Sec 26. And be it enacted. That the relation herein- of master and slave, in this State, shall not be Eastern 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 Assemnery, and biy, and shall be published at least three months one dis- before a new election of delegates, and shall be termined 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 ereinafter shall be thereby deprived.

SEC. 27. And be it enacted. That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of gov. 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

shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, delegates after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to three bal | the provisions of the constitution and form of goe, and on vernment, then and in such case, this act, and stern Dis- the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and conthereupon sidered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of governnent, any thing in the said constitution and awn, shall form of government to the contrary notwith-

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 Mary. land, 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 hereby ratified and confirmed.

THE SALMAGUNDI, COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel cha-tion forever e said third will be commenced on the beginning of Jan-awing shall mate, and be with the leading features of the news of the be entered a humorous compilation of the numerous live-certified by ng along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their pre-servation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our faithful record of the scintillations of their nany attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it— (those out of the city, will forward their orthereof, not viers, postage paid)—acrand he pledges him-nice thereby; self that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number suelections for perior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentlethat which is at present used for the Grand-man's Vade 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 extensive and choice selection of Satire, Critic cism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive orders: ment of the and the publisher relics with perfect confi-al votes, and dence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this and resident in an undertaking will be prosecuted, to taken, shall bear him successfully and profitably along

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnish TWO DOLLARS per an num, payable invariable; and all the paper of the person voted to the returns, as of the person decided by the decided by the persons, provisions of the persons, provisions of the persons, provisions of the persons, provisions of the paper of the paper of the same terms by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their provisions of packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mails.

THE SALMAGUNDT will be published on alternate weeks-otherwise is would be im. possible to procure the numerous Embellishments which exch number will contain—and nor, and shall the general interest it will afford must be en

hat no person covernor, shall cocoding term.

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The Aarpland Gazette.

Printed and Published by JONAS GREEN, At the Brick Building on the Public

Price-Three Dellars per annum.

A BY-LAW Adherising the laying of Curb on a portion of East-Street, and for other purposes.

[Passed May 14th, 1838.]
[Passed May 14th, 1838.]
[ECCION 1. Be it established and ormen, and Common Council of the city of
Annapolis, and by the authority 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 part of Eastwirect commencing at the corner of Charles Henshaw's lot on said street,

the same shall bind on his, her ar their lot, to be paved with good red paving brick, and each and every person who shall beglect to pave the same for the space of therty days after being notified by the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Dollars for every week thereafter that the same may temain

JOHN MILLER, Mator.

MAMMOTH SHEET. OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS ? AND LITERARY GAZETTE. SPhiladelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its tonmencement in July last, and a desire to tonmencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, 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 it volved. who are practical printers, mentioned that this undertaking has it volved mentioned that this undertaking has it volved. The largest serious mechanical difficulties. or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression— but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were opage of the mammon 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 oost, 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 at-It contains the whole of Friendship's Offering for 1837, the London copy of which costs 84, 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 instance. For four cents bers to the Saturday News receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneons matter, an English anneal, the largest Jet received for the coming season; and they

receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its navely, 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, howarer, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or claewhere, and we are determined that our elsewhere, and we are determined that en-paper shall not be surpassed. We have en-tered the field prepared for zealous competi-tion, and we stand ready in every way to rea-lize 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 adopted; and there is no periodical in the United 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 ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only offert.—From time to time, as upportunity offert. fers, we proprose to adopt extraordinary muses for the interest and gratification of our

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL

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 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 bocks cheep beyond all precedent. It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are comparatively dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which cent American reprint will be furnished en tire for from four to six cents; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in propor-

part of Eastwitzect commencing at the corner of Charlet Henshaw's lot on said street, and running to the lower end of Jeremiah Haghes' brick house on the corner of Fleet-street, to be graduated and curbed, and that they cause to be fixed and established the they cause to be fixed and established the breacht 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 3c it satablished and ordainsel by the authority aftersaid. That the sum of one hundred and first dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for that pursuappropriated money in the treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordainsed by the authority aforesaid. That it shall be the duty of each and every proprietor of a lot fronting on that portion of said street directed to be curbed by the brovisions of this by-law, to cause the footway so far as the same shall bind on his, her at their lot, to be paved with good red paving prick, and cach and every presson who shall healest to be considered and presson. duce prices, and render the access to a lite-rary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go st. !! 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 mental food which it craves. The Select Circulating 1 ibrary, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make 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, isnewspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their seve ral departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, join ed with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven 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 book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent and to do it in a manner that the most scep tical shall acknowledge "the power of co centration can no farther go." No book 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 be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, 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 volume, 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 a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal e-vents, political and miscellaneous, of Europe

and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three The discount on uncurrent money dollars. will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit pay-

ing a discount. On no condition will a copy ever be sent

and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract car no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly is-sued, and will contain in a year reading mat-ter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned a-

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C. Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above nada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

and the servant maid.

"My dear Mr. Weovil" said the foremost saic river, where he lived a secluded hermit's gentleman in black, in whom Jesso recognized life, entirely alone, occasionally working for the

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1826.

POETRY. THE CAT SERENADE. WITH AN EXPLANATORY INDEX.

[The cat discourseth of the night.] It is the hour—the dewy hour, Of fading light and folding flower, And night and love, and beauty's power. Meaou.

[And prayeth for his mistress' facour.] Sweet Tabby from thy garret high, I pray thee send a loving eye, And hear thy faithful Tommy sigh. Meaou.

Now alcepe the moonlight on the hill, The winds are husbed, the waves are still, All silent save the bubbling rill. Merou. The cut inviteth the mistress to a banquet

O come with me across the street, And I will spread a noble treat, Of all that tabbies love to eat. Meaou.

[The cat pleadeth his sufferings.] O bid me not alone depart!

I feel the burning tear drop start—
O speak and heal a bursting heart.

Meaon.

[And describeth his treat.] And we will have a cosy chat, For I've a splendid haunch of rat, Just cooked to suit a lady cat.

[And why he leveth not.]

[Showeth why the cat loveth.] I love thee for thy whiskered face,
Thy tuneful pur, thine untaught grace,
Those eyes of green—that noiseless pace
afeacu.

Or stolen scrape from pantry shelf— But O! I love thee for thy self.

Meaou. [The cat waxeth jealous.]

And if anot er cat should dare, With look of love on thee to glare, By heaven, I'll eat him, hide and hair. Meacu. [And showeth resentment.]

For though, alas! in vain I pine, No baser breath shall soil the shrine, Once hallowed by a flame of mine.

[And prophesyeth his coming death. "Requisecat in pace."

Too great I feel this load of wo!
Soon, soon in death I slumber low,
And o'et my grave shall catnip grow!
Meaou. [The cat exalteth his poice.)

Yet once again before I die, I raise my feeble love-notes high--And loud and yet a louder cry! Meson yesou!--yeaou-u-o-ow!!!

[Poet excloimeth from a window:] The fiend terment that squalling cat!

THE CUP OF POISON.

Weevil unfortunate as he was in his jokes. whole career was one grand mistake-eloping fortune" he discovered too late to retract, that she was the dowerless daughter of an extravagant insolvent. To add to his disappointment, Mrs. Weevil proved an incorrigible shrew, whose eloquent tongue annoyed him unceas-

Proud, however, of his boasted fact and abilities, Weevil resolved to tame her; and after pondering for some mouths upon the subject, t ved to put in force the following novel and extraodinary experiment.

Having purchased some white arsenic, upon the paper of which was duly printed -arsenic-poison," he consigned the deleterious mineral to lanished the envelope with white sugar. Watching his opportunity when Mrs. Weevil was in her tantrums, he calmly proceeded to the closet, and pouring out a cup of milk neized up the sweet potation.

"Jane," cried he, in a melancholy tone stirring the potion with the forefinger of his right hand-"Jane, listen to me for a few short moments—I shall not long be a burden to you."

His look and impressive manner silenced the torm. Quaffing the draught at one gulp, he cast the cup into the grate, and threw the paper

upon the ground.
"What have you done?" shricked Mrs. Wee. vil, enatching up the paper and turning pale as Parian marble.

until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, his hands to his face he buried his head in the cushion of the sofa.

A shrick, followed by an awful silence en-

sued. Jesso ventured to peep between his fin-gers, expecting to see his rib extended on the hearth-rug in a swoon-but she had vanished. "Where the dickens has she gone!" cried he rising. "Jane!"—no answer. He rested upon his elbow and listened. A trampling of many feet upon the stairs, aroused him from his posture; and the next moment his better half rushed wildly into the room, followed by three men

"What act!" demanded Weevil.

"You have swallowed poison!"
"Nonsense—nonsense—" said Weevil.

"Where is the cup ma'am?" "He has thrown it away," replied Mrs. Wee-vil, sobbing aloud; "but—but here is the horrible

The apothec ry looked at the paper shook his head, shrugged his shoulders and then looked significantly at his assistants, who immediately

laid violent hands upon the disconcerted Weevil and threw him at length upon the sofa, "What in the devil are you about?" demanded lesse glaring wildly upon the medical operator as he drew a stomach pump from his coat-

"You must submit, sir" said he, "resistance

will avail you nothing." "Pooh! pooh! nonsense—'pon my soul 'twas only a joke! a mere ruse—don't be a fool," cried

Jesse, struggling. "May I die if-" The forcible introduction of the admirable achine put an end to further opposition.-Weevilkicked and plunged in vain. The whol operation was admirably performed; and feeble, spiritless and exhausted, the unfortunate patient was left extended on the couch. 'The apothe diately, and left him in the meanwhile to the tender care of his wife, who alternately wept and scolded; winding up her hysterical harangue with a bitter remark upon his cruelty in wishing to leave her unprovided for.

A CHILD CARRIED AWAY BY A BA.

Flocks of baboons are known to infest the gardens in the suburbs of Calcutta. A native oman of Soorah left a child about two months old on a little bed in her compound besmeared with oil, (a native practice,) and went away for a minute or two. No sooner had she left the place, than a large baboon jumped from a tree close by, and taking the infant in its embrace, run up the tree again. The cries of the child nmediately brought the mother to the spot, with many others. It was plain the child was being well treated by the baboon, for he handled it with much kindness. Some plantains being placed under the tree, the bab own and secured the fruit, although the people had hidden themselves. Soon it grow less scep. tical, and placing the child on terra firma, ate another plantain. At this moment the people appeared and shouted, thinking to terrify the nkey from his charge; but the animal was

not to be so caught. It seized the child again and leaped from one tree to another, and so on, pursued by the peo ple, screaming and shouting for a quarter of an hour or more. The baboon was then observed to leap over a tree without its victim; this was g and puzzling, for none could guess what had become of the child, until they heard its cries. It was then found, uninjured, embedwas no less so in his more serious attempts; his ded in the rotten trunk of the tree that the ba-

SIMPLE ARITHMETIC.

Which would be the most dangerous, to deposite the money of the Government in the ands of 80 Banks, 80 Presidents, 80 Cashiers, 600 Directors and about 10,000 Stockholders cithout any security for its repayment, or to appoint 8 Receivers of the Public Funds, who must give heavy security, and who would be prohibited, by law, from lending the same to friends and parasites, as the banks have always done? We ask those opposed to the Sub-Treasury to answer which could exercise the most undue influence on the political affairs of the country, these 8 Receivers, with their few clerks, or the individuals concerted in the De-posite Banks, with all their hangers on, borrowers, and dependants!-Phila. Times.

DEATH OF THE HERMIT.

An inquest was held on the 4th of July, over the body of Hope Peterkin, a Scotchman, aged about 45 years, found drowned in the Passaic river, a short distance below this city. It appeared by the evidence of some boys on the shore at the time, that he went into the river to bathe, and swam out into the middle of the river and attempted to return, but soon sung out for and attempted to return, but soon sung out for help began to sink, and before assistance could reach him disappeared. His body was recovered in a short time, but too late to save his life. The verdict of the jury was saccidental death by drowning while bathing in the river." Hope was a son of a Scotch Presbyterian Ciergyman, and seems to this country to seek his fortune as and came to this country to seek his fortune a bout 19 years ago. He first established himself in the bleaching business at the English Neighborhood in Bergen county; and not succeeding to his satisfaction, disposed of his property there and went to the South. Here he fell into the hands of sharpers and lost all his property.

He became disheartened, dejected, and dis gusted with the world, and wandered from place to place, until he finally reached Nowark, about six years ago. He obtained permission to build himself a small hut in the woods, near the Pas-

a neighboring apothecary—"what could have impelled you to this rash act?"

Weevil was really alarmed by the crowd which he had so unexpectedly brought about his ears.

It is a many most of his time in resulting and wrighted the same truest of his time in resulting and wrighted the same truest of his time in resulting and wrighted the same truest of his time in resulting and wrighted the same truest of his time in resulting and wrighted the same truest of his time in resulting and wrighted the same truest of his time in resulting and wrighted the same truest of his time in resulting and the same truest of his time in resulting and wrighted the same truest of his time in resulting and wrighted the same truest of his time in resulting and the same truest of his time in resulting and the same truest of his time in resulting and the same truest of his time in resulting and the same truest of his time in resulting and the same truest of his time in resulting and the same truest of his time in resulting and the same truest of his time in resulting and the same truest of his time in resulting and the same truest of his time in resulting and the same truest of his time in resulting and the same truest of his time in resulting and the same truest of his time in resulting and the same truest of his time truest of He spent most of his time in reading and writing. His remarks on certain passages of the Bible, written in the margin, show that he was no stranger to its contents. He left no property, excepting a great number of letters from his in Europe, and a large bundle of manuscripts of his own writing. Hope had never been married, and the reason he gave for remaining sin-gle was that he had been engaged to a lady in Scotland, and never, to the day of his death, did he abandon the idea of yet being able to return and fulfil his engagement with her .- Newark

From the Western Messenger for June, 1838. INTERESTING INCIDENT IN KEN-TUCKY HISTORY.

At the first meeting of the Kentucky Historical Society, the following anecdote of Indian generosity and magnanimity was related by a gentleman distinguished in the an-nals of Kentucky, with whose permission we give it to the public through our paper.

About the year 1784 or 1785, Mr. Andrew Rowan* embarked in a barge at the Falls of the Ohio, (where Louisville now The best having stopped at the Yellow Banks, on the Indian side, some distance below, Mr. Rowan, borrowing a rifle of one of the company, stepped on shore and strolled into the bottom, probably rather in pur-suit of amusement than game; for, from haaverse to action, he knew not how to use a gle charge of ammunition which was in the gun. He unconsciously protracted his stay beyond what he intended, and returning to the spot where he had landed, saw nothing of the boat nor the company he had left. It being a time of hostility with the Indians, and suspicions of their approach having alarmed the party, they had put off, and nade down the stream with all possible haste, not daring to linger for their companion on

Mr. R. now found himself alone on the banks of the Ohio, a vast and trackless forest stretching around him, with but one charge of powder, and himself too unskilled and liable at any moment to fall into the hands of the savages. The nearest settlement of the whites was Vincennes, (now in Indiana.) distant probably about one hundred miles. Shaping his course as nearly as he could calculate for this, he commenced his perilous and hopeless journey. tomed to travelling in the forest he soon lost all reckoning of his way, and wandered about at venture. Impelled by the gnawings of hunger, he discharged his rifle at a deer

that happened to pass near him, but missed it. The third day found him still wandering, whether towards Vincennes or from it. he knew not-exhausted, famished and deas he thought to die. Roused by the sound of a gun not far distant, betokening, as he well knew, the presence of the Indians, he proceeded to the spot whence the report had proceeded, resolved as a last hope of life to surrender himself to those whose tender mercies he knew to be cruel. Advancing a short distance he saw an Indian approaching, who, on discovering him-as the first impulse was on any alarm with both the whites and Indians on the frontier in time of hestilities—drew up his rifle to his shoulder in readiness to fire. Mr. It. turned the buit of his, and the Indian, with French politeness, turned the butt of his also. They approached each other. The Indian seeing his pale and emaciated appearance, and understanding the cause, took him to his wig cam, a few miles distant, where he cooked for him several days, and treated him with the greatest hospitality. Then learning from him by signs that he wished to go to Vincennes, the Indian immediately left his hunting, took his rifle and a small stock of provisions, and conducted him in safety to that settlement, a distance from his cabin of about 80 miles.

Having arrived there, and wishing to reward well the generous Indian to whom he owed his life, Mr. R. made arrangements with a merchant of the settlement, to whom he made himself known, to give him three hundred dollars. But the Indian would not receive a farthing. When made to understand by Mr. R. through an interpreter, that he could not be happy unless he would accept something, he replied, pointing to a new blanket near him, that he would take that; and added, wrapping his own blanket around his shoulders, "when I wrap myself in it I will think of you."

Where was there ever a white man, that even in a time of peace, would have so befriended an Indian?

*Uncle of the present Hon. John Rowan, of Louis.

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counties

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