

SATURDAY NEWS... 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.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

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The Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1837. NO. 51.

Printed and Published by JONAS GREEN, At the Brick Building on the Public Circle. Price—Three Dollars per annum.

POETRY.

A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE. A hundred years hence, What a change will be made, In politics, morals, Religion and trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

Animal Magnetism is attracting so much attention on all sides, that we have thought our readers might like to have a summary of what has already been done in relation to it.

MISS SALLY STRICKLAND.

CURING THE HYSTERICKS.

Most of us have witnessed more or less of the effects of that strange and inveterate disease, the hystericks, and many of us who are not physicians, have been called to see the odd freaks of those labouring under the influence of the unpleasant, tho' often laughable malady.

the academy of science, Bailly, De Roy, De Beoy, Lavoisier, and our own Franklin.

The results of their investigation were published at the time in an able manner, which was attributed to Franklin. Mesmer was indignant at the course which had been taken, in appointing the commission, and would not personally aid the scrutiny.

The commissioners allowed themselves to be misguided, but without the process producing any effect. They bandaged the eyes of the patients, and observed that when they could not see the magnetic rods they were no longer conversant with their being at all, although invariably strongly affected in all former instances at whatever point the rods were turned to when visible.

On his arrival he put on a gloomy and ghastly countenance, and said but little, and that very solemnly, and in all respects appeared more like a stranger from another world, than the numerous family physician.

He told her it would be improper under existing circumstances—that as the time of her dissolution was approaching, it might terrify her and hasten her departure.

AGRICULTURAL. The following is an extract from the speech of Col. Knapp, delivered at Newark, upon the occasion of the delivery, by a committee of the American Institute, of the medals and diplomas awarded to the citizens of that place at the late fair.

"Every thing in this country has been brought forward by protection. In this bleak climate, but a few of the sustaining fruits of the earth were here indigenous, or in a perfect state. Even the Indian corn, so often considered as native here, was with difficulty acclimated. It was brought from the south, and by degrees coaxed to ripen in a northern latitude.

she would give herself rest, by banishing the fear of death, an give him and opportunity to make some trifling repairs on her shattered constitution, he would ensure complete and speedy recovery.

Though his mode of treatment would operate as an anodyne during his presence, yet the moment his back was turned, she would relapse into her former state, and before he had time to get home another messenger would be after him with the old story that Miss Sally Strickland was dying.

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the golden pies of their glorious thanksgiving festival. "Our wheat was with difficulty acclimated. That brought from the mother country had grown from spring to fall, but the season was not long enough to ensure a crop.

"The Cotton plant was at first cultivated as a flower in our gardens, and a beautiful flower it is. This plant alone has made a revolution in the finances of the world.— Look at the growth and consumption of the United States, and the immense manufacture of it in England, where it cannot be grown,

and you will find my assertions true in the most extended sense.

"Until our purchase of Louisiana, this country was indebted to the East and West Indies for Sugar. In our country—the thirteen United States—sugar and molasses were made in small quantities from corn stalks, sweet apple, pumpkins, and maple trees;

"The history of the potato is a regular one. Rees's Encyclopedia states that the potato was brought from Virginia, by Sir Walter Raleigh, to Ireland,—the writer should have said from South America,—in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

"The potato was successfully cultivated in Ireland before it was thought of in England. It grew into favour by slow degrees, and was so little known when our pilgrim fathers came to this country, that it was not thought of for a crop in the New World.

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"Rice was brought from India in 1821, and cultivated, by way of experiment, in South Carolina. It succeeded well, and was for many years the staple article of the state.

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NOTICE. THE Annual Meeting of the Taxable Inhabitants of School District, No. 39, of Anne Arundel county, comprising the city of Annapolis, will be held on the FIRST SATURDAY, 6th day of JANUARY next, at the Ball Room, at 3 o'clock P. M.