SEC. 24. *And be it enacted*, That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of senators on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

SEC. 25. *And be it enacted*, That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

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 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 government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

SEC. 28. *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 government, 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 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.

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating 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 faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many 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 orders, postage paid)—☞and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior 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 Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

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

☞THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise is would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1838. NO. 37.

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

August 30 — 4m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of the late Reese Williams, of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM HUGHES,
GEORGE ELLIOTT,
Executors of Reese Williams, dec'd.

August 16.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
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 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 involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—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 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 attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter 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* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, 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 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, 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 effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we proprose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 15.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE 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 Wednesday and Saturday.

LEM'L G. TAYLOR.

May 26.

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 issued 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 *books cheap 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 *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four* to *six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary 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 still 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 Library, 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, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior 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 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 sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration 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 contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London 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 events, 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 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 sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the German of Frederick Baron, de la Motte Fouque.

THE VOW.

A NORTHERN TALE.

In the ancient heathen times of the Saxons, there happened once a great war with the Danes. Adalbero, Duke of Saxony, who had counselled it, now in the hour of earnest conflict, stood at the head of his people. There flew the arrows and the javelins; there glanced many valiant blades on both sides; and there shone many bright gold shields through the dark fight. But the Saxons, at every attack, were repulsed, and were already so far driven back, that the storming of a steep height could deliver the army and the country, disperse the enemy, and change a ruinous and destructive flight into a decisive victory.

Adalbero conducted the attack. But in vain he forced his fiery charger before the squadron; in vain he shouted through the field the sacred words, "Freedom and Fatherland!" in vain streamed his warm blood, and the blood of the foe, over his resplendent armor. The ponderous mass gave way; and the enemy, secure on the height, rejoiced in their decided victory. Again rushed Adalbero on with a few gallant warriors; again the faint-hearted fell behind; and again the enemy rejoiced.

"It is yet time," said Adalbero; and again he shouted, "Forward! and if we conquer, I vow to the gods, to set fire to the four corners of my castle, and it shall blaze forth one bright funeral pile, in honour of our victory and of our deliverance."

Again was the attack renewed but again the Saxons fled, and the enemy sent forth shouts of joy.

Then cried Adalbero aloud before the whole army, "If we return victorious from this charge, ye gods, I devote myself to you as a solemn sacrifice!"

Shuddering, the warriors hastened after him but fortune was still against them; the boldest fell—the bravest fled. Them Adalbero, in deep affliction, rallied the scattered band, and all that remained of the great nobles collected round him and spoke thus,—

"Thou art our ruin; for thou hast counselled this war."

Adalbero replied, "My castle and myself I have devoted to the gods for victory and what can I more?"

The sad multitude called only the more to him, "Thou art our ruin; for thou hast counselled this war."

Then Adalbero tore open his bosom, and implored the mighty God of Thunder to pierce it with a thunder-bolt or give the victory, to his Army. But there came no bolt from heaven, and the squadron stood timid and followed not the call.

In boundless despair, Adalbero at last said "There remains only that which is most dear to me. Wife and child I offer to thee, thou God of armies, for victory, My beautiful blooming wife,—my only heartloved child,—they belong to thee, Great Ruler in Asgard; with my own hand will I sacrifice them to thee, but I implore thee give me the victory!"

Scarcely were these words uttered, when fearful thunderings rolled over the field of battle, and clouds gathered round the combatants; and the Saxons, with fearful cries, shouted, as with one voice. "The gods are with us! With invincible courage forward rushed the host; the height was carried by storm, and Adalbero, with a sudden shudder, saw the enemy flying through the field.

The conqueror returned home in triumph; and in all parts of delivered Saxony, came wives and children forth, and, with outstretched arms greeted their husbands and fathers. But Adalbero knew what awaited him; and every smile of an affectionate wife, pierced as with a poisoned dart, his agonised heart. At last they came before his magnificent castle. He was not able to look up, as the beautiful Similide met him at the gate, with her daughter in her hand, while the little one always leaped and cried, "Father, father! beloved father!"

Adalbero looked round on his people, in order to strengthen himself; even there he met quivering eyelids and bitter tears, for among his warriors, many had heard his horrible vow. He dismissed them to their families, feeling what happy men, he the most unhappy, was sending to their homes; then rode into the castle and sending to their domestics away, under various pretences, sprung from his horse, closed the gates with thundering sound, securing them carefully, and pressed his beloved wife and child to his heart, shedding over them a torrent of tears.

"What is the matter, husband!" said the astonished Similide.

"Why do you weep, father!" stammered the little one.

"We will first prepare an offering to the gods," replied Adalbero; and then I shall relate every thing to you. Come to me soon, to the hearth."

"I will kindle the flame, and fetch, in the meantime the implements for sacrifice," said the sweet Similide; and the little one cried out, clapping her hands.

"I also will help; I also will be there;" and skipped away with her mother.

These words, "I also will help; I also will be there," the hero repeated, as, dissolved in grief, he stood by the flaming pile, with his drawn sword in his trembling hand. He lamented aloud over the joyful innocent child, and the graceful obedient wife, who brought the bowl and pitcher, perfuming-pan and taper, used in sacrifices. Then it passed through his mind that his vow could not be valid; for such sorrow could not find a place in the heart of man. But the answer was given in dreadful peals of thunder down from the heavens.

"I know," said he, sighing heavinly, "your thunder has assisted us, and now your thunder calls on your devoted believer for the performance of his vow."

Similide began to tremble as the frightful truth burst upon her; and, with soft tears, she said, "Ah! hast thou made a vow? Ah! husband I see no victim!—shall human blood!——"

Adalbero covered his eyes with his hands, and sobbed so terribly that it echoed through the hall, and the little one, terrified, shrunk together.

Similide knew well such vows, in ancient times. She looked entreatingly to her lord, and said "Remove the child."

"Both, both!—I must!" then murmured Adalbero; and Similide, with a violent effort, forcing back her tears, said to the little one, "Quick, child, and bind this handkerchief on thine eyes: thy father has brought a present for thee and will now give it thee."

"My father looks not as if he would give me a present," sighed the child.

"Thou shalt see; thou shalt see, presently," said Similide hurriedly; and as she placed the bandage over the eyes of the child, she could no longer restrain her tears, but they fell so softly, that the little one knew it not.

The affectionate mother now tore the drapery from her snow-white bosom, and kneeling before her sacrificer, beckoned that she might be the first victim.

"Quick, only quick," whispered she softly to the lingerer, "else will the poor child be so terrified!"

Adalbero raised the dreadful steel—Then roared the thunder, and flashed the lightning through the building. Speechless sank the three to the earth.

As the evening breeze rushed through the broken windows, the little one raised her head, from which the bandage had fallen, and said, "Mother, what present has my father brought to me?" The sweet voice awaken'd both the parents. All lived, and nothing was destroyed but Adalbero's sword, which was melted by the avenging flash of heaven.

"The gods have spoken!" cried the pardoned father; and with a gush of unutterable love, the three delivered ones wept in each other's arms.

Far distant, over the southern mountains, roared the tempest, where many years afterwards St. Boniface converted unbelievers to the true faith.

REPORTED FOR THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

REVIEW OF THE WEATHER &c. FOR AUGUST, 1838.

Aside from the distressing drought, nothing remarkable has occurred during the month which has just closed, excepting that on Saturday afternoon and evening of the 11th, there was one of the most extensive, destructive and fatal thunderstorms that has taken place within the recollection of any person now living. We have had accounts of its destructive effects from Winchester in Virginia, to Otsego county in New York. At Winchester, the rain fell in such torrents as to fill not only cellars and basements, but to be several feet deep on the floor of the first story, in the streets at the lower part of the town; and in the country around, mills, dams and bridges were swept away; and a young lady killed instantly by the lightning, which was exceedingly vivid.

In Otsego county, New York, several persons were struck down, and a gentleman killed. The thunder and lightning were accompanied with a shower of hail stones as large as hens eggs, which, of course, caused great destruction of window glass, &c.

At Baltimore it blew a harricane, unroofed several buildings, and demolished a new brick store 100 feet long, and killed eight or ten persons who had taken shelter in it, and under a neighboring shed.

At Deal's island, 140 miles below Baltimore; where there were about 300 sails of small vessels at anchor, (waiting to take off a large assemblage of persons who had been attending a camp-meeting,) three-fourths of them were driven on shore by the violence of the gale, and nine were capsized; a number of persons were also believed to have been drowned. The stoutest trees were blown down for a considerable distance around, and Capt. Parrish, on his way down the sound, saw several vessels bottom upwards.

During the storm, the lightning struck and burnt many barns, which were filled with hay and grain, varying in value from one to three thousand dollars: among others that we have seen accounts of, were three in Burlington county, New Jersey; one in Bucks county; Pa.; one in Montgomery county; one or two in Delaware county; one in Lancaster county; one in Little Britain township; one in Charlestown township; one attached to the Naval Hospital, in which three horses were destroyed; one in Baltimore county; and one in Frederick. But the most painful circumstances attending it, is the great number of deaths that were occasioned by the lightning, of which we may enumerate the following; one in Bristol, Pa.; two in Montgomery county; one at Darby; one in Lancaster county; two at Bel-Air; one in Middletown; two in Hartford, (M.;) three at Tecumseh; one at Otsego; one at Decatur, and one at Winchester; besides those mentioned as having occurred at Baltimore, and in the sound.

It is truly gratifying to learn, that while our *annual rumor* of "half crops" in relation to corn and potatoes resounds throughout some sections of the country this side of the Alleghanies, yet beyond the mountains and through most of the Southern States, it is generally acknowledged that they will be abundant. The Louisiana papers say that sugar cane and Indian corn never looked more promising; no doubt the crops will be abundant. The editor of the Indiana Chronicle says:—"We have measured some lots and fields of corn which are from 14 to 17 feet high, and will average from 4 to 5 large and perfect ears of corn to each stock;—and, no doubt, the crops will be abundant throughout the state.—The Arkansas Gazette, says, the crops of corn are very promising in every section of this State. A Missouri paper also says, crops of all kinds which have been gathered, and those to be gathered, will be abundant. A late Richmond (Va.) paper says, the late rains have contributed to revive the corn, and relieve the fears of the planters;—indeed the corn looks well through most of the counties in Virginia. And accounts from the Western part of the State of New York, and from every one of the New England States, are of the most cheering character. A late Boston paper says, the county never appeared better than at the present time, the crops of CORN and POTATOES will be abundant. A late Connecticut paper says:—"It was for a short time feared, that the corn and potatoes would suffer from drought, but the late rains have altered the complexion of affairs, and there will be good crops." So say accounts from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. A gentleman from the State of Maine says, the crops of POTATOES will be so abundant there, that after reserving a plentiful supply for home consumption, they will be able to export enough to Philadelphia to supply its market until next June, at from 50 to 75 cents a bushel. It is well known that for many years, some of the finest Mercer potatoes have been brought from Maine to this market.—There will also, be sent, as usual, large quantities from the other Eastern States. The above will be cheering news to the lovers of good potatoes, corn bread and Indian mush.

The month just closed has furnished its full quota of hot weather. There were nine days in which the mercury rose to 90 and above, (three days to 95,) and nineteen days it was from 80 to 90 at midday, and there were some terrible hot *dog nights*.

The average heat at sunrise was 69¼; at 2 o'clock 86¼; but taking the 24 hours of each day during the month, the average was 78.

The average of the corresponding month of last year at sunrise was 65¼; and at 2 o'clock 78¼; but the average of each day during the month was 72.

Besides the heavy thunder showers on the evening of the 11th, when it rained about two hours in this city and vicinity, there were also small thunder showers on the 6th, and another on the 16th, and a little sprinkle on the 9th, 10th and 18th, but the hot sun soon made the earth as dry as before the rain, so that the drought at the present time is truly distressing.—The pastures have the appearance of burnt stubbles! The farmers in this vicinity have been obliged to feed their cattle for several weeks on the hay which they had housed to winter them upon. It is therefore not surprising that butter is so high. Should there, however, be copious rains soon, there may yet be good fall pasturage, and butter may come down to the usual fall price.

For the greater part of 23 days, the wind was from W. S. W. to S. sometimes varying, however, several times during the day.

The health of the city has continued good throughout the whole month. Two-thirds of the deaths that have occurred have been among infants under two years of age, and with the exception of the summer complaints among them, there has been no prevailing disease whatever. At a time of such general health, and consequently of good appetites, it seems a fortunate circumstance for one class of our community that our markets are so abundantly supplied with the fruits of the season, else, we doubt not, that town meetings would be held, and other measures adopted to make our bakers regard the voice of the people so often expressed during the last few weeks, in the daily papers, and proportion the size of their bread to the price of flour. We are willing for all trades to have a fair profit, but we think that when flour is seven dollars per barrel, the loaves of bread should be rather larger than when the flour is ten dollars a barrel. This seems like grinding the poor rather too hard for the chief article of sustenance.

C. P.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1838.