RAVINGS e patrons of this Jour

e, in addition to an ex-

annum, payable inva-o paper will be furnishion is strictly adhered will be supplied with , by forwarding a five paid. Clubs of tinbs of semen ne same term, by for-note. The papers e city will be carefully impes, to prevent their

wife be published on wife is would be improved by the published on the wife contain—and the above p will afford must be en-LES ALEXANDER, ranklin Place, Phila-

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 aext NEWS, since its last, and a desire to corresponding exerthis week to publish ag the largest sheet phia for any purpose, phia for any purpose, it will exercise the interpretation of the manual precedent. It will sought after, but are comparatively dear, and sought after, but are comparatively dear, and in which cannot nenetrate the interpretation. phia for any purpose, which cannot penetrate the interior in any paper ever printed in those of our friends mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which cers, it need not be estaking has involved cent American reprint will be furnished encutaining. The largest resses in Philadel- vel for twelve cents, and others in propor-

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remit-

acks at Newsbaper Postage WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNI-

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI-TERARY ENTERPRISE!! NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, YOYAGES, TRA-VELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE

DAY.

I' 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 accombilities to be a given to book what and plished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our wast continent, carrying society to the seclu-ded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a lite-

rary 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 the same period for less than jour cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that

mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest periodical in the U-weekly, which might and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, join-cd 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 con-centration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.

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

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

with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description. 3d. The news of the week concentrated to

a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal cvents, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of in size and quality to it used for the Gentledollars. 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 unt until the payment is received in advance.

with to be circulated with form a Literary and extractive order; cs with perfect configor of the American public tact with which this and profitably along the Salmagenet will be prosecuted, to and profitably along the Salmagenet will be prosecuted, to and profitably along the Salmagenet will be prosecuted. Salmagenet will be required to the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading material and 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 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 material in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE. 46 Carpenter St. Phitadely a. Canada, will confer a favour by giving the bove one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS AND EASTON. The Steam Boat MA-RYLAND, leaves Balti-CO RYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY
& FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 c'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.

The Marpland Gasette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1837.

Printed and Published by At the Brick Building on the Public

Circle. Prico-Three Dollars per anuum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS! PHIMADELPHIA MIRROR.

IE 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 Pamily Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND BUB-CRIBERS - The new feature recent ly introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, new books of the best literature of the day, basing 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 Arts: Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news the latest dates.

It is prolished at the low price of \$2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common brok of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to beread, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Marie to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now solong established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian sys-. The Saturday Courier is the largest. and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, sait is the largest journal pub-lished 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 f our country, than their unexampled libe-

rality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courter, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this best Fainty Newspaper ever published in this erany 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 realy valuable "reading matter" than is publishet in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messis. 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 deare to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Coutier in tae quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Miraor, 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 con tributions 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 NEW SPAPER, 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 pations with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c exhibiting the situation tion, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as dis-played in canals, rail roads, &c., with other played in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use aint information, thandsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheef, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, sould warrant. 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 New York Albion, will be put at precise ly one half the price of that valuable journal, viz.: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE.

From the New York American. There is great spirit and fidelity in the deli neations of the Indian's hate of the white man, in the annexed lines.

THE SEMINOLE'S REPLY.

BY LIEUT. C. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY. "The attack on Fort Mellon was made, it is supposed, by Philip and his gang. The action must have taken place before the information of the truce could have been received by the In-

dians who made the attack."-Southern Paver.

Blaize! with your serried columns,
I will not bend the knee!
The shackle ne'er again shall bin!
The arm which now is free:
I've mail'd it with the thunder
When the tempest mutter'd low,
And where it falls ye well may dread,
The lightning of its blow.

The lighthing of its blow.

Pre-sorred yo in the city.

Pro-sored yo in the plain:

Gio, count your closen where they felt Beneath my leaden rain—
I seem your proferred treaty.

The pale face I defty.

Revenge is stamped upon my spear,

And "blood" my battle cry.

Some stife for hear of bout.

Some strike for hope of booty,
Some to defend their all—
I bottle for the joy I have,
To see the white man fall:

To see the white man is a...
I love among the wounded,
To hear his dying mora
And eatch, while chanting at his side, The music of his groan

Yere strailed mo thro' the flowest,
Ye've trailed me don't the street,
And struggling through the everglide;
Year britting bayonets glean;
—But, I stand as should the worrier,

-But, I stand as should the worrier,
With his rife and his space.
The seth of vengance still is red.
And worns ye—"Come not here."
Think ye to find my inemeste all.
I gave it to the first
My tawny household do ye such?
I am a childlers sire."
But should ye crave life's nourishment,
Enough I have and good:
I lire on hate—"tis all my bread,
Yet light is not my food.

Loathe worth my becom—

Yet light is not my food.

I loathe yo with my becom—
I scorn yo with all an eye—
And I'll taunt ye with my litest breath,
And fight yo till I die.
I ne'er will ash ye quarter.
And I ne'er will be your slave.
But I'll swin the set of slaughter,
Till I sink beneath its wave.

*It will be remembered that many of the Seminoles killed their children; they being considered an incumbrance to the war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RUSSIAN KNOUT. The following description of this horrid pu nishment is extracted from an article in the Knickerbocker for April:

"Exactly at seven o'clock, a bustle among the military attracted our attention; and on looking round, we saw the criminal approaching on foot, guarded by four dismounted gen-d'armes with naked sabres, accompanied by several officers of police, and followed by two executioners-each bearing under his arm a landle which we afterwards found contained knout thongs. The battalion now formed a hollow square, three deep -the police, executioner, and criminal, being in the centre.

"No sooner had the soldiers taken their ground than a rush ensued among the crowd to secure good situations, and in the scramble 1 was seall. However, the soldiers saved me from this disappointment, as they politely received me into their ranks, and I was at once placed within a few yards of the criminal, where I had an uninterrupted view of every thang that was going Immediately upon the square being formed, the nulttary presented arms, and the crowd uncovered their heads, while the principal officer of police in attendance read the emper i's warrant for the execution. This being done, the criminal was delivered over to the execution-

"Even at this moment, when the prisoner was naturally the chief object of interest, my attention was strongly arrested by the appearance of the principal executioner, so much so, indeed, that I had the curiosity to inquire afterward into his history. His name, it I recollect aright, was Kozloff: he originally belonged to the higher class; but for cruelties committed upon his peasants, which I believed, in some cases extenled even to the commission of murder, he was degraded and sentenced to the knout. From this he saved himself by volunteering to his preant situation. He was, I think, withou, excepion, the coarsest specimen of humanity that I ever beheld. His age seemed to be about fifty: his stature was greatly beyond the average, and in spite of a sto-p, must by some inches have exceeded six feet, while his shoulders were improfusion of dark colored hair, or rather brustles,

the best fine white paper of the same size as | enveloped his head; his complexion was of a | ly upon him, then his castan, then a mat over | ary number of their Journal, have off red v prefierce mahogany tinge, while his huge, uncouth. shapeless features wore an expression in which it was impossible to say whether ferocity or stupidity most predominated. The assistan of this male Gorgon-this ogre in the form of man-was about 22 years of age, and the reverse in every respect of his principal. I cannot describe him better than by saying that he formed one of the most favorable specimens of attending the execution; nor indeed would it obtain the prize. - Genesee Farmer. a young Russian persant I ever met with. He had been originally a postillion in the service of the Grand Dake Michael, but being implicated in a robbery of his imperial highnesses' laggage.

He was driven off to the prison with the he, like his chief, to save himself from the know, volunteered to the same execrable ser- affair, from the arrival till the departure of the vice. Buth these men are kept constantly in prion, and are only brought out when their revolting tack is to be performed. My informant mentioned, at the same time, that Kezloff seem. from the fever and mortification that were likely, ed cask in misery and despondency, except when he managed to procure the means of its. On the event of his recovery, he would be sent toxica into and then he becomes absolutely inrious. Door must life be to some men, when a bare subsistence is purchased on such terms.

"I must now describe the criminal. He was apparently bout twenty-five years of ago, very full built, but of low stature, with a countenance of that stolid description which defies all the science of the physiognomist. Though near han, and anxious to read in his features the workings of the mind within, I could neither trace remorse, ferocity, nor tear. He scemed perfectly callous to his situation, and while sentence was being read, he deliberately took eff his cap, and prepared himself with perfect coolness for his punishment. Having thrown aside his caftan and shirt, and having nothing on but his trowsers and boots, he approached the stake with a firm step, and was duly fastened to it by the executioners This done, these functionaries threw off their coats, and got ready the instruments of torture. The knoat consists of a handle about a feot long, with a piece of twisted hide of the same length. To this hide is attached, by a loop, a piece of thong prepared to almost metallic bardness, in length about four or five feet, perfectly flat, and on meh broad; it is changed after every six or eight blows, as it is considered until for the when it becomes

"The principal executioner having placed himelf within five or six feet of the prisoner, with the thong of the knout on the ground, rather be hind him, then drew it forward, reising it slowly and steadily till it had attained the proper clevation, when he brought it down with tremendous force upon the middle of the criminal's lack, leaving a deep crimson mark of nearly an inch in breadth, extending from his neck to the waistband of his trowsers. Upon receiving the blow, the wretch uttered a scream, or rather a yell of agony, and every fibre of his body seemed in a of violent and instantaneous contortion. With scarcely any interval, the blow was reprated, followed by the same result—the same rightful yell-the same appalling shudder .-The second mark appeared about an inch from, and parallel to, the first; a third, fourth, and fifth blow followed, in quick succession, when the operator stepped aside and resigned his place to his assistant.

The blows from the latter were light when compared with those inflicted by the elder execationer, more so in 'ced than the difference beween their size and strength, great as it was, might seem to justify. After a ving eight blows, the assistant retired in his turn, when his prinsipal, who in the accantime had fitted on a fresh for trees grafted, or budded when young, and of hong, resumed the dreadful task. He was again succesded by the young man, who in like manner had renewed the efficacy of his weapon proving the fruit afterwards, as in this way separated from my friend whom I did not again see till after the execution. So shaved about was I in the crowd, that at one time I thought I should have missed seeing the ceremony, after all. However, the solders saved me from this by a similar process of renovation. In this About the fifueth stroke, his struggles having partially loosened the fallenings, it was found neces-From the first till about the twentieth blow each was followed by the same scream and convulsions; from the twentieth to fiftieth both gradually became weaker; the latter indeed had degenerated into a sort of shivering. After the fiftieth, both ceased: the criminal's head fell to one side, and though each touch of the knout brought with it a convulsive shudder, he seemed to be perfectly unconscious of pain.

"The punishment concluded, the chief execuioner took some instruments from his bag, and with them marked the malefactor on the forehead, on each check and on the chin. This, I understand, was merely a form typical of brand ing, which, as well as slitting the nostrils, was always inflicted upon a knowled criminal, until the humanity of the Emperor Alexander prompted him to abolish both practices. The marks are now made with a cold instrument, and are, I believe, easily effaced.

"The criminal's back now exhibited a horrid spectacle. It was one mangled, bloated mass, of a deep crimson hue; yet still, mangled as i was, no blood ran from it. A common cart h. ving been drawn into the square, the execu tioners untied tho strap by which the malefactor was fastened to the stake, and with the assis-

When removed from the stake, he was quite insensible; so much so, that I did not suppose he would survive till he reached the hospital; but I was mistaken; for upon observing him attentive move one arm. I could not observe any surgeon competitors, and that some one of them may have been of any consequence, as the number

same guards and attendants as at first; the whole criminal, not exceeding twenty minutes. What became of him afterwards, I could not learn; but I have little doubt that in a few days he died or rather certain, to follow such severe injury. to end his life in the mines of Siberia, and this

could scarcely be called the least part of his punishment -Such is the knout. AGRICULTURAL.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES. It has been remarked by Mr. Knight, that the palate which reashes fruit, is schoon pleasoperate favourably, both on the moral and physical health of the people." This semiment we sical health of the people." This sentiment we think is a correct one, and hence, and pendently of the pleasure of having a supply of gold said estate. Given under our hands this flist fruit for dome stic use, it becomes a kind of day for the farmer, and those whose situation will admit it, to cultivate fruit trees. The real becomes full full the reflectors of mankind, at St. Petre so beautifully said, are those who cause two blades of STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. fully said are those who cause two blades of grass to grew where but one grew before; and to fertilize, beautify, and improve his farm, should be the prime temporal object of every owner of the substantial and bountial soil; and in few ways can this desirable object be attained more certainly and effectually, than by planting trees either of forest or fruit, as circumstan-

To a person who has occasion to visit any part of our state, the evidence is forced upon aim at every step, that on this point our farmers num at every step that on the point our farmers are very negligent. There are orchards it is true, but too often the fruit is of the most inferior quality, being well adapted for neither ender, domestic use, or feeding; and the fact being apparently entirely overlooked, that good fruit is in the end always the cheapest, and that but a little money or time is asked to secure this result. In procuring fruit trees for planting, great

care should be taken to procure those only of the most v luable qualities, reference bong had to the use to which the finit 13 to be appared .. Whatever variety straight, and of a healthy apportance. ther they have been grafted or budged, by careful to select those that have been worked on young stocks. Graits or buds mee reed into old. crooked, or stunted stocks, seldom succeed well, and are more liable to diseases than others -Trees that are healthy, have always a sen oth, clean, shining bark; such as are mossy, or have a thick, rough, wrinkled back, should be rejected." It is always better to pay a good price which the kind and quality are known, than to plant cheap ungraited trees, with an idea of im veral years are always lost to t e planter, and

tion may be salely performed in the fall of the ry to stop and have them fixed more finaly. Year, after the circulation of the sap has mostly ceased. In taking up trees, the coots should be injured or buised as little as possible, and they should be kept maist until they are placed in the ground. Much of the future growth and health of the tree depends on the mode of setting, and of course the nature of the ground should be considered in determining this point. If the ground is light and rich, a hole large enough to receive without cramping the roots, is all that is required; but if the soil is poor, o hard and difficult for roots to penetrate, the hole should be made large, and instead of throwing back the dirt dug out, when atting the free, good rich mould should be used, even it we are obliged to procure it at some distance, as the rapidity and certainty of growth will more than compensate the trouble. In planting trees it is very necessary they should be secured against the action of the wind, as a motion of the tree is apt to prevent the fine fibres or spong oles from fixing themselves in the soil, and thus the death of the tree is caused. Stakes may be used until the roots become firm, or the top may be cut off until the roots left when taken up, givo it sufficient firmness .- Genesee Farmer.

A HANDSOME PREMIUM.

periment made in the year 1837 in fattening various animals on Apples—the premium to the awarded by a committee of three farmers, in be here fter named." Here is a premium worth contending for and we hope many of the reathat he had so far recovered as to attempt to ders of this paper will be numbered among the

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

March 21st, 1857. ON application by petition of Joseph Ni-cholson and John F. Nicholsor, Executors of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the nutice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each treek, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in

SAM'I. 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 courses, continually acting, ultimately produce courses, continually acting, ultimately produce extensive effects, the supplying the public with against the said deceased, are hereby warned fruit, at a cheap rate, would have a tendency to of, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, March 28th, 1837. N application by petition of Chartes D. Warfield, administrator of Seth Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, de-ceased, 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.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jr.

Reg. Wille, A. A County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county, hatnobtained from the Orphans Court
of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland,
tetters of administration on the personal estate of Seth Warfield, 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 sub-criber, at or before the 28th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day

CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Adm'r. SEBSCRIPTION

FOR VOL. IV. OF

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March 23

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE
Conventions of the Province of Maryland.
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and 1776

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