

source of apprehension, their enemies of hope. While they foresaw less promptness of action than in governments differently formed, they overlooked the far more important consideration, that with us war could never be the result of individual or irascible will, but must be a measure of redress for injuries sustained, voluntarily resorted to by those who were to bear the necessary sacrifice, who would consequently feel an individual interest in the contest, and whose energy would be commensurate with the difficulties to be overcome. Actual events have proved their error; the last war, far from impairing, gave new confidence to our government; and amid recent apprehensions of a similar conflict, we saw that the energies of our country would not be wanting in ample season to vindicate its rights. We may not possess, as we should not desire to possess, the extended and ever ready military organization of other nations; we may occasionally suffer in the outset for the want of it; but, among ourselves, all depend upon this great point has ceased, while a salutary experience will prevent a contrary opinion from having aggression from abroad.

Certain danger was foretold from the extension of our territory, the multiplication of states, and the increase of population. Our system was supposed to be adapted only to boundaries comparatively narrow. These have been widened beyond conjecture; the members of our confederacy are already doubled; and the numbers of our people are incredibly augmented. The alleged causes of danger have long surpassed anticipation, but none of the consequences have followed. The power and influence of the republic have risen to a height obvious to all mankind; respect for its authority was not more apparent in its ancient, than it is at its present limits; new and inexhaustible sources of general prosperity have been opened; the effects of distance have been averted by the inventive genius of our people, developed and fostered by the spirit of our institutions; and the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions and pursuits, have strengthened the chain of mutual dependence, and formed a circle of mutual benefits, too apparent ever to be overlooked.

In justly balancing the powers of the Federal and State authorities, difficulties nearly insurmountable arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were deemed inevitable. Amid these, it was scarcely believed possible that a scheme of government, so complex in construction, could remain unimpaired. From time to time embarrassments have certainly occurred; but heretofore the confidence of future safety imparted by the knowledge that such success has been happily moved. Overlooking artificial and temporary evils as inseparable from the practical operation of all human institutions, and looking only to the general result, every patriot has reason to be satisfied. While the Federal Government has successfully performed its appropriate functions in relation to foreign affairs, and concerns evidently national, that of every State has remarkably improved in protecting and developing local interests and individual welfare; and if the vibrations of authority have occasionally tended too much towards one or the other, it is unquestionably certain that the ultimate operation of the entire system has been to strengthen all the existing institutions, and to elevate our whole country in prosperity and renown.

The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disaster supposed to lurk in our political condition, was the restriction of domestic slavery. Our forefathers were deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinister foreboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquillity of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and the patriotism of their course; it is evidence not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all endangerment from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty or danger. Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest of humanity included? Amid the violence of excited passions, this generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes obliterated, and standing as I now do before my countrymen in this high place of honour and of trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow-citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Preceding before my election, the deep interest in this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it; and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that they will be candidly weighed and understood. At last, they will be my stand of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favourable to the presidential election, of my going into the Presidential Chair, and the noble and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States, "where it exists." I submitted also to my fellow-citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe that they have been approved, and are confirmed in, by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction. Those opinions have been adopted in the firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the republic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, practical, expedient, honourable, and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach

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, scenes 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 predominate 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 unfavourable foreboding, and our constitution surmount every adverse circumstance, dreaded by the outset beyond control. Present excitement will, at all times, magnify present dangers; but philosophy much teach us that none more gratifying than the past can remain to be perceived; and we ought, for we have just reason, to entertain an abiding confidence in the ability of our institutions, and an entire conviction that, if 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 entrusted to the Federal Government, and to such as relate to our intercourse with foreign nations, I shall zealously 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 were 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 endeavor 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 committed.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust thus confided 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 unsurpassed 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. Keen, 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.  
March 9. THOMAS BURLEY.

**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

27,514 prizes, amt'g. to \$472,675  
75 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.  
Tickets, \$10—Half \$5—Qrs. \$3 30.  
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 fieri facias issued by virtue 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, 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 the Sheriff A. A. County  
Feb. 23.

**NOTICE.**  
TAKEN UP ADRIFT on the Chesapeake Bay between the 5th and 9th ult. ELEVEN BARRELS marked as follows: Three Barrels marked Boston N. E. Rum, S. & M., 3 do. marked do. D. Barnard, 1 do. marked A., 2 do. marked L., 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 ADRIFT on 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 24th 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 sold.

**WOOD YARD.**  
ESTABLISHED at CONNERS', 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 superintendance 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.

**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. MAYER,  
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 subscribers' Shares, between the Mouth of Maggothy and Sandy Point, on the 9th inst. two barrels marked Boston N. E. Rum S. & M., 2 do. marked do. 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 PETERBONE.  
Feb. 16.

**LONDON FASHIONS.**  
**GEORGE M'NEIR,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
HAS just received direct from London Dress Coat, Vantaloons 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, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, all of the latest importations.  
Oct. 27, 1836.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
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 notice by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r,  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration with the Will annexed on the personal estate of EA 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, on 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.  
Jan. 26—Gw.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SC.**  
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 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, Clerk.  
Jan. 12.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SC.**  
ON application to me 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 benefit of the said act 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.

**MAMMOTH SHEET.**  
OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE,  
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.  
THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a Double Number—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention. It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs \$4, and has 284 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 issue. 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. Garretts, 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,  
PUBLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.  
A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

The *Salmagundi* will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the *Gentleman's Made Mecum*. It is calculated that MORE THAN  
**500 ENGRAVINGS**  
will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact, with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

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

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

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