rk, oc., these supple

ve deterred many

Nor will it be the only to time, as opportunity of to adopt extraordinary

LMAGUNDI, OY AC EEF BC E ENGRAVINGS. ODICAL, of a next cha-

on the beginning of Jane it will furnish its patro: seatures of the news of the bject will be to serve up ity, will forward their or tions on his part shall be spect to the preceding ones.

IGRAVINGS

to the patrons of this Jour-these, in addition to an exe selection of Satire, Criti-and Wit, to be circulated

of THE SALMAGUNDI will be bove. RS per annum, payable inva-e. No paper will be furnish-tipulation is strictly adhered tipulation is strictly adhered three will be supplied with te year, by forwarding a five stage paid. Clubs of seven for the same term, by fortof the city will be carefully genvelopes, to prevent their nail.

MAGUNDI will be published on -otherwise is would be im ure the numerous Embellish-ch number will contain-and rest it will afford must be en arrangement.
CHARLES ALEXANDER,

iegs, Franklin Place, Phila-

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be is-sued from this office in the first week of next It will not be in so convenient a Y NEWS, since its January. It will not be in so contained a Keys, since its form for binding as the present, with which last, and a desire to it will in no way interfere, but it will make it will in no way interfere, but it will make books cleap beyond all precedent It will ing the largest sheet contain the works of the day, which are nuch shift for any purpose, sought after, but are comparatively dear, and o those of our friends mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which ters, it need not be columns of books are prohibited. A fifty rent American reprint will be farnished eniculties. The largest tire for from four to six cents; a Marry't norel for twelve cents, and others in proper-

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

Books at Newspaper Postage. WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNI-NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LU

TERARY ENTERPRISE!! NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRA-VELS, REVIEWS, A'D THE NEWS OF THE

IT was one of the great objects of "Walnie's Literaty," "to make good reading
encaper, and to bring literature to every
man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wirgs, and they have flown to the n termost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the scela wast continent, carrying sorterly to the settle below printed pages of letthed as the present ages own country, has been to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a litetransfer contratheris. quarto library a volume weekly for two centsa day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a the same period for less than your consists of the same period for less than your consists to an a torm that, from its itional value.

Saturday events of the day. We know by experience that has now beand calculation that we can go st.l! 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

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to nake 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 newspapers of America, but on very super or paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels. Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we have to accomplish a great goody to enhance 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 hour Travels, &c., select in their character tion to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudert, and to do it in a manner that the most scep-tical shall acknowledge the power of con-centration can no farther go." No beek 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 to issued every Friday morning, printed or pa-per of a quality superior to any other weekly eet, 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 votume, 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 small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe

The price will be two dollars to clubs of Not will be printed on large five subscribers where the paper is forwarded equal in size and quality to to one address. To clubs of two individual present used for the Gentle- five dollars; single mail subscribers, three cum. It is calculated that dollars. 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

As the arrangements for the prosecution of mns, will form a Literary perior and attractive order; and the proprietor has redeemed all his relies with perfect configurative of the American public and tact with which this befelt. The Omnibus will be regularly is and all his perior the organization in the proprietor has redeemed all his relies with perfect configuration of the organization of the organization of the organization of the organization of the prosecution of th taking will be prosecuted, to sued, and will contain in a year reading in t-isfully and profitably along ter equal in amount to two volumes of Res's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned 1-

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE. 46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia. @ Editors throughout the Union, and Ci-

nada, will confer a favour by living the abo one or more conspicuous insertiors, and ale cepting the work for a year as compensations FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRADGE

AND EASTON.



The steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY
& FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock for
the above places, starting from the lower end
Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wadnesses Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wedneson?

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

The Marpland Gazette.

TOL. XCII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1837.

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, merals,
Religion and trade!
In statesmen who wranglo
Or ride on the fence—
How things will be altered
A hundred years hence. The heads of the ladies
Euch changes may find—
We do not speak now

To suig little hats,
The scope, Navarinoes,
The Gypsics and flats,
With fars and with ribbons,
With fastler and flowers—
Some factioned by artists,
Some plucked from the bowers.
But heads will be changed too,
In acience, and sense,
Before we have numbered
A hundred years hence,
Our laws will be then

Our laws will be then

The pleasures of vice
Are a silly pretence,
And people will know it All vice will be seen,
When the people awake
To vice out of folly—

Will have I am thinking They then may breed on raising potators And turnips you know, Or any employment. They choose to commence, For arts will be many, A hundred years bence.

And you and I, reader,
Where shall we be found?
Can my one tell,
When that there will come round; In transports of aleasure,

A hundard years hence

MISCELLANGOLS. 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. This is its history:- In 1777 and '78 a German phyician of the name of Mesmer, got his head turnd by star gazing, and went beyond the old astrologers in some fancies about planetary influences. From this he launched out into a theory of magnetism. He considered it as a tuel of nature, almost etherial, and capable from its tenuity, or filling, even to the mi-nuest every pores, part of the universe not already pre-occupied by grosser matter. transmitting it at a distance from one to another | News. without the necessity of any sort of connecting medium, and that by means of it. wonderful cures might be wrought. Nevertheless, he admitted that it required some peculiarity of constitution to receive its effects, and that there were persons over whom it could exercise no

Mesmer could not manage the Germans upon Paris at the very time, when that city was maddest for new systems of every sort. He gave out that he could cure a number of diseases by applying magnetism to the body, or by exciting its action in balics where it already existed, but was domant. He gathered around him all the apparatus of charlatanism. He had a piano in action, and sometimes caused it to be accompamed with the voice: considering sound as an exciter or concentrator of the magnetic virtue. He pi ced his partients around a sort of chest, with fron reds so moveable as readily to be dircord towards every part of the numan trame. li made them take a cham in their hands and then pawed them, or figured around them, or posited at them; thus procuring the same specles of effect as pointing the finger produces

gen a person who has just been tickled. These manœuvres brought about extraordinary results. Some wept, some laughed, some cricked, some were supplied, some convulsed; of what is strangest of all, some were actually eared. Perhaps the cures by the queer contertions of the Indian doctors with their mystical robes, and rattles, and shouts, are wrought upon the same principle. We recommend this idea to the scrutinry of Mr. Catlin. But whatever night have been the cause of one great effect, there was no room left for doubting. Mesmer

Beoy, Lavoiser, and our own Franklin.

The results of their investigation were pub-

lished at the time in an able manner, which was attributed to Franklin. Mesmer was indignant ing the commission, and would not personally aid the scrutiny. A pu il of his however, Del son, afforded every facility. They found that ting effects promised were actually produced .even that hæmorrhage from the lungs and the stomach, in some cases, a rose from the process. But they found also by means of the magnetic needle and the electrometer, that no proper magnetism of electricity was actually evolved: "that there was," says the account. "no perceptible opas hystanders affected in any way whatever?" They noticed, at the same time that the patients most violently affected, were generally hysteri-

cal and ignorant women. The commissioners allowed themselves to be magnetised, but without the process producing tients, and observed that when they could not see the magnetic rods they were no longer conscious of their being at them, although invariably strongly affected in all former instances at visible. They observed, too, that "it not unfrequently happened that the convulsions and other critical changes were induced, or at least had begun to manifest themselves, before the operator had entered upon his mampulations." peated experiments led them to the decision with which the admirable report winds up in the following words:----Man possesses the power of acting upon his fellow creatures. ing them into consulsions; but the act is not to not perceive that it depends upon any commu-nicated fluid, but it appears to be of a moral nature, and to operate through the medium of the imagination. It is an action which is almost which can never be admitted into philosophy. merely for the purpose of being able to guard against its effects. Magnetism will not howver, be without its advantages to that philosophy which condemes it, as it furnishes us with an additional fact in the history of the errors of the hum an mind and exhibits a most inter-

This ample investigation put an end to animal magnetism for some time. Nothing remained about it except a popular farce, and even that was getting obsolete when Perkins took his metallic tracters over to England from America, and then the wonder started up in a new shape, pamphlet, and our own countryman. Thomas Green Fessenden, by a saturical poem. This was about thirty years ago; but some seven years since it broke out afresh in Paris, where ed a tormal vote in its favour.

It is just now beginning to be the rage in its original shape here in America; and we ourselves expect soon to be furnished with an opportu-He regarded it as the primary source of motion inity of witnessing experiments which are about an isonsation—he deemed human bodies to be to be made in it, and with which we shall take capable of receiving and accumulating it, and of care to acquaint our readers .- N. Y. Sunday

MISS SALLY STRICKLAND. CURING THE HYSTERICKS.

Most of us have witnessed more or less of the effects of that strange and inveterate disease. the hysterics, and many of us who are not physicians, have been called to see the odd freaks of those labouring under the influence of the un-pleasant, the often laughable malady. Perhaps no disease in the whole catalogue is more stuborn and less willing to yield to a proper and junicious course of medication than this -and probably nothing in the whose routine of a physician's practice, calls for the exercise of more patience than he oddities and eccentricities of woman, particularly an old maid afflicted with the hysterics. Perhaps also a greater requisition was never made upon the patience of a physi eian, then in one case which some time since happened in a neighboring town. A maiden lady by the name of Sally Strickland, who some 10 or 15 years ago, doubled cape thirty, without being hailed and much less ordered to, was attacked with the hystericks, and occasionally supposed herself to be dying. These fits in-variably seized her in the night and frequently at a late hour, or during a severe storm. notwithstanding the nour of the night, or the inclemency of the weather, some one must post off for the family physician, a humorous and was called by the juniors of her sex.

The physician ever ready to obey the calls and to administer to the wants of suffering humanity, was for several nights in succession cal led out of his bed, to visit Sally, who supposed herself dying. The kind-hearted Doctor pre-scribed for the body, and endeavoured to quiet the notice of the French Government A remonstrance produced the appointment of eight commissioners to examine the subject, the most prominent among whom were five members of like hers, and never falled of a cure, and that if

the acadamy of science, Bailly, De Roy, De | she would give herself rest, by banishing the the golden pies of their glorious thanksgiving | and you will find my assertions true in the fear of death, an give him and opportunity to feetival. make some trifling repairs on her shattered constitution, he would ensure complete and speedy

> Though his mode of treatment would operate as an anodyne during his presence, yet the moment his back was turned, she would relapse inwith the old story that Miss Sally Strickland was dying. One cold stormy night, the Doctor had been called as usual to see Miss Sally, and and left her enjoying a sound and refreshing ed through with rain, which was falling in torrents, and got into a warm and comfortable hed, when he was wakened by a loud rap at the door and a noise without begging him to get up in a needed his assistance. Half asleep and half awake, he sprang out of the bed, and ran to the door to inquire which of his neighbors was in so dangerous a condition. On opening the door he was surprised and chagrined to learn that the dying neighbour was Miss Sally Strickland, him as a beautiful flower, and its hard, butby that after he had left her, an hour or two before, she was suddenly taken down again and had sent him to hasten his return, and to tell him he had estates presented to him by Queen E that unless he came quick he would not see her es soon as possible, and in the meantime, he would get his horse and sulky up and have them at the door. The Doctor worn out with the repeated calls, and fatigued with his previous visit, hesitated-but finally decided on going, determined to put an end to the job either by kil-

ling or curing. On his arrival he put on a gloomy and ghastly countenance, and said but little, and that ery solemnly, and in all respects appeared more like a stranger from another world, than the humorous family physician. On entering the room of Sally, she noticed the countenance of the Doctor, and discovered that something was reying upon his spirits, as he did not appear with his wonted cheerfulness-She inquired of him the cause of his gloom and depression, and begged him to unbosom his mind fully and freey, as it would probably be the last opportunity

He told her it would be improper under ex isting circumstances-that as the time of her dissolution was approaching, it might terrify her and hasten her departure. She entreated him to keep nothing from her, for she was desirous pared to meet it, be it what it might. He still declined disclosing the cause of his melancholy, and insisted that her remaining strength was in sufficient to sustain the shock that it must ne cessarily produce, and begged her to turn her houghts to another and more appropriate sub ect. Though Sally supposed herself to be dyng, yet she was unwilling to die without hav ing her curiosity gratified, she therefore the nore strongly importuned the Doctor to keep her no longer in suspense. After getting her curiosity and imagination on tip-toe he consented. He said when the messenger came last he was in a sound sleep, and was dreaming that he vas in the world of wee-that Beelzesub himself was conducting him through the various rooms of the prison of despair for the purpose of showing him their arrangement; that in passing the door of a room in which several young saans lodged, he saw them jumping and skipping about, making a great noise and apparently in ngh glee-that Beelzebub told them to go to bed and be quiet; that on their not obeying his order cheeriully and readily he stamped tremendously on the floor, and added with true satanic emphasis, go to bed I say, and get some sleep, for old Sal Strickland is coming tomor sleep, for old Sal Strickland is coming to the row and there will be no more sleep for a fort-night.'—Miss Sally sprung for the broom, but the Dector catching up his saddle-bags, estimated of the country from the Dector catching up his saddle-bags, estimated of the country from the Dector catching up his saddle-bags, estimated of the country from the Dector catching up his saddle-bags, estimated of the country from the dector of the country from the dector of the country from the dector of the country from the night.—Miss Sally sprung for the broom, but the Doctor, catching up his saddle-bags, escap d; but the cure was offected.—N. E. Re

AGRICULTURAL.

INTERESTING FACTS

The following is an extract from the 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 clime, but a few of the sustaining fruits of the earth were here indigenous, or in a perfect state. Even the Ladian corn, so often considered as native here, was with difoff for the family physician, a humorous and ficulty acclimated. It was brought from the factions gentleman, who lived some two or three miles from the residence of Miss Sally, as she south, and by degrees coaxed to ripen in a northern latitude. The aborigines who cultivated it, taught the pilgrims how to raise it; they plucked the earnest cars with the husk, and braided several of them together, and their care was rewarded by an earlier

"Our wheat was with difficulty acclimated. That brought from the mother country had grown from spring to fall, but the sea son was not long enough to ensure a crop It was then sown in the fall, growing under the snows in winter, and catching the earliest warmth of spring, yielding its increases

"Asparagus, which is now the delight of all as an early vegetable, and for which so veral million of dollars are paid our gardeners annually, is of late culture in this coun-At the time of the revolution, asparagus was only cultivated on the sea board: his luxury had not then reached the farmer of the interior.

"The history of the potato is a regular one. Ree's Enclyclopedia 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. He had no idea of its ever being used as an eroot was said by the natives, to possess me dical qualities. He took it to Ireland, where lizabeth, and planted it in his garden. The flower did not improve by cultivation, but the root grew larger and softer. The potato in its native bed was a coarse ground nut. The thought struck the philosopher to try the potato as an edible, and boiling and roast-He then gave some plants to the peasantry, and they soon became in a measure, a substitute for bread when the harvest was scan-

"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 pligrim fathers came to this country, that it was not chought of for a crop in the New World. It would have been an excellent thing for them if they had been acquainted with the value of the potato. It was not until 1719 that the Irish Potato reached this country. A colony of Presbyterian Irish who settled in Londonderry, in New Hampshire, brought the root with them. These people found their fa-vourite vegetable thrived well in new grounds. By degrees their neighbours came into the habit of raising potatoes, but many years elapsed before the cultivation of them was general among the yeomanry of this country. Long after they were held in contempt, and the master mechanic often had to stipulate with his apprentice that he should not be obliged to eat potatoes. An aged menine bushels, having at that time (1746) a dozen apprentices, but did not venture to ofa boiled potato with their meat, but left them in the cellar for the aprrenti ces to get and roast as they pleased, but soon found that he would not have enough for seed, and locked up what was left. next year he raised the enormous quantity of thirty bushels; the neighbours stared, but the

boys devoured them the following winter. About this time some of the gentry brought this vegetable on their tables, and the prejudice against them vanished. Thus by degrees a taste for them was formed never to be extinguished. The culture of the potato is now well understood; a crop meliorates inwhence it was taken, has been too ignorant or superstitious to attempt its cultivation until within a few years. Now the lights of science are chasing away the long deep sha-

for many years the staple article of the state. than true, that a vegetable should have a moral and religious influence ever the mind of man. Brahma could never have enforced his code of religious rites, with a hundred incarnations, if India had not abounded in the rige plant. His followers would have become carniverous, notwithstanding the rays of his glory, and the awful ext ibitions of his of his glory, and the awful extribitions of his might, it he had not driven the animals a-way, and secured his vegetable kingdom for his worshippers. Man is, in spite of his philosophy, a creature of the earth, and, in a measure, like the chameleon, takes the hues of his position and food. of his position and food. 6The Cotton plant was at first cultivated

as a flower in our gardens, and a beautiful flower it is. This plant alone has made a

"Until our purchase of Louisians, this country was indebted to the East and West Indies for Sugar. In our country-the thirmade in small quantities from corn stalks, sweet apple, pumpkins, and maple trees; but all put together, furnishes but a small part of the sugar demanded by the great mass of the people. Our people are fond of sac-charine, or sweetening, to use our peculiar

"The corn stalk, the pumpkin, and the weet apple are given up for sugir and molasses and the maple is falling before the axe, and we must rely on the sugar cane alone, u dess we can substitute, as in France, the sugar beet. The culture of the sugar beet has been commenced with us, and probably will be successful."

WIGHTAM BRYAN. Merchant Tailor,

AS just received a handsome assort-

CLOTHS, CASSIMERE'S AND VESTINGS,

very superior in quality, and variety in co-lours, which he will make up in the most faours, which he will make a state should be style, or to suit customers, at the hortest notice.

Gentlemen will find it to their interest to give him a call before they buy. His stand is directly opposite to Messrs. Swann & I-glehart's Hotel.

October 5.

JACOB BASFORD. Merchant Tailor,

AS taken a Shop opposite Swann & I-glenart's Hotel, where he has just arrived with an elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which he offers to his friends and the public, shionable style, at low prices for Cash, or at short dates, to be met when due. He has adopted this method of business, and shall endeavour to pursue this course, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to give general satisfaction

TWO or THREE JOURNEY-MEN TAILORS WANTED IMME-

Anuapolis, October 26, 1837 .- tf.

BASIL SHEPHARD,

Having declined business in favour of Mr. J. Baslord, who has removed his Shop directly in front of Messrs, Swann & Igleto him either by note, bond or open account, on his old business, or to the firm of Basil Shephard & Co. to call at his old stand, opposite E. J. Hughes', and settle the same. All who may have claims against him or the firm, will present them for settlement.

Any orders that may be sent to me, I will have them attended to. Annapolis, October 26, 1837 .- tf.

PUBLIC SALE.

DY virtue of an order of the Court of D Chancery, passed in a cause therein, between James Murray complainant, and Saran Duvall and G brief H. Duvall, defendently the court of the country of the court of the country dants, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on FRIDAY, the 19th inst. at 12 o'ture can be increased to any extent. Thus by the curiosity of one lover of nature, and his experiments, has an humble weed been brought from the mountains of South America, and spread over Europe and North America, until it is emphasically called to the support of the said Sarah and Gabriel H. Davall, or one of them, which is bounded on the mast by the farm of the said Murray, on the North by the road leading from the cuty of Amaporities, until it is emphasically called to the support of the said Sarah and Gabriel H. Davall, or one of them, which is bounded on the mast by the road leading from the cuty of Amaporities to South River, and to the West by the clock, at the Court House door in Annapolis, parcel of land lately sold by James L. Du-vall to Adam & John Miller, containing

Fifty-five Acres, One Rood and Ten Square Perches of Land.

Also, all that parcel of Land which lies to the South of the aforesaid road, and between "Rice was brought from India in 1821, and cultivated, by way of experiment, in South Carolina. It succeeded well, and was Neth, and containing

Twenty Square Perches of Land.

The Terms of Sale are, CASH, to be jaid on the day of sale; and if the highest bidder shall fail then and there immediately to pay the purchase money, then the Trustee is to be at liberty trustee. the at liberty to reject such bid, and accept the next highest bid upon the same terms, and if the next highest bidder shall also then and it the next nignest bidder shall also then fail to pay the purchase money, the Trustee is to be at liberty to reject his bid also, and postgone the sale to some other day.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

December 7.

NOTICE.

NOTICE:

NOTICE:

NOTICE:

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 FIRS' SATURDAY, 6th day of JANUARY next, at the Ball Room, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Clerk.

THOS. S. ABON December 7, 1837.