

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied...

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world...

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology...

FOR the orderly conducting of business in Anne Arundel County, and to regulate the practice in the said court...

13. The sheriff is directed to return all process to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of the term.

14. The sheriff is required to attend in person with two constables during the whole term, unless excused by the court.

15. No attorney, or other officer of this court, or any deputy of any such officer, shall be admitted as special bail in any action commenced or to be commenced in this court.

16. Every sheriff and surveyor shall endorse on every plat returned by them, the amount of fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, in words at length, and shall sign the same, and also return with the plat an account of the particulars of their fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, proved and signed by them.

17. In all cases where leave shall be given to complete any survey under any warrant of survey, or to make any amendment of, or addition to, any plat returned under a warrant of survey, the sheriff shall give the plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, (or if either plaintiff or defendant are non-resident or absent from the county, to his attorney) notice in writing of the time and place of completing such survey, or of making such amendment or addition, at least five days before proceeding to complete the said survey, or making any addition or amendment of the same plat.

18. When leave is given by the court to make any amendment or addition to any plat, each party shall complete the amendment or addition on his part on or before the second day of April, and second day of October, respectively, and the surveyor shall return two plat copies to the clerk of the court, one to each of the parties, plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, on or before the 9th day of April and 6th day of October, respectively, and in case the parties, or their attorneys, shall have been furnished with a plat as aforesaid, then the surveyor shall return the residue of the said plat to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of court.

19. On an appearance to a single writ the plaintiff may be ruled to file his declaration by the next rule day, but the court, for special cause shown, may allow further time to declare, and on such terms as they may think reasonable, unless the court shall otherwise order.

20. If a commission shall be ordered to examine witnesses, or to obtain testimony, and the parties do not agree upon commissioners, the party applying for the commission shall name his commissioners during the term, and if the opposite party should not, during the said term, name his commissioners, then the commission may issue to the commissioners so named.

21. Ordered, that the clerk of this court give notice immediately of the filing of interrogatories to the other party or his attorney, (that he may prepare and file his interrogatories) to be forwarded with the commission.

22. No commission shall issue in any cause after the time limited by law for the continuance of such suit, unless the court shall be fully satisfied by oath, (or affirmation) or otherwise, that the witness, a testimony, or a cause for issuing such commission hath arisen since the last continuance.

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

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

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

26. In all cases where a declaration or pleadings shall be returned, the court shall be held to be in force on the twentieth day of March, and the twentieth day of September, respectively, next following the term at which said rule was laid.

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

28. Upon an appearance to a scire facias against a bail or terre-tenants, the defendants may be ruled to plead by the rule day.

29. If there be a demurrer in law, and an issue in fact, the demurrer shall be argued and determined before the trial of the issue in fact.

30. Any issue in fact may be struck out for the putting in general demurrer at the costs of the party making such application.

31. All declarations in ejectment shall be served on the tenants in possession, or set up on the premises, eight days before court, exclusive of the day of service or setting up and day of return, and when so served or set up, the plaintiff may take judgment by default against the casual ejector if no appearance for the tenant in possession, or his landlord, during the term.

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

33. The principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail upon a scire facias returned scire facias, at any time during the first four days of the term to which the scire facias is returned, on payment of the costs of the scire facias, but not afterwards, and upon nihil returned upon two successive scire facias, the principal may be surrendered in discharge of his bail at any time during the sitting of the scire facias, but not to extend costs of any adjourned court.

34. No action or suit shall be continued beyond the term limited by law, with the consent of the parties, unless the issue or issues are made up, or unless some satisfactory reason is assigned to the court for not joining issue. Ordered by the court, that all the subpoenas on the trial docket be returnable to the first day of the term.

35. To prevent surprise upon the parties, to notify them of the particular matters in controversy, to avoid the useless accumulation of costs by summoning witnesses to testify to facts not controverted, to promote the despatch of business, the due administration of justice, and bring dispute to a close, it is ruled, that all facts fairly to trial before the jury, that all cases at law heretofore tried in this court, all cases at law heretofore tried in the county, or on testamentary or administration bonds, where under the pleadings the due administration of the estate of the deceased, or the amount of assets in the hands of the executor or administrator, may appear to be subject for ascertainment by the jury, shall be referred to the auditor of the court, or to an auditor to be specially appointed for that purpose, who shall state the accounts between the parties in relation to such estate, or assets of the deceased, upon such evidence and vouchers as may be submitted to him by the parties, respecting which accounts or statements of the auditor shall (unless otherwise assented to by both parties,) remain in court liable to execution, to be filed by either party, for one entire term, and all debts and credits not accepted, during the regular session of said term, shall in the trial before the jury be deemed facts admitted.

36. Ordered, that the papers in any suit on the reference docket be delivered to the referees on application.

37. In all cases of appeals from the judgment of a justice of the peace, that the appellant, shall on filing his petition at the first court, order a subpoena to be issued for the appellee, or his appeal will be dismissed with costs, unless the appellant appears at the said first court.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

The Post and Transcript will be devoted to Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Literature and News.

I. POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the firm and undeviating advocate of the doctrine of democratic republicanism, which constitute the fundamental elements of our social and political system.

This declaration imports, on the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the strict construction school, maintaining that the action of Government should be limited to the exercise of those powers which are specifically enumerated in the Constitution.

It will consequently oppose the measures of those, who by a loose interpretation of this charter of our liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which our fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, unchecked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which no relief can be found but in despotism.

Among these schemes, regarded as of obviously good tendency, is that of a National Bank, which, however harmless or useful it might be in the full strength and unanimity of the republic, would, in a period of danger,—its branches penetrating every part of the country, and in the words of Jefferson, "acting by command and in phalanx,"—have power to interpose serious and alarming obstacles to the operations of government.

The assumption of the right to impose a tariff beyond the duties necessary to supply the constitutional wants of government; the appropriation of the public money upon schemes of internal improvement, and the interference of government with the domestic institutions of the States, particularly with the institution of Slavery, will be equally opposed as encroachments upon the constitution and upon the rights of States.

The liability of the Banks to periodical convulsions, and their inability to comply, at all times, with the conditions upon which they are employed by the Treasury, as evinced by the suspensions of 1837, render the measure of dispensing with their agency in conducting the fiscal operations of Government one of obvious necessity.

The Post and Transcript will therefore advocate the adoption of the Independent Treasury System, as a measure calculated to relieve government from the contingencies to which its connection with Banks renders it liable—on which will insure stability and uniformity in its fiscal action, and reduce the potent influence of the Executive over a league of deposit banks, to the mere power of appointing the few officers necessary to carry out the system.

While the Treasury System will be supported as a judicious fiscal measure, Banking Institutions will not be opposed. On the contrary their interests with such checks as are calculated to secure the object of their creation, will be supported as essential to the prosperity and advancement of the country.

Such is the outline of the doctrine for the advocacy of which the new paper is to be commenced, and to be defended and vindicated which the Editor pledges his best support. They are the doctrines of the present administration; and as their continuance and efficiency depend much upon the energy and zeal of those to whom the important office of carrying them into effect is entrusted, the paper will zealously advocate the election of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the Presidency, as one who has proved himself eminently qualified to uphold and defend them and insure their unobscured action.

It is believed the Post and Transcript will not be found an unworthy coadjutor of the democratic paper already engaged in the cause in this city.

On the subject of State politics the paper will advocate a judicious reform, consistent with the spirit and principles of our republican institutions. Aroused to the great caution and deliberation with which this subject should be approached, it will nevertheless fearlessly advocate such changes as our own experience has convinced us to be necessary, or such as the history of other States in the confederacy has taught to be wise and salutary.

The all important subject of Internal Improvement will be earnestly pressed upon the public attention; the great necessity of a vigorous prosecution and early completion of the great works which the State is already so deeply interested will be urged as positively necessary to preserve unimpaired the public faith and to secure the true and permanent prosperity of our City and State.

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RULES OF COURT.

Published by Authority. ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT. October Term, 1837.

FOR the orderly conducting of business in Anne Arundel County, and to regulate the practice in the said court...

1. The clerk of this court is not to deliver any original paper out of his office to any person whatsoever, without first obtaining the consent of the court, when sitting, or of one of the Judges during the vacation.

2. All subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials shall be returnable on the first Monday of the term at 10 o'clock, A. M.

3. In cases of the nonattendance of any witness who shall be summoned, within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments may be issued on application to the court.

4. At the meeting of the court after charging the Grand Jury, the appearance docket shall be called over, and settled as far as may be.

5. The court will then go over the trial docket, to settle the same as far as practicable, and ascertain the causes to be tried, and will, on the second going over the docket, call up the same for trial in the order in which they stand.

6. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause if the witnesses of the parties attend at the time the court call the said cause, without some legal cause be shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.

7. If any cause that can continue, be continued, after notice of trial, or if any cause that cannot continue without affidavit be continued, the party applying therefor shall pay the costs of the term.

8. Whenever any cause is postponed, because the witness, or some of them, do not attend, and against whom attachments are ordered and taken out, that the parties, or either of them, shall have a right to bring on the trial of the said cause as soon as the witness or witnesses attend, against whom attachments are ordered according to the original right of preference established by rule of court.

9. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause, if the parties have not summoned any witnesses, without some legal cause shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.

10. All special verdicts, points saved, demurrers, cases in equity, motions for new trial and arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the trial of jury causes, unless this order be dispensed with for special reasons, and all appeals and errors on Monday the first day of the term, and subpoenas in all cases shall be made returnable on that day and be returned by nine o'clock, A. M.

11. Every motion in arrest of judgment, or for a new trial, must be made within two days after verdict, inclusive of the day upon which the verdict shall be found, and the party making such motion shall file reasons in writing at the time of such motion, and if on hearing of the motion he shall suggest additional reasons, those reasons shall be filed in writing, and a further hearing at the discretion of the court be granted.

12. No motion for a new trial shall be received after motion in arrest of judgment, but a motion in arrest of judgment may be received within one day after the decision of the motion for a new trial.

13. The sheriff is directed to return all process to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of the term.

14. The sheriff is required to attend in person with two constables during the whole term, unless excused by the court.

15. No attorney, or other officer of this court, or any deputy of any such officer, shall be admitted as special bail in any action commenced or to be commenced in this court.

16. Every sheriff and surveyor shall endorse on every plat returned by them, the amount of fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, in words at length, and shall sign the same, and also return with the plat an account of the particulars of their fees against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, proved and signed by them.

17. In all cases where leave shall be given to complete any survey under any warrant of survey, or to make any amendment of, or addition to, any plat returned under a warrant of survey, the sheriff shall give the plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, (or if either plaintiff or defendant are non-resident or absent from the county, to his attorney) notice in writing of the time and place of completing such survey, or of making such amendment or addition, at least five days before proceeding to complete the said survey, or making any addition or amendment of the same plat.

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19. On an appearance to a single writ the plaintiff may be ruled to file his declaration by the next rule day, but the court, for special cause shown, may allow further time to declare, and on such terms as they may think reasonable, unless the court shall otherwise order.

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