FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

A brief view of the constitutional disqualifications which forbid a member elect to be admitted to a seat in the General Assembly of Maryland.

The authors of the Constitution of Maryland, appear to have been very anxious to preserve the legislative trust from every interest that could have a tendency to cause it to swerve from a true and steadfast devotion to the welfare of the people,—and the guards set by the Constitution to effect this purpose are various and strong. The general intention upon this subject is gathered from the clauses relating to it, which appear very comprehensive and well adapted to embrace all ordinary contingencies.

The leading object in the Constitution, seems to be, to keep members of either house of the general assembly, exempt from all influences, direct or indirect, that were likely to have a tendency to draw them off in the slightest degree from their duties—and to attain this purpose, it establishes that a member of the general assembly shall be prohibited from holding any office of profit or trust under this state or the United States, or any of them, or from any participation in the profits of any place held by another, or from participating in the profits arising from any agency in which the public money is expended.

By the 37th section of the Constitution of Maryland, a provision, positive and universal in its character, is made against the appointment to office of any member of the general assembly, after he has qualified as such:—Thus cutting off all the influences that might operate even from expectations of office, and with a direct and clear intent to deprive any member of assembly of any pretext or subterfuge by which he might evade any ordinary construction of this clause, it extends from abundant anxiety and caution on this head, the prohibition against any member's receiving or participating in the profits of any office or place, exercised by any other person. The language of the 37th section is thus:—"No Senator, delegate to the assembly, or member of the council if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit, or receive the profits of any office exercised by any other person, during the time for which he shall be elected." And, as if not satisfied with the general and extended restriction, the Constitution varies its phrase and goes on, *e converso*, to prescribe as strongly and extensively as language can make it, that "no person holding *a place of profit* or receiving *any part of the profits thereof*, or receiving the profits arising on any agency for the supply of clothing or provisions for the army and navy, or holding any office under the United States, or any of them, or Minister of the Gospel, &c, shall have a seat in the general assembly, &c."

By this 37th section, it appears that no member of the general assembly, after he has qualified as such, can be appointed to *any office of profit, or receive the profits of any office exercised by another*, during the term for which he shall be elected—and no person holding *a place of profit*, no matter where or what, (*a place of profit*, mark ye,) or *receiving any part of the profits thereof*, mark the words *profits thereof*, meaning *profits of any place*,) shall hold a seat in the general assembly. If then a member returned to the house of delegates, *holds a place of profit* of any sort under any government—or if he is in the *receipt of any part of the profits of a place of profit of any sort, under any government*, he is positively and absolutely prohibited from having a seat in that house.

A question has sometimes arisen as to what is an office of profit or trust, designing to confine the construction exclusively to such as may be created in the Constitution itself. But the varied and extended language used in the 37th section, most abundantly illustrates and explains that it does not mean to confine the restriction to office-holding alone, or to the receipts of part of the profits of office, but that it means that no man shall be a member of the General Assembly who *receives the profits or emoluments of any place of any sort, any where, or who participates in any sort in the profits or emoluments, or in any part of the profits or emoluments, of any place*, and extending this view as far as language can extend it, the Constitution further enumerates the *receipt of profits arising on any agency*, &c., as totally disqualifying a man from holding a seat in the legislative body. Views cannot be more extensive—language can be neither more explicit nor stronger, to explain views.

And can any thing more deservedly command our highest admiration, and the freest approbation of any man's good sense, than this design of the framers of the Maryland Constitution, and their earnest and ample exertions to effect it? How could they better throw a fortification around the liberties of the people, than by keeping their representatives pure and uncontaminated from any sinister allurement? How could they better "secure to the people the blessings of free government," than by guarding the sovereignty of the State, as far as possible, from its representatives having any sort of inducement to betray or shrink from a faithful discharge of their trust? To carry into effect a design so wise, so just, so honest as this, ought to be the first care of every good man—and it is safer and better, in a matter so important to a proper fulfilment of the people's trust, that the Legislature should go rather too far in giving effect to constitutional precautions against every species of improper bias in the law-making body than in any degree to fall short in the appreciation of these protecting and purifying prohibitions.

A doctrine, or rather maxim, is borrowed from the bar of courts of law and introduced into deliberative assemblies, for the purpose of constitutional construction, that, I think, wholly inadmissible, because it prevents the true intention of the constitutional charter, by the introduction of dangerous considerations. It is this—That a constitutional exclusion or disqualification, being a restraint upon present rights, ought, in its construction, to be narrowed down to the least possible extent, that it may be made of least effect. The operation of this maxim, if pressed by counsel at the bar, in behalf of clients, in cases of interest, or in those of common penalty, may not be likely to produce much ill—and, as in the most of such cases, the first impression of feeling, either of partiality or benevolent sympathy, is often elicited, we are apt at once to approve rather than to criticise a maxim that falls in with the more amiable propensities. But when a statesman comes to consider this maxim, as applied in a constitutional charter, against the defences planted around the citadel of public liberty, and against guards stationed to preserve the Legislative body from contaminating and seducing influences, it will not do to say that such a construction must be given as to make these defences feeblest, or these guards fewest.

The purity of elections is the first principle in a representative democracy, as it tends to insure the exercise of wisdom and virtue in the choice of representatives. To aid in refining this selection, on the part of the people, they have already adopted a charter, containing many useful things, requisitions, and prohibitions, to preserve the integrity and independence of the Legislature from all sordid and sinister control. This is essential to secure a faithful discharge of trust, and is a people's only protection against subterfuges, and stratagems, and political chicanery that lead directly to corruption. If, in the language in which these protecting prohibitions are clothed, there is room to cavil, perhaps to doubt, will you apply such a maxim of construction as will strengthen and sustain the conservative powers of the people, which they have placed around the trusts confided to their deputies?—or will you adopt one which is to dilute and impair these popular safeguards, under pretence of tenderness for personal rights, and give unchecked sway to the powerful excitements of personal ambition, and ignoble self-interest? The desire for office, the avidity for profits and emoluments from public place, station, or contract of any sort, is universal; the constitutional disqualifications for the enjoyment of these are found, for the most part, in age and residence. Seeing then that is our form of government, the people are supreme, and that they act by representatives in their legislative body—seeing that the great body of the people are, and must necessarily be, exempt from all influence of office, or of emoluments from places of any sort—the good object is to keep the whole body of representatives as unpolluted by the interest of office, trust, place, agency, contract, emolument, or profit, as the great majority of the people are themselves. To effect this, these prohibitions are made in the Constitution—and it depends upon an honest and candid application of them to carry the people's design into effect, whether the halls of legislation are to be preserved pure—whether the representative body is to be kept like the people themselves, unaffected by seductive influences—whether we are to incline to sustain restraints against corruption, and the underminings of public liberty and security—or to yield to and countenance intrigues, where popular favor is first wooed and won, that popular confidence may be betrayed, and the first public trust sacrificed to selfish considerations. In the first of these cases, we incline to uphold the State constitution and the people, in the desire and design to purify the representative legislature, at the expense of what? The exclusion of a man from the General Assembly, of at least doubtful pretensions, on the score of being subject to influences of the most dangerous and hateful sort. And, in the second case, we encourage and countenance vicious colleagueings as to the emoluments of place, to gratify avarice and the lust of office, by circumvention, under a pretext of forbearing to resist a doubt as to a disability, evidently within the constitutional view, if not clearly reached by constitutional phrase—and at what expense do we do this? At the incalculable cost of rendering null a most salutary provision in the Constitution to maintain and protect the purity and integrity of the Legislative body. On which side lies the greater danger? Is it in guarding the State and people from the worst species of corruption? Or, is it in the rejection of the pretentions of an individual whose constitutional title to a seat is not clear—is doubtful. True it is that in the infringement of the rights of an individual, we all see a principle applicable to ourselves, and we make his case our own—but what is this but an appeal to each man's self-love, in opposition to his bounden devotion to pure and undefiled legislation? Where known and distinct personal rights are invaded or restricted by irresponsible power, or by power so entrenched that it is difficult to bring it to responsibility, then indeed, the sufferer's case becomes the case of every man, and demands attention—for irresponsibility and the infliction of palpable wrong, are both evils of deep concern, and should be corrected. But where a legislature, immediately amenable to the people, so construes constitutional prohibitions in behalf of the purity of the people's legislature, as to exclude a member returned of doubtful pretentions to a seat, no possible danger can be seen in it to affect any part of the community at large. Suppose the decision is erroneous, it is susceptible of speedy correction, through the instrumentality of elections, and no inconvenience is felt any where beyond a temporary mortification in the man of disputed claim. Or a corrective may be found in making an alteration in the Constitution, more fully to embrace the case, or to exclude it; as public sentiment may direct.

The disposition to give effect to constitutional prohibitions may be rightfully indulged under the sanction of a long approved and conceded maxim, that individual interest or advantage must yield to the public weal and safety—and as the purpose of all legislation ought to be to promote the public security and happiness when the exercise of individual privileges are brought into conflict with constitutional safeguards and defences, the safer and the wiser course is to invigorate the pure functions of the legislative department of the Government, rather than sacrifice them to doubtful individual pretentions under which dangers may lurk.

So intent is the Constitution of Maryland to prevent this corruption in the Legislative Councils, that in the 38th section it requires of each member of the General Assembly to be tried by his own oath that he does not stand within the above prohibitions of the 37th sec.—and a further solemnity is added in the 39th sect. denouncing the oath if falsely taken as wilful and corrupt perjury drawing down upon the desperate individual the usual pains and penalties for so heinous an offence.

When then a member is returned to either branch of the General Assembly whose involvements of any sort with the profits or emoluments arising from public trust or engagement, bring him within the view of constitutional prohibitions—when such a state of things is supported by reasonable evidence, it becomes the duty of the members of that body to which such member may be returned to vindicate the sanctity of the legislative hall, by giving full effect to the wholesome provisions of the great charter of public liberty. And in proportion as the case before them may be tainted with justly founded suspicions of collusion in office or agency, where one of the colluders stands ostensibly foremost as principal or nominal, "locum tenens," whilst another, claiming a legislative seat, is, in fact, the real agent, though in form he may be veiled—in that degree ought the legislative indignation to rise to perform the necessary act, of lustration—to cleanse the Grand Council, the Representative Legislature of the Sovereignty of the State, from an impurity so reprehensible.

THE VIEWS OF '76.

Toast and Water.—An infusion of toasted bread in water is one of the most salutary drinks that can be taken by the sick and valetudinary. Dr. Hancock gives his experience in its favor as follows: He cut a large thin slice of bread, toasted it carefully and thoroughly, without burning; put it, hot from the fire, in a pint of cold water; allowing it to stand a while, and then set it on the fire till it was as hot as tea is generally drank. He found that five or six cups of this water, with or without sugar, were more refreshing and sooner took off any fatigue or uneasiness, than any strong wine, strong ale, small beer, warmed coffee or tea, (for he had tried them all,) or any other liquor that he knew of.

ANECDOTE.

An ignorant preacher being one day about starting on the circuit, ordered his negro servant to bring his horse to the door, and sent him up stairs for some corn to feed him. The negro being rather careless, scattered the corn along down stairs and out doors where an old sow was feeding, who getting on the track of the corn, by degrees followed the trail up stairs. After a while the preacher sent the negro upstairs for his saddle. By this time the old sow had found her way under the bed. The negro hearing the swinish grunt, and not knowing the cause of it, ran down in a terrible fright, crying out massa! massa! de debil be up stairs, massa. The master in an angry tone sent him up again. The negro hearing the grunt of the sow repeated, ran down more scared than ever, saying massa, de debil be up stairs sartin, for I hear him go *eh, eh*, tree or four times. The master being somewhat superstitious, concluded to venture up himself, but gave the negro orders to pray for him while he was gone. No sooner had the knight of the black coat reached the head of the stairs, than the old sow rushed from her covert, ran between his legs and carried him down backwards—all the prayer that the negro could make was *Amen*, which he pronounced very devoutly. The preacher no less terrified than his servant, cried out, "the devil has got me, Cuff, why don't you pray." "Amen," says the negro.

A woman of excellent sense and somewhat of a satiric turn of mind was asked by her friends if she really intended to marry Mr. —, adding, that Mr. —, was a good kind of a man, but so very singular. "Well," replied the lady, "so much the better: if he is very much unlike other men, he is more likely to make a good husband."—*Boston Transcript.*

Say nothing respecting yourself, either good, bad, or indifferent; nothing good, for that is *vanity;* nothing bad, for that is *affectation;* nothing indifferent, for that is *silly.*

A CARD.

DELAYS are dangerous. The subscriber has delayed collecting his accounts that have remained unpaid so long that those to whom the money was due, (merchants of Baltimore,) have complained, and a little worse, have threatened; and, to prevent any thing more serious, (for they have not complained without cause,) I now appeal directly to all who are in arrears to me, to call for their accounts, and if they have not all the cash at hand, make partial payments, and a note at a short sight for the balance; as such as pay no attention to their accounts, will have to purchase their goods elsewhere. The subscriber will in future purchase the greater part of his goods, if not all, for cash, and sell at a small profit to cash and punctual customers, which will be a great saving to them and pleasure to himself.

The public's ob't. serv't.,
THOS. WHITE.

Cambridge, Jan. 11 3w

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends of Cambridge and its vicinity, and the public generally, that they have this day associated themselves as partners in the

Practice of Medicine,

and solicit a continuance of their patronage. All calls, whether in town or country, in the line of their profession, will meet with prompt attention.

A. C. hompson,
Fra cis P. Phelps.

Cambridge, Dec. 26, 1833 [de 28]

DR. THOMPSON AND DR. PHELPS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Dorchester and the adjoining counties, that they have this day associated themselves as copartners in the Drug business, under the firm of

Thompson & Phelps,

and have for sale, at the old stand, on Race street, near the Post-office, Cambridge, a general assortment of

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Confectionary,

PAINTS, DYES, &c. &c.;

all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to physicians and others.

Cambridge, Dec. 6th, 1833 [dec 7]

Brice J. Goldsborough

HAS removed his office to the room adjoining his dwelling. It is two doors below the Court House.

Cambridge, Jan. 4

FOR EASTON, ANNAPOLIS AND BALTIMORE.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

WILL leave Cambridge for the above places on Wednesday morning next, the 23d October, at 6 o'clock, and continue to leave on every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the season.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR

Oct 19

N. B.—All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Commissioners' Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Dorchester County Court, passed at October Term, 1833, ordering the Commissioners, or a majority of them, to sell and dispose of the real estate of Nancy Vickars, deceased—We, the subscribers, a majority of the said Commissioners, in pursuance of the said order, will sell at public sale, on Saturday the first day of February next, at the store of Keene & Tubman, all the

REAL ESTATE

of which the said Nancy Vickars died seized and possessed. It will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond and security approved by the Commissioners, payable to the several heirs for their proportional part of the said real estate, with interest from the day of sale.

HENRY KEENE,
ROBERT F. TUBMAN,
BENJ. G. KEENE.

Nov. 23 ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Shearman, deceased, are requested to come forward with their accounts, in proper legal form, before some Justice of the Peace in this State, and prove the same according as our Act of Assembly requires, in order that the administrator may be able to settle said accounts without any further trouble; and all persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the laws of Delaware require administrators to make settlement in one year from the date of the letters.

WESLEY SMITH, Att'y in fact
for Joshua Humphries, Adm'r. D. B. N. of
William Shearman, Delaware.

Dec 2, 1833 [de 28]

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate settlement. My creditors will make no allowance for my clemency to my debtors; and, having no collector, I must request those indebted to me to come forward, or have their accounts placed in the hands of proper officers.

☞I take this opportunity to declare again, that I will satisfy no contracts entered into without my verbal or written order.

L. T. Fisher.

Dec 28, 1833

CASH.

I wish to purchase a number of likely

SERVANTS,

(*slaves,*) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits. They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this State,) for their own individual use, and not for speculation—I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction, as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give at all times the highest prices in cash.

JOHN BUSK.

Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, *Baltimore.* Jan. 4 6m

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Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, at the suit of William Powell, administrator of James Moten, deceased, against Christopher Hurt, I will offer at public sale, at Galestown, on Saturday the 25th day of January, instant, between 10 and 4 o'clock, for cash, all the right of the said Hurt, to a House and Lot in Galestown. Attendance given by

JESSE WHEATLEY,
Jan. 4 Constable.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, one at the suit of Hamilton Bennett and one at the suit of John Collins, against William Griffith, I will offer at public sale, at Galestown, on Saturday the 25th day of January, instant, between 10 and 4 o'clock, all the right of the said Griffith, to a part of a tract of land in North West Fork, called by the name of Phillips' Regulation. Terms cash. Attendance given by

JESSE WHEATLEY,
Jan. 4 Constable

The Boar 'Parkinson'

IS believed to be one of the finest formed animals of the kind that has ever been introduced into this section of the country.—His growth since he was purchased by Dr. Muse, in Sept. last, is perhaps unprecedented here; averaging one and a half pounds per day, on pasture and ordinary food, in common with other stock hogs. Pigs of this breed are well certified to have weighed 300 lbs. each, at nine months old, with a moderate degree of attention.

Farmers desirous of this stock, may send their sows, with five dollars each, and corn to feed them, to "Appleby Farm," where they will receive diligent attention, in secure pens, as long as necessary. No warranty against accidents.

BENJ. READ,
Overseer at Appleby Farm.

Jan. 11 3w

Notice.

THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing from 40 to 50 negroes, for the use of their plantation in Louisiana. They would be preferred in families, and as many from the same plantation as possible. Persons having servants to dispose of, will receive fair cash prices, and satisfactory evidence that they are intended for our own use and that they will not be separated, by applying to us through the Post Office at Easton.

FELIX HUSTON,
WALTER BYRNES.

August 24th, 1833. tf.

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of Negroes in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he *is not dead*, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the HIGHEST PRICES for their

NEGROES.

Persons having negroes to dispose of, wil please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes. Oct. 6

Mr. Callahan:—You will please to make known, that, upon the suggestion of several gentlemen of Talbot, as well as Dorset, the entrance money for the agricultural sweepstake, proposed a few weeks ago, in your paper, is fixed at ten dollars in place of twenty. The number, and the terms in all other respects, will remain unaltered.

Cambridge, Dec. 14

PROSPECTUS.

Parley's Magazine,

FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

THE design of the publishers, in this Magazine, is to offer to the public an entertaining work for children and youth; one that may become with them a favorite; one that will please and instruct them; one that they will regard not as a thing which they *must* read as a task, but which they will love to consult as a companion and friend; one, in short, the reading of which may be permitted to good children as a reward, but the denial of which may be felt as a punishment by those who are bad. It will consist chiefly of matters of fact, and the editors will endeavor to present truth and knowledge in a guise, as attractive to the youthful mind, as that in which fiction has generally been arrayed.

The title of the work is chosen, as an indication of what it is intended shall be its character. The style which the author of Peter Parley's Tales has chosen as a vehicle of instruction for youth, will be adopted in its pages, and Peter Parley, in his proper character of story teller and traveller, will often appear as a contributor. The work will comprise pieces adapted to all stages of the youthful faculties from childhood upwards. It may thus pass from hand to hand in the family circle, and the parents will not disdain to find amusement in what they are called upon to explain to their children; while the elder branches will be induced to try to lead on, by easy steps, their still younger companions to that enjoyment which they have already experienced themselves.

The contents of the work will be too various to be enumerated in this place; but in order to convey some idea of the intentions of the conductors, the following may be mentioned as forming a portion of the more prominent subjects.

I. Geographical Descriptions, of manners, customs, and countries.—II. Travels, Voyages, and Adventures, in various parts of the world.—III. Interesting Historical Notices and Anecdotes of each State, and of the United States, as well as of foreign countries.—IV. Biopraphy, particularly of young persons.——V. Natural History, as birds, beasts, fishes, &c.; as well as plants, trees, flowers, &c.—VI. A familiar description of the Objects that daily surround Children in the Parlor Nursery, Garden, &c.—VII. Original Tales, consisting of Home Scenes, Stories of Adventure, &c., calculated to stimulate the curiosity, exercise the affections, and improve the judgment.—VIII. An account of various trades and pursuits, and some branches of commerce.—IX. Cheerful and pleasing Rhymes, adapted to the feelings and comprehension of youth.

The publishers have made arrangements to have the work abundantly illustrated with spirited engavings, and every effort will be made to render it a useful auxiliary to the cause of education.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be issued every other Saturday, and 26 numbers will constitute the yearly volume. The price will be One Dollar a year, *payable in advance.*

To all who take six or more copies, a reasonable discount will be made.

LILLY, WAIT & CO.

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CONTAINING, in the cheapest possible form, a republication of new and standard works: *Voyages, Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, Popular Science, Personal Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable moral bearing, and approved Poems.* It is published weekly, in numbers of 48 octavo pages each, at $5 per annum, in advance and contains matter equal to 208 pages more than any other periodical in America at the same price. The following works have been already republished in the Library, viz:—

VOLUME I.—1. The Life and Trials of Henry Pestalozzi, with copious extracts from his works, illustrative of his plan of education; by E. Biber, Ph. Dr. 2. History of Peter the Great, with a preliminary sketch of the History and Statistics of Russia; by General Count Philip de Segur. 3. Notes of a Journey through France and Italy; by Wm. Hazlitt. 4. The Last Essays of Elia; by Charles Lamb. 5. The Wounded Spirit, a Tale of Life; by D. M. Moir. 6. The Life of Carl Theodor Kœrner, the German Warrior Poet; by his father. 7. Martial and Miscellaneous Poems of Kœrner. 8. Kœrners Prose Tales. 9. Tours in Upper India and the Himalaya Mountains, &c.; by Major Archer. 10. The Game of Life; by Leitch Ritchie. 11. The Young Poet, a Fragment of Autobiography; from Tales of Field and Flood; by John Malcolm. 12. Helen Waters, from the same. 13. The Brothers; from the same. 14. The Rival; by the author of Recollections of the Peninsula.—15. Anecdotes of Painters.

VOLUME II.—1. Critical Sketches of the Character and Genius of Scott and Byron. 2. Journal of an officer employed in the expedition under the command of Capt. Owen, on the Western Coast of Africa. 3. Notes of a Tour in Albania. 4. Biographical and Critical Sketches of Sir Jas. Mackintosh and Lord Brougham. 5. Service Afloat, comprising the Personal Narrative of a British Naval Officer. 6. Oceanides or Marine Lyrics; by Mrs. Fletcher, (late Miss Jewsbury.) 5. Sketch of the Genius and Character of Wordsworth, with selections from his Lyrical Ballads. 8. Nine Months' Residence in New Zealand. 9. The Life of Mahomet; from the Library of Useful Knowledge. 10. History of the Ottoman or Turkish Empire; by Edward Upham, Esq., M. R. A. S. 11. The Tyroler, by the author of Recollections of the Peninsula. 12. Domestic manners in the West Indies; by Mrs. Carmichael, five years a resident in the Islands. 13. The Life and Character of William Wilberforce. 14. Men and Things, viz: The Times we Live in, Odd Fellows, and Blessings of Biography.

The London editions of the above works were originally published in more than *thirty volumes*, cost the publishers about EIGHTY DOLLARS, and have been afforded to subscribers at the amazingly reduced price of *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents!!!* exclusive of postage.

The "Periodical Library" will consist of Four Volumes in the course of the year—each volume to make upwards of six hundred and twenty pages.

☞Sucscribers will oblige us materially by making their remittances in notes of the United States Bank, when they can possibly do so.

The first number, with which the subscription begins, was published on the 10th May, from which time complete sets can be furnished. Address, *Post Paid,*

T. K. GREENBANK & CO.,
No. 9, Franklin Place, Phila.

LILLY, WAIT & COMPANY
PUBLISH THE

People's Magazine.

PROSPECTUS.

THE public are here presented with the first number of a work, which certainly has the claim of novelty upon their attention. Its object is to present the greatest amount of useful information and of solid instruction in the most pleasing and convenient form, and at the lowest possible price. The publishers have it in view to furnish a work for families; one which shall not only satisfy the curiosity and amuse the fancy, but which shall at the same time store the mind with useful knowledge, and prove as attractive to every reader as books of fiction. To effect this purpose, the pages of the work will embrace whatever is most interesting in books of modern travels; entertaining memoirs and biographical anecdotes; curious geographical topics; historical events and details, ancient and modern; remarkable adventures, both by sea and land; valuable discoveries and inventions, particularly in the useful arts; notices of the progress of improvement in all that relates to the comforts and conveniences of life; Natural History, with descriptions of the most remarkable quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles, &c.; also trees, shrubs and plants, together with minerals, including the arts of mining, and descriptions of the most celebrated mines in the world. The various phenomena of nature likewise present subjects of unfailing interest, and to them due attention will be paid.

Such are some of the topics to which the work will be devoted, and no diligence or expense will be spared on the part of the conductors to fill its pages with the most recent and valuable intelligence relating to the various departments of knowledge.

In order to render this Magazine more useful and interesting to readers a large number of highly-finished *Engravings* will be inserted, which may serve to convey more accurate ideas of the forms of animals, trees, plants, buildings, cities, and scenes, than any verbal descriptions could do.

The editors will be particularly attentive, in the discharge of their duties, to subjects of interest relating to our *own country;* and will introduce into each number a brief view of passing events, both domestic and foreign.

On the whole, it is the desire of the publishers to produce a work, that, by its low price and obviously useful and entertaining character, shall secure the favor of the public, and become an inmate of every family.

To assist in the undertaking, the "Penny Magazine," of which two hundred thousand copies are sold weekly in England, besides many other similar publications, are regularly received, and whatever is useful and appropriate in their pages will appear in the pages of this. These resources, with the original contributions, will enable the conductors to fulfil any just expectation that may be formed in regard to the work.

CONDITIONS.—The People's Magazine is published every other Saturday, at One Dollar a year, payable in advance. The postage will be three-fourths of a cent, if under 100 miles, and for the greatest distance one cent and a quarter, only. To all who take six or more copies a reasonable discount will be made. *Boston, May 25.*

PRINTING of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at this office