Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, September 19, 1839.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS,

2d District—Philip F. Thomas.
3d District—John T. H. Worthington.
4th District—James Carroll, Solomon Hillen, Jr.
6th District—Francis Thomas.
7th District—H. G. S. Key.

ANNAPOLIS CITY.
For the House of Delegates.
ROBERT WELCH of Ben.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.
For Delegates.
JOHN L. MOORE,
EDWARD HAMMOND,
Dr. ZACHARIAH MERRIKEN,
Dr. JAMES S. OWENS.

For Commissioners.

Alexander Franklin,	*1st District.*
Eli Lusby,	*2d "*
A. Linthicum, Sen.	*3d "*
Tristram S. Dorsey,	*4th "*
Wesley Linthicum,	*5th "*
Dr. Thomas S. Herbert,	*6th "*
James H. Iglehart,	*7th "* (*Annapolis.*)

BALTIMORE CITY.
For Delegates.
JOHN. C. LEGRAND,
FRANCIS GALLAGHER,
JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER,
Dr. JOHN J. GRAVES,
WILLIAM F. GILES.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.
For Delegates.
Dr. THOMAS C. RISTEAU,
PHILIP POULTNEY,
DIXON R. STANSBURY,
JOHN B. HOLMES,
ROBERT WELSH, Jr.

HARFORD COUNTY.
For Delegates.
THOMAS HOPE,
SAMUEL SUTTON,
JAMES W. WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. POLK.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.
For Delegates.
JOHN B. BROOKE,
WILLIAM D. BOWIE,
CAPT. JAMES ROBINSON.
MICHAEL B. CARROLL.

CARROLL COUNTY.
For Delegates.
JOSEPH M. PARKER,
GEORGE BRAMWELL,
JACOB POWDER, Jr.
GEORGE CRABBS.

FREDERICK COUNTY.
For Delegates.
CASPAR QUYNN,
Col. JOHN McPHERSON,
JOHN H. SIMMONS,
DANIEL S. BISER,
JACOB FIROR.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
For Delegates.
JOHN T. MASON,
Dr. F. BYER,
MICHAEL NEWCOMER,
WM. McK. KEPPLER.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.
For Delegates.
Dr. NATHANIEL BERRY,
JOHN M. BUCHANAN,
JEFFERSON M. PRICE.

CECIL COUNTY.
For Delegates.
SAMUEL B. FOARD,
JOHN J. HECKART,
JOHN C. CAMERON.

KENT COUNTY.
For Delegates.
Dr. THOMAS WILLSON,
ASBURY S. SAPPINGTON.
HENRY HURT.

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY
For Delegates.
WILLIAM TEMPLES,
PEREGRINE WILMER,
WILLIAM A. SPENCER.

TALBOT COUNTY.
For Delegates.
JAMES LLOYD MARTIN,
MORRIS O. COLSTON,
DANIEL LLOYD.

CAROLINE COUNTY.
For Delegates.
R. T. KEENE.
WILLIAM SANGSTON,
JOHN THAWLEY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, the Rev. Mr. Menelly, of the Roman Catholic Church, while superintending the repair of a house, on a small farm in Talbot county, was fatally injured by the falling of a portion of the house upon him. Several of his ribs were broken. He lingered in excruciating pain until the Monday following when he died. He was in the 71st year of his age.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

THE SILK CULTURE.

Great Silk Meeting at Highfield Cocoonery, Germantown.

Agreeably to a resolution passed at the last stated meeting of the Philadelphia County Silk Society, a *special* meeting of the Society convened at Highfield Cocoonery, Germantown, on Thursday, 22d Aug., to which the friends of the silk business and the public generally were invited. About five hundred of the most respectable citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia and adjoining counties, besides from several of the States, were in attendance, who evinced, by their close, undivided attention to the many interesting and important facts elicited on the occasion, the deep interest they felt in the subject which drew them together.

The committee appointed at the preceding meeting of the Society, to collect facts connected with the silk business, and report the same at each meeting of the Society, made their report through their chairman, Mr. Pierce, which being read and open to discussion, the whole subject was taken up, and much valuable information elicited from the remarks of the different gentlemen who addressed the Society.

Mr. Physick stated, among other things, the complete success which had attended his efforts to produce superior silk from the leaf of the Morus Multicaulis tree. And in order forever to put to rest the doubt and fear expressed of the adaptation of this tree to the silk culture, he read several certificates from the principal tailors in Philadelphia, expressive of their opinion, on a trial, of the character of sewing silk produced by worms fed on the leaf of this tree in this cocoonery. He exhibited at the same time, specimens of the silk, and also specimens of the *very best* Italian, from the white mulberry, and the superiority of our own, in every essential particular, was evident to the most casual observer. These certificates will be found annexed, together with his letter to Matthew Carey, Esq.—to the truth of the statements of which, Mr. P. called the particular attention of the meeting in a short but emphatic address, earnestly soliciting the members of the Society or any others present to state all the *experience* they had of a contrary kind, as his only object was to get at the truth and nothing but the truth. There was, however, not one dissenting voice.

Mr. Leeds, of Philadelphia, spoke of the efforts of speculators, who were strenuously exerting themselves to decry the Morus Multicaulis, and the silk business generally, in order to escape the inevitable ruin which would certainly overtake them, in the event of not succeeding in their efforts, from the imprudent contracts entered into by them early in the spring to furnish immense quantities of trees at 12½ cents each, which they were now unable to fill, except at an advance of at least from 100 to 150 per cent. Mr. L. also stated his wish to purchase, for immediate use, ten or fifteen bushels of cocoons from worms fed exclusively on the Morus Multicaulis, and to continue the daily exhibition of Mr. Brooks's patent silk machine at his establishment No. 2, Franklin Place. He justly contended that nothing would carry conviction to the public mind, with the same force, as these exhibitions. People wanted to see for themselves—and seeing would be believing. He also announced that he was ready to purchase, at a liberal price for cash, from one to ten thousand bushels of cocoons.

Mr. Pierce, of Mount Airy, who has been engaged in the silk business for the last eight years, on the white mulberry, remarked that, although he had hitherto doubts, strong doubts of the adaptation of the Morus Multicaulis tree to the production of silk, yet he was now convinced, from experience that this was *the* food for the silk-worm, and so firmly was he of this opinion that he designed the ensuing spring to plant one hundred acres with the Morus Multicaulis, to go into the cultivation of silk on an extensive scale, and was now making preparations to manufacture silk cloths for his umbrella establishment in Philadelphia. Mr. P. also imparted some very valuable information relative to his mode of preserving the egg until the time of hatching, which was this. The eggs were removed to a cool cellar as soon as they had their natural color, after being laid; when the cold weather came on, they were placed in a room without fire, and kept there through the winter; they were then rolled up and put into a confectioner's show bottle, corked up and, and the cork being slightly sunk below the top of the bottle, the cavity was filled up with melted rosin, &c. entirely excluding the air. The bottle was then put into a small keg, filled round with shavings, and after being headed up, was placed in the ice-house until wanted. Mr. P. said that scarcely an egg failed in hatching, and healthier worms he had seen nowhere.

Mr. Ellis, of New Jersey, remarked that too much care could not be observed in the purchase of eggs, he having been most wofully deceived in the supply which he had bought for himself. Out of the thirty ounces, scarcely any hatched; and as they were all or principally New England eggs, he had come to the conclusion that the *Yankees did not make good eggs.* There have, no doubt, been many similar failures, but (said Mr. E.) as there will be a large supply in the market of this year's produce, there will be no difficulty, if the eggs be purchased from the producers, of obtaining healthy ones. Mr. E. also stated that he had built a cocoonery this summer, 25 by 60 feet, calculated to feed three millions of worms, for twelve hundred dollars; and if the principle of economy, observed in the construction of this building were applied to those of smaller dimensions adapted to small cultivators, the expense of erecting a cocoonery would be very trifling, and every farmer in the community could go into the business without diverting any hazardous amount of money from their ordinary occupation.

The meeting was also very appropriately and sensibly addressed by Messrs. Kinsman and Buckley, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Comfort, of Byberry. After which the report was adopted, and ordered, with the accompanying certificates to be published.

Mr. Gay, the inventor of the celebrated silk reeling and spinning machine, was present with his apparatus, which was put in operation by steam, to the delight and gratification of the hundreds in attendance. Mr. Gay's machine converts the fibre from the cocoon into sewing silk, by a single operation, and is a splendid specimen of American ingenuity.

REPORT.

The committee to whom were referred the inquiries suggested at the last meeting in relation to facts in regard to the production of silk from the Morus Multicaulis, beg leave to report, that they have carefully inquired into the subject, and find that a large number of silk worms of the various kinds have been fed during the present season by members of the society and others in this county, and in most instances with entire success. In the cocoonery of Mr. Philip Physick, at Germantown, large numbers have been fed during the present season, and there are now about twelve hundred thousand being fed in this establishment solely upon the leaf of the Morus Multicaulis. The worms are, and have been, remarkably healthy. They are of all ages, some twelve days old, and others spinning. The cocoons now on the shelves are large and fine, and it is the opinion of the committee that they have never seen better produced from the white mulberry. We were also shown some hanks of raw silk reeled in this establishment, from cocoons the produce of multicaulis feeding, which were remarkable for lustre and strength, and were thought, upon comparison, superior to other hanks also reeled here, which were produced from the worms fed upon the white mulberry. Sewing silk was also produced from the multicaulis, and it is the opinion of the committee that they have never seen Italian or French sewings which were superior.

When it is remembered that the silk exhibited to the committee was produced from folinge taken from trees which were planted this spring and but about three months old, from the bud, and therefore mere suckers, they cannot withhold an expression of surprise that the feeders have been so successful, and that silk of such a remarkable beauty and strength should be the result. It is proper to add that, although between one and two millions of worms have been fed, and are now feeding, from Mr. Physick's trees, yet, such is the capacity of the Morus Multicaulis for the production of its foliage, that the eye can scarcely observe that the trees have been defoliated.

They therefore confidently recommend the Morus Multicaulis as a food for silk worms, and are of opinion that the producing of silk by its means may be justly regarded as a most lucrative branch of agricultural industry, and well worthy the serious attention of the Pennsylvania farmer.

The annexed certificates are in reference to the above mentioned sewing silk.

K. SPENCER.
E. J. PIERCE.
DAVID COMFORT.
KENDERTON SMITH.
HARMON OSLER.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 22, 1839.

We, the subscribers, having been engaged in the manufacture of sewing silk for many years, hereby certify that the raw silk manufactured by us for Philip Physick, Esq., and raised by him this summer on Morus Multicaulis, is equal to any we have ever seen in our lives, with regard to strength, gloss, and texture.

B. HOOLEY.
W. F. HALL.

The above Benjamin Hooley and W. F. Hall are employed by me in my sewing silk manufactory, No. 26½ Market street, Philadelphia, and their statement above may be relied upon.

JOHN WILBANK.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 22, 1839.

I have tried the above silk, and find it as strong as any I have ever seen.

R. WATKINSON.

We have this day, August 22, 1839, tried the within silk, at the request of Mr. Physic, and our men pronounce it equal to any they have ever used.

W. & F. CARPENTER & CO.

This is to certify that, having examined a few skeins of silk, said to be produced from the Morus Multicaulis tree, at Mr. Philip Physick's cocoonery, Germantown, presented by Mr. Harman Osler, of the above place, I pronounce it to be a firm, strong article, and well glossed.

C. E. LEEDS.

Of the firm of Risdon, Leeds & Baggs. No. 183 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Aug. 22, 1839.

We concur in the above statement.

ROBB & SWIFF.
No. 132 Chesnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 22, 1839.

We do hereby certify that a specimen of sewing silk shown to us this morning by Harman Osler is a strong and durable article.

ROBB, WINEBRENNER & CO.

The following has been received by the Secretary of the Society since the meeting:

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 23, 1839.

DEAR SIR:—We have fully tested the sewing silk made from worms fed on the Morus Multicaulis leaves at the Highfield cocoonery of Philip Physick, Esq., at Germantown, and do not hesitate to state that its gloss, strength, smoothness, and elasticity are fully equal to any Italian sewing silk that we have ever used.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servants,
JOHN WATSON & CO.

P. R. FREAS, Esq. No. 98 Chesnut st.

On motion, the following communication, addressed by Mr. PHYSICK to MATHEW CAREY, Esq., was read, and the subjoined resolution in relation to it unanimously adopted:

Having heard read a letter addressed by P. Physick, Esq. to Mathew Carey, Esq., and feeling satisfied of the truth of the general facts stated, therefore.

Resolved, That a copy be solicited for publication, in connexion with the report of the committee, which has been adopted this day, and ordered to be published.

HIGHFIELD COCOONERY, GERMANTOWN, PA. AUG. 22, 1839.

DEAR SIR:—The elevated position you hold as a philanthropist, induces the writer to address this letter to you, and frankly with a view to its ultimate publication, should its matter be deemed by you of sufficient importance to arrest, for a brief space, the attention of the very intelligent public of the United States. Delicacy only and great indisposition to come personally before its eye have heretofore deterred your correspondent from communicating through the public papers any thing relative to the present subject; but, inasmuch as the little good he hopes has been accomplished, partly by his means, is in danger of annihilation in consequence of his former motives and future plans being misrepresented or not understood, either of which, it is feared by many, may have a tendency to retard the great object he has been endeavoring to support with his feeble aid, he begs leave, without further preamble, to commence at once the subject of this letter though previously he would tender an apology for any appearance of egotism it may assume, as he will probably find it more convenient to use the first than the third person in the subsequent part.

It has been stated that the reason why there are so many very poor persons in the United States is, that a great number of its citizens are too proud to work, and too careless to lay up for themselves, something for future dependence; but is this charge just? have you not always found our indigent people both willing and able to labor whenever work suited to their condition, or education, or feelings, has been proffered them? Why then should they be censured before they have been patiently heard and rightly judged? The class particularly referred to are those who, not born to affluent circumstances, are continually told that they ought to go out to service. Do those who tell them so, reflect that they are speaking to free-born Americans, within whose bosoms beat hearts as their own, and equally as impatient of allowing any human creature to lord it over them, and who prefer suffering and want to the humiliating reflection that they have ever had a master but their God?

You will no doubt admit that there are many poor of this description in our happy land, to whom that labor would be a boon indeed, that could maintain them without concomitant mortification. What species of labor, I pray you holds forth this desideratum in such bold relief as the silk business in all its branches? at which men and women, boys and girls, young and old, the crippled and infirm, high and low, may be actively and profitably employed without causing a blush to mantle on the cheek of any.

Every man, or least every man who has the proper feelings of a man, must have a wish to perform some good in his generation; or, in other words, not to have been only "natus consumere fruges." Actuated by a feeling of this kind, I have been engaged in endeavoring to promote the culture of silk; nor do I wish you to infer that there has been no desire in my breast to augment my own resources at the same time: but should loss only be my portion, still I shall be amply repaid if I have contributed one mite toward the permanent establishment of the culture of silk in my native land.

Highfield Cocoonery has not cost as much as many suppose; but yet, as the expense has been considerable, I propose to reimburse myself from the sale of part only of my Morus Multicaulis, intending to propagate from the remainder enough to plant 60 acres of land for the purpose of feeding silk worms extensively hereafter.

Perhaps it would be proper for me in this place to contradict the statement of persons unknown, that 10,000 worms fed on Morus Multicaulis perished in one day at my establishment. Why, sir, we have not lost the twelfth part of that number during the whole summer; but if it were true, still it would not be as many by thousands as all silk growers expect to lose out of so large a number as we have fed this summer, [2,000,000.] M. Camille Beauvais, an eminent authority upon the culture of silk, assure that the French usually lose 50 per cent. of their whole crop.

I think, therefore, I am warranted in saying that the experiment of laboring silk worms from Morus Multicaulis at Highfield Cocoonery has been crowned with complete success, or at least with greater success than usually falls to the lot of feeders upon the White Italian Mulberry in France itself, a nation having the experience of centuries in this art—of centuries, I say, for it is well known that the first mulberry tree was introduced here during the time of the Crusades, by Giupafe of St. Aubon, and planted three leagues from Mont Meliart; and it is a matter of history that Charles the Seventh wore, at his entrance into Rouen, in 1449, a beaver lined with velvet, the most costly and elegant head ornament known at that time.

Certain it is, that many speculators in Morus Multicaulis, without owning or rearing a solitary tree themselves, actually sold thousands of them at very low prices last spring, confidently expecting to buy them at lower prices still, long before the time for delivering them in the fall. But, as the silk business is now fully ascertained to be no humbug, but rather a substantial reality, and the value of the tree having consequently risen instead of fallen, it becomes a matter of great pecuniary importance to them to put the fall prices down, aye, and keep them down, too; and as one means of effecting this object, I am told they have circulated a report far and wide that I propose selling off my whole stock; that, having tried the experiment fully, I have found it would not do, have become tired of and abandoned it. But, sir, what is the truth? Why, so far from being tired of and abandoning it, I feel gratified beyond measure at having commenced it, nor could I possibly point out any other occupation so likely to please the generality of mankind as this—the whole process, from hatching the eggs to manufacturing the most costly brocades, being replete with interest in all its stages—ay, and with *profit* too; for, from the experience of this summer, I feel perfectly certain we can raise, upon a very moderate calculation, from the 100,000 Multicaulis *trees* I propose to reserve for my own use out of 400,000 I have now growing, enough to plant my whole farm of 60 acres very thickly with them next year—not to sell, but to supply my Cocoonery with foliage for 15,000,000 worms, intended to be raised the year after next. My land is by no means in a high state of cultivation, yet I feel certain that the above number of worms can be fed from its produce when the trees are two years old; and as 100,000 produce 333 1-8 lbs. of raw silk, so will 15,000,000 produce 5,000 lbs. worth $50,000 when converted into sewing silk, at a cost of one dollar per pound, which I am told is ample when done on a large scale, from which deduct $5,000 and the net profit of my 60 acres of land will be $15,000. I allow nothing to pay for rearing the worms, because, when multicaulis becomes plentiful, we shall mow it down, and throw it, stems and all, to the worm; the diminished expense of which, together with our present State bounty, being amply sufficient to cover this item.

Perhaps you will consider me extravagant in my calculations. What! methinks I hear you say, $45,000 from 60 acres of *this* land in one year! Impossible! Be assured, however, my dear sir, that I was only a little while ago—not a year—more skeptical upon this subject than the most perfect infidel to my present statement can be now; but having carefully examined *facts* and *practice* only—*theory* being totally disregarded—I cannot resist credence to the mass of evidence I meet with, both from my own experience and that of others, warranting the assertion that the above is only a part of what can be accomplished, if energy, enterprise, and a small capital, go hand in hand to work. Mr. E. P. Roberts, whose sincerity cannot be questioned, states (after a careful Dr. and Cr. account with one acre) that $1,128 33 will most probably be found to be the net profit from it, if devoted to the culture of silk, when the trees have attained 4 years of age, which would give $67,699 80 from 60 acres of land; and the Rev. D. V. McLane, of Freehold, New Jersey, actually raised, on one sixteenth of an acre, last year, from roots of multicaulis planted that season, the enormous amount of thirty-one pounds eleven ounces of cocoons, being about 507 pounds to the acre. *Experience*, then, sanctions the belief that my estimate is only a part of the truth.

With these views, you will easily be persuaded that no consideration could induce me to sell *all* my trees.

In the early part of the feeding season, my superintendent, Mr. Spencer, was decidedly in doubt respecting the advantages of the Morus Multicaulis, but is now a firm convert to faith in its superiority. Mr. Osler, a well known and very respectable tailor in our village, assures us that our silk, reeled on one of my improved Piedmontese reels, is decidedly superior in every desirable quality to any he has ever seen of the produce of this or any other country, from the white Italian mulberry. Now, sir, I should not have been discouraged if I had not lost every worm I had attempted to raise this year, for the season has been so very wet, and the leaves so very succulent, that it is a perfect miracle to me they have not all perished.

Well aware of the deep responsibility I assume in representing the culture of silk from the Morus Multicaulis in such glowing colours, whereby many persons may be induced to embark in it their whole capital—*the hard-earned savings of a life of toil*—and also, of the just censure I should merit from them if I have knowingly deceived them; still, I deliberately add, that every word above expressed is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I am firmly persuaded that the Morus Multicaulis is the most valuable tree on earth.

With many apologies for this long letter, and with the assurances of the highest esteem, I am, dear sir, your friend and humble servant,

PHILIP PHYSICK.

To MATTHEW CAREY, Esq.

AUGUST 23, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have read your communication with pleasure, and perfectly coincide in opinion with you on the very important and beneficial effects that may be fairly calculated on from the successful prosecution of the culture of silk to a class of females labouring under grievances and unmerited sufferings. To them it opens the most cheering prospects of ease, comfort and happiness, which in past times they could hardly have hoped for. The sufferings of this class have been often urged on the public attention without exciting that sympathy for which their case so loudly called.

Yours respectfully, M. CAREY.

To PHILIP PHYSICK, Esq.

A number of new members were added to the Society; and, on the whole, a more enthusiastic, triumphant meeting has never been held in this country on the subject of the culture of silk. Had the day been fair, several thousand persons would doubtless have been present.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

KENDERTON SMITH, President.

DAVID COMFORT, JOHN FOX, S. TUCKER, } Vice Presidents.

P. R. FREAS, Secretary.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hutton, Mr. HORATIO RIDOUT of H. to Miss JERUSHA DUVALL, all of Anne Arundel county.

—, On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Waters, Mr. RICHARD F. CARR, to Mrs. ELIZABETH A. GARDINER, all of this county.

—, On Sunday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Guest, Mr. EDWIN DUVALL to Miss ELIZABETH PARKINSON, all of this city.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 12th inst. Mr. JOHN PIDGEON, at an advanced age.

Mr. Pidgeon, was one among the oldest of the printers of this city, and bore his part gallantly in the defence of the city, at the Battle of North Point. On the day of his death, he had joined his old companions in arms to assist in the ceremonial of laying the corner stone of the proposed Monument, and had returned to the city in the steamboat Carroll. On attempting to land, he accidentally fell overboard, and though efforts were made to rescue him, he was not got out of the water until life was extinct. [*Balt. Rep.*

ANNAPOLIS RIFLE CORPS.

YOU are hereby requested to attend an adjourned meeting of the Company on *Friday Evening next*, at 7 o'clock, at the City Hall. Punctual attendance is required as business of importance will be transacted. By order,

J. T. QUYNN, Sec'y.

September 19.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,

September 18th, 1839.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT on the Stock of said Bank for six months, ending on the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order.

TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.

September 19. R. 3w.

The American and Patriot, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

A MANAGER WANTED,

FOR the ensuing year, on the Farm of the subscriber, on the North side of the Severn river, near Annapolis. A person that can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, and a complete knowledge of Farming, will find a desirable situation. None other need apply.

HENRY E. BALLARD.

2 September 12. R. 4w.

The Sentinel, Centreville, and Whig, Easton, will insert the above for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

IN CHANCERY,

6th September, 1839.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Somerville Pinkney, trustee under the decree in the case of Lucy Anderson and others vs. Nancy Harrison and others, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 6th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be published in one of the Annapolis newspapers once in each of three successive weeks before the 7th day of October next.

The report states that one hundred and forty-seven acres of land sold for $45 75-100 per acre, making the amount of sales $6,725 25-100.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

2 September 12. 3w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by the District Court for the Fifth Election District of Anne-Arundel County, to me directed, at the suit of J. B. Angoile, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Robert Campbell and Ebenezer Harrington, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim, of the said Campbell and Harrington, in and to a House and Lot at Ellicott's Mills, and I hereby give notice, that on *Saturday*, the 28th day of September, inst. at 12 o'clock M. at Ellicott's Mills, I shall proceed to sell said House and Lot at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid executions.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff
A. A. County.

September 5. 3

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

April 6th, 1839.

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 1st day of July next, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of August, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of September, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of October, and a further payment of Five Dollars on each share of capital stock subscribed to be paid as before stated on or before the 1st day of November next.

By order,

N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

April 11.

A NEW THEOR

INTERESTING AND APP
TO THE AFFLICTED W
Diseases of the Stomach, or
Such as DYSPEPSIA, either
Casual, under the worst sy
restlessness; Lowness of S
General Emaciation; Co
whether of the Lungs or L
Affections; Jaundice, both I
Spasmodic; Costiveness; W
very variety; Rheumatism,
cute or Chronic; together
Scrofula, Pains in the H
Limbs, and Side, Typhus F
let Fever, Putrid Sore Th
and Ague, Spasmodic Pal
the Heart and Arteries, Ner
tability, Nervous Weakness,
Tic Douloureux, Cramps, I
structions, Heartburn,
Cough, the Common or H
the Dry or the Whooping
Gravel, and Dropsy.

The *Blood* has hitherto been consid
ricks and others, as the great regulator
system, and such is the devotedness of
to that erroneous doctrine, that they
selves with the simple possession of th
pinion, without enquiring into the p
from whence Life, Health, and vigour
vice versa, pain, sickness, disease and
with Dr. HUNT, whose extensive resea
cal experience so eminently qualify h
fession of which he has been one of t
members. He contends—and a mou
will convince any reasoning mind of
of his views—that the stomach, liver,
ted organs are the primary and grea
health, and that the blood in very ma
dependent on these organs, and that
reaches THE ROOT OF THE DIS
perficial anodynes usually prescribed, a
to cover the ravages of deep-rooted m
these convictions, at the expence of c
the doctor has discovered a medicine
powers are irresistible, and in prescribi
knowledge of its being a radical cure
diseases already enumerated, even if
most critical cases; but he does not pr
to

HUNT'S PILLS

a supernatural agency, although from
within the knowledge of hundreds; h
shew, that when every other earthly
given up,

HUNT'S PILLS

have never been known to fail in eff
gratifying results, that of raising from
ness and disease those who have test
and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt f
anxious study to attain this *perfection*
ART.

DR. HUNT'S PI

In the midst of a general and in
not unfounded prejudice against man
remedies of the day, Dr. Hunt's
enviable distinction of universal app
are perhaps the only medicine publicl
has the full and unreserved testimony
in its favour, if not the only one whi
tisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. Hu
faction of knowing, that his Pills are
mended and prescribed by the most ex
cians in their daily practice, but also
gentlemen themselves, whenever they
toms of those diseases in which they
to be efficacious. He knows this to b
case in New York, Philadelphia, Alb
other large cities, in which they have
That they should thus conquer profe
and interested opposition, and secur
the most eminent and best informed
country to render them useful to all
fairly ascribed to their undeniable an
tues.

Enviable however, as this distinctl
ly be accounted for from the intrinsic
perties of the medicine itself. It do
too much, and it accomplishes all
Hunt does not pretend, for instance,
cure all diseases by merely purifying
certainly does pretend, and has the
proofs for positively asserting that th
ken as recommended, will cure a grea
diseases of the stomach, the lungs, &c
impurity of the blood is occasioned.
from the contents of the stomach; has
vitality given to it by the action of t
performs its duty in circulating thro
arteries, has its yellow or bilious
may be termed its refuse or worn ou
ted and discharged by the liver. T
are the anatomical mechanism or ap
the blood is manufactured and pre
therefore obvious that the state of t
first consideration of the physician
various causes that will affect and
gans, with which the blood has no
do. Thus the stomach may be ut
one moment, by affright, grief, dis
of the weather, or any other nerv
wholly unable to digest its food. I
for this? A nervous action of lon
produce settled dyspepsia, with hea
and physical, and a funeral retinue
the blood to blame for this? Inten
ming the coats of the stomach, and
cid prostrate weakness, and an u
continuance of purgative medicines
same effects, will put this organ o
ing wholesome solid food, and th
blood and the whole system. Is th
this? Again, with regard to the lun
that a slight cold, occasioned by
rent of air, will inflame the bronc
the branching air tubes of the lung
excessive mucus, or that dreadfull
consumption, with pustules and
lobes, which, though timely remed
earthly skill can cure. Is the bl
blooming victim to blame for this?
climate, sedentary habits, intemper
trating causes have withered aw
with distension, becomes unable to c
the circulation, and instead of disc
through the gall bladder, leaves it
skin in jaundiced and sallow fluid
the stomach in irregular and exce
the unfortunate blood to blame for
tal organs are never affected by t
the blood has been affected by the
kers and masters, and it is merely
passive agent.

Dr. Hunt prescribes his beautif
acknowledged by medical men wh
recommended them, to be equal t
in cases which require the clean
and bowels.

These Pills are confidently reco
lowing complaints, and directions
them; dyspepsia, in all its forms;
fections, in every stage and deg
more particularly the nausea inci
albus; fever and ague; incipient
clines, whether of the liver or
giddiness; loss of appetite; nerv
tion, or delirium tremens; spasm
kinds; rheumatism, whether chro
nervous and bilious fevers of ev