

DAY NEWS
Gazette
number 20, 1836.
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GODEY, & Co.
AGUNDI,
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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 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 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 very 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 enlighten 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 recitter; 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 Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

67 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.

NOTICE.

The undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public at large that he will attend at all times to the preparation of DEEDS OF MANUMISSION, BILLS OF SALE, BONDS, LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c. Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1837.

NO. 27.

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and six of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous readings. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a popular journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of \$2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and will greatly enhance its value."

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the \$300 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hodge Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information; handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on

the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE, Philadelphia.

The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR VOL. IV. OF THE CULTIVATOR, A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. One volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as five ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or \$2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for \$5.

Subscriptions to the above work received by A. COWAN, Annapolis.

March 25.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, CLK. JO. HARRIS, CLK. of St. Mary's County Court.

May 11.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sec.

ON application to the Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James S. Tongue, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said James S. Tongue having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James S. Tongue having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Robert Welch of Ben. his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said James S. Tongue a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said James S. Tongue be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause if any they have, why the said James S. Tongue should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

W. S. GREEN, CLK. A. A. County Court.

May 25.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Conventions of the Province Maryland Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.

Just received and for Sale by D. RIDGELY, Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery. Dec. 29.

POETRY.

From the New Yorker.

LINES,

Prompted by the following passage from a letter of my mother:

"Our premises never appeared more enchanting than at the present time; but an indelible shade of melancholy will, to your mother, brood over all that Earth contains. Within and without our dwelling every thing is snug and pleasant; but one thought casts over all a chill, cold as the grave to which I am hastening."

The sunny smile of Summer sleeps
In glory on the meadow's side,
And, nodding midst its grassy depths,
Peers out the flow'et's tinted pride.
The lawn displays its brightest green,
In beauty as the morning new—
Home of my Father's, ne'er, I ween,
Was other home a hour like you.

The grove upon the upland brow,
Its welcome murmurs to the breeze,
As, nodding every leafy bough,
It waves its arms in whispering trees,
Beyond, upon the pasture's breast,
Where walnuts yield their shady loon,
The bird-chimes in grateful rest,
And minimate at stilly noon.

The stand this fields in waving corn
They clink the sheaves that that perfum
The dewy steps of early morn;
Where songsters wake amid the bloom,
From out their woodland-clambered home
The bluebird pours his matin song,
And hails at eve the sunset that comes
Borne on the Zephyr's sigh along.

And the honey-suckle, peers
The home of childhood! sweetly faith,
Unchanged in loveliness with years,
Like the green mountain on the north,
The spot with its rock-bound
And pining, wild, in beautiful still;
And still with hilling murmurs sound
The bonny loon beneath the hill.

Yet there is one who dwelleth there,
Whose eye beholds the charming scene,
And revels not, though all so fair
In garb of glory and of green—
Whose heart might back itself in bliss,
Without the shadow of regret;
And none on beauty such as this,
With rapture—could it but forget.

But ah! a shade that heart hath crossed,
And joy is not its shining now;
For one it deeply loved, is lost—
The buried dust is on his brow!
He lived—a mother's soul was bright;
He died—the world to her grew dim;
We have a mourn for sorrow's night—
A mother's heart was gone with him.

Wheeling, Va., July, 1836. E. W. B. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMARKABLE STORY.

From a notice of ILLUSTRATION OF HUMAN LIFE, a new work, by the author of Tremaine and Devere, in the New Monthly Magazine for April.

The story to which we shall now advert has the double virtue of being told, we presume, on Mr. Ward's personal knowledge, and of illustrating the extraordinary chances on which human life is sometimes suffered to depend. The circumstances occurred to the well known Sir Evan Nepean, in the Home Department.

The popular version of the story had been, that he was warned by a vision to save the lives of three or four men condemned to die, but repressed; and who, but for the vision, would have perished, through the under-Secretary's neglect in forwarding the reprieve. On Sir Evan's being subsequently asked how far this story was true, his answer was: "The narrative romance a little, but what it alludes to was the most extraordinary thing that ever happened to me." The simple facts, as told by himself, are these: One night, during his office as under-Secretary, he felt the most unaccountable wakefulness that could be imagined; he was in perfect health, had dined early, and had nothing whatever on his mind to keep him awake. Still, he found all his attempts to sleep impossible, and from eleven till two in the morning, he never closed an eye. At length, weary of this struggle, and as the twilight was breaking, (it was in summer), he determined to try what would be the effect of a walk in the park. There he saw nothing but the sleepy sentinels. But, in his walk, happening to pass the Home office several times, he thought of lifting himself in with his key, though without any particular object. The book of entries of the day before still lay on the table, and through sheer listlessness he opened it. The first thing he saw appalled him—"A reprieve to be sent to York for the convicts ordered for execution." The execution had been appointed for the next day. It struck him that he had received no return to his order to send the reprieve. He searched the minutes; he could not find it there. In alarm, he went to the house of the chief clerk, who lived in Downing street, knocked him up, (it was then past three), and asked him if he knew any thing of the reprieve being sent. In great alarm, the chief clerk could not remember. "You are scarcely awake," said Sir Evan, "recollect yourself; it must have been sent."

The clerk said that he now recollected he had sent it to the clerk of the Crown, whose business it was to forward it to York.

"Good," said Sir Evan. "But have you his receipt and certificate that it is done?"

"No."

"Then come with me to his house, we must find him, it is so early." It was now four, and the clerk of the Crown lived in Chancery-lane. There was no hackney-coach to be seen, and they almost ran. They were just in time.

The clerk of the Crown had a country house, and, meaning to have a long holiday, he was at that moment stepping into his gig to go to his villa. Astonished at this visit of the under-Secretary of State at such an hour, he is still more so at his business.

"Heavens!" cried he, "the reprieve is locked up in my desk!" It was brought. Sir Evan sent to the post office for the trust and fleetest express. The reprieve reached York next morning just at the moment the unhappy men were ascending the cart.

With Sir Evan Nepean we fully agree in regarding this little narrative as one of the most extraordinary that we have ever heard. We shall go further even than he acknowledged, and say that, to us it appears striking evidence of what we should conceive a superior interposition. It is true that no ghost appears, nor is any prompting voice audible; yet the result depended upon so long a succession of seeming chances, and each of these chances was at once so improbable and so necessary, that we are almost compelled to regard the whole as matter of an influence not to be attributed to man. If the first link of the chain might pass for common occurrence—was, undoubtedly, fits of wakefulness will happen without any discoverable ground in the state of either body or mind—still, what could be less in the common course of things than, thus waking, he should take it into his head to get up and take a walk in the park at 2 in the morning? Yet, if he had, like others, contented himself with taking a walk round his chamber, or enjoying the cool air at his window, not one of the succeeding events could have occurred, and the men must have been sacrificed. Or if, when he took this walk, he had been contented with getting rid of the feverishness of the night, and returned to his bed, the chain would have been broken; for what was more out of the natural course of events than that, at two in the morning, the idea should come into the head of any man to go to his office, and sit down in lonely rooms of his department, for no purpose of business or pleasure, but simply from not knowing what to do with himself? Or if, when he had let himself into those solitary rooms, the book of entries had not lain on the table (and this we presume to have been among the chances, as we can scarcely suppose books of this official importance to be generally left to their fate among the servants and messengers of the office); or if, the entry, instead of being on the first page that opened to his eye, had been on any other, even the second, as he never might have taken the trouble of turning the page; or if he and the chief clerk had been five minutes later at the clerk of the Crown's house, and, instead of finding him at the moment of getting into his carriage, had been compelled to incur the delay of bringing him back from the country, all the preceding events would have been useless. "The people would have died at York, for, even as it was, there was not a moment to spare; they were stopped on the very verge of execution."

The remarkable feature of the whole is, that the chain might have been snapped at every link, and that every link was equally important. In the calculation of the probability of any one of these occurrences, a mathematician would find the chances very hard against it; but the calculation would be prodigiously raised against the probability of the whole. If it is asked whether a sufficient ground for this high interposition is to be discovered in saving the lives of a few wretched culprits, who, as frequently in such cases, probably returned to their wicked trade as soon as they escaped, and only plunged themselves into deeper iniquity, the answer is, that it is not for us, in our ignorance, to mete out the value of a human life, however criminal in the eyes of heaven.

BEES AND HONEY.

In passing through the garden employed by the American Institute, our attention was directed to some boxes of honey, of a clear white and beautiful transparency, such as has seldom been seen in the New York market.—It is presented by Messrs. Wilcox and Cone, of West Bloomfield, Ontario county, Ohio.—One of the firm furnished us with the following statement:

Last spring we had not more than 220 swarms; this fall we had over 420; nearly all of the young swarms are good to winter over. We have taken from our bees 3,700 lbs. of box or cap honey; in addition to this we furnish all the vicinity where we live with boxes, showing them how to manage, promising to buy all the honey that is built in them. This, added to our own, made 5,649 lbs. All of this was taken away without destroying a single swarm of bees. Near seven-eighths of this honey was of the white, such as was exhibited to-day. It arrived in New York market on the 9th of September, and nearly two thirds of it is already sold. We have adopted this plan to make our bees profitable, and not destroy an insect that is such an example of industry.

Wishing to give our readers some information respecting such an instance of successful business in the hive, we wrote to Messrs. Wilcox and Cone. From their very obliging answer to our inquiries we copy the following.

Our hives are of almost all descriptions commonly used, having bought many of them. We

prefer the smaller sizes, such as will hold about thirty pounds of honey well filled, as that will be sufficient to winter a common swarm, and such hives swarm the most. We procure our honey from a box of about seven inches square, placed on the top of the hive. The box should be made to fit very close to the hive and no communication out of it only through the hive. The hole should not be less than three inches square. These should be put on old hives before the bees begin to gather from the white clover, and on the young swarms, when they are first put into the hives. In this way instead of the bees laying on the outside of the hive idle, as they commonly do, they have room within the box, where they continue to build, and gather, till they are ready to swarm. Many of our swarms do not work on the boxes at all. We average from 7 to 10 lbs. from every old swarm. Last year, we got over 16 lbs., it being more than a common season for honey.

We have not been troubled much with the moth; having hives together, the birds keep them mostly subdued. We think it best to plan to raise the hives, so that the bees can just pass out all around, they keep the bottom board clean of comb dust, so there is less chance for the millers to deposit their eggs where they will not be destroyed. Care should be taken to kill all that can be found on and around the hives every day or two.

We use no means to furnish our bees with food excepting to feed some light swarms to wards spring; which we do, by putting comb filled with honey on the top of the hive. Bees flourish the best where there is plenty of Elm, Sugar Maple and Basswood, and where the soil is natural for white clover. Elm and Maple blossom early in the spring; after the spring flowers are gone, bees stir but little, until white clover begins to blossom; if it fills well with honey, bees soon fill their hives and begin to swarm; if not, they swarm late, and the swarms stand a poor chance; the Basswood and buckwheat are the principal flowers they love to gather from. Sometimes there are honey dews which help them much.

Our box honey, which is pure and free from bread, is gathered principally from clover and Basswood blossoms. Our hives stand in the same situation winter and summer. We are careful to have the top secured, so as to keep snow and water out, but admit a draft of air through the hive. Every hive should have a three quarter or half inch hole from four to six inches from the bottom, in front, to afford air in winter. In very cold weather, frost accumulates in the hive, from the breath of the bees, and in mild weather it melts and runs down to the hole at the bottom and freezes to ice, and shuts out the air, if there is no other air hole. Many bees are smothered, greatly for want of this knowledge. Bees winter the best in straw hives, but do so well in summer in board or tub hives.—N. E. Farmer.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

A correspondent at Easton, Pennsylvania, informs us that there is now living near that place an old man by the name of JOHN LAX, (as well as we can make out the name from the writing.) of the age of one hundred and four years. He formerly lived in St. Mary's county, Md., and was a carpenter by trade. "Hotel sine," says our correspondent, "he built the public building in the town of Montgomery, in St. Mary's county, in the year 1774-5. I remember him myself since the year 1777. He is a remarkable man; has a full head of hair, good eyesight, is very intelligent, of free and easy conversation, and talks freely of old times. He has a double set of teeth, and says he broke three of them by throwing bags of wheat over his head with his teeth, having been an overpowered man. He married his third wife in his nineteenth year, and she died the first of January last. He is now becoming feeble. We think he was a tory in the Revolution; for he does not speak well of General Washington, with whom he says he was a playmate when they were boys."

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

May 23d, 1837.

ON application by petition of Sarah Jones, administratrix of Aaron Jones, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she 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.

SARAH L. BROWN, Jr. R. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aaron Jones, 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 subscriber, at or before the 23d day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1837.