The Portuguese government have issued a decree, prohibiting the importation or exportation of slaves, by sea or by land, in all the Portuguese dominions without exception, under very severe penalties.

HYGIEAL.
Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Point, Mr. WILLIAM BRYAN, to Miss REBECCA GAWWAY, all of this city.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP about in the Chesapeake Bay between the 5th and 9th ult. ELEVEN BARRELS marked as follows: Three Barrels marked Boston N. B. Rum, S. and M. 3 up, marked D. B. Rum, 1 do, marked A. 2 do, marked K. 1 do, marked S. Brandy. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take possession.

A. BARRINGTON, Thomas' Point.
March 2.

\$25,000! \$8,000!
20 PRIZES OF \$1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling.
Class No. 1, for 1887.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, March 4, 1887.

AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Rich and Splendid Scheme.

1 prize of 25,000
1 prize of 8,000
1 prize of 6,000
1 prize of 3,080
2 prizes of 2,500
2 prizes of 2,000
2 prizes of 1,500
20 prizes of 1,000
20 prizes of 500
20 prizes of 400
50 prizes of 200
56 prizes of 100
112 prizes of 50
112 prizes of 20
240 prizes of 10
15,400 prizes of 5

15,400 prizes, and 25,000!

60 Number Lottery, 10 drawn balls.

Tickets 25¢, 50¢, 1.00, 2.00, 5.00, 10.00.

Lottery & Exchange Office,
(Church street, Annapolis.)

March 2.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by the Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on FRIDAY the 24th inst., at the late residence of Richard Gosselin, deceased, a part of the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of:

Several Valuable Young NEGROES,
Cattle, among them two yoke of Oxen, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

TERMS.—All sums of Twenty Dollars, and upwards a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale all under that sum Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

ELIZABETH A. GARDNER,
March 2. Administrator.

WOOD YARD.
ESTABLISHED at CONNER'S, lower end of First street, one door above Mr. James Hyde.

FIRE WOOD,
1 1/2 or 2 small quantities, can be had at any time throughout the year, on application to the subscriber, who has undertaken the superintendence of the

WOOD YARD,
just opened on his lot, at the lower end of First street, by Messrs. Hiteh and Weatherly in his absence or left at his dwelling, adjoining the yard, will receive prompt attention, and be faithfully and honestly executed.

MARMADUKE W. CONNER,
Superintendent.

Feb. 16.
P. S. Hiteh & Weatherly want, and will give constant employment to ONE HUNDRED steady CUTTERS, who may rely on receiving the highest CASH prices for their work.

TRUSTEES' SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on SATURDAY, the 18th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. at the store formerly occupied by Thomas W. Harris, deceased, in the village of Lower Marlborough, all the real estate of the said Thomas W. Harris, deceased, consisting:

1st. Of the tract or parcel of land on which the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, containing about

400 ACRES OF LAND,
situate in Calvert county, and distant about one and a half miles from Lower Marlborough. This farm is said to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; has on it a comfortable Dwelling and all the necessary out houses.

2d. A small parcel of land called

NOAH ROBINSON,
situate in said county, containing about SEVENTY ACRES. The improvements on this piece of land are a Dwelling House in bad repair, and a Tobacco House.

3d. A Store House and Lot in Lower Marlborough, lately occupied by Mr. Harris. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to visit the premises, which will be shown by the tenants.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE.—one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the trustees are authorized to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Feb. 23—2.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Subscribers to the above Work in Annapolis, are requested to notify the subscriber, as early as practicable, of their intention of continuing patrons of the Work. Those who have not settled for the year just concluded, are desired to do so immediately.

J. GREEN.
Jan. 12.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP about in the Month of May, 1886, between the 10th and 15th inst., two barrels marked Boston N. B. Rum, S. and M. 3 up, marked D. B. Rum, 1 do, marked A. 2 do, marked K. 1 do, marked S. Brandy. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take possession.

PHILIP PETTONE.
Feb. 16.

LONDON FASHIONS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,
Merchant Tailor.

HAS just received direct from London the latest fashions, and has a large stock of the same, and is prepared to call and examine them, together with a large and general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, of the latest importations.

Feb. 27, 1886.

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Feb. 27, 1886.

NOTICE OF MARITIME.
Application by petition of William F. Stewart, Administrator with the will annexed of the late Charles D. Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give 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.

SAMUEL BROWN, Junr.,
Rev. Willa 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 with the will annexed on the personal estate of Dr. Charles Stewart, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of July next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of January 1887.

WILLIAM F. STEWART, Admr.,
Jan. 26—6w.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, Md.
ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing of Shadrack Forrest 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, or both, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Shadrack Forrest having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Shadrack Forrest having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Nathan Warfield his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Shadrack Forrest a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Shadrack Forrest 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 first Monday of April, 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 Shadrack Forrest should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as provided. Given under my hand this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Chief Judge of the Orphans Court.
Jan. 12.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, Md.
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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1837.

NO. 10.

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and sixty five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in literature, Science, and Art; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short, every variety of topics equally introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of \$2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea-board to the lakes. The paper has been now long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union; the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more eager to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.
Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize File, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the \$500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea-board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on

the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

FORTY-FOUR REASONS FOR NOW

SUBSCRIBING TO

WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

1. It is the cheapest mode of obtaining books ever yet devised.

2. It is carried by mail to the remotest part of the Union.

3. The postage is little more than for a newspaper.

4. It is a work of real utility.

5. It receives unbounded patronage.

6. It suits all educated persons.

7. It is calculated for the whole family circle.

8. It promotes social belles lettres reading.

9. It induces conversation of an intellectual cast.

10. It is free from sectarianism.

11. It has no party politics.

12. It diffuses useful information at the smallest expense.

13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.

14. The father of a family, as well as his wife and daughters.

15. It is a universal favourite wherever known.

16. A volume is completed every six months.

17. Each volume costs less than a London duodecimo, though

18. It contains as much as twenty five.

19. It is published with the utmost regularity.

20. It is accompanied by the Journal of Belles Lettres, which

21. Contains reviews of books and general literary information, at no cost whatever.

22. It is unbiassed in its criticism and reviews.

23. It is read in all well informed circles.

24. It is valuable as a gift, causing the donor to be weekly remembered.

25. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.

26. It is no ephemeral publication, here to day and gone to-morrow.

27. Its character is established.

28. It will improve on acquaintance, for

29. Its worth is not known till examined.

30. It is never out of date.

31. It is adapted to every meridian.

32. It is a valuable resource in a steamboat or stage coach.

33. It may be carried in the most compact form and without loss of space.

34. It delights by its chaste fictions.

35. It instructs by its sketches of character.

36. It enlarges the mind by its travels.

37. It takes you on a tour of the world, without toil, expense, or danger.

38. It subdues national prejudices.

39. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.

40. It keeps us informed of the literature of our own times.

41. It sanctions and encourages virtue and correct taste.

42. It is so much read in polite circles, that to be ignorant of its contents is to be behind the age in which we live.

43. No periodical, at its price (\$5.00), has ever obtained and retained so wide a circulation in America.

44. A new volume commences July 4, 1836.

Published (20 Quarto pages) weekly, payable in advance.

ADAM WALDIE,

46, Carpenter Street, Philadelphia.

June 30.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

MR BASIL SHEPARD having de-

clined business in favour of the sub-

scriber, he embraces this opportunity to

solicit the patronage of his numerous and

highly respectable customers; he would have

solicited them previous to leaving Annapolis

in August last, had it not been that Mr. B. S.

still continued in business. I now embrace

this opportunity to return my humble ac-

knowledgments to my friends in Annapolis

and the county, for the decided preference

they have given to my work over all others.

Those who may still wish their

CLOTHES Cut and Made in the most

Elegant Style,

At the Shortest Notice, and at the

Lowest Prices,

can be accommodated by calling and leaving

their measures when visiting Baltimore, or

on Mr. Basil Shepard, Annapolis, who will

take pleasure in measuring them, and trans-

mitting their orders to me. He will also

have all work delivered that is for Annapolis

or the County. I would not forget to return

my sincere acknowledgments to my friends

for the highly honourable certificates they

were pleased to give me of citizenship while

amongst them.

JACOB HANFORD,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, North Gay street, Baltimore.

Baltimore, Feb. 16, 1837.—if.

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 OMNI-

BUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI-

TERARY 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 large sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with looks of the most 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.

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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 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 Rec's Encyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

Editors throughout the Union; and Ca-

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

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, February 28.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. Kershner, presented two memorials, one from sundry citizens of Frederick county, and the other of sundry citizens of Washington, counter to the memorials praying that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road be released from certain points therein named; and,

Mr. Doub—of sundry citizens of Frederick and Carroll counties, that the rates of transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road may not be increased.

Mr. McDaniel—of sundry citizens of Kent, praying an amendment to the law relating to judgments by confession before justices of the peace.

Mr. Henderson—of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying the extension of the Eastern Shore Rail Road through said county to the Pennsylvania line.

Mr. Maulsby—of the owners of the Deer Creek Iron Works, praying authority to bring into this State two coloured forgesmen.

Mr. Tuck—of Fielder Hays, of Prince George's county, praying to have refunded to him cert in caution money.

Mr. Palmer—of N. ney Johns, of Queen Anne's county, praying for relief therein mentioned.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill, to author E. annor R. Contee and Philip A. L. Contee, to introduce certain slaves for life in this State.—Also,

The bill, to extend the time of Isaac G. Magruder, to complete his collections.—Also,

The bill, to lay out and open a road from the gate opposite the residence of Caleb White, to the mill owned by Richard W. Higgins.—Also,

The bill, for the relief of Joseph Wood, former Sheriff of Calvert county, severally endorsed "will pass," and ordered to be engrossed.—Also,

The bill, repealing part of an act passed at December session 1832, chap. 74, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendment, which amendment was read the first and second time, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.—And,

Delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the Senate, entitled, an act to repeal an act to establish magistrates courts in the several counties of this State, and to prescribe their jurisdiction, so far as the same relates to Kent county.

Also, a petition of Benedict Reynolds, a soldier of the revolution, and Mary Wells, of the city of Annapolis, severally praying to be placed on the pension roll, severally endorsed, referred to the consideration of the house of delegates.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. Doub—to regulate the manner of making outside and divisional fences in Frederick.

Mr. Alexander—for the benefit of the Milington Bank.

Mr. Palmer—for the relief of Matthias George—severally read.

Mr. Humsley—a supplement to the act of December session, 1833, chapter 110—twice read and passed.

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 1.

The Speaker announced the following message as having been received from the Senate on yesterday by their clerk

The bill, to continue in force certain acts therein mentioned.

Also, the bill, to continue in force an act to incorporate the Eastern Bank of Baltimore severally endorsed, "will pass," and ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill, relating to limited partnerships in this State, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments."

Which amendments were severally read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the resolution requesting His Excellency, the Governor, to issue a commission in the usual form to John Baumgardner, as Register of Wills, for Carroll county, endorsed, assented to, ordered to be engrossed.

And delivered a bill originated in and passed by the Senate, entitled, a supplement to an act, to unite Middletown, Keller's addition to Middletown, Grove's addition to Middletown, and Wise's addition to Middletown, into one, by the name of Middletown.

Also, a report of the President and Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, endorsed "referred to the consideration of the House of Delegates."

PETITIONS, &c.
Mr. Price—presented a petition of sundry citizens of Kent county, praying a special act relating to the Commissioners and Levy Court of said county.

Mr. McDaniel—of William B. Durden, and others, citizens of Kent, praying for an act for the erection of a bridge, and for other purposes.

Mr. Alexander—of Francis Welch, praying that the Commissioners of Anne Arundel county,

may be directed to levy a cert in sum of money for the reasons thereon stated.

Mr. Iglehart—of Charles Boone, of Anne Arundel county, praying further time to complete his collections.

Mr. McDaniel—memorials of sundry citizens of Kent, praying the continuance of the law establishing Magistrates Courts in said county.

Also, of sundry citizens of Kent, praying the repeal of the law establishing Magistrates Courts in said county.

Mr. McLean—a memorial of the Georgia Lumber Company, praying for an act of incorporation.

Mr. Kerr—of Mrs. Anna Caroline Hammond, and others, of Talbot county, praying the sale of the unprofitable portion of the Real Estate of the late Dr. Nicholas Hammond, of said county.

Mr. Hardcastle—reported a bill, relating to coach and gig makers.

Mr. Ely—reported a bill, to repeal part of an act to establish and incorporate a medical and chirurgical faculty or society in the State of Maryland.

Mr. Kershner—reported a bill incorporating the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Hagerstown and its vicinity.

Mr. Ridgely—reported a supplement to the act to incorporate the Savage Rail Road company.

Mr. Simmons—reported a bill, to incorporate the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company.

Mr. Culbreth, from the committee on education, reported a bill to grant a donation to the Manchester Academy, in Carroll county.—And,

Mr. Carpenter—to divorce Peter Martin, from his wife Maria Martin.—

The house adjourned.

Thursday, March 2.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. Ridgely presented a petition of sundry citizens of Anne Arundel county, praying the passage of an act to establish an additional school district.

Mr. Ely—of the Commissioners appointed by an act passed at December session 1835, or an additional levy to complete the building of a bridge.

Mr. Ely—of sundry citizens of Baltimore county and city, praying the establishment of agricultural schools and pattern farms in this State.

Mr. Ridgely—of Elisha Brown and Basil Owings, praying compensation for the support of Thomas Jones, a soldier of the revolution.

Mr. Carpenter—reported a bill, to divorce Elizabeth Mobly, of Washington county, from her husband, Joseph Mobly.

Mr. Ridgely submitted the following order, Ordered, that a select committee to consist of five, be appointed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making it a high crime and misdemeanor for any citizen or citizens of this State, to plan, combine, or conspire together to subvert the constitution and form of government, otherwise than is established by that instrument and the law of the land, and to fix such penalty they may deem proper and commensurate with the offence.

Which was twice read.

Mr. McLean moved to amend said order by striking out the words "select committee," and inserting in lieu thereof, "committee on crimes and punishments."

Determined in the negative.

Mr. Richardson moved to amend said order by inserting after the word "government," the following, "and to forbid any part of the citizens of this State from calling in question the acts of the present dominant party of the State."

Which was read.

Mr. Hicks moved to amend said amendment, by adding at the end thereof these words, "and of the General Government."

Which amendment was accepted by Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Duke then moved to reject the order and amendments.

Determined in the negative.

Mr. Richardson then moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the words "and of the General Government."

Determined in the negative.

The question was then put on the amendment as amended, and

Determined in the negative.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the order as offered by Mr. Ridgely.

Mr. Tuck, moved to amend said order by striking out the word "subvert," and inserting in lieu thereof "alter or change."

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ridgely, said order was further amended by striking out in the third line thereof the word "and" and inserting "or."

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the order as amended, and

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ely,

The yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Gantt, Speaker, Hopewell, Ford,

Shaw, Ussilton, McDaniel, Price, Ridgely, Igle-

hart, Hood, Simmons, Parson, Billingsley, Duke,

the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed, and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid and the hopes of the wicked for the destruction of our Government, are again destined to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, some of dangerous excitement have occurred; terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard of the consequences of their conduct has exposed individuals to popular indignation; but neither masses of the people, no sections of the country, have swerved from their devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Such attempts at dangerous agitation may periodically return, but with each the object will be better understood. That predominating affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits; that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body; will always be at hand to resist and control every effort, foreign or domestic, which aims, or would lead, to overthrow our institutions.

What can be more gratifying than such a retrospect as this? We look back on obstacles avoided, and dangers overcome; on expectations more than realized, and prosperity perfectly secured. To the hopes of the timid, the fears of the timid, and the doubts of the anxious, actual experience has given the conclusive reply. We have seen time gradually dispel every unfavorable foreboding, and our constitution, surmounting every adverse circumstance, dreaded at the outset as beyond control. Present excitement will, at all times, magnify present dangers; but true philosophy much teach us that none more threatening than the past can remain to be overcome; and we ought, for we have just reason, to entertain an abiding confidence in the stability of our institutions, and an entire conviction that, administered in the true form, character, and spirit, in which they were established, they are abundantly adequate to preserve to us and our children the rich blessings already derived from them; to make our beloved land, for a thousand generations, that chosen spot where happiness springs from a perfect equality of political rights.

For myself, therefore, I desire to declare, that the principle that will govern me in the high duty to which my country calls me, is a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the constitution, as it was designed by those who framed it. Looking back to it as a sacred instrument carefully and not easily framed; remembering that it was throughout a work of concession and compromise; viewing it as limited to national objects; regarding it as leaving to the people and the States all power not explicitly parted with; I shall endeavor to preserve, protect, and defend it, by anxiously referring to its provision for direction in every action. To matters of domestic concernment which it has intrusted to the Federal Government, and to such as relate to our intercourse with foreign nations, I shall zealously devote myself; beyond those limits I shall never pass.

To enter, on this occasion, into a further or more minute exposition of my views on the various questions of domestic policy, would be as obstructive as it is probably unexpected. Before the suffrages of my countrymen were conferred upon me, I submitted to them, with great precision, my opinions on all the most prominent of these subjects. Those opinions I shall endeavor to carry out with my utmost ability.

Our course of foreign policy has been so uniform and intelligible, as to constitute a rule of executive conduct which leaves little to my discretion, unless, indeed, I was willing to run counter to the lights of experience, and the known opinions of my constituents. We sedulously cultivate the friendship of all nations, as the condition most compatible with our welfare, and the principles of our Government. We decline alliances, as adverse to our peace. We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received. We endeavour to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity; promptly avowing our objects, and seeking to establish that mutual frankness which is as beneficial in the dealings of nations as of men. We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right, to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries; regarding them, in their actual state, as social communities, and preserving a strict neutrality in all their controversies. Well knowing the tried valor of our people, and our exhaustless resources, we neither anticipate nor fear any designed aggression; and, in the consciousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination, never to permit an invasion of our rights, without punishment or redress.

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myself that I will faithfully execute the office I am about to fill, I bring with me a settled purpose to maintain the institutions of my country, which, I trust, will atone for the errors I commit.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice conferred to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But, united as I have been in his counsels, a daily witness of his exclusive and unparagoned devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path. For him, I but express, with my own, the wishes of all—that he may yet long live to enjoy the brilliant evening of his well-spent life; and for myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to

serve my country, I throw myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness. Beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Being, whose strengthening support I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of His providence to bless our beloved country with honours and with length of days; may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace.

Mr. Forrest closed his engagement at Manchester on the 4th of January, in Hamlet—first time in England. The Manchester Chronicle says it was a very unequal performance. Mr. Forrest was succeeded by Mr. Kean, who went through his limited range of three or four characters to good houses. Mr. Rice (Jim Crow) had returned to the Adelphi, "from his tour in the provinces."

TAKEN UP, ADRIFT
NEAR Turkey Point, South River, about the 16th February last, THREE BARRELS, supposed to be two of N. E. Rum, and one of Brandy, without any particular marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
THOMAS BURLEY.

March 9. **VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.
Class No. 2, for 1837.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, March 11, 1837.

AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.
Rich and Splendid Scheme.
1 prize of 30,000
1 prize of 10,000
1 prize of 7,000
1 prize of 5,000
1 prize of 4,000
1 prize of 3,000
1 prize of 2,615
25 prizes of 1,000
50 prizes of 500
50 prizes of 200
88 prizes of 150
63 prizes of 100
63 prizes of 80
63 prizes of 70
63 prizes of 60
126 prizes of 50
126 prizes of 40
3654 prizes of 20
23,436 prizes of 10

27,814 prizes, amt'g. to \$472,673
73 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets, \$10—III. 85—Qrs. 82 50.
Tickets and Shares for sale at
F. M. JARBOE'S
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Church-street, Annapolis.)
March 9.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Nimrod Welch, at suit of Charles D. Warfield, and by virtue of said writ, I shall offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 20th day of March next, at the village of Lisbon, near the Poplar Spring, in Anne-Arundel county, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of said Nimrod Welch, either at law or in equity, of, in and to all those tracts, or part of tracts or parcels of Land and premises, lying and being in A. A. county, near the Poplar Spring, called Additional Defence, Sam's Contrivance, Additional Defence Increased; one other called Peace, part of Range Declined, part of John's Hurry, the whole containing 264 acres and 91 square perches. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock. Terms Cash, and will be sold to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. All parties concerned are warned to attend the sale.
R. WELCH, of Ben. Shff. A. A. County.
Feb. 23.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP aloft in the Chesapeake Bay between the 5th and 9th ult. ELEVEN BARRELS marked as follows: Three Barrels marked Boston N. E. Rum, S. and M. 3 do. marked do. D. Barnard, 1 do. marked A. 2 do. marked R., and 2 do. marked S. Brandy. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take possession.
A. SAPPINGTON, Thomas' Point.
March 2.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP aloft about the 7th February last on Burley's Hill Shore, near Maggothy river,
TWO BARRELS OF N. E. RUM.
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
W. M. W. SEEDERS.
March 2.

THE CULTIVATOR, AND COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT.
Subscriptions to THE CULTIVATOR and COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT received at the Post Office, Annapolis, by
A. COWAN.
February 16, 1837.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on FRIDAY the 9th inst. at the late residence of Richard Gardiner, deceased, a part of the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of
Several Valuable Young NEGROES, Cattle, among them two yoke of Oxen, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.
TERMS—All sums of Twenty Dollars, and upwards a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; all under that sum Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
ELIZABETH A. GARDINER, Administratrix.
March 2.

The Maryland Republican will publish the above once a week till sale.

WOOD YARD.
ESTABLISHED at CONNER'S, lower end of Fleet street, one door above Mr. James Hyde.

FIRE WOOD,
In large or small quantities, can be had at any time throughout the year, on application to the subscriber, who has undertaken the superintendence of the

WOOD YARD,
just opened on his lot, at the lower end of Fleet street, by Messrs. Hitch and Weatherly; in his absence orders left at his dwelling, adjoining the yard, will receive prompt attention, and be faithfully and honestly executed.

MARMADUKE W. CONNER, Superintendent.
Feb. 16.
P. S. Hitch & Weatherly want, and will give constant employment to ONE HUNDRED steady CUTTERS, who may rely on receiving the highest CASH prices for their work.

TRUSTEES' SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on SATURDAY, the 18th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. at the store formerly occupied by Thomas W. Harris, deceased, in the village of Lower Marlborough, all the real estate of the said Thomas W. Harris, deceased, consisting
1st. Of the tract or parcel of land on which the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, containing about
400 ACRES OF LAND,
situate in Calvert county, and distant about one and a half miles from Lower Marlborough. This farm is said to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; has on it a comfortable Dwelling and all the necessary out houses.
2d. A small parcel of land called
NOAH ROBINSON,
situate in said county, containing about SEVENTY ACRES. The improvements on this piece of land are a Dwelling House in bad repair, and a Tobacco House.

3d. A Store House and Lot in Lower Marlborough, lately occupied by Mr. Harris. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to visit the premises, which will be shown by the tenants.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the trustees are authorized to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustees.
CHARLES F. MEYER, Feb. 23—ts.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
Subscribers to the above Work in Annapolis, are requested to notify the subscriber, as early as practicable, of their intention of continuing patrons of the Work. Those who have not settled for the year just concluded, are desired to do so immediately.
J. GREEN.
Jan. 12.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP ADRIFT on the subscriber's Shore, between the Mouth of Maggothy and Sandy Point, on the 9th inst. two barrels marked Boston N. E. Rum S. & M. 2 ditto marked ditto D. Barnard, and 1 marked R.; also one barrel N. E. Rum at Mrs. Stinchcomb's. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take possession.
PHILIP PETIBONE.
Feb. 16.

LONDON FASHIONS.
GEORGE M'NEIL, MERCHANT TAILOR.
HAS just received direct from London Dress Coat, Vests, and all the latest fashions, and invites his friends and those disposed to patronize him, to call and examine them, together with a large and general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTING, all of the latest importations.
Oct. 27, 1837.

STATE OF MARYLAND, CO.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
January 17th, 1837.
ON application by petition of William F. Stewart, Administrator with the Will annexed of Doct. Charles Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
SAML. 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 with the will annexed on the personal estate of Doct. Charles Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded, from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of January 1837.
WILLIAM F. STEWART, Adm'r. W. A.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sec.
ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of Shadrack Forrest 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 Shadrack Forrest having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Shadrack Forrest having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Nathan Warfield his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Shadrack Forrest a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—I do hereby by order and adjudge, that the said Shadrack Forrest be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the third Monday of April, 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 Shadrack Forrest should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.
NICH'S BREWER, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court.
Test. WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
Jan. 12.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sec.
ON application to me the subscriber Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of John W. Sunderland, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said John W. Sunderland having satisfied the 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 John W. Sunderland having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and I having appointed Robert Plummer trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Sunderland, who has given bond as such, and received from the said John W. Sunderland a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John W. Sunderland 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 successive months before the third Monday in April next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause if any they have, why the said John W. Sunderland should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.
NICHOLAS BREWER, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County.
Jan. 12.

THE TERMS OF THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.
The SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.
Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

MAMMOTH SHEET.
Office of THE SATURDAY NEWS, AND LITERARY GAZETTE, Philadelphia, November 28, 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.
THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.
EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.
A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

The Catholic Periodical Library.
Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works most long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionably high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a publication as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadian has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and there fore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged, by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their pastoral duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The subscriber, therefore earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to increase the popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denominations are unfortunately blinded.

TERMS:
The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers, such as to embrace the whole of the most important Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Pastmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Hayward's True Church of Christ shown; Hayward's Charity and Truth; Mores Catholic, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Question of Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scriptures; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M'Hare's Evidence of the Catholic Church; Fleury's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's Manners of Christians; Languet's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Ecclesiastical History.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.
Editors of Papers in the country by giving the above a few sections, and sending the papers containing it to the publisher, will entitle themselves to a copy of the work for the

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library. BOOKS BY MAIL. PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesale.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a more per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty similar attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union, as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a cent and a half a day, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Ross's Cyclopaedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding together separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and unbecoming society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for \$5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for \$20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. Payment always in advance.

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or both are furnished to clubs of five for \$6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, \$2 50, postage paid.

A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for \$20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE, Seventh, two doors south of Chestnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price \$6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for \$12 00.
Oct. 8.

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS.

By Captain MARRYATT.
The Disowned, Deveraux, Paul Clifford, Eugene Aram, The Days of Pompeii, Rolf, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine.

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of The Saturday News and Literary Gazette. And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be \$21 25; and in Godley's cheap and uniform edition they cost \$6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at \$3 50 for Bulwer, \$3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for \$5.

Saturday News and Bulwer or Marryatt's Novels can be had for \$5.
All orders must be addressed, free of postage, to L. A. GODEY & Co., 100 Walnut street.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of the city:—

Saturday News.—The weekly paper with the above title, which we have followed since its first issue on Saturday last, under the names of Messrs. Godley, McMichael & Neal, is a most interesting and useful paper. It is devoted to general literature, and contains a large amount of reading matter, and is a most valuable addition to the columns of the most popular newspaper of the city.

The Philadelphia Saturday News and Literary Gazette.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last, is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vale Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godley, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.

Philadelphia Saturday News.—We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godley, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vale Mecum has been transferred to Messrs. Godley & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vale Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.

Saturday News.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godley, conductor of the Lady's Book, Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvania, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judge, from the first number, we should conclude that it will far exceed, for original matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a reprint of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best of the kind in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godley, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Darby Republican.*

Saturday News.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequippedly on the "two ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godley, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our readers fairly in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

HENRY HAMMOND, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends

and the public, that he has recently opened at the Corner of Cornhill st. and the Public Circle, In the house lately occupied by Gideon White, Esq.,

A RESTORATEUR OR BATING HOUSE,

Where he will be happy to serve, up to customers.

OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL, &c.

In their several seasons. He will also accommodate with

BOARDING AND LODGING,

Transient Visitors at the seat of Government, on moderate terms.

Those who may be induced to patronise him in his new undertaking, may be assured that no pains will be spared on his part to merit their encouragement.

A portion of patronage from the fellow citizens is respectfully solicited.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Conventions of the Province of Maryland. Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by D. RIDGELY, Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

THE NEW-YORKER—QUARTO FORM—NEW SERIES.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME. THE Publishers of the New-Yorker commenced in March last, a weekly edition of their publication in quarto form, and made, as they thought, ample provision for supplying as great a number of subscribers as their most flattering hopes led them to believe would patronize the work under its then new arrangement. They have been deceived—agreeably so, in their calculations, inasmuch as the favour shown to the publication rapidly absorbed the whole edition, and constant orders are received for copies, which the Publishers have been unable to supply.

With a view to obviate this difficulty, and meet the wishes of the many who desire to patronize the work, the Publishers have resolved to neutralize the blank in the current order of the volume, by changing so far the present arrangement, as to furnish two volumes in a year, in lieu of one, as stated in the original prospectus.

On the Twenty-Fourth of September next, therefore, will be issued the first number of a new series of the Quarto New-Yorker, or No. 1, of Vol. II. thus affording to new subscribers an opportunity of beginning with a distinct volume, entirely unconnected with the one preceding, while our original patrons will be advantaged in receiving their copies in a form calculated better for binding in a convenient volume, than under the old arrangement. The distinguishing line between the old and new Series will be indicated at the head of the first page of every number; and as no change is contemplated in the size or quality of the work, no inconvenience can result to those who have taken it from the commencement; while, on the other hand, it presents the features of an entirely new publication to those who may date their subscription with the new volume.

Under its improved arrangement, the whole edition for one year will embrace two semi-annual volumes, each containing four hundred and sixteen pages of original and selected matter such as has heretofore been presented to its readers, and which, it is hoped, has been of a character to meet the full approval of the literary and general tastes of the reading community. The two volumes will comprise eight hundred and thirty-two pages of fifty two of which will be Music.

The aim of the Publishers is to present in a compact, neat, and portable form, a literary and miscellaneous journal adapted to the intellectual wants of their readers; and from the very flattering success that has thus far rewarded their efforts, they indulge the hope that the New-Yorker will continue to receive that share of public favour which it has ever been their study to merit. The expression of cordiality and good feeling manifested by their friends and contemporaries affords gratifying evidence that the character of their journal has been based upon a correct foundation, and it would therefore be irrelevant to say aught regarding their future intentions, further than to express their determination of leaving no means untied of furnishing a sheet which will bear respectable criticism when compared with any of the periodicals of the day of a similar character.

To those who propose patronizing the work, promptitude in forwarding their orders is earnestly recommended, as from present appearances it is believed that, large as the edition is which will be printed still the numerous orders daily received for it, will quickly put it out of the power of the Publishers to supply back numbers, and they will not warrant the entire volume to those who may come in late with their subscriptions. Annexed are the conditions which must be strictly adhered to, as the line of conduct laid down will govern the transaction of business between the publishers and patrons.

CONDITIONS.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be published every Saturday afternoon on an extra-imperial sheet of the highest quality, comprising sixteen pages of three columns each, and affording to its patrons in city and country, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. Orders from a distance, unaccompanied by a remittance, will necessarily remain unanswered. Any person or persons sending \$35 positively free of postage or other charges will receive two copies for one year, or a single copy for two years, and in the same proportion for a larger sum. The few who may desire to take the folio edition for immediate perusal and the Quarto for binding, will be entitled to receive both for \$4 50 in advance. We will cheerfully preserve their files of the Quarto for any such who may desire it.

H. GREELEY & Co. 127 Nassau-st. New-York.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of DEEDS OF MANUMISSION, BILLS OF SALE, BONDS, LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c. Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE. N. B. Having an approved form of Insolvent Blanks he will also attend to business having relation thereto, on moderate terms—for Cash.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND, will commence her Sunday trips to Annapolis, on the 17th April, (and continue them throughout the season) leaving the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, at 9 o'clock.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk. LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

J. HOOPER, OPERATIVE SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs his acquaintances, and the citizens of Annapolis generally, that he purposes during his continuance in this city, to attend to the practice of his profession. J. H. owing to the inclemency of the season, respectfully offers his services to Ladies and Gentlemen, at their residences, free of extra charge. He also takes the liberty of stating, that he has obtained a knowledge of all the late improvements in the art of Dentistry, both Physical and Mechanical, and feels sanguine of giving general satisfaction. Advice given gratuitously. Prices for operations moderate.

N. B. Applications to my address stating name and residence, will be promptly attended to if left at either of the following places, viz.

Mrs. ANN RIDGELY'S, Dr. JOHN RIDGELY'S OFFICE, THE STATE LIBRARY, JAS. LOEHMANN, Esq., DUNOIS & WRENS.

NOTICE.

We want 100 Wood Cutters, to cut from 15 to 16 thousand Cords of Wood, for which we will give for Pine 62 cents per cord, and 75 for Oak. All first rate cutting. The land is the property of Mr. Carroll, 3 miles from Annapolis, on the Baltimore and Annapolis road, head of Stern, occupied by Grandison Watkins.

NATHANIEL WHEAT, FREDERICK RICKTER.

DESIRABLE DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is authorised to sell at private sale, that valuable HOUSE and LOT, in the City of Annapolis, late the residence of Mrs. Mary Steele, deceased.

For terms &c. apply to the subscriber Fayette street Baltimore; possession can be given on or before (if desired) the 1st January next.

I. NICHETT STEELE.

Nov. 10.

EVERY BODY'S ALBUM.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdotes, and Facetiae.

EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS GROTESQUE & AMUSING ENGRAVINGS.

Each number comprising seventy-two large octavo pages, neatly covered and stitched—making at the end of the year two volumes of EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR PAGES, and at least six HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, with Titles and Index complete—at Three Dollars per annum.

THE cheerful and pleasing feature with which it is proposed to diversify and distinguish this work has never yet been adopted by any one of the numerous literary caterers that have hitherto abounded in this country; and its extensive novelty and the vast fund of humour and variety which will be interspersed throughout its pages, is calculated to render it a desirable and popular companion for the amusement of all classes who desire to possess an epitome of the works of celebrated Modern Humourists, Etchers, and Engravers. The encouragement generally given to new undertakings, having a salutary object in view, has proved a decided advantage, and it is questionable whether any other age has ever brought into active use so large a proportion of the really deserving offspring of genius and talent as the present. Assured that this periodical, affording, as it will, an elaborate and comprehensive collection of fanciful illustrations, Satirical Essays in prose and verse, witty Tales, with Quips, Quirks, Anecdotes, and Facetiae, must have a partial tendency (among its patrons at least) to divert into another and more exhilarating channel much of the oppressive action of the mind, consequent upon the cares and vexations of business, the publisher anticipates for it a most flattering and extensive subscription list. The work, at all events, will be commenced on the first of July, and continued for one year, therefore every subscriber will be certain of receiving all the numbers for which he has paid. When the twelve numbers are completed, and made up into two volumes, they will form one of the most desirable and amusing records of Wit and Humour which can be found in print. Let the public assist the publisher with their patronage, and he assures them he will leave nothing undone that will give celebrity and popularity to his work.

THE "Every Body's ALBUM," will be published monthly in numbers of 72 pages, with a variety of embellishments—neatly stitched in colored covers—printed with new type, and on fine white paper, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two copies will be supplied to order, for one year, for five dollars. When sent to a distance from the city, the work will be packed in strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubbing by the mails. Notes of solvent banks of every description taken in payment of subscriptions. Address the publisher (postage paid).

CHARLES ALEXANDER. Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

A specimen number has been received at this office, and we request our friends to call and see it.

FOR ANNAPOLIS AND EASTON.

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

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 5.

VOL. XXI.

Printed and Sold At the Brick Building

Price—Three Dollars

26,000 SUB

PHILADELPHIA

THE splendid patron Philadelphia Saturday News, the above title, of popular journal, so long Family Newspaper in a list of near TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS—T

ly introduced of new books of the best having proved so em plan will be continued celebrated writings of sixty five of Mr. Br from Europe, have a without interfering with laneous reading. Th and cheapest family in this country, containi

Science, and Artist Agriculture; in short usually introduced into full accounts of s of the latest dates.

It is published at th this small sum subscr entertaining matter, a common book of 20 53 volumes a year, a be read, weekly, by thousand people, acat country, from Maine sea to the lakes, now so long establish known to require an publisher, therefore, refer to the two lead

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The Albany Mercu says, "The Saturday bes many newspa or any other count appreciated by the from its vast circula 000 per week. Its variety, and each nu very valuable readi ed in a week in any its mammoth dimi

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sire to have their n determined on issu rior in the quarto f much more conven bound in a volume, its value."

THE QU

Under the title now, will commen the Prize Tale, of prize of \$100, w of the splendid A of Pencil Sketchi tributions to a me number of songs, co petition for the value and interest which will also b Miss Sedgwick, Linwood, &c., justly and exte home and abroa

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In addition to intend furnishi of engraved M States of the U tion, &c., of riv the sea board, played in cana interesting and tales, &c. for peralms, and c uted, and ea to sheet, sta splendid patro has been on could warrant

The Philad continued in 1 as heretofore. ing a quarto v with its travel

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1857.

NO. 11.

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

Price—Three Dollars Per annum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

HE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and sixty five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Art; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of \$2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publisher, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says: "The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says: "It is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says: "We know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 15th, 1856, says: "The Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best family newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public."

From its vast circulation, which exceeds 250,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.

Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches, and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the \$500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for geographical and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on

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June 30.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

MR. BASIL SHEPARD having declined business in favour of the subscriber, he embraces this opportunity to solicit the patronage of his numerous and highly respectable customers; he would have solicited them previous to leaving Annapolis in August last, had it not been that Mr. B. S. still continued in business. I now embrace this opportunity to return my humble acknowledgments to my friends in Annapolis and the county, for the decided preference they have given to my work over all others. Those who may still wish their

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can be accommodated by calling and leaving their measures when visiting Baltimore, or on Mr. Basil Shepard, Annapolis, who will take pleasure in measuring them, and transmitting their orders to me. He will also have all work delivered that is for Annapolis or the County. I would not forget to return my sincere acknowledgments to my friends for the highly honourable certificates they were pleased to give me of citizenship while amongst them.

JACOB BASFORD,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 6, North Gay street, Baltimore.

Baltimore, Feb. 10, 1857.

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.

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"I was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library,'" 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 at it 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, 1857, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., selected of choice character, joined with reading such as will be found in a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enrich 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.

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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.

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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.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF AN
DREW JACKSON
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Being about to retire finally from public life, I beg leave to offer you my grateful thanks for the many proofs of kindness and confidence which I have received at your hands. It has been my fortune, in the discharge of public duties, civil and military, frequently to have found myself in difficult and trying situations, where prompt decision and energetic action were necessary, and where the interest of the country required that high responsibilities should be fearlessly encountered; and it is with the deepest emotions of gratitude that I acknowledge the continued and unbroken confidence with which you have sustained me in every trial. My public life has been a long one, and I cannot hope that it has, at all times, been free from errors. But I have the consolation of knowing that, if mistakes have been committed, they have not seriously injured the country I so anxiously endeavoured to serve; and, at the moment when I surrender my last public trust, I leave this great people prosperous and happy; in the full enjoyment of liberty and peace; and honoured and respected by every nation of the world.

If my humble efforts have, in any degree, contributed to preserve to you these blessings, I have been more than rewarded by the honours you have heaped upon me; and, above all, by the generous confidence with which you have supported me in every peril, and with which you have continued to animate and cheer my path to the closing hour of my political life. The time has now come, when advanced age and a broken frame warn me to retire from public concerns; but the recollection of the many favours you have bestowed upon me is engraven upon my heart, and I have felt that I could not part from my service without making this public acknowledgment of the gratitude I owe you. And if I see the occasion to offer to you the counsels of age and experience, you will, I trust, receive them with the same indulgent kindness which you have so often extended to me; and will, at least, see in them an earnest desire to perpetuate, in this favoured land, the blessings of liberty and equal laws.

We have now lived almost fifty years under the constitution framed by the sages and patriots of the Revolution. The conflicts in which the nations of Europe were engaged during a great part of this period; the spirit in which they waged war against each other; and our intimate commercial connections with every part of the civilized world, rendered it a time of such difficulty for the Government of the United States. We have had our seasons of peace and of war, with all the evils which precede or follow a state of hostility with powerful nations. We have seen these trials with our constitution yet in its infancy, and under the disadvantages which a new and untried Government must always feel when it is called upon to govern. We have strength, without the lights of experience to guide it, or the weight of precedents to justify its measures. But we have passed triumphantly through all these difficulties. Our constitution is no longer a doubtful experiment; and, at the end of nearly half a century, we find that it has preserved unimpaired the liberties of the people, secured the rights of property, and that our country has improved and is flourishing beyond any former example in the history of nations.

In our domestic concerns there is every thing to encourage us; and if you are true to yourselves, nothing can impede your march to the highest point of national prosperity. The States which had so long been retarded in their improvement, by the Indian tribes residing in the midst of them, are at length relieved from the evil; and this unhappy race—the original dwellers in our land—are now placed in a situation where we may well hope that they will share in the blessings of civilization, and be saved from that degradation and destruction to which they were rapidly hastening while they remained in the States; and while the safety and comfort of our own citizens have been greatly promoted by their removal, the philanthropist will rejoice that the remnant of that ill-fated race has been at length placed beyond the reach of injury or oppression, and that the paternal care of the General Government will hereafter watch over them and protect them.

If we turn to our relations with foreign powers, we find our condition equally gratifying. Actuated by the sincere desire to do justice to every nation, and to preserve the blessings of peace, our intercourse with them has been conducted on the part of this Government in the spirit of frankness, and I take pleasure in saying, that it has generally been met in a corresponding temper. Difficulties of old standing have been surmounted by friendly discussion, and the mutual desire to be just; and the claims of our citizens, which had been long withheld, have at length been acknowledged and adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their final payment, and with a limited, and, I trust, a temporary exception, our relations with every foreign power are now of the most friendly character—our commerce continually expanding, and our flag-respect in every quarter of the world.

Thus cheering and grateful prospects, and

these multiplied favours, we owe, under Providence, to the adoption of the Federal constitution. It is no longer a question whether this great country can remain happily united, and flourish under our present form of Government. Experience, the unerring test of all human undertakings, has shown the wisdom and foresight of those who formed it, and has proved, that in the union of these States there is a sure foundation for the brightest hopes of freedom, and for the happiness of the people. At every hazard, and by every sacrifice, this Union must be preserved.

The necessity of watching with jealous anxiety for the preservation of the Union, was earnestly pressed upon his fellow-citizens by the Father of his country, in his farewell address. He has there told us, that while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavour to weaken its bonds; and he has cautioned us, in the strongest terms, against the formation of parties, on geographical discriminations, as one of the means which might disturb our union, and to which designing men would be likely to resort.

The lessons contained in this invaluable legacy of Washington to his countrymen should be cherished in the heart of every citizen to the latest generation; and, perhaps, at no period of time could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment. For when we look upon the scenes that are passing around us, and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem to be not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy foretelling events and warning us of the evil to come. Forty years have passed since this imperishable document was given to his countrymen. The Federal constitution was then regarded by him as an experiment, and he so speaks of it in his address; but an experiment upon the success of which the best hopes of his country depended, and we all know that he was prepared to lay down his life, if necessary, to secure to it a full and a fair trial. The trial has been made. It has succeeded beyond the proudest hopes of those who framed it. Every quarter of this widely extended nation has felt its blessings, and shared in the general prosperity produced by its adoption. But amid this general prosperity and splendid success, the dangers of which he warned us are becoming every day more evident, and the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot. We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the United States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the south against the north, and the north against the south, and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics—topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion. Apprehensions are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to influence the election of the Chief Magistrate, as if it were desired that he should favour a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all; and the possible dissolution of the Union has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honourable feeling of State pride, and of local attachments, find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found, who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics.

What have you to gain by division and dissension? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope, that the first line of separation would be the permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed upon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would still be found there; and unchastened ambition. And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe; the memory of victories won by their united valour; the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this great republic; if all these recollections

are not to be lost, let us not forget that we are all citizens of this great republic; if all these recollections

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lections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and this Union dissolved? The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off; new leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit, without aid against each other from foreign powers; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until harassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this Government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties.

There is too much at stake to allow pride or passion to influence your decision. Never for a moment believe that the great body of the citizens of any State or States can deliberately intend to do wrong. They may, under the influence of temporary excitement or misguided opinions, commit mistakes; they may be misled for a time by the suggestions of selfishness; but in a community so enlightened and patriotic as the people of the United States, argument will soon make them sensible of their errors; and, when convinced, they will be ready to repair them. If they have no higher or better motives to govern them, they will at least perceive that their own interest requires them to be just to others as they hope to receive justice at their hands.

But in order to maintain the union unimpaired, it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every good citizen should, at all times, stand ready to put down, with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made, or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may not doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views, or the want of due consideration; if they are within the reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then freedom of discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the court, or repealed by Congress, no individual, or combination of individuals, can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any Government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a Government, and be unworthy of the name; it would not be the power to enforce the execution of its own laws without its own sword or action.

It is true that cases may be imagined in which such a settled purpose of usurpation, and oppression on the part of the Government, as would justify an appeal to arms. This, however, are extreme cases, which we have no reason to apprehend in a Government where the power is in the hands of a patriotic people, and no citizen who loves his country would, in any case whatever, resort to forcible resistance, unless he clearly saw that the time had come when a freeman should prefer death to submission; or if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it, an end to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

But the constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers conferred to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property, in every quarter of the country; and in the internal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid every thing calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should from upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquillity of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and, therefore, of necessity influencing their policy, since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquillity, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. No-

tion of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may be deceived by a momentary glow of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

In the legislation of Congress, also, and in every measure of the General Government, justice to every portion of the United States should be faithfully observed. No free Government can stand without virtue in the people, and a lofty spirit of patriotism; and if the sordid feelings of mere selfishness shall usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit, the legislation of Congress will soon be converted into a scramble for personal and sectional advantages. Under our free institutions, the citizens of every quarter of our country are capable of attaining a high degree of prosperity and happiness, without seeking to profit themselves at the expense of others; and every such attempt must in the end fail to succeed, for the people in every part of the United States are too enlightened not to understand their own rights and interests, and to detect and defeat every effort to gain undue advantages over them; and when such designs are discovered, it naturally provokes resentments which cannot always be easily allayed. Justice, full and ample justice, to every portion of the United States should be the ruling principle of every freeman, and should guide the deliberations of every public body, whether it be State or national.

It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the General Government; and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this Government to overstep the boundary mark set out for it by the constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming any thing beyond them. Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed. For one evil example will lead to other evils, and still more mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the constitution, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated Government. From the extent of our country, its diversified interests, different pursuits, and different habits, it is too obvious for argument that a single consolidated Government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests; and every friend of our true institutions should be always prepared to maintain an unimpaired and in full vigour the rights and sovereignty of the States, and to confine the action of the General Government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties.

There is, perhaps, no one of the powers conferred on the Federal Government, so liable to abuse as the taxing power. The most productive and convenient sources of revenue were necessarily given to it, that it might be able to perform the important duties imposed upon it; and the taxes which it lays upon commerce being concealed from the real payer, the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the attention of the people as smaller sums demanded from them directly by the tax collector. But the tax imposed on goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer; and, as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity, which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imposts is drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right, under the constitution, to take money from the people, unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers entrusted to the Government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may, indeed, happen that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when the taxes were laid. When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them; and, in such a case, it is unquestionably the duty of the Government to reduce them, for no circumstances can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the constitution, nor in taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the Government.

Plain as these principles appear to be, you will yet find that there is a constant effort to induce the General Government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power, and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many powerful interests are continually at work to procure heavy duties on commerce, and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public service; and the country has already felt the injurious effects of their combined influence. They succeeded in obtaining a tariff of duties bearing most oppressively on the agricultural and laboring classes of society, and producing a revenue that could not be so fully employed within the range of the powers conferred upon Congress; and, in order to fasten upon the people this unjust and unequal system of taxation, extravagant schemes of internal improvement were got up, in various quarters, to squander the money, and to purchase support. Thus, one unconstitutional measure was intended to be upheld by another, and the abuse of the power of taxation was to be maintained by usurping the power of expending the money in internal improvements. You cannot have forgotten the severe and doubtful struggle through which we passed, when the Executive Department of the Government, by its veto, endeavored to arrest this prodigious scheme of injustice, and to bring

back the legislation of Congress to the boundaries prescribed by the constitution. The good sense and practical judgment of the people, when the subject was brought before them, sustained the course of the Executive; and this plan of unconstitutional expenditure for the purposes of corrupt influence is, I trust, finally overthrown.

The result of this decision has been felt in the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, and the large accumulation of a surplus in the treasury, notwithstanding the tariff was reduced, and is now very far below the amount originally contemplated by its advocates. But, rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue, and to burden you with taxes beyond the economical wants of the Government, is not yet abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff, and to produce an overflowing treasury, are too strong, and have too much at stake to surrender the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments, desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it, to conciliate their favour, and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure, for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters; and since the people have decided that the Federal Government cannot be permitted to employ its income in internal improvements, efforts will be made to seduce and mislead the citizens of the several States, by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the General Government, and annually divided among the States. And, if encouraged by these fallacious hopes, the States should disregard the principles of economy which ought to characterize every republican Government, and should indulge in lavish expenditures exceeding their resources, they will, before long, find themselves oppressed with debts which they are unable to pay, and the temptation will become irresistible to support a high tariff in order to obtain a surplus for distribution. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow-citizens, to be misled on this subject. The Federal Government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes, without violating the principles of the constitution, and assuming powers which have not been granted to it. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin. The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockets of the people, from the farmer, the mechanic, and the labouring classes of society; but who will receive it when distributed among the States, where it is to be disposed of by leading State politicians who have friends to favour, and political parties to gratify? It will certainly not be returned to those who paid it, and who have most need of it, and are honestly entitled to it. There is but one safe rule, and that is, to confine the General Government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue, or impose taxes, except for the purposes enumerated in the constitution; and if its income is found to exceed these wants it should be forthwith reduced, and the burdens of the people so far lightened.

In reviewing the conflicts which have taken place between different interests in the United States, and the policy pursued since the adoption of our present form of government, we find nothing that has produced such deep-seated evil as the exercise of legislation in relation to the currency. The constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress, with the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in the payment of the public debts, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the constitutional currency, and substituted one of paper in its place.

It was not easy for men engaged in the ordinary pursuits of business whose attention had not been particularly drawn to the subject, to foresee all the consequences of a currency exclusively of paper; and we ought not, on that account, to be surprised at the facility with which laws were obtained to carry it into effect. The paper system. Honest, and even enlightened men, are sometimes misled by the specious and plausible statements of the designing. But experience has now proved the mischiefs and dangers of a paper currency, and it rests with you to determine whether the proper remedy shall be applied.

The paper system being founded on public confidence, and having of itself no intrinsic value, it is liable to great and sudden fluctuations; thereby rendering property insecure, and the wages of labour unsteady and uncertain. The corporations which create the paper money cannot be relied upon to keep the circulating medium uniform in amount. In times of prosperity, when confidence is high, they are tempted, by the prospect of gain, or by the influence of those who hope to profit by it, to extend their issues of paper beyond the bounds of discretion and the reasonable demands of business. And when these issues have been pushed on, from day to day, until public confidence is at length shaken, then a reaction takes place, and they immediately withdraw the credits they have given; suddenly curtail their issues; and produce an unexpected and ruinous contraction of the circulating medium, which is felt by the whole community. The banks, by this means, save themselves, and the mischievous consequences of their imprudence or cupidity are visited upon the public. Nor does the evil stop here. These obnoxious extensions of credit, and these sudden contractions of the circulating medium, naturally engender a spirit of speculation injurious to the habits and character of the people. We have already seen its effects in the wild spirit of speculation in the public lands, and various kinds of stock, which, within the last year or two, seized upon such a multitude of our citizens, and threatened

to pervade all classes of society, and to withdraw their attention from the sober pursuits of honest industry. It is not by encouraging this spirit that we shall best preserve public virtue and promote the true interests of our country. But if your currency continues as exclusively paper as it now is, it will foster this eager desire to amass wealth without labour; it will multiply the number of dependants on bank accommodations and bank favours; the temptation to obtain money at any sacrifice will become stronger and stronger, and inevitably lead to corruption, which will find its way into your public councils, and destroy, at no distant day, the purity of your Government. Some of the evils which arise from this system of paper press with peculiar hardship upon the class of society least able to bear it. A portion of this currency frequently becomes depreciated or worthless, and all of it is easily counterfeited, in such a manner as to require peculiar skill and much experience to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine note. These frauds are most generally perpetrated in the smaller notes, which are used in the daily transactions of ordinary business; and the losses occasioned by them are commonly thrown upon the laboring classes of society, whose situation and parents put it out of their power to guard themselves from these impositions, and whose daily wages are necessary for their subsistence. It is the duty of every Government so to regulate its currency as to protect this numerous class of our citizens from such dishonest impositions. Yet it is evident that their interests cannot be effectually protected, unless silver and gold are restored to circulation.

These views alone of the paper currency, are sufficient to call for immediate reform; but there is another consideration which should still more strongly press it upon your attention. Recent events have proved that the paper money system of this country may be used as an engine to undermine your free institutions; and that those who desire to engross all power in the hands of the few, and to govern by corruption or force, are aware of its power, and prepared to employ it. Your banks now furnish your only circulating medium, and money is slowly or scarce, according to the quantity of notes issued by them. While they have capital not greatly disproportioned to each other, they are competitors in business, and no one of them can exercise dominion over the rest; and although, in the present state of the currency, these banks may do operate injuriously upon the habits of business, the pecuniary concerns, and the moral tone of society, yet, from their number and dispersed situation, they cannot combine for the purposes of political influence; and whatever may be the dispositions of some of them, their power of mischief is confined to a narrow space, and is only in their immediate neighbourhoods.

But when the charter of the Bank of the United States was obtained from Congress, it perfected the schemes of the paper system, and gave to its advocates the position they have struggled to obtain, from the commencement of the Federal Government down to the present hour. The immense capital, and peculiar privileges bestowed upon it, enabled it to exercise despotic sway over the other banks in every part of the country. From its superior strength, it could a ruinously injure, if not destroy, the business of any one of them which might incur its resentment; and it openly claimed for itself the power of regulating the currency throughout the United States. In other words, it asserted (and it undoubtedly possessed) the power to make money plenty or scarce, at its pleasure, at any time, and in any quarter of the Union, by controlling the issues of other banks, and permitting an expansion, or compelling a general contraction, of the circulating medium, according to its own will. The other banking institutions were sensible of its strength, and they soon generally became its obedient instruments, ready, at all times, to execute its mandates; and with the banks necessarily went, also, that numerous class of persons in our commercial cities, who depend altogether on bank credits for their solvency and means of business; and who are, therefore, obliged for their own safety, to propitiate the favour of the money power by distinguishing zeal and devotion in its service. The result of the ill-advised legislation which established this great monopoly was, to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the Union, with its boundless means of corruption, and its numerous dependants, under the direction and command of one acknowledged head; thus organizing this particular interest as one body, and securing to it unity and concert of action throughout the United States, and enabling it to bring forward, upon any occasion, its entire and undivided strength to support or defeat any measure of the Government. In the hands of this formidable power, thus perfectly organized, was also placed unlimited dominion over the amount of the circulating medium, giving it the power to regulate the value of property and the fruits of labour in every quarter of the Union; and to bestow prosperity, or bring ruin upon any city or section of the country, as might best comport with its own interest or policy.

We are not left to conjecture how the moneyed power, thus organized, and with such a weapon in its hands, would be likely to use it. The distribution of wealth which pervaded and agitated the whole country, when the Bank of the

United States waged war upon the people, in order to compel them to submit to its demands, cannot yet be forgotten. The restless and insatiable temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals impoverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful prosperity suddenly changed into one of gloom and despondency, ought to be indelibly impressed on the memory of the people of the United States. If such was its power in a time of peace, what would it not have been in a season of war, with an enemy at your doors? No nation but the freemen of the United States could have come out victorious from such a contest; yet, if you had not conquered, the Government would have passed from the hands of the many to the hands of the few; and this organized money power, from its secret enclaves, would have dictated the choice of your highest officers, and compelled you to make peace or war, as best suited their own wishes. The forms of your government might, for a time, have remained; but its living spirit would have departed from it.

The distress and suffering inflicted on the people by the bank are some of the fruits of that system of policy which is continually striving to enlarge the authority of the Federal Government beyond the limits fixed by the constitution. The powers enumerated in that instrument do not confer on Congress the right to establish such a corporation as the Bank of the United States; and the evil consequences which followed may warn us of the danger of departing from the true rule of construction, and of permitting temporary circumstances, or the hope of better promoting the public welfare, to induce, in any degree, our decisions upon the extent of the authority of the General Government. Let us abide by the constitution as it is written, or amend it in the constitutional mode, if it is found to be defective.

The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, even if the constitution did not present an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty; and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behooves you, therefore, to be watchful in your States, as well as in the Federal Government. The power which the moneyed interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head, and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the General Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the States, and endeavour to obtain there the same organization, which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and deceitful promises of public advantages, and State interests, and State pride, they will endeavour to establish, in the different States, one moneyed institution with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more restricted; and the State in which it is established, the money power will be able to wield its whole strength, and to move together with undivided force, to accomplish any object it may wish to attain. You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical, and labouring classes of society; and over those whose engagements in trade or speculation render them dependant on bank facilities, the dominion of the State monopoly will be absolute, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank and a paper currency, the money power would, in a few years, govern the State and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.

It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking, that it enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the currency, to injuriously upon the interests of all the others, and to exercise more than its just proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical, and the labouring classes, have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and from their habits and the nature of their pursuits, they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city, or in a small district of country, by means of personal communications with each other; but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places; they have but little privilege to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependants about them, who hope to grow rich without labour, by their countenance and favour; and who are, therefore, always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the labourer, all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society form the great body of the people of the United States; they are the honest and sinew of the country; men who love liberty and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who, moreover, are the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions of freemen who possess it. But with overwhelming numbers and wealth, and with their influence in the government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights, against the force of a daily made in secret, upon them. The mischief springs from the power which the

moneyed interest, which they rule of course, which they different for the more which spirit of the villages, you important given or be your dearest of these cor The paper societies, have already, and it will further grow men who promote their own interests, as well as in artifice, to n wants. It is for safety, a petting yea is rightfully try, and to ultimately power to see carried off when once be obeyed. trust they a supple, and their rights, cause of free all its (conceal But it will erations on y spirit of mon sprung up w support. S hope the life cess any spread, dur ment, to res g and silv one toward desirable all y power, how moly most upon it. While I a your attent and import the country, notice, the should govern. It is, cultivate the every nation means, the attain this our foreign al execution partiality is tion, howe rape occas and the sou we should sert our rig become nec line of see with-deep well as our merce, poi of defence the cheap time, in a flowing re add to its deens of th your navy flourishing enable you will give meeting d impossible every poi advancing jet; but t from homa ves els in weaken a force. E be too no a condit The abus applied i try; and sufficient we need insult u, shall mo is well war. In prom ting comm principles (Josephine honored constitutional) gues of fr public life of the Un tions, let founded beyond all knowledge the cons carried a have been in one pe happiness have no your em the civilis bearingg and the nation will be s much as this the

neyed interest derives from a paper currency, which they are able to control; from the multitude of corporations, with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your States, and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will, in the end, find that the most important powers of Government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations.

The paper money system, and its natural associates monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil; and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth, and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuse, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the General Government as well as in the States, and will seek, by every artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is in yourselves that you must look for safety, and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my administration of the Government, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. The power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it.

While I am thus endeavouring to press upon your attention the principles which I deem of vital importance in the domestic concerns of the country, I ought not to pass over, without notice, the important considerations which should govern your policy towards foreign powers. It is, unquestionably, our true interest to cultivate the most friendly understanding with every nation, and to avoid, by every honourable means, the calamities of war; and we shall best attain this object by frankness and sincerity in our foreign intercourse, by the prompt and faithful execution of treaties, and by justice and impartiality in our conduct to all. But no nation, however desirous of peace, can hope to escape occasional collisions with other powers; and the soundest dictates of policy require that we should place ourselves in a condition to assert our rights, if a resort to force should ever become necessary. Our local situation, our long line of seacoast, indented by numerous bays, with deep rivers opening into the interior, as well as our extended and still increasing commerce, point to the navy as our natural means of defence. It will, in the end, be found to be the cheapest and most effectual; and now is the time, in a season of peace, and with an overflowing revenue, that we can, year after year, add to its strength, without increasing the burdens of the people. It is your true policy. For your navy will not only protect your rich and flourishing commerce in distant seas, but will enable you to reach and annoy the enemy, and will give to defence its greatest efficiency, by meeting danger at a distance from home. It is impossible, by any line of fortifications, to guard every point from attack against a hostile force advancing from the ocean and selecting its object; but they are indispensable to protect cities from bombardment; dock yards and naval arsenals from destruction; to give shelter to merchant vessels in time of war; and to single ships or weaken squadrons when pressed by superior force. Fortifications of this description cannot be too soon completed and armed, and placed in a condition of the most perfect preparation. The abundant means we now possess cannot be applied in any manner more useful to the country; and when this is done, and our naval force sufficiently strengthened, and our militia armed, we need not fear that any nation will wantonly insult us, or needlessly provoke hostilities. We shall more certainly preserve peace, when it is well understood that we are prepared for war.

In presenting to you my fellow-citizens, these parting counsels, I have brought before you the leading principles upon which I endeavoured to administer the Government in the high office with which you twice honoured me. Knowing that the path of freedom is continually beset by enemies, who often assume the guise of friends, I have devoted the last hours of my public life to warn you of the dangers. The progress of the United States, under our free and happy institutions, has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the founders of the republic. Our growth has been rapid beyond all former example, in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, and all the useful arts which contribute to the comfort and convenience of man; and from the earliest ages of history to the present day, there never have been thirteen millions of people associated together in one political body, subject to much freedom and happiness as the people of this United States. You have no longer any cause to fear danger from abroad; your strength and power are well known throughout the civilized world, as well as the high and gallant spirit of your men. It is from within, among yourselves, from corruption, from dissipation, from selfishness, and from the thirst for power, that dangers will be found and they menacing. It is against such dangers that the people of this nation are united, and it is to guard against them that I have endeavoured to present to you these parting counsels.

Providence has showered on this favoured land blessings without number, and has chosen you a the guardian of freedom to preserve it for the benefit of the human race. May the, who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, make you worthy of the throne he has bestowed, and enable you, with pure hearts and pure hands, and unflinching vigilance, to guard and defend to the end of time the great charge he has committed to your keeping.

My own race is nearly run; advanced age and failing health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a land of liberty, and that he has given me a heart to love my country with the affection of a son. And filled with gratitude for your constant and unwavering kindness, I bid you a last and affectionate farewell.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Maryland Gazette.

ANAPOLIS:
Thursday, March 16, 1837.

REFORM.

The Bill, entitled, An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed the House of Delegates, (as amended in Senate) on Tuesday last, by a vote—yeas 59, nays 14.

The Act provides, that at the December session 1839, and forever thereafter, the Senate shall be composed of twenty-one Members, to be chosen as therein directed. Sect. 9 provides "That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year of our Lord, 1838, 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 the right to a separate delegation shall cease), five delegates in and for Baltimore county, five delegates in and for Frederick county, five delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next 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, St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Allegany."

In all elections for Senators to be held after the election for Delegates for December session 1837, Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county. Sect. 13 provides "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 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."

In our next we will publish the law in full.

We have seen 5 Deeds, weighing 14½ lbs. the largest 3½ lbs.—as also 5 Puppies, aggregate weight 10½ lbs. largest 2½ lbs. raised last summer in the Garden of James P. Brice, Esq. of this City. They were all perfectly sound.

A STATEMENT

Exhibiting the aggregate of Expenditure, and each general charge in Anne Arundel County for the year 1836.

Pensioners,	\$3,171
Deputies,	41
Public Roads,	3,972
Jarvis to the County Court,	1,500
Public Ferries,	700
Orphans Court,	594 74
Bailiffs to the County Court,	139 50
State Witnesses,	76 33

SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.

Lewis Sutton, per account,	\$2 18
Lewis Sutton, per account for 1835,	3 81
Benjamin Watkins, per account,	4 56
Benjamin Watkins, Chief Justice of the Magistrates Court in the 2d District,	29 53
Caleb White, Associate do do do	20
Stephen Board, do do do	20
Rinaldo Pindell, per account,	2 26
William O'Hara, Chief Justice of the Magistrates Court in the 1st District,	4 17
Rinaldo Pindell, Associate do do do	18
John Clayton, do do do	20
Joseph Nicholson, per account,	4 01
Roger Tydings, per account,	13 73
John Young, per account,	7
Charles Boone, Collector, for Insolventcies for 1834 and 1835,	93 35
Charles R. Stewart, Chief Justice of the Magistrates Court in the 3d Election District,	9
Frederick Rawlings, Associate do do do	2
Thomas Robinson, do do do	2
Samuel Nichols, per account,	1 99
John Thompson, Collector, for Insolventcies for 1835,	132 01
John Thompson, Collector, per account, 74	
Nathan Shipley, per account,	1 93
Mortimer Dorsey, Thomas Burgess and Charles W. Hood, Justices of the Magistrates Court in District No. 6,	41 06
Daniel Hart, per account,	20
R. Wilson, Jr. per account, (Bailor)	10
Thomas Kell, Clerk Baltimore City Court, per account,	34 45
John Berryman, Cryer do. per account,	2 06
H. S. Sanderson, Sheriff do. per account,	15 21
Francis M. Jarboe, per account use	
James Ishlhart,	2
James Boyle, Treasurer, per account,	318 33
William Brewster, per account,	1 37
Martin F. Revell, per account,	11 43
William Brewster, Chief Justice Magistrates Court, Annapolis,	15 10
Thomas G. Waters, Associate do do	28
Edward Dubois, do do do	23
James Igleshart, per account,	140 53
Robert Welch, of Dono, Sheriff, per account,	467 40
Gottlieb I. Grammer, care of the Court House,	100
William S. Green, for expenses and compensation under the act for the Convoyance of Process,	125
William S. Green, Clerk, per account,	457 16
Henry Coulter, Cryer, per account,	8 97

Thomas King, Cryer, per account use James Igleshart, 2 15 27
John S. Selby, Chief Justice Magistrates Court, District No. 2, 15 27
Commissioners for A. A. County for covering to a Bridge over the Patuxent on the Columbia Turnpike Road, 150
William B. Green for Index to the Public Records, subject to the order of the Commissioners for A. A. County, 1,000
Aaron Duvall, per account, 8
Commissioners for A. A. County for repairs to Court House, 900

Judges and Clerks of Elections, Constables Salaries, &c.	3,668 07
Alms House,	877
Jail,	849 08
Commissioners and Clerk, Lunatic Paupers, Burying Paupers, Crows Heads,	3,000
Commissioners for A. A. County under the Act of Assembly relating to the People of Colour,	904 08
Collectors Commission,	664
Surplus,	100
Amount of Levy,	210 62
Commissioners of Primary Schools and Clerk,	306
Collectors Commission,	654
Amount of Levy,	1,386 60
Deficit,	470 97
By order of the Commissioners for Anne Arundel County,	\$23,143 43
Amount of Levy,	4,075
Collectors Commission,	253 64
Amount of Levy,	\$4,328 64
Deficit,	4,237 38
By order of the Commissioners for Anne Arundel County,	\$101 26

R. J. COWMAN, Clerk.

APPOINTMENTS

Made by the Commissioners for Anne Arundel County at their March Session 1837.

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR.

Robert W. Kent, William O'Hara, Joseph N. Stockett, Ramsay Waters and George McNeir.

SUPERVISORS OF THE PUBLIC ROADS.

John S. Camden, Thomas R. Byard, Richard Sellman, John Board, Richard G. Holliday, Francis Baldwin, Philip Pindell, John T. Richardson, William Urquhart, Samuel Duvall, Solomon G. Chaney, Thomas R. Cross, Benjamin Sturdivant, Francis Bird, Thomas W. Tynan, John M. Welch, Abner Linthicum, Frederick Rawlings, John W. Igles, Nicholas Woodward, William Gardner of Geo. Z. Chisham Johnson, James Webb, William Linthicum, Seth W. Warfield, Anthony Smith, Richard Warfield, Samuel Nichols, William Moore, James Sykes, Isaac Richardson, Samuel Brown of Geo. R. Nathan Shipley, James A. Meredith, John Fisher, Asbury Peddicord, Humphrey Dorsey, George L. Stockett, Resa Williams, Nathan Dorsey, and Chas. Carroll.

CONSTABLES.

For the First Election District—William Urquhart, Bennett Thom, and Roger Phipps.
For the Second Election District—Osborn Bell, and John Meek.

For the Third Election District—Charles Boone, Zachary Humphrey, and Thomas Yewell.
For the Fourth Election District—Benjamin Clarke, William Phelps, and James Conway.

For the Fifth Election District—Singleton Mookboe, William Haines, Joseph Murphy, and Richard Wells, Jr.

For the Sixth Election District—Terregrina Hobbs, Bela Warfield, and Albert G. Shipley.
City of Annapolis—Samuel Evans, Thomas King.

INSPECTORS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

John Mercer, Joseph N. Stockett, Joseph Howard, John S. Sellman, Benjamin Watkins, Jeremiah Hughes, John Ridout of H. Thomas Robinson, John L. Moore, Rudolph W. Marriott, Dr. Gustavus McElhenny, Andrew Elliott, Jr., Richard G. Stockett, Charles W. Dorsey, Charles Carroll, Thomas Hood, James B. Matthews, and Mortimer Dorsey.

Daniel Murray, Commissioner of Primary Schools in the place of Charles R. Stewart, removed out of the county.

COLLECTORS OF THE TAX.

John Board, Jr. Collector in the First Collection District.
Philemon Warfield, Collector in the Second Collection District.

Thomas C. Miller, Collector in the Third Collection District.
Lewis N. Sewell, Collector in the Fourth Collection District.

Amount of Levy \$23,143 43—Rate of Tax per \$100, 31 cents.
Primary School Tax \$4,075—Rate of Tax per \$100, 6 cents.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Washington, on Tuesday morning the 8th inst. after an illness of eight days of severe pain, which she bore with great resignation and fortitude, Mrs. MARY HOLLAND, aged 36 years, consort of Mr. Isaac Holland, formerly of Annapolis, leaving a disconsolate husband and six children to lament her early departure to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." A wife, who was affectionate and fond; as a mother, kind and indulgent; as a friend, sincere and ardent—Globe.

On Sunday morning last, the 12th inst., Edward PAINTER, cabinet maker, in the 59th year of his age. Mr. Painter was a native of Annapolis. He came to Baltimore about the year 1790, a friendless orphan boy, with an aged and helpless mother, to whose support and comfort he devoted his life with the most exemplary filial piety, until her death, which took place only two years ago. By unremitting industry, and unwavering integrity, he secured a competency, and was much respected by a numerous circle of acquaintances. Possessed of a strong mind, a warm heart, and ardent feelings, he was a fast friend, a good neighbor, and a useful citizen. His hand was ever open to relieve the distressed, and a many a widow and orphan, when they hear of his death, will have cause to shed a tear to his memory. He met with an accident about two weeks ago, which no doubt hastened his death—returning home between his shop and dwelling, he fell and broke his arm—fever ensued—and he is now no more. He had left two little sons, too young to be sensible of their loss.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, Esq.
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, Esq.
March 16.

NOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, George Pocock, Senior, of Anne Arundel county, and State of Maryland, for divers good causes and considerations thereunto moving, have made, ordained, authorised, nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain, authorize, nominate, constitute and appoint, Brice Hobbs of Anne Arundel county, and state aforesaid, my true and lawful Attorney, for me and in my name, and for my own proper use and benefit, to buy, sell, barter, bargain, ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive of and from all my debtors, and any other person or persons whomsoever, all such sum or sums, debts and demands whatsoever, which are now due, or may become due, or owing unto me the said George Pocock, Senior, by and from all the said debtors, and to have, use and take, all lawful ways and means in my name, or otherwise, for the recovery thereof by arrest, distress, or otherwise, and to compound and agree for the same, and acquittance or other discharges for the same, for me and in my name to make, bargain, sell and deliver, and to do all other lawful acts or things whatsoever concerning the premises as fully, in every respect as if I myself were present at the doing thereof.—In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal, this thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

GEORGE POOCK, Senr. (Seal.)
March 16.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court and the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of James Tongue, at suit of Frederick and Hoffman, Edward Dubois, and John F. Wilson, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, with all law and in equity, of all that tract of land and premises whereon the said James Tongue now resides, better known by the name of Prospect Hill, or by whatsoever name the same may be called, containing about five hundred acres of Land, more or less, situate in a beautiful situation, commanding an extensive view of the Chesapeake Bay, and is equal to any of the West River lands, and is now in a high state of cultivation; there is every kind of improvement necessary for the accommodation of any gentleman with a large family; the Mansion House is commodious and in the best repair; there are also Tobacco Houses, a large and commodious Barn, and every other necessary outbuilding; I shall also sell sundry valuable Negroes; and I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY the 8th day of April next, at Tracy's Landing, I shall proceed to sell the foregoing property to the highest bidder, for Cash, to satisfy the claims due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

H. WELCH, of Ben. Late Sheriff A. A. County.
March 16.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of James Tongue, two at the suit of George R. Gutter, one at the suit of John W. Keel and Matthew M. Keel, two at the suit of Benjamin Franklin, Adm'r of Robert Franklin, and one at the suit of Richard B. Chenoweth, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, either at law or in equity, of all that tract of Land and premises whereon the said James Tongue now resides, called Diana Ford, Beaver Dams, now Padgett, and better known by the name of Prospect Hill, or by whatsoever name the same may be called, containing about three hundred and seventy seven acres of Land more or less; also one other tract or parcel of Land lying in the county aforesaid, called Elkton Head Manor, or by whatsoever name the same may be called, a description of the above property is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed persons wishing to buy will view the premises before the day of sale. I shall also sell sundry valuable Negroes—and I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY the 8th day of April, at Tracy's Landing, I shall proceed to sell the foregoing property to the highest bidder for Cash, to satisfy the claims due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at half past twelve o'clock.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff
A. A. County.
March 16.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, is Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, will offer at Public Sale, for the benefit of the state of Maryland, at the Dock in the city of Annapolis, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on MONDAY the 27th current, the schooner "Two Daughters," and the sloop "Harriet," with their tackle and apparel, seized and condemned for a violation of the laws of the State. At the same time and place, will be sold five or six hundred bushels of Oysters found on board the said vessels. Terms, Cash.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.
March 16.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale on TUESDAY the 4th day of April next, on the premises, 125 HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND containing the residence of Mrs. Wilson, in the city of Annapolis, and near the State House, whereof Samuel Maynard, late of said city, died seized.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third cash, the residue to be paid in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with good security. On the ratification of the sale and payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
The subscriber will sell the above property at private sale at any time previous to the 4th day of April next, and if not sold at private sale, it will on the day above mentioned be exposed to public sale.

JOHN S. SELLMAN, Trustee.
March 16.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

For Internal Improvement in the District of Columbia.

CLASS C. for 1837.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 16, 1837.

AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Rich and Splendid Scheme.

1 prize of	\$5,823 58-100
1 prize of	15,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,500
1 prize of	1,816 47-100
50 prizes of	1,000
50 prizes of	500
50 prizes of	300
68 prizes of	250
68 prizes of	100
63 prizes of	80
63 prizes of	70
63 prizes of	60
126 prizes of	50
126 prizes of	40
3654 prizes of	20
23,436 prizes of	10

27,914 prizes, am't g. to \$540,200

Tickets, \$10—Half, \$5—Qrs. \$2 50.

Tickets and Shares for sale at F. M. JARBOE'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers, Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on SATURDAY, the 18th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. at the store formerly occupied by Thomas W. Harris, deceased, in the village of Lower Marlborough, all the real estate of the said Thomas W. Harris, deceased, consisting:

1st. Of the tract or parcel of land on which the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, containing about

400 ACRES OF LAND.

situate in Calvert county, and distant about one and a half miles from Lower Marlborough. This farm is said to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; has on it a comfortable Dwelling and all the necessary out houses.

2d. A small parcel of land called

NOAH ROBINSON,

situate in said county, containing about SEVENTY ACRES. The improvements on this piece of land are a Dwelling House in bad repair, and a Tobacco House.

3d. A Store House and Lot in Lower Marlborough, lately occupied by Mr. Harris. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to visit the premises, which will be shown by the tenants.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the trustees are authorized to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee.
CHARLES F. MAYER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Nimrod Welch, at suit of Charles D. Warfield, and by virtue of said writ, I shall offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 20th day of March next, at the village of Lisbon, near the Poplar Spring, in Anne Arundel county, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of said Nimrod Welch, either at law or in equity, of, in and to all those tracts, or part of tracts or parcels of Land and premises, lying and being in A. A. county, near the Poplar Spring, called Additional Defence, Sam's Contrivance, Additional Defence Increased, one other called Fence, part of Range Declined, part of John's Hurry, the whole containing 264 acres and 91 square perches. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock. Terms Cash, and will be sold to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. All parties concerned are warned to attend the sale.

H. WELCH, of Ben. Sheriff A. A. County.
March 16.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

The Catholic Periodical Library.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in weekly numbers, at a cent each.

The dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works have long been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication, and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionally high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since ascertained this fact with the utmost regret, and may confidently say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the price of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual, and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a publication as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadian has resolved to put it to press forthwith, and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their pastoral duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The subscriber, therefore earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to increase the popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denominations are unfortunately blinded.

TERMS:

The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers, and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religious Dissent; History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Path of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Hayward's True Church of Christ showing Catholicism; History of Faith; Mumford's Question of Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scriptures; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. McHale's Evidence of the Catholic Church; Five Pillars of the Israelites; Plenary's Martyrs of Christianity; Lannegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received, and new translations will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y. Editors of Papers in the country by giving the above a few insertions, and sending the papers containing it to the publisher, will entitle themselves to a copy of the work for the year.

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The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere percentage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty peritile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supply a polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor himself are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social beliefs, fires reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Fables, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a cent and a half a day, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Bess's Cyclopaedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and unenjoyable society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle idleness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Port Folio is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for \$5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for \$20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. Payment always in advance.

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or both are furnished to clubs of five for \$6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, \$2 50, postage paid.

A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1835 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for \$20 00. For this amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE, Seventh, two doors south of Chestnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price \$5 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for \$15 00. Oct. 8.

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS.

THE NEW-YORKER.

THE Publishers of the New-Yorker commenced in March last, a weekly edition of their publication in quarto form, and made, as they thought, ample provision for supplying as great a number of subscribers as their most flattering hopes led them to believe would patronize the work under its then new arrangement. They have been deceived—agreeably so, in their calculations, inasmuch as the favour shown to the publication rapidly absorbed the whole edition, and constant orders are received for copies, which the Publishers have been unable to supply.

With a view to obviate this difficulty, and to meet the wishes of the many who desire to patronize the work, the Publishers have resolved to neutralize the blank in the current order of the volume, by changing so far the present arrangement, as to furnish two volumes in a year, in lieu of one, as stated in the original prospectus.

On the Twenty-Fourth of September next, therefore, will be issued the first number of a new series of the Quarto New Yorker, or No. 1. of Vol. II. thus affording to new subscribers an opportunity of beginning with a distinct volume, entirely unconnected with the one preceding, while our original patrons will be advantaged in receiving their copies in a form calculated better for binding in a convenient volume, than under the old arrangement. The distinguishing line between the old and new Series will be indicated at the head of the first page of every number; and as no change is contemplated in the size or quality of the work, no inconvenience can result to those who have taken it from the commencement; while, on the other hand, it presents the features of an entirely new publication to those who may date their subscription with the new volume.

Under its improved arrangement, the whole edition for one year will embrace two semi-annual volumes, each containing four hundred and sixteen pages of original and selected matter such as has heretofore been presented to its readers, and which, it is hoped, has been of a character to meet the full approval of the literary and general tastes of the reading community. The two volumes will comprise eight hundred and thirty-two pages of fifty-two of which will be Music.

The aim of the Publishers is to present in a compact, neat, and portable form, a literary and miscellaneous journal adapted to the intellectual wants of their readers; and from the very flattering success that has thus far rewarded their efforts, they indulge the hope that the New Yorker will continue to receive that share of public favour which it has ever been their study to merit. The expression of cordiality and good feeling manifested by their friends and contemporaries affords gratifying evidence that the character of their journal has been based upon a correct foundation, and it would therefore be irrelevant to say aught regarding their future intentions, further than to express their determination of leaving no means untried of furnishing a sheet which will bear respectable criticism when compared with any of the periodicals of the day of a similar character.

To those who propose patronizing the work, promptitude in forwarding their orders is earnestly recommended, as from present appearances it is believed that, large as the edition is, it will be printed still the numerous orders daily received for it, will quickly put it out of the power of the Publishers to supply back numbers, and they will not warrant the entire volume to those who may come in late with their subscriptions. Annexed are the conditions which must be strictly adhered to, as the line of conduct laid down will govern the transaction of business between the publishers and patrons.

CONDITIONS.

The Quarto New Yorker will be published every Saturday afternoon on an extra-imperial sheet of the finest quality, comprising sixteen pages of three columns each, and affording to its patrons in city and country, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. Orders from a distance, unaccompanied by a remittance, will necessarily remain unanswered. Any person or persons sending \$3 positively free of postage or other charges will receive two copies for one year, or a single copy for two years, and in the same proportion for a larger sum. The few who may desire to take the folio edition for immediate perusal and the Quarto for binding, will be entitled to receive both for \$4 50 in advance. We will cheerfully preserve their files of the Quarto for any such who may desire it.

H. GREELEY & Co. 127 Nassau-st. New-York.

NOTICE.

The undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of DEEDS OF MANUMISSION, BONDS, LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c. Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

N. B. Having an approved form of Insolvent Blanks he will also attend to business having relation thereto, on moderate terms—for Cash.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND, will commence her Sunday trips to Annapolis, on the 17th April, and continue throughout the season (leaving the lower end of the wharf, her usual place of starting, at 5 o'clock.

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

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE Conventions of the Province of Maryland, Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by D. RIDGELY.

Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

THE NEW-YORKER.

QUARTO FORM—NEW SERIES.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

THE Publishers of the New-Yorker commenced in March last, a weekly edition of their publication in quarto form, and made, as they thought, ample provision for supplying as great a number of subscribers as their most flattering hopes led them to believe would patronize the work under its then new arrangement. They have been deceived—agreeably so, in their calculations, inasmuch as the favour shown to the publication rapidly absorbed the whole edition, and constant orders are received for copies, which the Publishers have been unable to supply.

With a view to obviate this difficulty, and to meet the wishes of the many who desire to patronize the work, the Publishers have resolved to neutralize the blank in the current order of the volume, by changing so far the present arrangement, as to furnish two volumes in a year, in lieu of one, as stated in the original prospectus.

On the Twenty-Fourth of September next, therefore, will be issued the first number of a new series of the Quarto New Yorker, or No. 1. of Vol. II. thus affording to new subscribers an opportunity of beginning with a distinct volume, entirely unconnected with the one preceding, while our original patrons will be advantaged in receiving their copies in a form calculated better for binding in a convenient volume, than under the old arrangement. The distinguishing line between the old and new Series will be indicated at the head of the first page of every number; and as no change is contemplated in the size or quality of the work, no inconvenience can result to those who have taken it from the commencement; while, on the other hand, it presents the features of an entirely new publication to those who may date their subscription with the new volume.

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H. GREELEY & Co. 127 Nassau-st. New-York.

NOTICE.

The undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of DEEDS OF MANUMISSION, BONDS, LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c. Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

N. B. Having an approved form of Insolvent Blanks he will also attend to business having relation thereto, on moderate terms—for Cash.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND, will commence her Sunday trips to Annapolis, on the 17th April, and continue throughout the season (leaving the lower end of the wharf, her usual place of starting, at 5 o'clock.

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

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

J. L. HOOPER.

OPERATIVE ROBBERS' ARTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs his acquaintances, and the citizens of Annapolis generally, that he proposes to devote his time and talents to the practice of his profession, as a Robber, in the immediate vicinity of the city, and to the residence of Ladies and Gentlemen, at their residences, free of charge. He also takes the liberty of stating, that he has obtained a knowledge of all the late improvements in the art of Robbery, both Physical and Mechanical, and feels sanguine of giving general satisfaction. Advice given gratuitously. Prices for operations moderate.

N. B. Applications to my address stating name and residence, will be promptly attended to if left at either of the following places, viz:

Mrs. ANN RIDGELY'S, DR. JOHN RIDGELY'S OFFICE, THE STATE LIBRARY, JAS. IGLEHART, Esq., DUNOIS & WEAVER.

NOTICE.

We want 100 Wood Cutters, to cut from 15 to 16 thousand cords of Wood, for which we will give for Pine 62 cents per cord, and 75 for Oak. All first rate cutting. The land joins the property of Mr. Carroll, 5 miles from Annapolis, on the Baltimore and Annapolis road, head of Severn, occupied by Grandison Watkins.

NATHANIEL WHEAT, FREDERICK RICKTER.

DESIRABLE DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is authorized to sell a private estate, that valuable HOUSE and LOT, in the City of Annapolis, late the residence of Mrs. Mary Steele, deceased. For terms &c. apply to the subscriber Fayette street Baltimore; possession can be given on or before (if desired) the 1st January next.

I. NEVET STEELE.

Nov. 10.

EVERY BODY'S ALBUM.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdotes, and Facetiae.

EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS GROTESQUE & AMUSING ENGRAVINGS.

Each number comprising seventy two large octavo pages, neatly covered and stitched, making at the end of the year two volumes of EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR PAGES, and at least SIX HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, with Titles and Index complete—at Three Dollars per annum.

THE cheerful and pleasing feature which which it is proposed to diversify and distinguish this work has never yet been adopted by any one of the numerous literary enterprises that have hitherto abounded in this country, and its extensive novelty, and the vast fund of humour and variety which will be interspersed throughout its pages, is calculated to render it a desirable and popular companion for the amusement of all classes who desire to possess an epitome of the works of celebrated Modern Humourists, Etchers, and Engravers. The encouragement generally given to new undertakings, having a salutary object in view, has proved a decided public advantage, and it is questionable whether any other age has ever brought into active use so large a proportion of the really deservingly uprisings of genius and talent as the present. Assured that this periodical, affording, as it will, an elaborate and comprehensive collection of fanciful illustrations, Satirical Essays in prose and verse, witty Tales, with Quips, Quizzes, Anecdotes, and Facetiae, must have a partial tendency (among its patrons at least) to divert into another and more exulting channel much of the oppressive action of the mind, consequent upon the cares and vexations of business, the publisher anticipates for it a most flattering and extensive subscription list. The work, at all events, will be commenced on the first of July, and continued for one year, therefore every subscriber will be certain of receiving all the numbers for which he has paid. When the twelve numbers are completed and made up into two volumes, they will form one of the most desirable and amusing volumes of Wit and Humour which can be found in print. Let the public assist the publisher with their patronage, and he assures them he will leave nothing undone that will give celebrity and popularity to his work.

THE "EVERY BODY'S ALBUM," will be published monthly in numbers of 12 pages, with a variety of embellishments—neatly stitched in colored covers—printed with new type, and on fine white paper, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two copies will be supplied to order, for one year, for fifteen dollars. When sent to a distance from the city, the work will be packed in strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubbing by the mails. Notes of solvent banks of every description taken in payment of subscriptions. Address the publisher (postage paid).

CHARLES ALEXANDER.

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

A specimen number has been received at this office, and we request our friends to call and see it.

FOR ANNAPOLIS AND EASTON.

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

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

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

May 5.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XLII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1837.

NO. 10.

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Art; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of \$2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the \$300 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union; &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements; as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on

the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Tribune, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)
WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

FOURTY-FOUR REASONS FOR NOW Subscribing to WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

1. It is the cheapest mode of obtaining books ever yet devised.
2. It is carried by mail to the remotest part of the Union.
3. The postage is little more than for a newspaper.
4. It is a work of real utility.
5. It receives unbounded patronage.
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8. It promotes social belles lettres reading.
9. It induces conversation of an intellectual cast.
10. It is free from sectarianism.
11. It has no party politics.
12. It diffuses useful information at the smallest expense.
13. It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
14. The father of a family, as well as his wife and daughters.
15. It is a universal favourite wherever known.
16. A volume is completed every six months.
17. Each volume costs less than a London duodecimo, though
18. It contains as much as twenty-five.
19. It is published with the utmost regularity.
20. It is accompanied by the Journal of Belles Lettres, which
21. Contains reviews of books and general literary information, at no cost whatever.
22. It is unbiased in its criticisms and reviews.
23. It is read in all well informed circles.
24. It is valuable as a gift, causing the donor to be weekly remembered.
25. It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
26. It is no ephemeral publication, here to day and gone to-morrow.
27. Its character is established.
28. It will improve on acquaintance, for
29. Its worth is not known till examined.
30. It is never out of date.
31. It is adapted to every meridian.
32. It is a valuable resource in a steamboat or stage coach.
33. It may be carried in the most compact form and without loss of space.
34. It delights by its chaste fictions.
35. It instructs by its sketches of character.
36. It enlarges the mind by its travels.
37. It takes you on a tour of the world, without toil, expense, or danger.
38. It subdues national prejudices.
39. It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
40. It keeps us informed of the literature of our own times.
41. It sanctions and encourages virtue and correct taste.
42. It is so much read in polite circles, that to be ignorant of its contents is to be behind the age in which we live.
43. No periodical, at its price (\$5.00), has ever obtained and retained so wide a circulation in America.
44. A new volume commences July 4, 1836.

Published (20 Quarto pages) weekly, payable in advance
ADAM WALDIE,
46, Carpenter Street, Philadelphia.
June 30.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

MR. BASIL SHEPHERD having declined business in favour of the subscriber, he embraces this opportunity to solicit the patronage of his numerous and highly respectable customers; he would have solicited them previous to leaving Annapolis in August last, had it not been that Mr. B. S. still continued in business. I now embrace this opportunity to return my humble acknowledgments to my friends in Annapolis and the county, for the decided preference they have given to my work over all others. Those who may still wish their

CLOTHES cut and made in the most elegant style,

At the Shortest Notice, and at the Lowest Prices,

can be accommodated by calling and leaving their measures when visiting Baltimore, or on Mr. Basil Shepherd, Annapolis, who will take pleasure in measuring them, and transmitting their orders to me. He will also have all work delivered that is for Annapolis or the County. I would not forget to return my sincere acknowledgments to my friends for the highly honourable certificates they were pleased to give me of citizenship while amongst them.

JACOB RASBORD,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 6, North Gay Street, Baltimore,
Baltimore, Feb. 16, 1837.—46.

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 such sought after, but are comparatively dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished on file for from four to six cents; a Marryatt 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 Library," 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 plain fare 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 scope enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address, post paid.

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

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 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 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 one of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered, as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class, shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city from which the retiring senators retire, 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 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 notice and 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 or 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, five delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and five delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next 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, St. 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, there shall be presented 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 hereinafore mentioned, shall not after the said census for the year 1840, 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 not before thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section 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 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 or shall nominate, as 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 to 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 office 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

10

have come in, and have consented to removal. All are to assemble at Tampa Bay by the 15th day of April next, prepared for removal to their winter homes. The Indians say that the boats are on the way, and that they will bring them to Tampa Bay by the 10th of April. An grand boat, or I would write more fully.

Yours, &c. BENNET M. DELL.
To Col. JAMES DELL, Jacksonville.

From the New Orleans Gazette.
A NEW THING.
We have received the first number of a new paper just published at Cahoonville, in New York, called the Radii; published by Levi S. Backus, a deaf and dumb person; a native of Holston in this state.

We confess we feel interested in his success from the boldness and novelty of the undertaking, and because he learned the rudiments of printing in our office. But aside from any particularities we may be supposed to entertain, we feel bound to recommend it to the patronage of the public, from its intrinsic worth, judging from the contents of the first number. His address is a clever article, evidently from his pen, judging from the idiosyncrasy of the style; and expresses, not only gratitude to the philanthropists of modern times, who by their humane efforts, have in some measure, restored those faculties to him and his unfortunate fellows, of which they have been deprived by nature; and he feels, as if by their benevolent labors (having been a Charity Scholar in the Asylum at Hartford) he has been raised almost to a level with those to whom nature has been more munificent. And he thinks he and his class may now be exalted in moral and intellectual attainments, and his ambition is excited to attempt advancement in improvements far beyond the sphere in which they have hitherto been circumscribed.

In this essay he is prompted by a desire to remunerate his benefactors by evincing his and his mute brethren's capability of becoming useful, even in the arts and sciences from which they have heretofore been thought excluded by insuperable barriers. He says:

"What a source of self gratification to those self-devoted philanthropists who have heralded the way, to see they have retrieved from unnatural degradation so large a portion of the human family!"

And adds—The opening of the vestibule will urge them to seek further with avidity, and push their researches into nature's noble temple.

With these feelings he has been incited to his present enterprise. He adds:

"His attempt being the first of any who have in his condition (ventured) to sustain any thing like a public station, it will be viewed by his companions in misfortune with interest and solicitude; his success will be the signal for their exertions, while a failure will sink them into a corresponding insignificance." An appeal which cannot be rejected with indifference, by the benevolent and charitable. He disclaims entering into the arena of politics. He professes perfect neutrality. This alone, if he abides by his promise, will give value to his paper. To see one **CLEAN SHEET**, among the thousand and one Newspapers of this quid nunc country, devoted exclusively to useful instruction and amusement, as the editor engages his shall be, will present a jewel worth preserving, and entitle him to a generous support.

Judging from the various matter in the present number, we think he will make his promise good; its contents are diversified, and the paper is filled with well selected and original matter, culled with taste and judgment. Had we time and room we would give copious extracts from this novel production, but we must forbear, only remarking, that we sincerely wish the undertaking success in his labors; and recom mend the paper to the patronage of all who take pleasure in seeing poor human nature rising in moral and literary attainments, and with industry, perseverance and courage, conquering the impediments that nature sometimes interposes to the progress of intellectual improvement.

ARRIVAL OF SANTA ANNA AT VERA CRUZ.
Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st February, where he was rather coolly received, and with no more honors than due to a common Mexican General. He left immediately for his estate, Mango de Clavo.

The election returns for President were—
Anastacio Bustamante, 57 votes.
Manuel Gomez Pedraza, 6 "
Nicholas Bravo, 3 "
Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, 2 "

HYMENEAU.
Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLS, to Miss MARGARET E. WATKINS, both of Anne Arundel county.

—on the same evening, by the same, Mr. JOHN H. BRYAN, to Miss ELIZABETH TYNDING, both of Anne Arundel county.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.
March 23d, 1837.
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 the 31st instant, and payable on or after the 1st Monday of April 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.
March 23, 1837.
The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

NEW ORLEANS on the 10th of March, 1837.
The weather is in this city, concluded, to do no harm. Hermann, Briggs & Co. have been very successful in their trade. The receipts of day have been very large. A cent has suffered a decline of 9 cents, and is generally remain. The trans- in some instances.

March 10, 1837.
The weather is in this city, concluded, to do no harm. Hermann, Briggs & Co. have been very successful in their trade. The receipts of day have been very large. A cent has suffered a decline of 9 cents, and is generally remain. The trans- in some instances.

NOTICE.
An Election will be held at the Assembly Room on the first MONDAY of April next, for the purpose of electing a Mayor, Recorder, five Aldermen, and seven Common Councilmen for the city of Annapolis. The polls to open at 9 o'clock A. M. and close at 6 o'clock P. M.
B. CLAUDE, Mayor.
March 23.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR VOL. IV. OF THE CULTIVATOR.
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.
THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its nature, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. One volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as five ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may be justly commended, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or \$2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for \$5.

Subscriptions to the above work received by
A. COWAN, Annapolis.
March 23.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, March 21st, 1837.
ON application by petition of Joseph Nicholson and John F. Nicholson, Executors of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they 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 subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, 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 subscribers, at or before the 21st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 21st day of March, 1837.
JOSEPH NICHOLSON, } Ex'rs.
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, }
March 23. Cw.

The Office in this city has the pleasure of announcing to its customers, that a Ticket having for a combination 5 34 35 drew a prize of \$500 in Alexandria Class C, on the 18th inst. On the day after to-morrow will be drawn another grand and attractive scheme with a capital of \$35,294; which prize (if drawn) will entitle the fortunate holder to the consoling sum of nett \$50,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.
CLASS No. 3, for 1837.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, March 25, 1837.
D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

Rich and Splendid Scheme.

1 prize of	35,294
1 prize of	11,764
1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,500
1 prize of	2,361
50 prizes of	1,000
50 prizes of	250
50 prizes of	200
63 prizes of	150
63 prizes of	100
Lowest prize	10

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets; \$10—III. \$5—Qrs. \$2 50.
Tickets and Shares for sale at F. M. JAMES'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, (Church-street, Annapolis.)
March 23.

NOTICE.
TAKEN up about the 7th February last at Barclay's Hill Shore, near Magothy river,
TWO BARRELS OF N. E. RUM.
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
W. W. SEEDS.
March 2.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, } Ex'rs.
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, }
March 16.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, George Pocock, Senior, of Anne Arundel county, and State of Maryland, for divers good causes and considerations me thereto moving, have made, ordained, authorized, nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain, authorize, nominate, constitute and appoint, Brice Hobbs of Anne Arundel county, and state aforesaid, my true and lawful Attorney, for me and in my name, and for my own proper use and benefit, to buy, sell, barter, bargain, ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive of and from all my debtors, and any other person or persons whomsoever, all such sum or sums, debts and demands whatsoever, which are now due, or may become due, or owing unto me, the said George Pocock, Senior, by and from all the said debtors, and to have, use and take, all lawful ways and means in my name, or otherwise, for the recovery thereof by arrest, distress, or otherwise, and to compound and agree for the same, and acquittance or other discharges for the same, for me and in my name to make, bargain, sell and deliver, and to do all other lawful acts or things whatsoever concerning the premises as fully, in every respect as if I myself were present at the doing thereof.—In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal, this thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

GEORGE POCOCK, Senr. (Seal.)
March 16. 4w.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court and the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of James Tongue, at suit of Free-lan and Hoffman, Edward Dubois, and John F. Wilson, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, of all that tract of land and premises whereon the said James Tongue now resides, latter known by the name of Prospect Hill, or by whatsoever name the same may be called, containing about five hundred acres of Land, more or less; this estate is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of the Chesapeake Bay; the soil is equal to any of the West River lands, and is now in a high state of cultivation; there is every kind of improvement necessary for the accommodation of any gentleman with a large family; the Mansion House is commodious and in the best repair; there are also Tobacco Houses, a large and commodious Barn, and every other necessary out building; I shall also sell sundry valuable Negroes; and I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY the 8th day of April next, at Tracy's Landing, I shall proceed to sell the foregoing property to the highest bidder, for CASH, to satisfy the claims due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Late Sheriff A. C. County.
March 16.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of James Tongue, at suit of George R. Gaither, one at the suit of John W. Keel and Matthew M. Keel, two at the suit of Benjamin Franklin, Adm'r. of Robert Franklin, and one at the suit of Richard B. Chenoweth, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, either at law or in equity, of all that tract of Land and premises whereon the said James Tongue now resides, called Diana Ford, Beaver Dams, and Palget, and better known by the name of Prospect Hill, or by whatsoever name the same may be called, containing about three hundred and seventy seven acres of Land more or less; also one other tract or parcel of Land lying in the county aforesaid, called Elkton Head Manor, or by whatsoever name the same may be called; a description of the above property is thought unnecessary, as it is presumable persons wishing to buy will view the premises before the day of sale. I shall also sell sundry valuable Negroes—and I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY the 8th day of April, at Tracy's Landing, I shall proceed to sell the foregoing property to the highest bidder for Cash, to satisfy the claims due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at half-past twelve o'clock.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff
A. A. County.
March 16.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber, as Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, will offer at Public Sale, for the benefit of the state of Maryland, at the Dock in the city of Annapolis, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on MONDAY the 27th current, the schooner *John's Daughters*, and the sloop *Harriet*, with their tackle and apparel, seized and condemned for a violation of the laws of the State. At the same time and place, will be sold five or six hundred bushels of Oysters found on board the said vessels. Terms, Cash.
JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff
March 16.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on FRIDAY the 16th inst. at the late residence of Richard Gardner, deceased, a part of the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of
Several Valuable Young NEGROES, Cattle, among them two yoke of Oxen, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.
TERMS—All sums on Twenty Dollars, and upwards a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale all under that sum Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
ELIZABETH A. GARDNER, Administratrix.
March 2.

The Maryland Republican will publish the above once a week till sale.

CHANCERY SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale on TUESDAY the 4th day of April next, on the premises, the HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND adjoining the residence of Mrs. Wilnot, in the city of Annapolis, and near the State House, whereof Samuel Maynard, late of said city, died seized.
TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, the residue to be paid in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with good security. On the ratification of the sale and payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey.
The subscriber will sell the above property at private sale at any time previous to the 4th day of April next, and if not sold at private sale, it will on the day above mentioned be exposed to public sale.
JOHN S. SELLMAN, Trustee.
March 16.

NOTICE.
TAKEN up about the 5th and 9th ult. ELEVEN BARRELS marked as follows: Three Barrels marked Boston N. E. Rum, S. and M. 3 do. marked do. D. M. 1 do. marked A. 2 do. marked R. and 2 do. marked S. Brandy. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
A. SAPPINGTON, Thomas Point.
March 2.

TAKEN UP, ADRIET
EAR Tracy Point, South River, about the 16th February last, THREE BARRELS, supposed to be two of N. E. Rum, and one of Brandy, without any particular marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
THOMAS BAILEY.
March 9.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, SC.
ON application to me as subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing of Shadrack Forrest 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 Shadrack Forrest having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Shadrack Forrest having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Nathan Warfield his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Shadrack Forrest a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—I do hereby by order and adjudge, that the said Shadrack Forrest be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the third Monday of April, 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 Shadrack Forrest should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

NICH'S BREWER, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County.
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
Jan. 12.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
Subscribers to the above Work in Annapolis, are requested to notify the subscriber, as early as practicable, of their intention of continuing patrons of the Work. Those who have not settled for the year just concluded, are desired to do so immediately.
J. GREEN
Jan. 12.

MANMOTH SHEET.
Office of the Saturday News, No. 100 N. 2nd St. Philadelphia, November 23, 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.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, SC.
ON application to me as subscriber Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing of John W. Sunderland, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said John W. Sunderland having satisfied the 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 John W. Sunderland having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and I having appointed Robert Plummer trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Sunderland, who has given bond as such, and received from the said John W. Sunderland a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John W. Sunderland 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 successive months before the third Monday in April next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause if any they have, why the said John W. Sunderland should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County.
Jan. 12.

LONDON FASHIONS.
GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR.
HAS just received direct from London his Dress Coat, Pantalons and Vest, as specimens of the Fashions, and invites his friends and those disposed to patronize him, to call and examine them, together with a large and general assortment of CLOTHS, CASIMERES, and VESTING, all of the latest importations.
Oct. 27, 1836.

have come in, and have consented to removal. All are to assemble at Tampa Bay by the 15th day of April next, prepared for removal to their winter homes. The Indians say that the boats are on the way, and that they will bring them to Tampa Bay by the 10th of April. An grand boat, or I would write more fully.

Yours, &c. BENNET M. DELL.
To Col. JAMES DELL, Jacksonville.

From the New Orleans Gazette.
A NEW THING.
We have received the first number of a new paper just published at Cahoonville, in New York, called the Radii; published by Levi S. Backus, a deaf and dumb person; a native of Holston in this state.

We confess we feel interested in his success from the boldness and novelty of the undertaking, and because he learned the rudiments of printing in our office. But aside from any particularities we may be supposed to entertain, we feel bound to recommend it to the patronage of the public, from its intrinsic worth, judging from the contents of the first number. His address is a clever article, evidently from his pen, judging from the idiosyncrasy of the style; and expresses, not only gratitude to the philanthropists of modern times, who by their humane efforts, have in some measure, restored those faculties to him and his unfortunate fellows, of which they have been deprived by nature; and he feels, as if by their benevolent labors (having been a Charity Scholar in the Asylum at Hartford) he has been raised almost to a level with those to whom nature has been more munificent. And he thinks he and his class may now be exalted in moral and intellectual attainments, and his ambition is excited to attempt advancement in improvements far beyond the sphere in which they have hitherto been circumscribed.

In this essay he is prompted by a desire to remunerate his benefactors by evincing his and his mute brethren's capability of becoming useful, even in the arts and sciences from which they have heretofore been thought excluded by insuperable barriers. He says:

"What a source of self gratification to those self-devoted philanthropists who have heralded the way, to see they have retrieved from unnatural degradation so large a portion of the human family!"

And adds—The opening of the vestibule will urge them to seek further with avidity, and push their researches into nature's noble temple.

With these feelings he has been incited to his present enterprise. He adds:

"His attempt being the first of any who have in his condition (ventured) to sustain any thing like a public station, it will be viewed by his companions in misfortune with interest and solicitude; his success will be the signal for their exertions, while a failure will sink them into a corresponding insignificance." An appeal which cannot be rejected with indifference, by the benevolent and charitable. He disclaims entering into the arena of politics. He professes perfect neutrality. This alone, if he abides by his promise, will give value to his paper. To see one **CLEAN SHEET**, among the thousand and one Newspapers of this quid nunc country, devoted exclusively to useful instruction and amusement, as the editor engages his shall be, will present a jewel worth preserving, and entitle him to a generous support.

Judging from the various matter in the present number, we think he will make his promise good; its contents are diversified, and the paper is filled with well selected and original matter, culled with taste and judgment. Had we time and room we would give copious extracts from this novel production, but we must forbear, only remarking, that we sincerely wish the undertaking success in his labors; and recom mend the paper to the patronage of all who take pleasure in seeing poor human nature rising in moral and literary attainments, and with industry, perseverance and courage, conquering the impediments that nature sometimes interposes to the progress of intellectual improvement.

ARRIVAL OF SANTA ANNA AT VERA CRUZ.
Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st February, where he was rather coolly received, and with no more honors than due to a common Mexican General. He left immediately for his estate, Mango de Clavo.

The election returns for President were—
Anastacio Bustamante, 57 votes.
Manuel Gomez Pedraza, 6 "
Nicholas Bravo, 3 "
Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, 2 "

HYMENEAU.
Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLS, to Miss MARGARET E. WATKINS, both of Anne Arundel county.

—on the same evening, by the same, Mr. JOHN H. BRYAN, to Miss ELIZABETH TYNDING, both of Anne Arundel county.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.
March 23d, 1837.
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PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

The Catholic Periodical Library.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic works in the English language, in weekly numbers, at 5 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionally high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the price of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a publication as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadas has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their parochial duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The subscriber, therefore earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to increase the popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denominations are unfortunately blinded.

TERMS:
The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers, and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Hayward's True Church of Christ shown; Hayward's Charity and Truth; Moore's Catholic, or Ages of Faith; Wm. Ford's Question of Questions; Mansford's Catholic Scripturist; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. McHale's Evidence of the Catholic Church; Fleury's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventura's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errors.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received, and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar interest.

JOHN DODD, Bookseller, N. Y.
Editor of Papers in the country by giving the above a few insertions, and sending the papers containing it to the publisher, will entitle themselves to a copy of the work for the year.

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THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionally high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere percentage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty-petite attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Walldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become a universal diffusion in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library has now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a cent a day a half a day, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Reed's Cyclopaedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and unenjoyable society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Walldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for \$5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for \$20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. Payment always in advance.

Walldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or both are furnished to clubs of five for \$6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, \$2 50, postage paid.

A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volume for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for \$30 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE, Seventh, two doors south of Chestnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price \$6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for \$13 00.

SEVENTEEN

POPULAR NOVELS.

VIZ:

Three Simple Jacob Faithful, First and Three Cutlers, Japhet in Search of his Father, King's Own, BY CAPTAIN MARRIOTT, Last Days of Pompeii, Rheni, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Desert, BY E. L. SULZER.

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of the Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

The price of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be \$21 25; and in Godley's cheap and uniform edition they cost \$6 50, they can be had of the publisher, at \$5 50 for Belton, \$3 for Marryat, complete.

THE SATURDAY NEWS contains most reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the United States, and letters are sent from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for \$5.

Saturday News and Dulwer or Marryat's Novels can be had for \$5.

All orders must be addressed, free of postage, to L. A. GODEY & Co., 100 Walnut street.

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—**SATURDAY NEWS**—The weekly paper with the above title, which we first met a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godley, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael boast all for writing, and Godley boasts all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first venture, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and to their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of the new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspapers of the British metropolis. Saturated in the same spirit, the News will soon win liberal patronage and a valuable reputation. Any missing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Register and Courier.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS and LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Philadelphia's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles V. Vanner, which has been by its transfer to Messrs. L. A. Godley, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen, who are favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godley, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their readers. The Goddard's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs. Godley & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

SATURDAY NEWS—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godley, conductor of the Lady's Book, Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvania, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for original matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a reprint of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Westchester Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godley, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Daily Republican.*

HENRY HAMMOND.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has recently opened at the Corner of Cornhill st. and the Public Circle, in the house lately occupied by Gideon White, Esq.

A RESTORATEUR OR EATING HOUSE,
Where he will be happy to serve up to customers

OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL, &c.
In their several seasons.

He will also accommodate with **BOARDING AND LODGING,**
Transient Visitors at the Hotel of Government, on moderate terms.

Those who may be induced to patronize him in his new undertaking, may be assured that no pains will be spared on his part to merit their encouragement.

A portion of patronage from his fellow citizens is respectfully solicited.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Conventions of the Province of Maryland, Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by D. RIDGELY, Agent for the Publishers. Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

THE NEW-YORKER—

QUARTO FORM—NEW SERIES.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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H. GREELY & Co. 127 Nassau-st. New-York.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of BOOKS OF MANUMISSION, BILLS OF SALE, BONDS, LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c. Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.
N. B. Having an approved form of Insolvent Blanks he will also attend to business having relation thereto, on moderate terms for Cash.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND, will commence her Sunday trips to Annapolis, on the 17th April, and continue there throughout the season, leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, at 10 o'clock.
N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.
G. G. TAYLOR.

J. HOOPER.

OPERATIVE SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs his acquaintances, that he purposes during his continuance in this city, to attend to the practice of his profession, J. H. owing to the liberality of the season, respectfully offers his services to Ladies and Gentlemen, at their residences, free of extra charge. He also takes the liberty of stating, that he has obtained a knowledge of all the late improvements in the art of Dentistry, both Physical and Mechanical, and feels sanguine of giving general satisfaction. Advice given gratuitously. Prices for operations moderate.

N. B. Applications to my address, name and residence, will be promptly attended to if left at either of the following places, viz.

Mrs. ANN RIDGELY, Dr. JOHN RIDGELY'S Office, THE STATE LIBRARY, JAS. FOLEY, Esq., HUDSON & WELLS.

NOTICE.

We want 100 Wood Cutters, to cut from 15 to 16 thousand Corals of Wood, for which we will give for Pine 63 cents per cord, and 75 for Oak. All first rate cutting. The land joins the property of Mr. Carroll, 3 miles from Annapolis, on the Baltimore and Annapolis Road, head of Severn, occupied by Grandison Watkins.

NATHANIEL WHEAT, FREDERICK RICKER.

DESIRABLE DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is authorized to sell at private sale, that valuable HOUSE and LOT, in the City of Annapolis, late the residence of Mrs. Mary Steele, deceased. For terms &c. apply to the subscriber Fayette street Baltimore, possession can be given on or before (if desired) the 1st January next.

I. N. STEELE.

Nov. 10.

EVERY BODY'S ALBUM.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdotes, and Fables. EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS GROTESQUE & AMUSING ENGRAVINGS.

Each number comprising seventy two large octavo pages, neatly covered and stitched—making at the end of the year two volumes of EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR PAGES, and at least SIX HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, with Titles and Index complete—at Three Dollars per annum.

THE cheerful and pleasing feature with which it is proposed to diversify and distinguish this work has never yet been adopted by any one of the numerous literary caterers that have hitherto abounded in this country; and its extensive novelty, and the vast fund of humour and variety which will be interspersed throughout its pages, is calculated to render it a desirable and popular companion for the amusement of all classes who desire to possess an epitome of the works of celebrated Modern Humourists, Etchers, and Engravers. The encouragement generally given to new undertakings, having a salutary object in view, has proved a decided public advantage, and it is questionable whether any other age has ever brought into active use so large a proportion of the really deserving offspring of genius and talent as the present. Assured that this periodical, affording, as it will, an elaborate and comprehensive collection of facetious illustrations, Satirical Essays in prose and verse, witty Tales, with Quips, Quirks, Anecdotes, and Fables; must have a partial tendency (among its patrons at least) to divert into another and more exhilarating channel much of the oppressive action of the mind, consequent upon the cares and exertions of business, the publisher anticipates for it a most flattering and extensive subscription list. The work, at all events, will be commenced on the first of July, and continued for one year, therefore every subscriber will be certain of receiving all the numbers for which he has paid. When the twelve numbers are completed and made up into two volumes, they will form one of the most desirable and amusing records of Wit and Humour which can be found in print. Let the public assist the publisher with their patronage, and he assures them he will leave nothing undone that will give celebrity and popularity to his work.

THE "Every Body's Album" will be published monthly, in numbers of 72 pages, with a variety of embellishments—neatly stitched in colored covers—printed with new type, and on fine white paper, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two copies will be supplied to order, for one year, for five dollars. When sent to a distance from the city, the work will be packed in strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubbing by the mails. Notes of select books of every description taken in payment of subscriptions. Address the Publisher (postage paid).

CHARLES ALEXANDER.

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

A specimen number has been received at this office, and we request the friends to call and see it.

FOR ANNAPOLIS AND BALTIMORE.

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VOL. XC.

THE NEW-YORKER.

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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1837.

NO. 18.

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

A LIST OF

TITLES OF THE LAWS.

Made and Passed at December Session, 1836.

No. 1. An act to authorize the Treasurer for the western shore to receive such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded to the State of Maryland, under the provisions of the act of Congress therein mentioned.

2. An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government, so far as relates to the division of Allegany county into election districts, and to establish an additional election district.

3. An act to change the names of Richard Taylor, and of Barbara his wife, and of George, his son, of Calvert county, to the name of Richard Shrive, Barbara Shrive and George Shrive.

4. An additional supplement to the act entitled, an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools throughout this State, passed at December session 1825, chapter 102, so far as the same relates to Kent county.

5. An act in favour of John Frame of Washington county.

6. An act for the re-valuation of the real and personal property in Charles county.

7. An act to divorce Harriet Ridgely of Baltimore county, from her husband Greenberry Ridgely.

8. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to provide for electing commissioners for Washington county, and prescribing their powers and duties.

9. An act for the relief of John Hancock.

10. An act authorizing and requiring the commissioners of Washington county, to levy at their next annual levy a sufficient sum in advance to pay jurors and state witnesses in said county.

11. An act in favour of James Doyle of Allegany county.

12. An act to change the name of Ann Iselt of Frederick county, to that of Ann Royer.

13. An act to authorize the building of a wharf on the south side of Wicomico River, near White Haven.

14. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorize William Krebs, Richard Lanthum and William Lanthum, to build a bridge over Gwynn's Falls, at or near where the present bridge stands, known by the name of Long Bridge.

15. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to divorce Elizabeth Gibson, of the city of Baltimore, from her husband John Gibson.

16. An act to alter and change the divisional line between the third and fourth districts of Anne Arundel county.

17. An act for the relief of William Hughes, of Anne Arundel county.

18. A supplement to the act to regulate the meetings of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, passed at December session 1831, chapter 248.

19. An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act for the division of Baltimore and Frederick counties, and for erecting a new one by the name of Carroll, and to alter and change the Constitution of this State, so far as may be necessary to effect the same, passed at December session 1835, chapter 259.

20. An act to authorize McClintock Young, of Washington city, to bring into this state his slave William.

21. An act to increase the number of Trustees of Charlotte Hall School.

22. An act for the benefit of John C. Handy, clerk of Worcester County Court.

23. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Patuxent Bank of Maryland.

24. An act for the condemnation of a certain lot of ground in Dorchester county, at or near the Upper Ferry of Taylor's Island, for the use of a Ferryman, and for other purposes.

25. An act to authorize John Lummett, former collector in the third collection district in Baltimore county, to complete his collections.

26. An act for the relief of Walter S. King, former collector of Calvert county.

27. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorize and empower persons owning real estate on any of the navigable waters of this state to construct wharves thereon, passed at December session eighteen hundred and thirty-five, chapter one hundred and sixty-eight.

28. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

29. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Trustees of Darlington Academy.

30. An act for the relief of Harriet Green of Montgomery county.

31. An act for the relief of Martha Riley, of Montgomery county.

32. An act providing for appointments of Commissioners to divide Carroll county into election districts.

33. An act to authorize the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to condemn and make

public a certain alley therein named, running from Mott to Monument street, in said city.

34. An act supplemental to an act, entitled, an act for the relief of the heirs of Jane White, late of the city of Baltimore.

35. An act to change the terms of Prince George's county court.

36. An act to incorporate the Trustees of Central School in Frederick county.

37. An act supplemental to an act, entitled, an act providing for the appointment of commissioners to divide Carroll county into election districts.

38. An act to make valid a certain instrument of writing therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

39. An act supplemental to an act to incorporate the Cumberland Hotel Company in Cumberland.

40. An act to authorize Samuel Jordan, former collector of taxes in the sixth collection district in Baltimore county, now Carroll county, to complete his collections.

41. An act for the relief of John Hannah, of Harford county.

42. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Real Estate Bank of Baltimore.

43. An act to authorize the building of a bridge therein mentioned, in St. Mary's county.

44. An act to divorce Sarah Ann Sears, of Calvert county, from her husband Robert Sears.

45. An act for the relief of Samuel Thompson, of the city of Baltimore.

46. An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Peter Urndorff.

47. An act to divorce Elizabeth Romgardner, of Frederick county, from her husband Henry Romgardner.

48. An act to incorporate the Friendship Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

49. An act to authorize William B. Scott, of St. Mary's county to bring into this State certain negroes therein named.

50. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of salted fish.

51. An act allowing Elijah Taylor, former collector of the first collection district of Baltimore county, further time to complete his collections.

52. An act to authorize the commissioners of Cecil county, to levy a sum of money for building a bridge and erecting a dam in said county.

53. An act to allow Thomas Bruce, former sheriff of Prince George's county, further time to complete his collections.

54. A further supplement to the act to incorporate the George's Creek Mining Company.

55. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Delaware and Maryland Rail Road Company.

56. An act to continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session of the General Assembly.

57. An act to incorporate the Calvert Beneficial Society.

58. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore.

59. An act to authorize Thomas S. Carter and William F. Chilton, of Caroline county, to alter and change a road therein named.

60. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road from such point as the Somerset and Cumberland Turnpike Company of Pennsylvania, shall fix upon at the Pennsylvania Line to the public square in the town of Cumberland, or to intersect the United States Road, commonly called the National Road, at such point as may be most convenient and practicable.

61. An act to appoint Commissioners, and to authorize them to open and lay out A-leys in the town of New Windsor, in Carroll county.

62. An act to appoint Commissioners of the Tax, for Carroll county.

63. An act relating to the City Dock in the city of Baltimore.

64. An act for the valuation of real and personal property in Carroll county.

65. A supplement to the act to incorporate the Farmers and Planters Bank of Baltimore, passed at December Session 1835, chapter 315.

66. An act to authorize the Orphan's Court of Harford county, to order a sale of part of the estate of John F. Wheeler, deceased, for the support and education of his children.

67. An act, supplemental to an act, entitled, an act to authorize the appointment of commissioners, and the division of Charles county into school districts.

68. An act to make valid the acts and proceedings of justices of the peace in Carroll county.

69. An act to alter and change part of the divisional line between the fourth and fifth election districts in Dorchester county.

70. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore, passed at December session 1816, ch. 221.

71. A supplement to the act to incorporate the Citizens Bank of Baltimore, passed at December session 1833, ch. 314.

72. An act to make valid the instrument of writing therein mentioned.

73. An act supplemental to an act, limiting the time for the collection of fees of attorneys, solicitors, clerks, registers, sheriffs, and other officers of this State, passed at December session 1833, ch. 258.

74. An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from some point on the National Turnpike road west of Cumberland, to intersect the Northwestern Turnpike road of Virginia, at some point in Allegany county.

75. An act to incorporate the Williamsport Manufacturing Company.

76. An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to alter and amend the constitution and form of government of this State, so far as it relates to the representation in the House of Delegates from the city and Baltimore.

77. An act to provide for taking the sense of the people of Baltimore county, on the propriety of separating said county from the city of Baltimore.

78. An act to authorize and empower Sarah Murray, widow and administratrix of John Murray, late of Baltimore county, deceased, to execute certain conveyances as therein mentioned.

79. An act to authorize the Franklin Rail Road Company, incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, to extend their works within the limits of the State of Maryland.

80. An act for the relief of the heirs of Saml. Polk, of Somerset county.

81. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Neptune Insurance Company.

82. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

83. An act to divorce Frances A. Stockwell, from her husband, John Stockwell.

84. An act to make valid a certain deed therein mentioned.

85. An additional supplement to an act passed at December session 1830, ch. 182, for the benefit of the heirs of Mary Bucknal.

86. A supplement to an act authorising Henry Shafer, George Shafer, and Henry J. Shafer, to distribute their estate by lot, passed at December session 1834, chapter 104.

87. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to appropriate a part of the school fund belonging to Frederick county to the purposes therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

88. An act to incorporate the Book Company, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the United States.

89. An act to change the location of a part of Eutaw Street in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

90. An act to divorce Jane Didier, of the city of Baltimore, from her husband Jefferson Didier.

91. An act relating to the election districts of Frederick county.

92. An act for the benefit of the widow and children of Hugh Anderson, of the city of Baltimore, deceased.

93. An act to provide for the meeting of the court of Carroll county, and for other purposes.

94. An act to limit the sitting of the Commissioners of the Tax in Dorchester county.

95. An act to continue in force, an act to incorporate the Eastern Bank of Baltimore, and to make certain alterations therein.

96. An act to incorporate the Mineral Company of Baltimore county.

97. An act relating to Limited Partnerships, in this State.

98. An act to extend the time of Isaac G. Magruder, late collector of Prince Georges county, to complete his collections.

99. An act for the establishment of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county.

100. An act repealing part of an act passed at December session 1832, chapter 74.

101. An act for the relief of Joseph Wood, former Sheriff of Calvert county.

102. An act to amend an act entitled, an act to release the right of the State, to a part of a tract of land therein mentioned, passed at December session 1810, chapter 8.

103. An act to divorce Emily Ann Stevens, of Queen Anne's county, from her husband James C. Stevens.

104. An act to authorize John A. Pye, and James B. Pye, of Charles county, to bring into this State certain negroes therein named.

105. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the preservation of Wild Fowl in the Potomac river, and its tributary streams, passed at December session 1832, chapter 134.

106. An act for the promotion of Education in Allegany county, by means of the poor school fund of said county.

107. An act to divorce Hannah J. D. Ely, of Baltimore city, from her husband Juda Ely.

108. An act to authorize the Levy Court of Frederick county, to abandon a certain road.

109. An act to establish a public Ferry across the Potomac river at Hancock, in Washington county.

110. An act to divorce Anne R. Cannon, of the city of Baltimore, from her husband John W. Cannon.

111. An act relating to Madison street in the city of Baltimore.

112. An act to authorize Susan R. Dorsey, and William H. J. Dorsey, of Saint Mary's county, to bring into this State certain negroes therein named.

113. An act to lay out and open a road from the gap opposite the residence of Caleb White, in Anne Arundel county, to the mill owned by Richard W. Higgins, in said county.

114. An act to provide for changing the place of holding the elections in the sixth election district, of Prince Georges county.

115. An act for the relief of Leonard C. Hurst, of the city of Baltimore.

116. An act for the relief of Elizabeth McCabe, of Baltimore city.

117. An act for the benefit of the infant children of Lillias M. Jones, late of Charles county, deceased.

118. An act to alter and change the name of John Thompson, of St. Mary's county, to John Melmouth Thompson.

119. An act to authorize Eleanor R. Contee, and Philip A. L. Contee, guardians of Benjamin Contee, of Charles county, to introduce certain slaves for life into this State.

120. An act to continue in force certain acts therein mentioned.

121. An act to divorce Alexander Todd, of Talbot county, from his wife Margaret Todd.

122. An act to limit the time for which Tobacco Inspectors shall continue to hold their offices.

123. An act to authorize the laying out and opening a

road through part of Anne Arundel, and Montgomery counties.

124. An act to divorce Eliza Ann Boyd, of Kent county, from her husband James Boyd.

125. An act to incorporate the Trustees of Benjamin's Church, in Carroll county.

126. An act to divorce Lucy O'Brien, of Montgomery county, from her husband William O'Brien.

127. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the relief and support of the poor, and indigent persons in Worcester county, passed at December session 1832, chapter 219.

128. An act to regulate the manner of taking Testimony, in cases in equity.

129. An act to authorize the commissioners of the tax of Frederick county, to appoint an assessor or assessors to value certain property in Frederick county.

130. An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to provide for an alteration in the constitution so far as relates to the division of the sixth election district in Worcester county.

131. An act to make a public Landing, and Road therein mentioned.

132. An act to divorce Julia Ann Becker, of the city of Baltimore, from her husband John H. Becker.

133. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the despatch of business in Baltimore county Court.

134. An act to lay out and open a road in Carroll and Anne Arundel counties.

135. An act authorizing the Levy Court of Frederick county, in their discretion to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over Catoctin Creek on the public road from Jefferson, via Frederick Hemp's Mill, and intersecting the Petersville and Middle Town road.

136. An act for the relief of Daniel Watters, of Harford county.

137. An act for the relief of Kendall S. Cropper, of the city of Philadelphia.

138. An act to provide for the building of a Court House, Clerk's office, Register's office, Gaol and Poor's House, in Carroll county.

139. An act to alter, change and amend a certain road in Allegany county.

140. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to alter and change the name of Elizabeth Town in Washington county to Hagers Town, and to incorporate the same.

141. An act to incorporate the Town of Clear Spring, and its addition in Washington county.

142. An act to divorce Henrietta Reid, of Frederick county from her husband William P. Reid.

143. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the building of a bridge over a stream across the road leading from Salisbury to Diricksons cross roads in Worcester county, passed at December session 1835.

144. An act for keeping in repair the public roads in Prince Georges county.

145. An act to authorize Henry C. Drury, of William, former collector of taxes in the first collection district of Anne Arundel county further time to complete his collections.

146. A supplement to an act passed December session 1833, ch. 110.

147. An act to authorize the laying out and opening a road in Allegany county, therein mentioned.

148. An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Washington county, into eight separate election districts, and for other purposes.

149. An act supplemental to the act, entitled, an act to blend Newtown, (Trap) and New Freedom in Frederick county into one, by the name of Jefferson, and to establish boundaries of lots, by commissioners, and to incorporate the same, passed February 6th, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

150. An act to prohibit the owners of vessels and others from navigating the same, by and under the sole command of negroes or mulattoes.

151. An act to authorize the Commissioners of Anne Arundel county, to levy a sum of money for the payment of a clerk to the commissioners of primary schools.

152. A supplement to an act to limit the sitting of the commissioners of the tax in Montgomery county, passed at December session 1835, ch. 34.

153. An act for the benefit of Charles Boone, late collector of the second collection district of Anne Arundel county.

154. An act to authorize the Treasurer for the Western Shore to sell the State's right to subscribe for five thousand shares of capital stock of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

155. An act to ascertain the allowance of the Sheriff of Anne Arundel county for keeping persons in jail, and to provide for the maintenance of debtors actually confined in prison.

156. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act concerning crimes and punishments, passed at November session 1830, ch. 138.

157. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Queen Anne's county.

158. An act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike road from the town of Cumberland to the Pennsylvania line, so as to intersect the turnpike road from Bedford, in the direction of Cumberland.

159. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a Bank to be called by the name of the Bank of Salisbury.

160. An act relating to elections in Allegany county.

161. An act to change the times of holding the Levy Court of Prince Georges county for hearing appeals and making transfers, and for other purposes.

162. An act relating to the election districts in Baltimore county.

163. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the town of Havre-de-Grace to convey to the Baltimore and Port Deposit Rail Road Company a part of St. Olaf's, in said town.

164. An act for the relief of William McCosker, one of the late collectors of Harford county.
165. An act relating to Commissioners in the city and county of Baltimore.
166. An act to make valid the charter and constitution, and the proceedings of the German Evangelical Reformed Congregation of Christ church, in Middle-town, in Frederick county.
167. An act to authorise Henry Harman, a free man of color of Worcester county, to set free his wife and children, who are his slaves for life.
168. An act to divorce Sarah Richards of the city of Baltimore, from her husband, Isaiah Richards.
169. An act for the better regulation of the school districts in the upper election district of Caroline county, so far as relates to the school district No. three.
170. An act to divorce Mary Woods, of Frederick county, from her husband, Michael Woods.
171. An act to divorce Benjamin W. Bacon, of the city of Baltimore, from his wife Prudence Bacon.
172. A supplement to an act to provide for the building a bridge over the Western Run, in Baltimore county, at the place therein mentioned, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, chapter fifty-eight.
173. An act relating to Uhler's Alley in the city of Baltimore.
174. An act to ascertain the allowance of the Sheriff of Somerset county, for keeping prisoners in gaol, and to provide for the maintenance of debtors actually confined in prison.
175. An act for the relief of Samuel S. Hays, of Montgomery county, administrator of William Tish, deceased.
176. An act to provide for the opening and extension of Plank Alley, in the city of Baltimore.
177. An act to make valid the marriage of John Ecker and Hannah Myers, of Ecker.
178. An act to divorce Elizabeth Mobly, of Washington county, from her husband Joseph Mobly.
179. An act to change the name of Eager Alley, in the city of Baltimore, to State street.
180. An act, entitled, an act for the election of a Sheriff in Carroll county, and for other purposes.
181. An act for building a bridge over Deer Creek, at or near William Pyle's mill, in Harford county.
182. An act to widen part of Wagon Alley, in the city of Baltimore.
183. An act to authorise the commissioners of Baltimore county, to appoint commissioners to build a bridge over the Great Gunpowder Falls, where the county road leading from Middletown to the Falls road, crosses said Falls, in Baltimore county.
184. An act to authorise the commissioners of Baltimore county, to appoint commissioners to build a bridge in Baltimore county, over the White Marsh Run, at or near the head of Bird's river.
185. An act to limit the sitting of the commissioners of the tax in Worcester county.
186. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the protection of Oysters in the waters of the Eastern Shore of this State, passed at December session, 1811, chapter 219, so far as relates to the waters bordering on Queen Anne's county.
187. A supplement to an act, for the benefit of John S. Cracker and Cadmus Dashiell, administrators of Matthias Dashiell.
188. An act for the relief of James Polk, Register of Wills of Somerset county.
189. An act authorising the commissioners of the tax of Talbot county, to levy a sum of money for the repairs of the Court House of said county.
190. An act authorising the commissioners of the tax of Carroll county, to appoint constables and other officers of said county, and borrow money.
191. A further supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.
192. An act supplemental to an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.
193. An act to incorporate the Vestry of the Lutheran Church in Cua Bertrand, Allegany county.
194. An act for the relief of negro George Hayman, of Somerset county.
195. An act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the Great Falls of Gunpowder, at Tyson's mill, in Baltimore county.
196. An act to incorporate a company to supply the town of Frostburg in Allegany county with an abundant supply of water.
197. An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.
198. A supplement to the act to incorporate the Hamilton Bank, passed at December session, 1835, chapter 320.
199. An act appointing commissioners to build a bridge over the little falls of Gunpowder, in Harford and Baltimore counties.
200. A supplement to an act to incorporate the Upper Marlborough Academy, in the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince Georges county.
201. An act to enable Spencer Mitchell of Prince Georges county to take from this State to the State of Virginia his servant for a term of years.
202. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company under the name of the Hydrant Company of Port Tobacco.
203. An act relating to the German Reformed Parsonage in the town of Hagerstown, Washington county.
204. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to establish Magistrates Courts in the several counties of this State, and to prescribe their jurisdiction.
205. An act, supplemental to an act, for the distribution by lot of certain real and personal estate.
206. An act to divorce Sarah Godfrey, of Baltimore county, from her husband Henry Godfrey.
207. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the widening of Orange Alley, in the city of Baltimore, passed December session 1827, chapter 124.
208. An act to provide for the purchase of certain parcels for the use of the surveyor's office of Montgomery county.
209. An act to divorce Mary W. Berdeau, of Washington county, from her husband Charles Berdeau.
210. An act to enable Charles Hanks to take with him from this State, a servant for a term of years.
211. An act to provide for building a bridge over Dividing Creek, at a place called Division's Dams, on the public road, leading from Princess Anne, in Somerset county, to Snow Hill, in Worcester county.
212. An act in relation to the driving of cattle and sheep through Kent county.

213. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to provide for the building of a bridge across Laws Thoroughfare, in Somerset county, passed at December session 1834, chapter 28.
214. An act authorising Henry Feste, surviving executor of Jacob Alexander, of Frederick county, deceased, to execute the last will and testament of the said deceased.
215. An act to authorise the levy court of Kent county to condemn a lot of land, for the purpose of making a causeway or dam over the narrows, at Eastern Neck Island, and to appoint commissioners to make or contract for the making of said dam or causeway over the said narrows, at or near the place where the bridge crosses the said narrows, in the county aforesaid.
216. An act to authorise the clerk of Kent county court to record a certain instrument of writing therein mentioned, and to make the same valid.
217. An act to grant a donation to the Manchester Academy, in Carroll county.
218. An act to incorporate the St. Martin's Canal and Navigation Company.
219. An act to repeal the second section of an act, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act, concerning the amendment of judicial proceedings, passed at December session 1835, chapter 276.
220. An act to invest the State's share of the surplus revenue of the United States, and for other purposes.
221. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the founding an Academy at Hagerstown in Washington county.
222. An act, relating to the free school fund heretofore received by Frederick and Baltimore counties, and now owned and held by the said counties.
223. An act relating to the levy court of Montgomery county.
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 county court, and the registers of wills in the several counties of this State.
225. An act to incorporate the Union Bank of Allegany.
226. An act for the benefit of the Commercial Bank of Montgomery Kent county.
227. A supplement to the act to incorporate the Savage National company.
228. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to provide for the appointment of Collectors of the county tax in and for the city and county of Baltimore, passed at December session 1823.
229. An act to authorise the commissioners of Cecil county, to levy a sum of money to build two bridges in said county.
230. A supplement to the act, to provide for the public instruction of youth in "primary schools" throughout this State, passed at December session 1825, chapter 162.
231. A supplement to the act, to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering public roads in this State, passed January 26th 1819.
232. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to provide for the inspection of flour, lumber and coal, in the town of Williamsport in Washington county.
233. A further supplement to an act, passed at December session 1834, entitled, an act for the building of a bridge over the great Falls of Gunpowder, at Monkton Mills in Baltimore county.
234. An act relating to pensioners by county assessment of Carroll county.
235. An act for the benefit of Henry Boyer, and Mary Cardin of Frederick county.
236. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to provide for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Cumberland, and for the completion of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad to the Borough of York in the State of Pennsylvania.
237. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to provide for the building of a Court House in Montgomery county, passed at December session 1835, chapter 164.
238. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act respecting Hay and Straw brought for sale to the city of Baltimore.
239. An act to provide for the extension of the charter of certain Banks therein mentioned.
240. An act to authorise the laying out and opening of a road in Montgomery and Frederick counties.
241. An act to authorise the commissioners of Cecil county, to levy a sum of money for building a bridge over North East Creek in said county.
242. An act further to continue an act passed at November session 1831, entitled, an act to incorporate the Chesapeake Insurance company.
243. An act to authorise and empower the commissioners of Baltimore county, to sell and dispose of any notes or certificates of depositors that may be due and owing said county in the Bank of Maryland.
244. An act to divorce Sarah Sophia Neville, of Cecil county, from her husband Thomas Neville.
245. A supplement to the act, to incorporate the Farmers and Millers Bank of Hagerstown.
246. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to provide for electing commissioners for Harford county, and prescribing their powers and duties, passed December session 1827, chapter 81.
247. A supplement to an act to provide for electing commissioners for Baltimore county and prescribing their duties.
248. An act, entitled, an act to authorise and require the Levy Court of Worcester county to select places for holding the Elections, in certain districts in said county.
249. An act relating to Mortgages in the city of Baltimore.
250. An act to grant the Commissioners of Chester-town a certain lot of ground therein mentioned.
251. An act for the relief of Edward Hines, late of Kent county.
252. An act to authorise the Sheriff of Frederick county, and the Sheriff of Baltimore county, respectively, in certain cases, to execute writs and other process, serve subpoenas, and perform other official acts, in the respective portions of Carroll county which were heretofore included within their respective bailiwicks.
253. An act to make valid a deed from Benjamin Sanders and wife to William Lamb, of Kent county.
254. An act for the relief of James B. Wager, an insolvent debtor.
255. An act to authorise the owner or owners of any mill, factory, distillery, quarry, or lime kiln, situated within the distance of five hundred yards from any rail road now made or which may hereafter be constructed, to apply to the county court, the levy court, or to the commissioners of the county, as the case may be, to lay

out and open a private road or way for such mill, factory, distillery, quarry, or kiln, to the most convenient place for intersecting such rail road.
256. An act to make valid a deed from William C. Poole and Mary Matilda Poole, of Charleston, South Carolina, to James Mansfield, Jr. of Kent county.
257. An act, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorise the sale or lease of certain vacant lots of ground in Williamsport, in this State, passed at December session, 1832, chapter 192.
258. An act to authorise and require the Clerk of Somerset county court to record a certain deed therein mentioned.
259. An act to authorise Fayette street in the town of Rockville, in Montgomery county, to be closed, and another to be called by the same name to be opened.
260. An act for the relief of the heirs and devisees of Doctor Elisha I. Hall, late of Baltimore county, deceased.
261. An act relating to charges for transportation upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.
262. An act to authorise James M. Selden, of Baltimore county, to bring into this State the several slaves therein named.
263. An act, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled an act to incorporate the Buckingham Academy, in Worcester county, passed at December session, 1813, chapter 13.
264. An act for the prevention of frauds on the right of voting, by the stock holders in the several incorporated institutions in this State.
265. An act to provide for the inspection and weight of anthracite or hard coal, and for the measurement of bituminous coal.
266. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorise the recording of a certain deed of sale and manumission, passed December session, 1834, chapter 242.
267. An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Cecil county into four separate election districts.
268. A supplement to an act, passed at December session, 1833, chapter 31, entitled, an act for the relief of John Reynolds and others, of Washington county.
269. An act relating to changing the venue for the trial of issues of fact, named in the court of chancery or any county court as a court of equity, or orphans' courts of this State, and sent to a county court for trial.
270. An act relating to the effect of the revocation of powers of Attorney, by death or otherwise.
271. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Canton Company, of Baltimore.
272. An act relating to the form in which Promissory notes may be given to the Incorporated Banks of this State.
273. An act to incorporate the Washington county Savings Institution.
274. An act to incorporate the American Colonization Society.
275. An act supplemental to the act entitled, an act to establish Magistrates courts, in the several counties of this State, and to prescribe their jurisdiction, passed at December session 1835, ch. 201.
276. A further supplement to the act entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.
277. An act for the relief of J. F. Eicholtz, an insolvent debtor.
278. An act to authorise Virginia W. Mason, to execute a deed therein mentioned, and to make valid the same.
279. An act to authorise the appointment of Commissioners and the division of Worcester county, into school districts, and for other purposes.
280. An act to authorise Noble Pennington, late sheriff of Cecil county, to amend his return in a certain case therein mentioned.
281. A supplement to an act to incorporate the contributors of the Somerset Savings Institution, at Princess Anne, passed at December session 1832.
282. An act for the relief of Thomas Goulden.
283. An act to authorise a confirmation of the return of the commissioners in a certain case of proceedings under the act to direct descents in Frederick county court.
284. A supplement to the act entitled, an act for the compensation of Jurors, Judges of the Orphans' courts, Judges of the Levy Court to regulate commissioners of the Tax, and witnesses, for Caroline county, passed at December session 1834, ch. 208.
285. An act to regulate the charges for the use of Hackney Coaches, in the city of Baltimore.
286. An act to divorce Harriet Dorsey of Harford county, from her husband Henry Dorsey.
287. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorise the levy court of Kent county, to condemn a lot of land for the purpose of making a causeway or dam over the Narrows at Eastern Neck Island, and to appoint commissioners to make or contract for the making of said dam or causeway over the said narrows, at or near the place where the bridge crosses the said narrows in the county aforesaid.
288. An act to authorise Benjamin Simpson of Prince Georges county, to institute suit against said county.
289. An act relating to appeals.
290. An act incorporating the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Hagerstown and its vicinity.
291. An act to divorce Henrietta Harris, of the city of Baltimore from her husband Gavin Harris.
292. A further supplement to the act to authorise the Governor and Council, to build a new tobacco inspection Warehouse in the city of Baltimore.
293. An additional supplement to the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.
294. An act relating to the third and fifth Congressional districts of this State.
295. A supplement to the act to incorporate the Hagerstown Bank.
296. An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.
297. An act to authorise the sale of certain parts of the real and personal estate of the late Nicholas Hammond, of Talbot county, Physician deceased, and convert the same into bank stock, or other property more valuable.
298. An act to incorporate the Annapolis and Blkridge Rail Road Company.
299. An act to incorporate Woodsboro' in Frederick county.
300. An act to provide for a further loan to the Peni-

301. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the appointment of Lime Inspectors for the city of Baltimore.
302. An act for the relief of Levin W. Tall of Dorchester county.
303. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to abolish the Levy Court, and provide for the election by the people of Commissioners for Talbot county, and prescribing their powers and duties.
304. An act to grant a donation to the Maryland Academy, in Carroll county, and the Georgetown Academy, in Baltimore county.
305. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to establish Magistrates Courts in the several counties of this State, and prescribe their jurisdiction.
306. An act for the relief of Francis Welch, of Anne Arundel county.
307. An act for the encouragement of primary schools in Prince Georges county.
308. An act to incorporate the Planters' and Farmers' Hotel Company.
309. An act to incorporate the citizens of Taneytown, in Carroll county.
310. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.
311. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to unite Middletown, Keller's addition to Middletown, Groves' addition to Middletown, and Wise's addition to Middletown, into one, by the name of Middletown, and incorporate the same, passed at December session 1833, ch. 145.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, March 30, 1837.

The following Ticket for members to compose the Corporation, is recommended, and will be supported by
MANY VOTERS.

For Mayor,
R. Welch, of Ben.
For Recorder,
J. H. T. Mgruder.
For Aldermen,
R. I. Jones,
Adam Miller,
William Bryan,
John Randall,
Jos. H. Iglehart.
For Common Councilmen,
R. G. Hutton,
J. F. Bree,
N. H. Green,
J. T. Barber,
D. S. Caldwell,
Joseph Sands,
P. C. Clayton.

POST OFFICE.
ANNAPOLIS, 28th March, 1837.

Great inconvenience is found to arise from the very general practice of keeping postage accounts at this office. From and after the first day of April next accounts will be kept with the public offices only. All persons sending for letters after that date will please send the money to pay for them—they will not otherwise be delivered. News paper postage must, in all cases, be paid quarterly in advance.

TO THE FEMALE ORPHAN SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

The arrival of the 9th Anniversary of this Society calls upon your Managers to render an account of their proceedings during the past year, in doing which they would offer you their congratulations upon the present prosperity of the Institution over which they preside, and express their gratitude to that kind providence which has crowned their feeble efforts with such gratifying results. Little change has taken place among the inhabitants of the Asylum during the present year—the children who were at its close sheltered within its protection, were all very young, and of course no efforts were made by the Managers to put them out—they have however been sought after, and very recently two of them (Henry Wood and Julia Phillips) have been provided with situations according to their advantages and instructions which a longer stay in the Asylum would have afforded. The vacancy occasioned by the removal of the first has been filled by a destitute child who was previously in the Asylum waiting for her removal, and there are applicants now waiting for the second vacancy which has occurred since the last monthly meeting. Our Annual Fair which was held on the 9th of February, succeeded beyond our expectations—its success fully evincing the patronage of a generous community abides with our society, and will make the future to be as the past, and still more abundant in its favours. One of our little number has been removed by death; one too, whose liberal hand and benevolent heart were kindly open to the calls of charity, but we are comforted with the belief that our loss has been her infinite and eternal gain. We too are passing away; let us therefore do now whatever our hand findeth to do with all our might. Permit us, in conclusion, to urge upon you the importance of continued effort and patient perseverance in this good cause, relying for success, and guidance upon that unerring Hand which has brought us under such favourable auspices to this present period.

Signed by the Managers.
March 25th, 1837.

For the Maryland Gazette.
MR. EDITOR:—The passage by the legislature of the state of the Annapolis and Blkridge Rail Road bill, renders it incumbent upon the citizens of Annapolis and Anne Arundel county to use their strenuous exertions for its final fulfilment. The act itself is identified with the best interests of those within its sphere, and calculated to redouble the exertions of the enterprising, as well as to give a still greater im-

petes to trade and not to go to the legislature, if we have done, the result—seeing this enactment—scribed to the w. The state has which only leaves hundred and fifty by corporate or let me ask, but in our laudable who seeks to enhance the happiness whom he is supposed to be the pleasing pay that we are lightened commu years in full, tion. Of the adv work I need not When our portu ion, this road w tion of overtrac also for tobacco commodity of wh would be obstru advantages to be wim obvious. T and a doing" an forts will doubt and the value of bly enhanced.

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