

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 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 order for from four to six cents & Murray's net 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 remittance at once. Books at Newspaper Postage. WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS. NGVEY AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!! NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVENUES, 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.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1837.

91.

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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Maynard, 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 11th day of October next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April 1837. JOHN S. SELLMAN, Adm'r. April 13. Gw.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of 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 subscriber, at or before the 28th day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of March 1837. CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Adm'r. April 6. Gw.

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.

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 Albany, 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.

THE PAPER will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisements.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 11th, 1837. Application by petition of John S. Sellman, Administrator of Samuel Maynard, 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.

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STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, March 28th, 1837. Application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Seth Warfield, 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.

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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 practical utility of its price, 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 much ordinary doctum, 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 benefit his community, 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.

PROCEDINGS OF THE Conventions of the Province of Maryland, Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1773, 1775, and 1776. Just received and for Sale by D. RIDGELY, Agent for the Publishers. Subscribers copies are ready for delivery. Feb. 23.

POETRY. From the Saturday Chronicle. O! WHAT ARE EARTH'S FLOWERS? O! what are earth's flowers? A perishing race, Whose brightness the leaves Of the morning dew, The autumn wind sweeps them, As leaves in their day, Like dews of the morning, Forever away. And what are earth's pleasures? Alas! they are frail As the rose which is broken By summer's soft gale; Like the flowers, they wither And die, ere the light Which awoke them to beauty Is shrouded in night. The joys of our childhood, Though first to depart, Are purest and brightest, Still they smile from afar. A soft thing we gaze on: Is long after years Like the smile of an infant When seen through its tears. It is dear to look back On the days which were ours, When Hope, proud and bold, Crowded us with flowers, Still they smile from afar. Like the sunbeam when thrown On the iceberg that floats Through the cold sea alone. R. D.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE INDIAN CHIEF'S BRIDE. The following anecdote of Split Cloud, Chief of the Omaha tribe of Indians, is extracted from the appendix of the Gazetteer of Missouri, now in press by the Harpers: Blackbird was a respectable warrior, and had attained his early popularity by conquest; but the distinction he most coveted was unlimited power in his own nation. When he had attained this he became pacific towards the neighboring nations.

Split Cloud reached his native village, he found the whole tribe chanting the death song over an infinite number of the dead inhabitants of the nation. The Small pox had reached the Omahas, and many had already been swept off, very few recovered. The medicine man claimed to have power over the disease, but his practice hitherto had been unsuccessful. He looked grave, and was evidently suffering with great alarm. The most common treatment of the patient, when afflicted with the inflammatory action of this disease, was immersion in cold water. This usually afforded speedy relief, and terminated all the ills of life with extinction of life itself.

AGRICULTURAL. CATTLE AND SHEEP HUSBANDRY. Opinions of eminent Breeders, Grazers, &c. Fattening cattle for beef, is well known to be performed, by grazing them at liberty in the pastures, and stall feeding them at home. The latter is most commonly practised, in the winter season, but it is equally practicable and beneficial in the summer; and the universality neglect of so common a means for the acquisition of a great and uncertain profit, must go to the account of our indolence, or our unaccountable prejudices.

From the moment the first symptoms were felt by the chief, he yielded to despair, and made his arrangements for the hunting grounds beyond the grave. He desired that he might be buried with a suitable variety of arms and ammunition, that his enemies might get no advantage of him. He probably anticipated meeting with the poisoned warriors, on the banks of the Phleggethon. As he himself had apprehended, Blackbird was a victim to the disease. The funeral was grand and imposing. The warrior was placed erect on his hunting horse, and thus, followed by the whole nation, he was conveyed into the grave that had been previously prepared on the highest point of land, near to the Missouri river. The horse, alive, was forced into the grave, with the dead rider, and thus covered over. A small parcel of corn was placed before the animal, and Blackbird was supplied with dried meats, a kettle, his pipe and kakanie, gun, with ammunition, bow and full quiver of arrows, and paints suitable for adorning his person, both in peace and in war.

When the funeral was at an end, the trader arrived. His knowledge of the small pox enabled him to save from its ravages the remainder of the tribe. All eyes were naturally turned on the son of Blackbird, as the successor to the deceased chief. Young Split Cloud deemed himself so fortunate in the altered position he now occupied, having shifted the character of fugitive and culprit for the appointment of hereditary and popular chieftain, that he relaxed much of the despotism of his predecessor. Having settled the affairs of the nation and reduced the tariff, he found leisure to depart in search of his Pawnee wife. Autumn was far advanced when he left the Omaha towns, and, as he approached the mountains, winter, with its snows, had set in. The emotion with which his raw and sensitive mind was agitated, had not the refinement of power, chastened with measure of arrangement, calmed, and measure to soften his suffering. He was unable to murmur, as he approached the place where he had deposited his treasure.

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The meadows and pastures are thus preserved, and may be manured to infinitely greater purpose, by the saving mass of dung and urine, and their superior condition and quality; and the herbage itself secured from the tread of cattle, will go nearly twice as far, and (these important hints cannot be too often repeated) the cattle may be kept secure, and quiet in the shed, free from every annoyance. Upon firm and sturdy of the great convenience of ex-housed yards, light sheds run up in temporary enclosures, near to the grass intended to be cut, will prove entirely sufficient. The cattle will themselves lie down quietly to ruminate, and under the same circumstances, will improve much more quickly than if they had the liberty to graze. Nor does here lie any objection as in the case of much cows. It will appear in experimental calculation, that the extra expense of cutting, carrying and attendance is most amply repaid; in fact, that a very considerable additional profit is realized.—Lawrence on Cattle.

Feeding. All cattle should be maintained in a progressive state of improvement; if they remain stationary, there is a loss of interest of money and time; if they go backward, there is a positive loss of property, with the additional prospective disadvantage of injury to the animals of delay, and of difficulty in regaining their plight. Should this irregularity be repeated, it is probable, the far greater share of the expected profit of grazing, will be found, on a fair calculation, to be sunk. Daily apportioning the stock to the quantity of food, and regular feeding, are the life line, soul of cattle keeping. Omit one you will see store pigs running about a man's yard, which are, alternately in high condition, and as thin as greyhounds. He ought to recollect, that whoever neglects either part to lose flesh, has thrown away the greater part of that provision which was the cause of their improvement.

The golden rule respecting quantity is, as much as a beast can eat with a vigorous appetite; all beyond that important criterion, is so much lost to the proprietor, and not in proportion to the impudiment to thrift in the animal. Here is the foundation of a good argument in favour of the removal of that which the animal leaves, that it may not remain to be contaminated by his breath, to disgust him, and to pall his appetite.—Id.

Cattle well summered are half wintered." So says Laste, and Lawrence adds, "cattle well wintered are half summered." Cattle let out late in the fall, should be folded early in the morning, and not be compelled to eat grass with the hoar frost upon it, which indeed they dislike.—Laste.—This caution is of particular importance in the north, where vast numbers of cattle and sheep perish annually from disorders occasioned by receiving congealed water into their stomachs.—Lawrence.

When a beast is fat, he will show himself so to the eye; by a roll of fat as big as one's fist, which, when he walks, moves itself forward before his shoulder; such a roll of fat may likewise be seen in his flanks.—Virgil.

Cow to be dried within two months of her calving, as, to milk her longer, most certainly impoverishes both cow and calf; to a far greater amount than the value of the milk. All young animals, well kept, are better for it after, heifers come to the stall earlier for it, and bullocks fatten earlier.—Lisle.

The first call of an heifer best for rearing; the reason alleged, that the cow could not be reduced by milk during gestation. Late fall calves, in May and June, never so hardy when grown up, or bear the winters so well as those of spring; the chief reason of this is because late fall calves must be weaned late, and as they always pitch or fall away a little on weaning, the approach of winter prevents their recovery; and nothing afterwards makes amends.—Lisle.

For branches.—I was so pinched last spring for provender to cattle, that I had not a stone of straw or hay from the middle of March, nothing but whins and a better horse, and fir tops (which tender shoots of firs) for cattle, and had 120 horned cattle, and 1400 sheep, and 120 horses, and 120 and great, of which I lost but four or five; but there were numbers of cattle that died in this country for want. Some lost one half, and some almost the whole. As many branches were lopped off as would suffice for a day. Lord Townshend applied plantation thinnings (buds and leaves of trees) to like purpose, and with equal success. Some of the sheep which scoured, were recovered by the use of the trimmings and the bark. Sheep, cows and bullocks eat the leaves and small twigs. They prefer the trees in the following order,—ash, Scotch fir, oak.—Annals of Ag. r. v. There is no doubt but cattle will sustain upon browse, and that evergreens are particularly congenial to the wants of sheep in the winter. Stall feeding cows in summer. John Collet in a communication to the British Board of Agriculture, states that he had fed 30 cows, 1 bull, 4 calves and 5 horses in the summer, from 15 acres of clover, sown the preceding year. Two men and two mules sufficed to tend them. The net produce of the season, in butter, from June to October, was £19 10s each cow (nearly 90 dollars).

FRANCIS M. JARBOET