

The Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1836.

NO. 19.

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LAW OF MARYLAND,
Passed December Session 1835.
An act to establish Magistrates Courts
in the several Counties of this State,
and to prescribe their Jurisdiction.
(Continued.)

Sec. 21. And be it enacted, That any person having in any case, suit, complaint, or prosecution pending before any district court as aforesaid, and making oath or affirmation as the case may be, that he or she cannot have a fair and impartial trial of said case, suit, complaint or prosecution, before the justices of the said court, the same shall be removed for trial before some other adjoining district court of the same county, to be chosen by the parties requesting the removal; and in such case all the papers and proceedings in the case shall be sent by the chief justice of the district court, in which the case is pending, to the chief justice of the district court, adjoining the district from which said case shall be removed, and the said district court shall take cognizance of the case, and hear, try and determine the same, and give judgment in the premises in the same manner, and to the same effect as the court in which it was first brought or instituted, could have tried the same as if given judgment therein.

Sec. 22. And be it enacted, That all laws relating to proceedings by or against executors or administrators, before justices of the peace, shall be and they are hereby extended and made applicable to proceedings by or against executors or administrators, before the said district courts, so far forth as the same may be done consistently with the other provisions of this act.

Sec. 23. And be it enacted, That all writs or other process issued by any of the said district justices or district courts, as such, under the provisions of this act, shall be made returnable at the next monthly meeting of the said district court thereafter to be holden, except subpoenas, and attachments for compelling the appearance and attendance of witnesses, that each witness shall be entitled to charge and receive for each day's attendance in obedience to the mandate of the court, the sum of thirty-three and one third cents, to be taxed as costs of the suit.

Sec. 24. And be it enacted, That each of the chief justices of the said district courts for all of his services as such under the provisions of this act, shall have and be entitled to retain out of any monies received by him as hereinafore provided, the sum of three dollars per day, for every day that he may or shall attend the sitting of the said court, and each of the other district justices shall have and be entitled to receive the sum of two dollars per day, for each and every day that they may or shall respectively attend the sittings of the said courts, to be paid to them or their order by their respective chief justices out of any monies by them received, as also hereinafore provided, and each of the said chief justices of the said district courts in the several counties in this State, shall furnish to the levy court or commissioners of the tax of the respective counties, on or before the first day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven, and annually thereafter a full and fair statement with an affidavit of the truth thereof annexed, setting forth the number of days which each of the said district justices may have attended the meeting of their respective district courts, and the whole amount of fees by them respectively received; and each of the said chief justices shall pay over to the said levy courts or commissioners of the county, the balance remaining in their hands, if any, after retaining for themselves respectively, and the several other district justices in their respective districts the same allowed them for their services under the provisions of this act, and all sums so received by the said levy courts or commissioners of the county, shall be by them disbursed and appropriated in extra allowances to the said district justices or otherwise as they in their discretion may think best; and if the monies received by the said chief justices, shall not have been sufficient to pay the per diem allowances shall annually court or county commissioners shall be required to make up the full amount of such allowances, to be levied and collected as county charges are.

Sec. 25. And be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the said district courts to enter judgment in all cases of which they may have cognizance, against either plaintiff or defendant, for such sum as to them may appear just and right, with such costs as may have accrued in the prosecution of the case, which said judgment when so rendered, if in favour of the defendant, shall be of equal effect and avail as if the same were rendered in favour of the plaintiff; and it shall and may be lawful to enforce the recovery of the same in the same manner as if the same were rendered in favour of the plaintiff.

Sec. 26. And be it enacted, That in case any

one of the district justices appointed under this act, shall die, resign, or refuse to act, or remove out of the district in which he may have been appointed, it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, having been informed thereof at their next meeting, to appoint and commission some suitable person to fill the vacancy occasioned by such death, resignation, refusal to act, or removal out of the district.

Sec. 27. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to the city of Baltimore, and this act shall in no case affect any suits whatsoever that shall have been brought before the first day of May next, for any cause of action declared by this act to be within the exclusive jurisdiction of said justices in the said district courts.

Sec. 28. And be it enacted, That all laws and acts of Assembly of this State repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

POETRY.

From the New Yorker.

THE SEALED LETTER.

A young student left his father's house, to try the influence of a milder climate. Death was not to be his end. He met him there. During the languor of a swift decline, he had longed much for letters from his home. At length a letter came—but he was expiring. He seized on it with a glazing eye, without a ray of emotion. "Is it sealed?" he said. "The seal winged its way—and that letter, so passionately desired, remained unopened."

It came to me, that tender scroll—
I'll strain my eyes to see,
What it has written on his brow,
Which my eyes may never see.

The seal was of a fearful kind,
As if the spirit were within,
And as the scroll was opened,
I saw the words that were within.

But not a word was there,
Save "I am dead,"—and that,
I saw the words that were within,
Which my eyes may never see.

They held the letter on their couch,
They read it near his eye—
"The long desired, behind it lay"
"A death, a deep and hollow tone."

In lingering accents said—
"Lay it aside"—but in his hand
They placed the unopened scroll.
And then, reproachfully gazed forth
"Is such a rich and rare,
Which still the living in press bore
Of Love's confiding care."

The dove that tapers seeks the sun,
Spoke from his waxen seal,
"You seek—'tis sealed"—no guess it taught
In the departing soul.

Oh! had the station e'er mourned,
And in his prayer be sought,
For the next breath from his home,
Not so his bosom brought.

But not till pangs of hope deferred
Had drunk his reason's dimes,
Nor till the triumph of his
"The way to glory came."

Oh! when the strained eye was dim,
And the weak hand like marble cold
What was that scroll to him?
A deeper seal 'twas his to break
Of "lovely unopened"
To meet it face—"The spirit passed,
The letter still was sealed."

HARRISON, March, 1836. L. H. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

THE MOTHER'S TEMPTATION.

The wintry tempest swept awfully majestic over the Atlantic, and howled with its desolating might, through the lonely streets of the city of Boston. Lonely, indeed, were they on the cold and dismal night; for even the drunken ruffian feared to venture out—the drunkard's hugg'd with sorrow his nearly empty bottle in his own chimney corner, and it was only at long intervals, that some heavy sleigh bells broke in upon the fearful and continued wail of the tempest. The wealthy were seated around their bright blazing hickory fires, with shutters barred, and curtains closely drawn, indulging in the peculiar pleasures which a security from danger and soft rug seldom fail to inspire.

Many a happy mother watched with joyful eye the little innocent group, gambling on the rich carpet before her, and smiled as they gathered in silence around her, because the storm beat, at times, more furiously against their dwelling, and startled them with its dreadful roarings. "Then, perchance, would she tell them tales of the benighted traveller, who was frozen by the way side, or the shipwrecked mariner tossed among some bleak and barren shore, to perish with cold and hunger.

Such was the sad but faithful picture of many a scene in Boston, on that cold dreary night, and such, oh ye wealthy, is the picture which ye might look upon, even in your own beloved Philadelphia, if ye would but go to the abodes of poverty.

The limits of this article will not permit me to tell you what I have witnessed, or what scenes of wretchedness are now existing around us; but when on a cold winter's night my dear little family are gathered around me, the red coals sending forth their steady and undiminished heat, and every heart filled with ease and comfort, and especially when the bowl of warm rich nourishment, is raised to the lips of my happy infant, enveloped in its long hair I might own, oh, then have the woes and sufferings of the poor come like a dismal cloud over my mind! The wretched mother with her moaning half-finished babes in her arms, has risen up before my imagination like a spectre of woe; until I have wept in a pained agony of grief; and although my heart went forth in gratitude to God for my happier lot, still the cheerful comforts around me lost their charms at the recollection of the sorrows of the destitute.

But to our subject. In Boston, on the cold night before described, a poor widow and her orphan babes watched with deep concern the gathering storm, and listened with shivering to the pathos against their shattered casement. They had seen better days, but the death of their common protector, which was accelerated by intemperance, left them utterly penniless. The exertions of a feeble mother could scarcely be expected to supply the wants of four small children. Still they had subsisted without beggary until this winter, which will long be remembered for its unusual severity. That night she had divided her last mazel among her little ones, reserving but a crust for herself, and had laid the last stick upon the fire, may the stick was nearly consumed, and every grain of wood seemed to send a fresh chill through the apartment. The clothing of this unhappy family, was so severely soiled for a summer day, and the mother feared to put her children in their wretched beds, but they should literally freeze before morning. With weeping eyes she looked around her, and darkness and doubt came over her spirit. Why did Divine Providence make such an unequal distribution of the goods of this world to mankind? Why must she and her children perish with want, while so many around them were roasting in ease and luxury? She had trusted in the Lord for many years, and always found him faithful to his promise; why did he forsake her in her greatest need? While she was ruminating, a thought suddenly crossed her mind, and brought with it a sort of sad comfort. The back yard of a wealthy neighbor joined her own, and a loose board would admit her. This year contained a wood house well stored with wood; and now she thus reasoned with herself: "Is it right for me to see my children perish with cold, when there is plenty of wood so near? My neighbor, though wealthy, was never known to assist the poor, and should I now ask him, he would no doubt deny me. Do not the laws of nature teach me to preserve the lives of my offspring, and would even Heaven itself condemn an act of dire necessity?"

While she thus struggled with conscience to believe the will of Heaven, she hurried to the wood house, but there she hesitated. How could she do a deed which she had always held in abhorrence? But the image of her freezing children rose up before her and smothering her conscience with the plea, she turned to depart, and in the blackness of the twilight she was committing a crime which she and she exclaimed, "Lord, has it come to this?—that a mother should plant down the wood, she turned about. How could she go back to her suffering family, empty? Nerved by this horrible picture, she stepped upon the wall, and nearly fell by her own error in the bottom, when she exclaimed, "Lord, has it come to this?—Have I fallen so low? I cannot! I cannot!" and returning to the wall, she threw down the wood, and turned to depart; but the same dreadful picture rose again before her mind, and filling distractedly her arms a third time, she made an effort to run, and forgot what she was doing, but the power of moral and religious principle was so strong over her soul, that she could not resist its voice, and yielding to its salutary influence, she dug a third time the precious burden from her arms, as though it had been a poisonous serpent, and turning she exclaimed, in the bitterness of a heart breaking, "I cannot, I cannot! oh, God preserve me from temptation!" and hurrying to her home, she flung hers upon her knees, and entreated her Maker's forgiveness.

It happened that the owner of the wood, who was a physician, was returning from a visit to a patient who was dangerously ill, and passing near his wood house, he heard a noise, and stepped into a dark corner to see what was going on. He was greatly astonished when he recognized his neighbor; but his heart was greatly softened by what he saw and heard; and he said to himself, "O, wretched man that I am, thus to let the poor be empty, when I have such an abundance."

He filled his arms with wood, and sought the poor widow's door. She opened it, and how did his heart throb, when he beheld the wretchedness within. The poor woman trembled exceedingly when this unexpected visitor walked into her apartment, and flung his burden upon the hearth. "Fear not," said he, observing her trepidation; "I have come to acknowledge my fault, and ask your forgiveness, as I have already done my heavenly Father's." These ten years past I have professed to love the Lord Jesus, but have neglected to feed, or clothe, or minister affliction unto his dear disciples; I have sought my own gain, and forgotten the wants of the poor; I have been an unfaithful steward, and have usurped the goods of my master. Go to my wood pile so long as winter lasts, and when you lack wood go freely to my cellar.

The widow's heart was too full for reply, and lifting her eyes to heaven, while her bursting tears declared the joy and gratitude of her soul she exclaimed, "O, bless the Lord, I praise thee forever that thou hast not only saved my dear children from death, but thou hast also delivered my soul from doubting, temptation and crime."

Philadelphia, January 5
Ye who have plenty, take warning, and supply the needy.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PAY UP!

A person being dangerously ill, was visited by a clergyman who perceiving the poor fellow gave way to despondency, kindly inquired if any business lay heavily on his heart. The sick man replied with a sigh, that he had been guilty of a grievous sin, but its magnitude was so great that he was almost afraid to name it. The clergyman asked him if he had been an unkind husband? No. A tyrant father? No. A treacherous friend? No. But I have done a great deal worse than either. Have you violated any of the commandments? No, I believe not. I have done a worse thing than any of the above, and that is, I have neglected to pay for my paper.

It was a good enough to be repeated. The silent monitor which spoke dangers to the expiring patron, performed a just and natural office. The story, applied to our country journals, is not a fiction. Many of our country journals are nearly within a few miles of their publishers, and payments are promptly made. The contractors of papers in the remote villages of this country, will take any thing to pay for their weekly-brown folios. Wood, bark, beans, and even reasonable sums, are often advertised for them, as reasonable commodities equivalent for news. Many of these sheets are distributed by postmen, whose respective circuits embrace twenty or thirty miles. On horseback, either and on a pair of corralled saddle bags, they draw from thence the passing intelligence of the day, and acquaint the farmer with the general doings at home and abroad—grapping his journal perhaps in the green garden where the hedges are budding her flowers, or at the ploughtail, where the joyful husbandman "swains by lute." Thus knowledge is increased by the numbers to untold, in the remotest corners of the land. In the winter, the post-riders perform their journey on snow shoes—our country contractors shaped like a kite, with cross-barred straps of deer skin, stretched from a wooden hoop, thus bent. Pay-day with these persons comes quarterly. Great paucity and want are sometimes exhibited in their dancing a waltz in the rural hall, and the rural bard creates the New Year's Address, is generally solemnized to insert a stanza in their boast, and also a short burst of genius for the proprietor. One of these, an appeal to the patrons of the *Cultivator* and *Universal Advertiser*, or some such high-sounding name, published in the far west, we ought to remember having seen, and it is worthy of remembrance, on account of the rhyme. It was a rebuke to our subscribers, who had failed to pay us, and really is a pathetic stanza:

Can we submit on promise fair,
Made by each good subscriber?
No! no! for partial payment, where
Our paper and our ink are used!

From the *Knickerbocker*.
A SCENE AT THE EXCHANGE.
Taking of a man's making a hero of himself, reminds me of an old French name, who is fond of telling long stories about fights and quarrels that he has had in his day and who always makes his hearer his opponent for the time, so as to give effect to what he is saying. Not long ago I met him on "Change," at a business hour, when all the commencing multitudes of the city were together, and you could scarcely turn for the people. The old fellow fixed his eye on me; there was a fatal fascination in it. Getting off without recognition, would have been unpardonable disrespect. In a moment, his finger was in my button hole, and my recency optics glittering with the satisfaction of your true bore, when he has met with an unsuspecting subject. I listened to his commonplaces with the utmost apparent satisfaction. Directly, he began to speak of an altercation which he once had with an officer in the navy. He was relating the PARTICULARS. "Some words, said he, occurred between him and the officer, now you know that he is a much younger man

than I am—in fact, about your age. Well, he 'made use of an expression' which I did not exactly like. Says I to him, says I, 'What do you mean by that?' 'Why,' says he to me, says he, 'I mean just what I say.' Then I began to burn. There was an impromptu elevation of my personal dandruff, which was unaccountable. I didn't waste words on him: I just took him in this way—(here the old spoony suited the action to the word, by seizing the collar of my coat, before the assemblage)—and says I to him, says I, 'You infernal scoundrel, I will punish you for your insolence on the spot!'—and the manner in which I shook him, (just in this way) was really a warning to a person similarly situated.

I felt myself at this moment in a beautiful predicament; in the midst of a large congregation of business people—an old grey headed man hanging with an indignant look, at my coat collar—and a host of persons looking on. The old fellow's face grew redder every minute; but perceiving that he was observed, he lowered his voice in the ORATEL, while he lifted, it in the worst places of his colloquy. 'You infernal scoundrel, and cauff; and villain, says I—what do you mean, to insult an elderly person like myself in a public place like this!—and then,' said he, lowering his malapropos voice, 'then I shook him, so.

I then I pushed me to and fro, with his septuagenarian gripe on my collar, as if instead of a patient much bored friend, I was his deadly enemy. When he let go, I found myself in a raze of spectators. Shame, shame! to insult an old man like him! said he the general cry. 'Young puppy! said an elderly merchant, whose good opinion was my heart's desire, 'what excuse have you for your conduct?'

Thus was I made a martyr to my good feelings, I have never recovered from the stigma of that interview. I have been pointed at in the street by persons who have said as I passed them.—'That's the young chap that insulted old General _____ of the Exchange.'

AN ELABORATE DIRECTON.
The following is actually a reiteration copy of the superscription of a letter advertised on Friday last, among the list of letters remaining unclaimed for at the Baltimore Post office:
"McMahon Pat, the little carpenter that has got a big pair of whiskers, his wife keeps a shop, and is a Jackson man, and votes for the Union, and lives in Harrison st, after living near the market, and works close by."

DANCING SCHOOL.
MR. SMITH, grateful for past favors, and respectfully gives notice to his patrons and friends of Annapolis, that he will open his Dancing School on FRIDAY, 6th May next, at the City Assembly Rooms.

WIRING STORE.
This subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he continues to keep on hand at 25 Market street, a large assortment of goods in his line, among which will be found, Cotton, Silk, and Worsted Corals, Cotton, Silk, and Worsted Braid and Braiding; Corset and Boot Laces; Cotton, Silk and Worsted Bindings; Gallon, Boot Corals, Shoe Ribbon, Silk, Corals, Boot webs, Carpet Bindings, furniture do; German do; English worsted binding; sewing Silks of every colour, Sallers' Silks, Purple Silks, netting Silks, floss Silks, working Cotton, Bass do; Taylor's white and colored wool Cotton, Parson's sewing do; Crawford's English sewing No. 20 to 40; Hooks and Eyes; Needles and Pins; Linen, and Cotton; Tape, Orrell's and Guard's Cotton Balls; coloured do; Cotton fringe, both German and American; Worsted do; Reg do; Shawl fringes, worsted Edging, Elastics.

Yarns.—White woollen Yarn, mixed do; blue mix'd do; super Saxony No; scarlet, light blue, orange and mottled Yarns, Worsted, &c. &c. White Knitting Cotton; Vegetarian mix'd, blue mix'd, mottled, lead, slate, light blue, unbleached and Suspender Yarns.

Bonnets.—Super gilt Coat Buttons, silver plated do; Pearl Shirt, Pearl Shank do; Silk and Lasting Buttons; Bone and Paper Buttons, oval Silk and Lasting do, &c. &c. with many other Goods in his line—and feels assured that he can sell any of the above goods, both wholesale and retail, as cheap as any other store in this city.

L. H. WIGGINS,
135 Market, 4 doors below Light st.
Baltimore, April 14.

FOR ANNAPOLIS AND EASTON.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The Steam Boat MAVERLYLAND, will leave Baltimore, on Sunday morning, the 27th inst. at 9 o'clock, for Annapolis, and return in the afternoon; on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, and return same day; on Tuesday at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis and Easton, return on Wednesday; and on Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis and Easton, return on Saturday, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf; passage same as last winter.

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

FOR SALE.
Two likely young Negro Girls, aged about fourteen and sixteen. They will not be sold for any one beyond the limits of the state. The terms will be moderate. Apply to the Editor.
Feb. 25.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. SPITALL,
WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 21, Franklyn Place,
PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines high, or spaces, made to order on the shortest notice. Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Pages, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

This type will be made of materials of the best assortment, cut, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

Engravings on Wood
Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac-similes, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood. Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country who will give us above arrangements a free assertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

Large Sums of Money to Loan.
One Hundred Thousand Dollars in French Estates carefully inspected and warranted genuine.

5000 will be received at the Financial Agency for the above sum, from the first day of March, until the first day of May. The applicants will have to take the whole sum, and make triannual payment of the proposed interest. The sum can be retained for three years, perhaps longer.

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.

THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE CULTIVATOR
WILL be commenced on the first of March next. The terms will continue to be FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable in advance.

We tender our thanks to gentlemen who have kindly aided in the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their good offices in its behalf.—If this paper enables one man, by the information it affords him, to add to the profits of his farm ten dollars a year,—and we mean to be modest in our supposition,—it will benefit ten men who take it one hundred dollars—and it will effect the most good in districts and towns where it has the greatest subscription; and hence every intelligent man who wishes to promote the interests of his neighborhood, (and who does not?) will be able to do so by increasing its circulation.

The Cultivator is a monthly publication of 16 quarto pages, devoted to Agricultural Improvement.

J. BUEL, Conductor,
Albany, N. Y.
Subscriptions to THE CULTIVATOR and COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT received at the Post Office, Annapolis, by
A. COWAN
February 4.

FUNERALS.
This subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself to the future together to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.
Feb. 26.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
CALLED
Medical Library.
A reprint of all the works in the English Language, at 8 cents each.

at long have been a very intelligent and obsequious. So limited has been the expense of at but few individuals in sufficiently enterprising publications; and hence, has been more than in fact, so dear general been, that it is possible for the poorer community, who instruction, and for general been completed, even of those works to the practice of

price observed this time, and has at least the price of the works. Our religious, extremely mer, depending on the enlightened Catholicism to issue a Periodic, by its cheapness, Catholic works within individually and from a place in the literature, as that proposes to issue, has the exigencies of the and the rapidly increasing members of our Holy justly him in those years with sufficient amount to conduct it successfully, and confidence and generosity of the United States resolved to put it to therefore through him, and calls on and patronage.

he is principally in that it will meet with the clergy in general, and the powerful and devoted only king is one which is disseminate the principle widely throughout assist the clergy in arduous duties by affording low rate, all the and instruction. The recently requests that in general will extend in order to induce the work and to embolden subscribers to embark success. By these on the spiritual comfort and contribute, in a and the prejudices by the other denominations.

ical Library will be numbers, of fifty pages in fine royal paper and stitched in handsome race the whole of the versal and Devotional large fund of ecclesiastical number will be issued 7th.—Terms of in m, or Eight Cents advance.

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of a few of the works in this publication, and other in rapid success.

An Irish Gentleman in "The History of the Protestant Churches; the Kirk and Berringtons and Frithy's, Caithness, Munford's, Queford's Catholic Question of the Anglo-Saxon Faith; Dr. M'Leath's Catholic Church; the Israelites; Pleury's Lannegan's Ecclesiastical; Bishop Hay's "Zion's Contrivance Works; O'Leary's "Life of Christ; Butler's Book of the Festivals and Past; &c. Di. Lingard's edi-

tion of Standard could not be pur base dollars; and it would be am many of the works in whatever.

obtained in this cheap for the uncommonly works will be published as soon as receipts will be provided for donations of peculiar ex-

Bookseller, N. Y. the country by giving orders, and sending the publisher, will copy of the work for