SEC. 25. And be it enacted, That is all elec. tions for gover nor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel

SEC. 26 And be it enacted, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bili so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a maximous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months ore 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 compensation 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 seat of gorernment, 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 shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session 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 suid constitution and form of government to the entrary 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, present at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty six, chapter one

hundred and ninety sepen.

Be it enested by the General Assembly of Maryland, 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.

# TERE SALMAGUNDI. AND HEWOOF CHE DAT. EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF CO.5.2.5 ENGRAVANCE.

NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1936. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up humorous compilation of the numerous liveing along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will pos-wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDS will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vaile Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

# 500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Jour-nal in one year—these, in addition to an ex-tensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary ion, Banquet of a superior and attractive orders the and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this the expensive undertaking will be prosecuted to hall bear him successfully and prefitably along

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable jovariably in advance. No paper will be fpraished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. D'Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clobs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by for-

will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the cip will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

THE SALMADER WILL be published on alternate weeks—otherwise is would be impossible to procupe the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and

the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by his arrangement.

P. Afforess, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

# The Atarpland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1825.

Printed and Published by

JONAS GREEN.

Circle.

A BY-LAW

Authorising the luying of Curb on a portion of East-Street, and for other purposes.

[Passed May 14th, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of the same and the stablished the same of the same

Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the City Commissioners be and they are

hereby authorised and directed to cause that

ner of Charles Henshaw's lot on said street,

and running to the lower end of Jeremiah

llughes' brick house on the corner of Picet-street, to be graduated and curbed, and that

they cause to be fixed and established the

breadth of the footway on that part of the said street directed to be curbed in pursuance of the provisions of this by-law.

Sec. 2 And be it established and ordain-

ed by the authority aforesaid. That the sum

of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the

same is hereby appropriated for that pur-pose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the or-

der of the City Commissioners, out of any

unappropriated money in the treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordain-

bec. 5. And be it essentiated and ordered by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the day of each and every proprietor of a lot fronting on that portion of said street directed to be curbed by the provisions of

this by-law, to cause the footway so far as the same shall bind on his, her or their lot;

to be paved with good red paving brick, and

each and every person who shall neglect to pave the same for the space of thirty days

after being notified by the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and

reek thereafter that the same may remain

MAMMOTH SHEET.

Office of the Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

MIE 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 Bouble 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

phia is used for our ordinary impression-

or one of the largest presses in Philadel-

but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were o

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

We flatter ourselves that, besides its ex-

traordinary size, this number presents at-tractions that entitle it to some attention.— It contains the whole of Friendship's Offer-

ing for 1837, the London copy of which costs

S4, and has 384 closely printed pages of let-ter press. Distinguished as the present age,

and particularly our own country, has been

for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses

any former inclance. For four cents subscribers to the Saturday News receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellane-que matter, an English annual, the largest yet receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its 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 be come so well known as to require no com

ever, that in enterprize and resources we vield to no other publishers in this city or

vield to no other publishers in this city or disewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles,

th 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 regard.

ed 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

We may take occasion to say, how

actual cost of this single number.

May 17.

of Twenty Dollars for every

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

East-street commencing at the cor-

At the Brick Bailding on the Public A VENETIAN LOVE SCENE. Price-Three Dollars per annum.

A VENETIAN LOVE SCENE
Sweet select huse of glory,
While by yon shadowy colonnade
Near Balbi's palacy choury,
A youth, with passion kindled lip,
And Taste's harmonious hand,
Must still devoted vigil keep,
Invoking Beuty bland.

"Appear, my I dy, love, appear—
Look from thy latticed bower,
And blass his sight who watenes here
The livelong twilight hoor.
The stars are out, and why shouldst thou.
My peerless One, delay
To fish, upon me from thy brow
A far diviner ray?

All others gize upon thee now,
And drink thy glorious unile,
And make thy spirit mindless how
Mine maddens here the while.
Ab, truant, why should their doll praise My secret hour consume? ook forth, and with one gracious gaze,

Make gladness of my gloo "Lot jealous eyo and ear am far,
And fast the evening flier;
Then loiter not, thou levely star—
Young mon of beauty rise!
Or is thy faith, like flower spray, broke,

And — God! that leaping start!

Keen, sudden, home: the poinard Has split his very heart!

While on the air his song yet gushes,
Life's stifled fountain stope:
Dead on the rebeck that he crushes,
The young Battist drops.
And ere his murderer's skulking shade
Ilas left the moonbeam bare,
Damp in the soiling dust are laid
Those curls of chesnut hair.

Forth from her bow'r the maiden wended At love's victorious call, here broad the marble steps descended Upon the blue caral;
A sudden brightness with her bringing,
As though from out the main
Its light the vanished dry was flinging

Through suns t's gate again. "By youder shaft he leans to hide,
The proud impatient boy—
I'd steal upon his roug!" she eriod,
In garlhood's rowy joy.
And glancing on like eachat fleet,
She gained the sad moonthine:
By hearen she stumbles! and her feet

Are plashing-not in wine. Are plashing—not in wise.
One look—but come—we'll loave her there,
To madness and the moon;
A sweet late shivered by Despair,
With every string in time.
A glorious bud from vern dearth,
Snapt as its bloom was flown—
A gree in beauty's bounding mirth,
Struck instantly to stone.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Kentucky Sentinel. Question. What is Tobacco? Answer. An ill-savored, stinking, narcotic,

Q. Do animals feed on this weed?

A. An ill-looking reptile called a tobacco worm, a species of stinking goat, and the no blest of God's creatures, man, are the only beings under the canopy of heaven that will touch, page of the mammon sheet, and we were ob-bliged, therefore, to work four forms at dif-ferent periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those or have any thing to do with it. What is chewing tobacce?

A. It is to stuff the mouth man with that thich would make a hog squeal or a dog vomit. It is to make man an associate and boon com panion of the tobacco worm.

What benefits are to be derived from tobacco?

A. It discolors and destroys the teeth, causes an unnatural and deleterious flow of seliva, produces dyspepsia and all the evils attendant

Q. Do gentlemen chew tobacco?

Q. What is a cigar?

A. A cylindrical roll of pollution formed to protrude from the frontal orifice of the heads of foots and dandies.

Q. What is smoking eights?

A. It is that roll of pollution ignited at one nd a calf tugging at the other. Q. Do gentlemen smoke cigars?

A. Mux.
Q. What is snuff?

A. It is the stems and refuse and most nauscous portions of tobacco ground to powder, but not to be trodden under foot of men-

Were ladies noses made for snuff? A. If we reason from analogy we conslude not; for in all the works of the Creator we oberve a wonderful adaptation of parts to the use for which they were designed. We therefore conclude, had they been designed for snuff, they would have been turned the other end up.

Wouldn't this look nice? Q. Do ladies take snuff?

Mux. Who knows the folly, the evil of using obacco from many years experiencel The writer of this.

Is not experience a good teacher? The proverb says she is, and that fools

Q Will experience teach fools to quit using tobacco? will learn of no other.

A. We fear they will reject her les

TREASURES OF SPANISH CHURCHES. It is said that the treasures of the churches and convents in Madrid, consisting principally of gold and silver ornaments,—embellished with precious stones, are about to be sold. The bells stand knocking in his ————"I cannot let you lord, "that with that "nigger" you will have to of some of the Spanish convents have already in," said the poet; "I am very sorry for it; but

or purposes which their former devout proprie tors, never could have anticipated. The treasures of the great cathedral in Toledo, have already been disposed of, and many rare and curious pieces of the 15th and 16th centuries, have found their way into France. The following extract from a work entitled "Travels in Spain, by the Marquis de Langle, describing the treasures of Notre Dame du Pilier," will give our readers some idea of the riches of the Spanish churches, and fully accounts for the manner by which Don Carlos is provided with the usinews

The temples of Madrid are extremely magni ficent; the wainscots, the alters, and the vaulted roofs are resplendent with gold and silver; and the treasures contained in the vestries would be sufficient to build a superb town. After the bittle of Saragossa, Lord Stanhope, (who commanded the English) went to see the treasures of Notre Dame of the Column. He said, on coming out of the church, "if the treasures of all the sovereigns of Europe should be collected together, they would not be worth half this."This treasure is in fact, considered the richest in the world. It cont ins four angels of silver. se wings are of gold; her necklace, braceluts, and the ornaments of her head, are valued at futy millions. There is in the treasury an inand silver, given to the Virgin as rewards for the miracles she has performed. It also con tains a hundred and ninety-five lamps of silver and the same number of chandeliers and cen sers. But all the riches are nothing in com-parison with the grand canopy which is used to earry the host on the day of the Fete Dieu .-The circumference of the sun and of his rays is as large as one of the wheels of my cabriolet. The rays are of massive gold and covered with emeralds. The chalice on the pedestal of silver three feet high. The whole canopy weighs five hundred pounds, and is placed on a gift stand. No jeweller, or goldsmith has ever been of the Archbishop of Seville. Every one won-ders how this Archbishop amassed such enornous wealth but it has since been known that one of his brothers who died in Peru, left him

### INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT AT TEE.TO. TALISM.

Shortly before the new year, a couple in town (says the Paisley Advertiser.) who indulged somewhat freely in the use of spirits, became ensible of the miseries which their favorite beverage entailed on them. One night when and came home drunk, his wife said to him, Johny, ye maun gie ower this drinking, or we'il be ruined al' the gither; ye mun joine the tectotallers." "Will ye join wi' me, Jenny!" "Del will I." "Come awa then, and we'll strike the airn while it's het." Off they went and joined the tee-totallers, and affairs, thence forth, began to mend. But the new year came, and Jenny proposed that they should have a weedrap in the house—no for themselves, but themselves, but for cony frien' that might drap in." "Are ye gaun to break through, Jenny?"
"Only for a wee." "Aweel, aweel." I've join
wi' you" Off the two went together, with an infant in the wife's arms, to lay in the new year's stock. As a little bit of rejoicing at having kept their vows so well, and as a reward for their resolution, they partook of a few swills together, and by the time they arose to go home, the pavement was found rather narrow for them. Besides the wee drappy for the use of chance callers, one carried two stones of meal, the ther the child, and these burdens they exchanged occasionally on the way home, it being d advisable that the one who walked most ste idily should carry the child. On arrival at home they did not seem certain what change had last been made, and the husband deposited his burden into the cradle, while the wife locked her one in the press. B; and by the chile began to cry, the wife set about rocking the craels, and as the cries increased, her rocking increased in equal proportion; but all could not pacify the child. A neighbour woman hearing mise, went in to see what was the matter, and in going to lift the child from the cradle, no child was there, but in lieu thereof were the two stones of meat in a big. The key of the ress was obtained, the press was opened, and there was the child occupying the shelf usually allotted for the meal! We have not heard whether this canny couple have yet rejoined the tec-totallers.

TIT FOR TAT.

Santeuil, a poet of the 17th century, returning one night to the abby of St. Victor at eleven o'clock, was refused admittance by the porter on the plea that the prior had absolutely den the doors to be opened at so late an hour. A good deal of altercation ensued; at last the poet slipped a piece of gold under the door, which was opened immediately. When fairly in, he pretended he had left a book on the stone, where he was sitting during the dispute, and begged the porter to go for it. Encouraged by the generosity of the poet, the man readily complied. In the meanwhile Santeuil fastened the

reached this country, and some of them are used | the prior has given positive orders not to have | purson and clothing : a you are yourself, and in the doors opened at so late an hour." "I let you in," said the porter, in a very humble tonc. "So you did," replied Santeuil; "and I will do porter, not liking to sleep in the street, and fearful likewise of loosing his place, slipped the

> WOMAN AT THE COUCH OF SICKNESS. I love to see her by the couch of sickness-sustaining the fainting head-offering to the

parched lips its cordial—to the craving is simple nourishment-treading with noise less assiduity around the solemn curtains, and complying with the wish of the invalid when

Disposing the sunlight upon the pale forehead -bithing the hair with ointments-and settling upon it from the summer casement the breath o Heaven! How lovely are such exhibitions o everduring constancy and faith! How they ap pear to the soul like the lover of the Canticles rhose fingers when she rose to open the door

to her beloved, "dropping with sweet smelling myrth upon the handles of the lock."—Knicker-An habitual drunkard having found in a dreum cup of excellent wine, set about warming it,

to enjoy it with more gout. But just as he was about to quaff this delicious draught, he awoke. "What a fool am !!" said he, "why was I not content to drink it cold?"

## From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Manufacturer. ABOLITION ANECDOTE.

We heard the to lowing amusing anecdote re lated a few days since by a person who had it from a respectable source, and he assured us hat there is no doubt but the scene actually oc-

curred. The tale is as follows: abolition visited the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, Ohio, and put up at a public house, with the intention of enlightening the minds of the public in regard to the oppression of his dark coloured brethren and sisters, by a lecture to be delivered the next day on the cruelties and tyranny of the whites in refusing to admit the negro to a perfect equality with themselves, in all respects. All the visiters and lodgers in the tavern were annoyed during the day, by the inpertinent conduct of the pseudo philanthropist, forcing his disgusting and incendiary doctrines on every one who had sufficient patience to listen to him. The landlord whose house was honoured with the presence of the lectures, formed the plan of experimenting on his professions of love for "Afric's sable race." In the evening the landlord called to him a coloured man, named Bill, who acted as ostler or man of the work, about the inn, and ordered him to wash himself well, put on a clean shirt and go to Led in a certain room which he mentioned. acted as his master directed him, and felt con-siderably estuck up," with the sudden change of sleeping apartments, from the kitchen loft to the best bed room in the house, and attributed it all to the presence of his white friend, who had raken several opportunities through the day to impress on the mind of Bill that all men were equal, and that the fact of a portion of society being blessed with a fairer skin, gave them no right to claim a superiority over their less fortunate brothers and sisters of darker hue, and naturally Bill and every other gentleman of co. lour, who performed the part of servants to the whites, had the same right to privileges as their masters. Bill saw the justness of his friend's equality" doctrine at once, and when called by what manner he would propose to his master a change in their respective stations; he to assume the duties of host, and his employer to take up the curry-cumb and brush—time about's, fair play," thought Bill. In the evening when the ecturer wished to retire, the landlord conducted him to his chamber, and showed him the bed he was to occupy. After he had disrobed himself and turned down the clothes to get into the bed, he started back with astonishment on beholding his friend Bill in snug possession of one half of it. The abolitionist cast a look of scorn on poor Bill, and demanded of the landlord what he could mean by giving him a "nigger" for a bed fellow; he was answered with his "equality" argument. "Bill's person was healthy, be had on a clean shirt, was not addicted to any ugly habits in his sleep, and more than all, was one of the "proscribed and injured race" for whom the gentleman professed such ardent love; the

companion to the "lodger."

The enraged philanthropist could not stand this practical test of his doctrine; but let loose his wrath upon the landlord. "Sir, I tell you I will not put up with this unparalleled indignity -who ever heard of such insolence!-putting gentleman to sleep with a filthy nigger." "And let me tell you sir," replied the land-

last consideration ought to make Bill a welcome

every other respect, according to your own preaching, he is your equal; so hop in and embrace your brother, for most certainly he shall

be your companion until morning."

The aboliticnist threatened, raved and coaxed, but all would not do-the landlord was inexorapiece of gold under the door again, saying I ble, he was determined to make his lodger practice what he preached, and the crest fallen awith me." And so he gained admittance. longside of his sooty friend, where he morning, enduring feelings that cannot be J. cribed. He was kept in a state of continual restlessness through the night, repelling Bill's familiarities, and keeping the negro's head out of his face. He rose at the dawn of day, while his comrade, "all in black." with a mind free from all the perplexing cares of life. was enjoying shoney heavy dew of slumber," called for his bill and left the town. The lecture was consequently sindefinitely postpone

Bill relates, with great importance, the distinguished honour conferred on him by being the bed-fellow of Mr.——, but says the comfort is not so much to be desired, as the "gemman" kicked most almighty, and had a 'scremely bud breaf, dat however is 'tributable to his white extraction."

It is presumed that abolition locturers, in future, will find some other field in which to sow the seeds of anarchy and rebellion than the

HEREBY CERTIFY, That Charles Ridgely, of Anne-Atundel county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 2d day of June 1838, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a speckled grey MARE, about eight or nine years old, long tail and mane, has the marks of the harness, and appears to be a natural pacer, and a-bout fifteen hands high, rather droop rumped, and strongly made, and barefooted.
Given under my hand,
THOS. BURGESS.

The owner of the above described Mare s requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES RIDGELY.

19 miles on the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Road. June 7-

Anne-Arundel County, Sct. N application to the County Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James B. Brewer, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said James B Brewer having satisfied the said Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Mary-land immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James B Brewer having taken the oath by the said act pro-scribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal ap-pearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and the court having appointed William Brewer his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said James B. Brewsuch, and received from said James B. Brew-er a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—It is here-by ordered and adjudged, that the said James B Brewer be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anna-Aruntive months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James B. Brewer should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as profed.

By order, M. S GREEN, Clk. May 10.

CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES, Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of ag:

PERSONS having likely Servants PERSONS having likely Servants to dispuse of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other. purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All commu-nications directed to me will be promptly at-

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Sept. 12. R. P. S.—Any communications left with Mr. John Lamb, will be promptly attended to.

subscribers. Mently executed at this Office.

PRINTING

L. A. GODEY, & Co.