Sec. 25. And be it enacted, That is all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis' shall be deemed and taken as part of Anno Armidel

Sec. 26. And be it enacted, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensa tion to the master for the property of which he

shall be thereby deprived.

Sec. 27. And be it enacted. That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the scat of gor. ernment, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

Sec. 29. And be it enacted, That if this act

hall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first ession after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of go vernment, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

## CHAPTER 84.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryand, That the act entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government, of the State of Maryland passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

# THE SALMAGUNDS, AND MEWE OF REE DAY. COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of Jinuary, 1836. While it will furnish its pations day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous livey and pungent sallies which are daily floatfor the want of a proper channel for their preworld. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium desoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will pos-

ders, postage paid) - Tand he pledges him-self that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.
The Salmagunds will be printed on large

ses- ter sive and choice selection of Satire, Critical sterior and dence on the liberality of the American pub-ident lic, and the spirit and tact with which this the expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to

shall bear him successfully and profitably along Aner with it.

packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

legal

THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on

hanced by this arrangement,

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philag

# The Atarpland Gazette.

VOL. XCIII.

Printed and Published by

At the Brick Building on the Public

JUNAS GREEN,

Circle.

Price-Three Bollars per annum.

RULES OF COURT.

ANNE ABUNDEL COUNTY COURT,

TOR the orderly conducting of business in Anne Armidal Court of

in Anne Arundel County Court, and to regulate the practice in the said court for the

advancement of justice, and to prevent un-

necessary delay in the prosecution of suits,

1. The clerk of this court is not to deli-

ver any original paper out of his office to any

person whomsoever, without first obtaining the consent of the court, when sitting, or of

the Judges during the vacation

Monday of the term at 10 o'clock, A. M.

2 All subposure for witnesses to attend apon trials shall be returnable on the first

3. In cases of the nonattendance of any

4. At the meeting of the court after charg-

5. The court will then go over the trial

docket, to settle the same as far as practica-

ble, and ascertain the causes to be tried, and

call up the same for trial in the order in

any cause if the witnesses of the parties at-

tend at the time the court call the said cause.

without some legal cause be shewn, although

the attornies of the parties consent to post-

pone the same, unless the court is satisfied

justice requires a postponement.
7. If any cause that can continue, be con-

tinued, after notice of trial, or if any cause

that cannot continue without affidavit be con-

tinued, the party applying therefor shall pay the costs of the term.

8. Whenever any cause is postponed, be-

cause the witnesses, or some of them, do not

attend, and against whom attachments are

ordered and taken out, that the parties, or either of them, shall have a right to bring on

the trial of the said cause as soon as the wit-

ness or witnesses attend, against whom at-

tachments are ordered according to the origiral right of preference established by rule

9 The court will not postpone the trial of

shewn, although the attornies of the parties

consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postpone-

10. All special verdicts, points saved, de-

matrers, cases in equal, matrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the trial of jury causes, unless this order be dispensed with for spe-

cial reasons, and all appeals and errors on Monday the first day of the term, and sub-ponas in all cases shall be made returnable

on that day and be returned by nine o'clock,

11. Every motion in arrest of judgment,

or for a new trial, must be made within two days after verdict, inclusive of the day upon

which the verdict shall be found, and the

party making such motion shall file reasons

a writing at the time of such motion, and if

on hearing of the motion he shall suggest ad-

ditional reasons, those reasons shall be filed

in writing, and a further hearing at the dis-

12. No motion for a new trial shall be re-

13. The sheriff is directed to return all

14. The sneriff is required to attend in person with two constables during the whole

15. No attorney, or other officer of this

court, or any deputy of any such officer, shall

be admitted as special bail in any action

ommenced or to be commenced in this court.

dorse on every plat returned by them, the a-mount of tees against the plaintiff and de-

16. Every sher:ff and surveyor shall en-

17. In all cases where leave shall be given

to complete any survey under any warrant of

resu. vey, or to make any amenument of, or

addition to, any plats returned ander a war-

rant of resurvey, the sherift shall give the plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney,

or if either plaintiff or defendant are non-

esident or absent from the county, to his at

cretion of the court be granted.

clock on the first day of the term.

term, unless excused by the court.

which they stand.

will, on the second going over the docket,

ing the Grand Jury, the appearance docket shall be called over, and settled as far as

Published by Authority.

October Term, 1837.

POETRY. From the Yale Literary Megazine. TO A LITTLE BOY

You are sad, my boy—you are sad, you say.
Well, 'tis a sad and a weary way;
Life, and its pleasures. There's much to make
The young spirit croop, and the warm heart acheThere is much that calls for our griefs and tears,
As we journey on through these weary years. There is much to make you, my little one, Pine, and be sick of the blessed sun. There is much that will make the closing light Welcome, that brings in the silent night; When you may turn away from these busy things, And lose on your pillow the bad world's stings. You think 'tis false, and it seems so now,
That a cloud should shadow that unsunn'd brow;
And when I look at that eye so free.
I think there must be but life's smiles for thee; And yet, you wearied, my little one, Not a moment since—and wished day was done. And sour land, and your lips were apart,
And you drooping the self-ame hour—
Your head hung, and your lips were apart,
And your hand, as now, was press'd on your heart;
And your locks were laid, where they linger jet,
On your mother's lap, and your eye was wet. And straightway you tried the path again, And straightway came back with some other And soft was your mother's kiss, and her wor And then your shout was as clear as a bird's; Yet, I find you here at the close of day,

O, behold a picture of human life— Behold it here in your mimic strife! You have not tried yet the sterner path, Yet here, on this little stage, my boy, You see how life doth itself annoy.

There are larger children than you, sweet one,
Who pine and droop with the setting sun.
Like you they try all these giddy things,
And as wisely they tre. sure the truth each brings;
And so they weary their lives away,
Children always—though their heads are gray.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO MAKE A YOUNG WIFE OF AN OLD MAID.

The following true story might perhaps furnish matter for a little comedy, if comedies were still written in England.

It is generally the case that the more beautiful and the richer a young female is, the more difficult are both her parents and herself in the choice of a husband, and the more offers they refuse. The one is too tall, the other too short. his not wealthy, that not respectable enough. Meanwhile one spring passes after anothe year after year carries away leaf after leaf of the bloom of youth, and opportunity after op-portunity. Miss Harriet Selwood was the nchest heiress in her native town; but she had already completed her twenty-seventh year, and beheld almost all her young friends united to men whom she had at one time or other discarded. Harriet began to be set down for an old maid. Her parents became really uneasy and she herself lanented in private a position which is not a natural one, and to which those to whem Nature and fortune have been niggardly of their gifts are obliged to submit; but Harriet, as we have said. was both handsome and very rich.

Such was the state of things when her uncle wealthy merchant in the north of England. came on a visit to her parents. He was a jorial lively, straightforward man, accustomed to attack all difficulties boldly and coolly. see," said her father to him one day. "Harriet continues single. The girl is handsome, what even in this scandal loving town not a creature can breath the slightest imputation against her, and yet she is getting to be an old maid."

"True," replied the uncle; "but look you, brother, the grand point in every affair in this world is to seize the right moment; this you have not done; it is a misfortune, but let the girl go, along with me; and before the end of three months I will return her to you as the wife of a man as young and wealthy as herself.

Away went the niece with her uncle. he way home he thus addressed her:- "Mind what I am going to say. You are no longer Miss Schwood, but Mrs. Lumley, my niece, a young, wealthy, childless widow; you had the misfortune to lose your husband, Col. Lumley, after a happy union of a quarter of a year by a fall from his horse while hunting,"

-But uncle-"Let me manage, if you please, Mrs. Lumley. Your tather has invested me with full powers. Here, look you, is the wedding-ring given you by your late husband Jewels, and whatever else you need, your aunt will supply you with,

and accustom yourself to cast down your eyes.

The keen-witted uncle introduced his nicce everywhere, and everywhere the young widow excited a great sensation. The gentlemen thronged about her, and she soen had her choice out of twenty suitors. Her uncle advised her to accept the one that was deepest in love with her, and a rare chance decreed that this should be precisely the most amiable and epulent. The natch was soon concluded, and one day the uncle desired to say a few words to his future ne-

phew in private. "My dear sir," he began, "we have told you an untruth." "How so? Are Mrs. Lumley's affections

"Nothing of the kind: my niece is sincerely

attached to you." "Then her fortune, I suppose, is not equal to what you told me?"

"On the contrary it is larger." "Well, what is the matter, then?"

"A joke, an innocent joke, which came into my head one day, when I was in a good humour; we would not recall it afterward. My niece is not a widow.

"What! is Colonel Lumley living?" "No no. she is a spinster"

The lover protested that he was a happier felw than he had ever conceived himself; and the old maid was forthwith metamorphored into a young wite.

### THE DEAD NAPOLEON.

The following account, says the New York Commercial, of the manner in which the body of Napoleon was made for the tomb will be new we suspect to many of our readers, if not to all. At least we have never met with it before. It is copied from the Ceylon Chronicle, the editor of which journal vouches for its authenticity.

On Sunday the 6th of May, 1821, I was sent for while attending divine service, to make a tin cossin for Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte. On Monday the 7th I was ordered to attend at Longwood House for the purpose of soldering up the body of General Bonaparte in the tin coffin. which was performed in the following manner. in presence of Gens Bertrand and Montholon, Mad. Bertrand, the French chaplain, the French surgeon, Mr A. Darling, Dr. Rushop, H. M. 20th regiment of foot, several of the French domestics, and Saml. Ley, private in the 20th regt. The body of the late Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte, in full dress, was deposited in a tin coffin, which was lined with white silk and cotton. His cocked hat was laid across his thighs, and on the left breast of his coat was a gold star and cross, and several other medals of the same metal, several pieces of coin of various sizes and difheart was deposited in a silver urn or tureen filled with spirits, to which I soldered a lid or cover of the same material, which was placed between the small part of his legs. His stomach was deposited in a silver mug in which there was spirits, which was also put in the coffin. A silver plate, knile, fork, and spoon, and a silver cup, were alson deposited in the coffin. Subsequent to placing the body of the General in the coffin. the tin lid of the coffin being lined with white silk and stuffed with cotton, was put in its place and I soldered it on the coffin enclosing the late Gener I Napoleon Bonaparte and all the above mentioned articles. This tin coffin with all its contents, was then enclosed in a mahogany coffin, and they were enclosed in a lead coffin. ABRAHAM MILLINGTON.

Serjeant St. Heiena Artillery.

#### THE BATTLE OF ELEVEN HUNDRED HORSES.

Two of the [Spanish] regiments which had been quartered in Funen were cavalry mounted on fine black long tailed Andalusian horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses a. bout 1100 in number-and Romana was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attach: d to the beast which had carried him so far and so taithfully. Their bridles therefore were taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued such as probably never before was witnessed. They were sensible that they were no longer under any restraints of human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learnt, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twenty together, then close. ly engaged striking with their fore feet & biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage and trampling over those which were bea-ten down till the shore in the course of a quarthe disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground at a distance; they no sooner heard the roar of buttle then they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was it was too horible to be long contemplated; and Romana in mercy, gave orders for destroying them; but it was found too dangerous to attempt this, and after the last boat quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were seen still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual de-

LIVE IN NEW YORK .- Never ask questions in a hurry.—"Toin! a word with you."
"Be quick then, I'm in a hurry."

"What did you give your sick horse t'other

"A pint of turpentine!"

John hurries home and administers the same dose to a favourite charger, who strange to say, dropped off defunct in half an hour. His opinion of his friend Tom's veterniary ability is se what staggered. He meets him the next day. "Well, Tom!" "Well, John, what is it?" "L gave my horse a pint of turpentine, and it killed him as dead as Julius Cosar." "So it aid minc!"

A SREEZER-There is a man in Vermont that speczes so hard, that every time he commences he pitches a somerset.

said survey, or making any addition or amendment of the same plats. 18. When leave is given by the court to

make any amendment or addition to any plat, each party shall complete the amendment or addition on his part on or before the second day of April, and second day of October, respectively, and the surveyor shall return or deliver one to each of the parties, plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, on or be-fore the 9th day of April and 6th day of Oc-tober respectively, and in case the parties, or their attornies, shall have been furnished with a plat as aforesaid, then the surveyor of assets in the hands of the executor or adshall return the residue of the said plats to ministrator, may appear to be subject for as-

it is ordered by the said court that the fol-19. On all appearance to a single will the plaintiff may be ruled to file his declaration y the next rule day, but the court, for special cause shewn, may allow further time t. ceased, upon such evidence and vouchers as declare, and on such terms an they may thank declare, and on such terms as they way thank may be submitted to him by the parties, re-reasonable, unless the court shall otherwise specting which accounts or statements of the

20. If a commission shall be ordered to examine witnesses, or to obtain testimony, and the parties do not agree upon commiwitness who shall be summoned, within one sioners, the party applying for the commisour after the meeting of the court, attach sion shall name his commissioners during the ments may be issued on application to the term, and if the opposite party should not, ers, then the commission may issue to the

21. Ordered, That the clerk of this court give notice immediately of the fiting interrogatories to the other party or his attorney. ries to be forwarded with the commission. -Ordered, that the party who obtained the order for issuing the commission shall have the

carriage thereof.

22. No commission shall issue in any cause 6. The court will not postpone the trial of after the time limited by law for the continu-ance of such suit, unless the court shall be ully satisfied by oath, (or affirmation) or oleged to be wanting, hath been discovered, or the cause for issuing such commission hath arisen since the last continuance

23. All pleadings shall be in writing, but n court the general issue and general replication may be entered by the clerk short on

24 If the defendant neglect to plead by the rule day, he shall not plead the act of limitation, unless the declaration shall be a-

25 If the plaintiff or defendant neglect to by rule of court, judgment of nonpross or by default, as the case may be, shall be given, but the court for special cause shown, may on such terms as they may think reasonable.

any cause, if the parties have not summoned any witnesses, without some legal cause 26. In all cases where rules are laid to de clare or to plead, such declaration or pleadings shall be fited by the twentieth day of March, and the twentieth day of September, respectively, next following the term at which said rule was laid.

27. Special pleas may be withdrawn with court, to plead the general issue, or other plea to the merit, and the general issue may be withdrawn in like manner for the nurpose of pleading any special plea involving the merits of the controvery between the parties.

28. Upon an appearance to a scire facias to revive a judgment, or scire facias against ruled to plead by the rule day.
29. If there be a demurger in law, and an issue in fact, the demurrer shall be argued

in fact 30. Any issue in fact may be struck out

served on the tenants in possession, or set up any former instance. For four cents subscrion the premises, eight days before court, exon the premises, eight days octore court, care to the saturary received after notion in arrest of judgment may be but a motion in arrest of judgment may be received within one day after the decision of set up, the plaintiff may take judgment by yet received for the coming scason; and they set up, the plaintiff may take judgment by default against the casual ejector if no ap-13. The sheriff is directed to return all apearance for the tenant in possession, or his rocess to the clerk of the court at nine o'- | landlord, during the term.

32. Upon the appearance of a defendant in ejectment, he shall enter into the common rule, and have leave until the next term to ascertain his defence, and if defence shall not be then taken, general defence may be entered on the docket by the plaintiff, and the issue may be joined, and the cause put under notice of trial to the next term.

33. The principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail upon a scire facias re turned scire feci, at any time during the first one account of the particulars of their fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, proved and signed by them. four days of the term to which the scire ta on mini returned upon two successive scir-facias, the principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail at any time during the sitting of the court, upon payment of the costs of the scire facias, but not to extend to any adjourned court.

34. No action or suit shall be continued beyond the term limited by law, with the consent of the parties, unless the issue or is sues are made up, or unless some satisfactory reason is assigned to the court for not torney) notice in writing of the time and ry reason is assigned to the court for not place of completing such survey, or of maing such amendment or addition at least all the subpoenss on the trial docket be reare days before proceeding to complete the turnable to the first day of the term.

the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of court. certainment by the jury, shall be referred to the auditor of the court, or to an auditor to be specially appointed for that purpose, who shall state the accounts between the parties in relation to such estate or assets of the deuditor shall (unless otherwise assented to by ceptions, to be filed by either party, for one entire term, and all nebts and credits not excepted to, during the regular session of said erm, shall in the trial before the jury be deemed facts admitted. 56. Ordered. That the papers in any suit on the reference docket be delivered to the referees on application. 57. In all cases of appeals from the judg ment of a justice of the peace, that the ap-pellant, shall on filing his petition at the first court, order a subpoena to be issued for the appellee, or his appeal will be dismissed with ets, unless the appellant appears at the said

35. To prevent surprise upon the parties,

to notify them of the particular matters in controversy, to avoid the useless accumula-

tion of costs by summoning witnesses to tes-

tify to facts not controverted, to promote the

despatch of business, the due administration of justice, and bring disputed questions of

facts fairly to trial before the jury, it is rul-ed by Anne Arundel County Court, that all

cases at law hereafter for trial therein, a-

gainst executors or administrators, or on testamentary or administration bonds, where

of the estate of the deceased, or the amount

first court. 38. The clerk of this court may, upon application made by either the plaintiff in any cause, or by his attorney, deliver the original cause of action, the execution of which is not put in issue by the pleadings, upon retaining a copy of the same.
WM. S. GREEN, Clk-

# MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS ? AND LITERARY GAZETTE. S

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 exer-tions, have induced us this week to publish tions, 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 Philadelbut 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 enterprize. 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 atissue in fact, the demurrer shall be argued tractions that entitle it to some attention.— and determined before the trial of the issue It contains the whole of Friendship's Offering for 1837, the London copy of which costs \$4, and has 384 closely printed pages of let for the putting in general demurrer at the costs of the party making such application and particularly our own country. has been 31. All declarations in ejectment shall be for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses

receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novely, 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 enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper sh Il not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competi-tion, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be a-dopted; and there is no periodical in the U-nited 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 abili-ty to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity of fers, we proprose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GCDEY, & Co.

PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

sess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it— (those out of the city, will forward their or-

imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present uged for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum- It is calculated that

500 PNGRAVINGS will be fur aished to the patrons of this journal in one year—these, in addition to an extending the control of Section Critical Control of Section Critical Critical

cism, flumour and Wit, to be circulated Banquet of a superior and attractive order;

with it.

The Terms of The Salmaguner will be cleed to the control of the cleed to the control of the cleed to the control of the cleed to the cleed

de of alternate weeks—otherwise is would be im possible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be en