From the Easton Whig.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

Pursuant to public notice a large number of e Republican voters of Caroline County, met Denton on Tuesday, February the 12th, 1839, take into consideration the unjustifiable urse pursued by the present Senator from this unty.

The meeting was organized by appointing AMES SANGSTON, Esq. President, and pt. James Rich and Nathan Todd, Vice Presents, and Wm. Baily and John O. Morgan, cretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated th president, it was on motion ordered, that Chair appoint a Committee of five to prepare an address to the People of the county, and solutions expressive of the opinions of the eting. In obedience thereto, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen:—M Fountain, nes Salisbury, Peter Johnson, John Stevens, d Jno. A. Sangston; who retired and reported to the meeting the subjoined Address and solutions, which were read and adopted.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Having been appointed by a meeting of the n Buren voters of this county to address you on the conduct of your Senator, Mr. Boon, present the following review of facts to your nsideration:

In reviewing the course of policy which Mr. on has carried out in the Senate of Maryland, witness with astonishment and surprise, the lated faith and honour of this gentleman to constituents—a circumstance we believe unalleled in the history of this or any other te. We have always believed and understood that the fundamental principle of all Representative governments, is based upon the nciples of Democracy. The representative carry out in all acts of Legislation the will of constituents, whether expressed or implied, hen he departs from this role or principle he once ceases to be a Representative in fact, assumes to himself the power of a dictator: servant becomes the master, the creature, the ator. We cannot view Mr. Boon's course in others light; having departed from his solemn dges to his constituents previous to his ction, not one of which has he redeemed, he stands in the unenviable position of a beover of the confidence reposed in him by the ple. The question might here be asked, at are those pledges? We answer, first—Boon in announcing himself a candidate ds the following language to the voters of county, which induced us to place his name he head of our ticket for the Senate of Maryd.

O THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

t the solicitation of a respectable number of fellow citizens, I have consented to become ndidate for a seat in the Senate of Maryland. hus presenting myself before the people, it ups would seem more consistent that some ground should be assumed so that I may d justified before the people—My former poal course is well known to those with whom ve associated in other days; and it only now omes necessary that a few words should be in relation to my course, if elected. The ect of reform in the constitution has been a ect that I have advocated, and in the repeal he odious Qualification Laws no man went ther than I did; and so far as the state reform progressed it has entirely met my approba, and should it be the policy of Maryland to y this subject any further, I trust that I shall ound acting with the great body of the peoalways recognising the will of the majority. respects my opinion of the policy pursued by State in her works of internal improvements are well known to those with whom I have versed, at all times freely on this subject; it erefore not necessary to say more on this ect. One word more; as our State Governit is divided into three distinct departments as the appointing power is by and with the ce of the Senate, I trust that my fellow citi will always find me, heartily co-operating the Government for the public good. In clusion fellow citizens, if elected, be assured whatever talents I may have shall be used romoting the best interests of the State.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BOON.

ep. 11th, 1838.

ere we have the gentleman's own language we now say to the people of Maryland, and e world, judge him by his acts, and see how is acts are in accordance with his pledges s constituents. Behold the man, who has ificed himself and his constituents so far as an, upon the altar of his unholy ambition, for what! for a mere mess of pottage, to se the petty office of a committee clerkship in Senate of Maryland, to his son-in-law, which e was no more use for than the third wheel cart, and here we are forcibly reminded of estion once asked by the King of France of of his ministry: what is the difference ben a whig and a tory, the minister replied: tories were whigs when they wanted office, higs were tories when they had obtained which we think may be applied to our Ser with all its force and truth. Thus we be the Treasury of Maryland made subservient s purposes.

ow to Mr. Boon's second address.

ly becoming a candidate, is, as before stat nt the request of a number of Freemen; if elected in that body, as now organized, I feel myself BOUND TO GO FOR NOMINATIONS ng from the constitutional head; be he whom ay, if the nominee's character is fair for honesty, integrity and capability. I cannot believe there can be danger from the success of either of the great lemen now before the people of Maryland, for I have known them many years, and have been associated with the nomi nce on the whig ticket, in the House of Delegates."

We again call upon the people of Maryland, to judge the gentleman by his acts, his unjustifiable conduct rendering comment almost useless. After favouring the Reform effected by the firm and determined stand of the Nineteen electors in 1836, and expressing his determination to carry that reform even farther if desired; his running last fall upon the ticket with Mr. Keene, one of those very electors, and his support of that ticket, are strange contrasts with his opposition to the appointment of several gentlemen recently nominated to office by the Governor, and by the Senate through his instrumentality. Does Mr. Boon suppose his constituents so blind as not to see and remember these things. If so, he pays their intelligence and foresight but a poor compliment, and adds insult to injustice.

But no sooner did the success of the party elevate him to an honourable station, than he basely betrayed their confidence. People of Maryland, what think you of such a man?

We appeal to every high minded and honourable man of all parties, and ask them what they think of a politician who can act as Mr. Boon has done. We had hoped that he would have closed the remaining years of his life with some credit and honour to himself and to his native county. But we are mistaken.

We will further state that a short time before the election Mr. Boon was given to understand that he had not entirely satisfied some of the leading gentlemen of the party which was about to support him for the Senate, relative to the course he intended to pursue, if elected.—Mr. Boon, fellow citizens, waited on them, *and did pledge himself most positively* in case he was elected, that *he would go for and carry out the leading measures of the party*, and vote for a Democratic United States Senator, or if you please, a Van Buren United States Senator. These facts, fellow citizens, can be sustained before a Court of Justice, if necessary. Could more be asked, or any greater assurances expected? Were they not such assurances as were every way calculated to win our confidence? Confiding in his integrity we supported him, for which support he has repaid us by a total abandonment of every promise which he made us. Mr. Boon deceives himself if he supposes his conduct meets the approbation of any member of the Democratic party, to which party he is solely indebted for his election. Has he so soon forgotten the efforts that were made to secure him a zealous support upon the faith of his pledges, and the defence that was made for him by the Democratic party, when he was violently assailed by the rancour and jealousy of a vindictive opposition in every section of the county. Was he not told to his face that he was "politically damned" with the Whig party—that he need never expect any thing from them; but strange to tell, he has thrown himself into their arms for protection, and they in turn are eulogising and urging him on in his most unjustifiable course. Cannot Mr. Boon see through the shallow artifice of the Whigs? Does he not know it is the sure and safe altar upon which to sacrifice him? When he has forfeited the confidence of those who elected him, the Whig party know that they have nothing to fear from Mr. Boon hereafter.

It is said by the Whigs—those very men who were so hostile to Mr. Boon last fall—that the Democratic party could not have elected any other man but Mr. Boon. Strange argument this—when it is notoriously known that Messrs. Keene and Hardcastle each received a greater number of votes than Mr. Boone, Mr. Keene too being one of the Nineteen Senatorial Electors in 1836, and against whom the Whigs have raised such a clamour. Mr. Keene received the greatest number of votes of any of the candidates on either of the tickets.

True, Mr. Boon received eleven independent votes in the Upper District, over Mr. Hardcastle, our delegate. Add those eleven votes to Mr. Burchenal, and still Mr. Boon would have had a majority of two votes over his whig opponent. Still these whigs are contending that Mr. Boon owes his election to them. Away with such assertions. We will once more quote his language in his first address: "I trust that I shall be found acting with the great body of the people, always recognising the will of the majority." Has Mr. Boon been so weak and blind as not to perceive and understand to which party the majority belong? for it is so plain that a fool need not err therein. Was not the Governor's election a fair test of the popular voto of the State, and was not Governor Grason's majority over Steele 311 votes? Did Mr. B. or any other man in the State want a better test? Was not Mr. B. elected by the same party? and did he not PLEDGE to act with the party and conform to the will of a majority of the people? His desertion is both moral and political treason against his constituents and the people of the State. We now leave Mr. Boon, to his God and injured country, to judge him and his acts.

WHEREAS, we view with regret the necessity that has called us together upon the present occasion; and whereas, we deem it one of the highest privileges belonging to a free people to investigate and examine the course pursued by their representatives; and whereas, we look upon the course pursued by the Senator from this county, as one of the most extraordinary cases to be found in the political history of any country—Be it therefore,

Resolved, That John Boon, our present Senator, has in every respect betrayed his trust and misrepresented the known will of his constituents, and contrary to all human expectation has lent himself for party purposes, in violation of all his public and private pledges, and in direct violation of every obligation, public and private, which should bind all honourable men.

1. Resolved, That we view with the highest feeling of indignation and regret, the discredit brought upon the citizens of Caroline by the unrighteous and undignified course pursued by Senator Boon, by joining a certain faction for the plain and indisputable purpose of benefitting certain individuals, thereby taxing the Government with an additional office and unnecessary expense.

2. Resolved, That the reasons given by Mr. Boon, Senator of Caroline county, for voting against S. Sutton, of Harford county, as Fish Inspector, as entered on the Executive Journal, January 31, 1839, does not satisfy his constituents; the reason given does not apply to Mr. Sutton, but to Mr. Wason, of Washington county, who was not in nomination.

3. Resolved, That being one of the 19 is not a disqualification to office, neither could Mr. Boon so have considered it last fall, or he would not have voted for R. T. Keene, one of the 19, for a seat in the Legislature of the State.

4. Resolved, That the character of Messrs. Sutton, Palmer and Thomas, stands perfectly pure for honesty, integrity and capability, and that Senator Boon's course in the Senate is in direct conflict with his public pledges.

5. Be it further Resolved, That we are not mistaken in the course that we have taken towards Senator Boon, and that it will meet the approbation of the freemen of this county.

6. Be it therefore Resolved, in behalf of the citizens of Caroline county, That Senator Boon resign his seat in the Senate of Maryland before the close of the present session, and thereby transfer back into the hands of the people, that trust which he has so wilfully betrayed.

7. Resolved, That the President of this meeting be requested to address a copy of these proceedings to Mr. Boon, and a copy to some one of the Van Buren Senators, and that he be requested to have the same read at the President's desk

8. Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet on Thursday in next Court term, in case Mr. Boon should not consent to conform to the wishes of the party that elected him, by resigning his seat in the Senate.

9. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to its officers.

10. Resolved, That these proceedings, be signed by the officers of this meeting, and be published in all the papers of the state friendly to the course we have pursued.

JAS SANGSTON, Prest.

JAS. RICH. } Vice Presidents.
NATHAN TODD, }

WM. BAILY, } Secretaries.
JNO. O. MORGAN. }

DR. ALBERT G. WELCH,

HAVING concluded his labours at the University of Maryland, informs his friends that he has returned to Annapolis, and resumed the practice of *Physic and Surgery*, and offers his professional services to his friends and the public. He may always be found at his residence near the Government House.

February 28.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left sides of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

Symptoms. The common corporeal symptoms are, flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance, or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

Causes. A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen is a frequent cause.

Treatment. The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York; also by

J. HUGHES, Annapolis.

THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.

These Pills are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalent, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, and obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthful state.

These Pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, *that old age when it arrives, will appear a blessing, and not* (as too many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) *a source of misery and abhorrence.*

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, thro' the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the dose of the **Herb Pills**, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times

In all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness Flatulent or Hysterical Faintings, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccup, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of the Herb Pills

Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chillness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life; at that time they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulations, and thus strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination.

When the Nervous system has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

DIRECTIONS.

Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills are to be taken in the morning and night, when the Stomach is foul or the Bowels costive, sufficient to operate twice or three times The dose may be from three to twelve, or more, night and morning.

General Depot for the sale of the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, 100 Chatham st. New York.

The following are among many cures performed by the superior efficacy of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills:

Liver Complaint, five years standing.

Mrs. Phebe Morris, of North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last five years with Liver Complaint, was completely restored to health by the use of *Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.* Symptoms: habitual costiveness, total loss of appetite, constant pain in the right side, great depression of spirits; could not lie in bed only on the right side, disturbed sleep, dimness of sight, urine high coloured, pain under the right shoulder blade, languor, lassitude, with other symptoms indicating a diseased state of the Liver.

She was attended by some of the most eminent physicians, but found only temporary relief, until she procured some of *Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills*, which effectually relieved her of all the above distressing symptoms, and says she is perfectly cured.

Dyspepsia, five years standing.

Mr. John Sutherland, of 6 Water street, had been severely afflicted with dyspepsia for five years with the following distressing symptoms: sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, faintness, palpitation of the heart, great distress at the pit of the stomach after eating, great fullness, acrid eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation, heartburn disturbed rest, frightful dreams, flying pains in the chest, side, and back, costiveness, dislike for society or conversation, great lassitude upon the least exercise, and completely unable to attend to any business Had applied to many eminent physicians, but could find no relief, and despaired of ever being cured Was advised by a friend to make use of *Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pill*, the first dose of which gave him great relief, and by persevering in taking the pills according to the directions, for six months, was perfectly restored to health and the enjoyment of his family and friends.

Dyspepsia, eight years standing. cured by the use of the celebrated Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Captain J. Davis, of the ship William, was labouring under the following symptoms, viz: violent pain in the stomach after eating, great pain in the head, vomiting up all his food, heartburn, dizziness, violent palpitation of the heart, great nervous irritability, spasms, great langour, costiveness, and so debilitated as to be unable to attend to any business; could find no relief until after he commenced using Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, from which he found great relief in a few days, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured, and recommends every person similarly afflicted, to immediately commence using the Herb Pills.

Cure of Nervous and Bilious Affection.

TAKE NOTICE.—Mr. Elias Shafer, of the town of Westerlo, county of Albany, was for above 27 years troubled with a nervous and bilious affection, which for 7 years rendered him unable to attend to business, and during the last three years of his illness was confined to the house. His symptoms were dizziness, pain in the head and side, palpitation of the heart, want of appetite, &c. After expending during his confinement, nearly three hundred dollars, without obtaining any permanent relief, he by accident noticed an advertisement of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, and was consequently induced to make a trial of them. After using them about a fortnight, he was able to walk out; in four months he could attend to business, and considered his disease entirely removed. The above information was given to the subscriber by Mr Shafer himself; there can, therefore, be no deception.

SILAS AMBLER.

For sale by

J. HUGHES, Annapolis.

January 17. 1y.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

THE subscriber is authorised by a gentleman on South River to sell a small FARM in Anne-Arundel county, containing about

200 ACRES,

and if desired, a sufficient number of Slaves for the cultivation of the land. The Farm has on it a Quarter, Tobacco House, Corn House and Stable, all in good repair. The Farm has a sufficiency of wood land to furnish fuel for the occupant, and timber for repairs of the fencing and houses. There is also a good Meadow. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation. The Negroes are well disposed and capable servants.

The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

January 24. Annapolis.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the late N C. Dare and R. H. Battee, under the firm of Dare and Battee, expired by limitation on the 31st of December 1838. The subscriber being duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm, requests all persons indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

R. H. BATTEE.

R. H. Battee having associated with him Wm. L. Lowe in the Commission and Grocery business, will be continued at the old stand No. 3, Light-street Wharf, under the firm of

BATTEE & LOWE.

February 14. 3

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, February 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of George E. Cromwell and James C. Cromwell, Executors of George Cromwell, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Jun'r,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of George Cromwell, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 12th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under our hands this 12th day of February, 1839.

GEORGE E. CROMWELL, } Ex'rs.
JAMES C. CROMWELL, }

February 14. 6w.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, for the purpose of ascertaining the expenses of the county and laying a levy for the year 1838.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

January 31 tm

I know of no pursuit in which more real or important services can be rendered to any country, than by improving its Agriculture.

WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION

TO THE

SIXTH VOLUME OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL,

of Albany.

IN presenting our subscription for the sixth volume of the Cultivator, the Conductor avails himself of the opportunity of tendering his thanks to the gentlemen, whose voluntary exertions have given to this paper a circulation almost unprecedented in our country—and particularly to the numerous correspondents whose communications have enriched its columns. We respectfully invite the continued co-operation of both classes, as an efficient mode of promoting useful improvement, and advancing the prosperity of our country The plan and price of the Cultivator will remain as they are; but as the publication can only be sustained by a large circulation and prompt payments, much will depend upon the voluntary aid which we expect, and upon the subscriptions being promptly paid in advance.

The *Cultivator* will continue to treat of the science of agriculture, to furnish instructions for the best models of practice in all the departments of husbandry, in horticulture, and other rural affairs, and to give useful lessons for the improvement of the young mind. The Conductor will endeavour to render it a *present help*, and a volume of *useful reference*, to all who have the ambition to distinguish themselves in rural labours and rural improvements—to help themselves and to benefit society

To meet the public demands, we have published a new edition of our four first volumes, which may be had, stitched, at 50 cents per vol.

☞ All papers stopped at the end of the volume, in February, unless the subscription is renewed.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

January 31.

JOURNAL

OF THE

AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY

AND

RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that *Silk* may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of *commercial export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution, J. S. SKINNER, postmaster, of Baltimore, was invited to become the editor of the work, and has consented to do so—so far as may be consistent with the strict performance of his public duties.

In the course of the discussions which took place in the Convention, all the difficulties which have been encountered, and which may yet be apprehended, in the prosecution of the *silk culture*, as a great branch of American industry, were fully considered; and the result was an universal conviction that, now, in the words of the resolution, 'Silk may be grown in the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export.' The suitableness of our soil and climate to the growth and health of the worm, and the trees which supply its food; the capabilities, the habits, and the genius of our people for conducting the business through its whole process, and the price of American labour as compared with that of silk-producing countries, all were fully canvassed, and the most sceptical became satisfied. The fact is, that our unrestrained freedom in the entertainment and discussion of various and discordant doctrines, religious and political, has impaired in us, as in our English ancestry, an enormous appetite for knowledge, and a capacity to learn in a few years what cannot be acquired in *ages*, where all is dull conformity and routine of thought and of action! Thus has it happened in manufactures as in other things; American ingenuity, unrestrained by prejudice or law, has triumphed over difficulties apparently insurmountable! How long, may it be asked, after our first cotton spindle was put in motion before Yankee Jewellis' were sold at a profit *in China*? So with it be with *silk*. The only question is as to *how long it shall take us?* With a monthly journal to concentrate and diffuse every ray of floating light on the subject, it was the opinion of the Convention that we may realize and enjoy, in our *own day*, the boon which indolence and want of concert may postpone, but which nothing short of Turkish apathy can finally defeat.

Let all then who may feel any concern as cultivators, manufacturers, or venders of silk, or as patriots willing to offer an asylum of protection and bread to the unemployed and the helpless, come forward in support of a work to be faithfully and honestly devoted to these objects of private happiness, and of national independence.

Though SILK, and every thing connected with its production, and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the *chief desideratum* of the journal, for the sake of variety and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly kindred subjects of *agriculture*, *horticulture*, and *rural* and *domestic economy*. Hence, the adjunctive title *'Rural Economist'*

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number will contain thirty pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Five Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see *Silk* added to the list of *American Staples*; and who will have the kindness to insert this prospectus, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

Baltimore, January, 1839.

February 7.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company,

December 7th, 1838.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of this Company are hereby notified, that a payment of five dollars on each share subscribed, is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of the Company, on or before the 15th day of February next, a further payment of five dollars on each share of capital stock subscribed to be paid, as before stated, on or before the 15th day of March next.

By order,

N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

December 13. t15M.