CECIL REPUBLICAN

And Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.

VOL. II. ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1833. NO. 1.

BY AUTHORITY.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Annapolis, March 28, 1833.

In compliance with two orders of the House of Delegates, I request that the following acts of the last General Assembly viz:

1. A supplement to the act, entitled an act relating to the People of Color, in this State passed at December session 1831, chapter 281.

2. A further additional supplement to the act of December session 1827, ch. 147, entitled, an act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others.

3. An act to repeal an act, entitled an act, to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace, passed at December session 1830, ch. 155.

4. An act supplemental to an act, to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments, rendered by Justices of the Peace, passed at December session 1830 ch. 155.

5. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish Pilots, and regulate their fees.

6. An additional supplement to an act entitled an act relating to the People of Color in this State, passed at December session 1831, ch. 281.

7. An act, entitled a supplement to an act relating to free Negroes and Slaves, passed at December session 1831, ch. 323.

8. An act, entitled a supplement to the act, entitled, an act to define and enlarge the powers of the Courts of Equity.

9. An act relating to the importation of Passengers.

Be published once a week for three weeks in the *Maryland Republican*, Annapolis; the *Patriot* and *Chronicle*, Baltimore; the *Civilian* and *Advocate*, Cumberland; the *Torch Light* Hagerstown; the *Examiner* Frederick; the *True American*, Rockville; the *Citizen* Bellair; the *Republican*, Elkton; the *Enquirer* Chestertown; the *Times*, Centreville; the *Gazette* Easton; the *Chronicle* Cambridge; the *Herald*, Princess Ann; the *Messenger*, Snow Hill; the *Banner* and *Herald* Upper Marlboro'.

THOS. CORBETTS, Clk.
of the Council.

AN ACT.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to the people of color in this State, passed at December session eighteen hundred and thirty one, chapter two hundred and eighty-one.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That whenever the Board of Managers appointed under the act to which this is a supplement, shall inform the sheriff of any county, of the refusal to remove any person or persons therein mentioned, and shall provide a sum sufficient to defray the removal of said person or persons, beyond the limits of the state, every sheriff then failing to comply within the term of one month shall forfeit fifty dollars for every person he shall neglect so to remove, to be recoverable in the Court of Oyer and his County, by action of debt or indictment.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to repeal any part of the act, to which this is a supplement.

By the House of Delegates,
March 15, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 14th day of February 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
G. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, March 15, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 14th day of January 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
J. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
[L. S.] JAMES THOMAS.

AN ACT.

A further additional supplement to the act of December session, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and seventeen entitled, an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to Traders, Keeper of Ordinaries and Others.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That no person shall expose for sale, or sell any goods, wares, or merchandize, with a view to profit in the way of trade, unless he or she shall obtain a license to trade, and any person herein offending, shall be liable to indictment; and upon conviction, be adjudged to pay a sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each and every offence; the whole of which penalty shall, upon its being collected be paid over, by the sheriff collecting the same to such persons as the Grand Jury shall name upon their presentment, as the informer, who shall be received as a competent witness; and when no informer is named, such penalty shall be paid into the public Treasury, as in other cases, *Provided*, however that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to require any person or persons or body corporate, who have license for selling or dealing in any goods wares or merchandize, in respect of which a licence is not made necessary by the act to which this is a supplement, to pay any of the supplements to said act heretofore passed.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That by the license to trade, mentioned in this act, shall be understood all or any of the licenses to authorize sales required to be taken out or issued under the acts of Assembly, to which this act is a supplement. That all presentments or indictments for which charge an offence substantially in the terms of the first section of this act, shall be deemed and taken to be sufficiently well pleaded in law, to warrant a conviction and judgment, and that all competent matters tending to excuse a party presented or indicted from any obligation to take out a license under the existing laws, or to the penalty hereby created, may be given in evidence under an indictment so framed, and shall avail as a defence to, or a justification of, the matters charged according to their legal effect, under the laws of this state.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That all sales, made in the ordinary course of trade by the co-partner, wife, agent, or servant of the person licensed or authorized to trade, shall be deemed to be made by such party, and given in evidence as his act: and that the words, "goods, wares and merchandize" as used in the first section of this act, shall include spirituous and fermented liquors.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the seventh and ninth sections of the act of eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and seventeen, shall be repealed, except the *proviso* of the ninth section.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the County courts, and Baltimore City Court shall have jurisdiction of the offences created by this act, as in other cases.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal or prevent the operation of the act by the persons referring to and the same, or be construed to prohibit the distiller of spirituous liquors, from selling without license in quantities less than a quart, the spirits distilled by the seller.

By the House of Delegates,
March 22d, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 13th of February, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
G. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, March 23, 1833.

The engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 21st of March, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
J. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
[L. S.] JAMES THOMAS.

AN ACT.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to free Negroes and Slaves, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty one, chapter three hundred and twenty three.

WHEREAS The introduction of Slaves into this State, except in a few specified cases has been and ought to be prohibited: *And whereas*, a wise and consistent policy demands that special acts of legislation on the subject should be avoided, and that all cases of hardship, justly entitled to relief, be embraced under some general principles, in a single law, Therefore:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That nothing in any former act shall be construed to prohibit any person from again bringing into this state any Slave for life, who shall have been or may hereafter be taken from this State and hired or lent to service in any adjoining State or district for a limited time: *Provided*, that no such slave shall be introduced into this State, by any person, or other than an actual inhabitant of this State, who shall also be the owner of such slave, both at the time of hiring or lending aforesaid and of bringing back such slave, or in case of the death of the original owner by his heirs, executors administrators or legatees.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, who may have previously to the passage of this act, purchased land in this State, with the bona fide intention of residing thereon, or acquired by inheritance or otherwise real estate, in this State and intending to reside thereon, to introduce into the State any slave owned by them, at the passage of the act to which this is a supplement: *Provided*, a list of said slaves, specifying their ages, names, and sex, be left for record with the clerk of the County Court of the county into which they are so removed, within thirty days thereafter, together with the affidavit of the owner or owners that the conditions required by this section have been truly complied with, and that they are not introduced for sale, and are slaves for life.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons residing in that part of the district of Columbia, ceded by the State of Maryland to the United States, and holding real estate in Maryland to bring from their residence in the said part of the district to their estate in Maryland, any Slave or Slaves and their increase, being slaves for life, which belonged to said person or persons, and which said slaves resided either in that part of the district aforesaid or in Maryland, antecedent to the passage of this act; and that it shall be lawful for any resident of Maryland who has removed, or may hereafter remove to the district for a limited period, to carry with him her or them, any slave or slaves which he, she or they may think proper, and to bring the same back into the state of Maryland at pleasure: *Provided*, that any slave or slaves introduced into this state under the provisions of this section, and by color of authority derived from this section, shall be forfeited in conformity with the provisions of the fourth section of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That when any citizen of this State, who may be the owner of land in an adjoining State in which slaves have been in the habit or may be desirous of working with the labor of Slaves owned by such citizen, he or she shall be permitted to bring into this State such slave or slaves as he or she may have occasion for, or his or her convenience may require: provided such slaves shall have resided in and been removed by such citizen from this State.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That any citizen of this State, who shall leave it for a limited time, in the service of the Government of the United States, or this State may bring back with him on his return, any slaves, being his slaves for life that he may have taken away; and that in case of his disease, it shall be lawful for his legal representatives to re-introduce slaves into this State, provided the number of slaves previously removed shall be duly certified by the clerk of the County court of the County in which such citizen may be together with a declaration of the intention of removing; and of the purpose of returning: *And provided also*, that a similar record shall be made, within thirty days after the return of any such slave.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the respective counties, whenever any list of slaves or other paper shall be left with them for record; in compliance with the provisions of this act, to record the same and it shall be lawful for them to receive therefore from the person or persons presenting the said list or other paper, the same fees they would be entitled to in other like cases.

Sec. 8 *And be it enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal any part of the act to which this is a supplement, nor of any other law, unless utterly inconsistent with it.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where the wife or husband of, or the male or female united in wedlock with any slave, held and owned in this State by any citizen thereof, shall be a slave owned and possessed by an inhabitant of any adjoining State, District or Territory, it shall and may be lawful for the owner aforesaid of such wife or husband, or person united in wedlock, to purchase, import, and bring into this State, from such adjoining State, District or Territory, the said wife, husband or person: *Provided*, the solemnization of the marriage ceremony between such slaves according to the form of some one of the religious or religious community be proved by the affidavit in writing of the person so purchasing such slave, or by the affidavit of some other creditable white person, and shall be recorded with the clerk of the county court of the county into which such slave shall be introduced within thirty days from the day on which such slave shall have been brought into this State: *And provided also*, such marriage ceremony shall have been performed before the passage of the act aforesaid, passed at December session 1831, chapter 323.

By the House of Delegates,
March 23d, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House February the 15th, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
G. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, March 23, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the senate the 23d March, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
J. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
[L. S.] JAMES THOMAS.

AN ACT.

An act to repeal an act, entitled an act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments rendered by justices of the Peace, passed at December session eighteen hundred and thirty, chapter one hundred and fifty five.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, the act, entitled an act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments rendered by justices of the peace, passed at December session eighteen hundred and thirty; chapter one hundred and fifty five, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

By the House of Delegates, March 15, 1833.

The engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th day of January, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
GEO. G. BREWER, clk.

By the senate, March 15, 1833.

The engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 27th of February, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H NICHOLSON clk.
[L. S.] JAMES THOMAS.

AN ACT.

A further additional supplement to the act, entitled "an act to establish Pilots, and regulate their fees."

Sec. 1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, all vessels of the burden of one hundred and thirty tons and under, engaged in the coasting trade, shall not be obliged to take a pilot or pay half pilotage from the port of Baltimore to the capes, in Virginia, except the master or owner of any such vessel may choose to employ a pilot to conduct his or their vessel to sea.

Sec 2. And be it enacted, That in all cases where a dispute or controversy shall arise, which may take place between the master of any coasting vessel and a regularly licensed pilot, the said parties may and shall have the right and privilege to take the case before a Justice of the Peace in the County, for a hearing and settlement of the dispute or controversy, in the place they would have on a case of common law before a Justice of the Peace in the State.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That so much of the act, entitled an "act to establish pilots and regulate their fees," passed at several sessions thereto, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

By the House of Delegates, March 15, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 20th of February, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
GEO. G. BREWER, clk.

By the Senate, March 15, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 27th of February, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H NICHOLSON, clk.
[L. S.] JAMES THOMAS.

AN ACT.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled an act, relating to the People of colour in this State, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter two hundred and eighty-one.

WHEREAS, it appears that no certain time is by the said original act, limited for the payment of the annual tax, directed to be levied by the eighth section thereof—*Therefore*,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That unless the tax by the said original act, directed to be levied for the year eighteen hundred and thirty two, shall be paid into the Treasury on or before the first of July next, the collectors thereof, shall be chargeable with any pay from that time, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the like tax levied or to be levied for the current year, and to be hereafter levied for any future year, shall be paid into the Treasury, on or before the first of January next thereafter, and that upon so much as shall not have been then so paid, interest shall be charged and paid as aforesaid.

Sec 3. *And be it enacted*, That in case the Justices of the Levy Court, or Commissioners of any one or more of the counties of this State shall have failed to perform, or neglected or refused to perform, the duty imposed by the act to which this is a supplement, then and in that case it shall be the duty of the said Justices or the Commissioners, to levy the same with the addition of interest for the year in arrear, at their next meeting for levying the county tax, or county rate.

By the House of Delegates, March 22, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the House the 21st March, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order, GEO. G. BREWER, Cl'k.

By the Senate, March 23, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 23d March, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order, JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Cl'k.
[L. S.] JAMES THOMAS

AN ACT.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to define and enlarge the power of Courts of Equity.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for the register of the court of chancery, to permit any person or persons to take out of the chancery office, any papers filed in said office, unless by virtue of a general order of the chancellor or an order or requisition of the court of appeals.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the said register be, and he is hereby required, at the request and cost of any of the parties in a proceeding in chancery, to record any bill, petition, answer or other pleading, and any paper whatsoever filed therein or returned with any testimony in the course of such proceedings: and a copy from the record of the writing so recorded, shall, in case of lost or destroyed writing, have the same effect in said proceeding as the said writing: PROVIDED, the said writing be not an instrument of writing, or an instrument which by virtue of any act or acts of assembly shall have been otherwise recorded.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That where a defendant of full age in any case in the court of chancery, or in any county court as court of equity, shall upon two successive subpœnas be returned non est, it shall be lawful for said court to order publication of the substance of the bill or petition against such defendant, as if a non resident of this state, and to proceed against such defendant in the same manner and to every effect, as if the same case made in the bill or petition were within any of the acts of assembly made and provided, in respect of absent or non resident defendants: PROVIDED, however, That each of said subpœnas be delivered to the sheriff or other officer for service thereof at least twenty days before the first day of the term to which such subpœnas shall be returnable.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the provisions of the act passed at November session, of the year eighteen hundred and four, chapter one hundred and seven, and the same are hereby extended to all cases that shall be instituted in the court of chancery or any county court as a court of equity, for or in any wise relating to the sale, partition or conveyance, of any lands tenements or hereditaments, or in any manner concerning lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any interest or benefit, in or of or from the same.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That hereafter in all causes in the court of chancery, or any county court as a court of equity, all objection to the competency of witnesses and the admissibility of evidence, and to the sufficiency of the statements of the bill or petition, shall be made by exceptions filed in the cause and no point relating to the competency of witnesses or the admissibility of evidence, or sufficiency of the statements of the bill or petition shall be raised in such causes in the court of appeals, unless it shall plainly appear in the record, that such point had been raised by exceptions as aforesaid in said court of chancery or county court, as a court of equity it shall be the duty of the said courts to file their opinions for or in respect of any final decree or decrees passed, whenever such decree or order shall have passed upon any mere legal or in writing, on part of any of the parties in such causes.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That if upon the hearing or consideration of any appeal for any decree or order of the court of chancery, or of a county court as a court of equity; it shall appear to them to be a case in which, if the substantial merits of the cause will not be determined by the reversing or the affirming of such decree or order, or that the purpose of justice will be advanced by permitting the proceedings in the cause, either through amendment of any of the pleadings or the introduction of further evidence or otherwise, then the court of appeals instead of passing a final decree or order as is now used, shall order the said cause to be remanded to the court from whose decision the appeal was taken, and thereupon such further proceedings shall there be had by amendment of pleadings or further testimony to be taken or otherwise, as shall be necessary for determining the cause upon its merits, and as if no appeal had been taken in the cause, and the decree or order appealed from, had not been passed, save only that the order or decree passed by the court of appeals, shall be conclusive as to the points finally decided thereby; and it shall be the duty of the court of appeals, in its order remanding the cause as aforesaid, to express the reasons for the remanding as aforesaid, and also to determine and declare the opinion of said court of appeals on all points which may have been made before the said court of appeals, in all cases of appeal from decrees or orders of the court of chancery, or of a county court as a court of equity, to file the opinion of said court of appeals, for or in respect of its determination of said cause, when such determination shall be had upon argumentoral or in writing, on part of any of the parties in such cause.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That where any infant, feme covert, shall in any respect of her dower unit with her husband in conveyance or lease executed, and acknowledge in form for passing feme covert's real estate, of any lands, tenements, hereditaments; and the court of chancery or any county court as a court of equity shall as concerns such conveyance or lease equitably, expedient, or proper, the said court, on application by any of the parties, defendants being made, may according to the rules of equity, proceed to adjudge and decree that such conveyance or lease be confirmed and made and declared valid from the time of execution of the same to every effect, intent, and purpose, as if one feme covert at the said execution were of the full age of twenty one years.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That the bond required to be given by the second section of the act, passed at November session of the year seventeen hundred and eighty five, chapter seventy-two, enabling "an act, for enlarging the power of the High Court of Chancery," in cases where a foreclosure or any mortgage or sale of any land shall be applied for in which any infant shall be interested, may be given to and in the name of the state of Maryland as obligee and the form of such bond and the security therein shall be such as the chancellor, or the court of chancery, or the judge thereof, as the case may be, shall approve or prescribe.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the decree for the sale or foreclosure of the mortgage of any land, or of any estate or interest therein, shall be upon any right or claim to any part or share of any such land, estate or interest, and all persons claiming under any such infant shall be entitled to institute and prosecute in the name of the state, for the use of, and at the cost of such person or persons, an action or actions at law on such bond, or proceed by bill or other proper proceeding in equity, in his or her or their own name or names against the principle and sureties in such bond or any of them, and recover therein for any breach of the condition of such bond as fully be medium, and effectually, as if such bond had been given to and in the name of such infant; PROVIDED ALWAYS, that such action shall be brought or suit instituted by the infant within three years after such infant shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or in case of the death of such infant, by his or her legal representative within one year after such death.

Sec. 9 And be it enacted, That in every case in the court of chancery or in any of the county courts as courts of equity in this state, where the defendants, or any of them shall be infants residing out of this state, in any other of the United States, on the prayer or petition of the complainant, a commission may be issued, without any other process in any two persons, in the direction of the chancellor, or any judge of the equity court, as commissioners, authorising them or either of them to appoint a guardian to answer for such infant or infants and take the answer of such guardians and the chancellor or court of equity may prescribe the mode and evidence of authenticating the execution of such commission; and the answer of every infant so taken in any case, when returned to the court issuing the commission, shall be as effectual as if taken under a commission duly executed within the jurisdiction of such court.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That in all cases in the court of chancery, or a county court as a court of equity, the court shall tax as part of the costs of the case, a reasonable compensation and allowance to any commissioner or commissioners for taking the answer or answers of any infant or infants in said cases.

By the House of Delegates,
March 23d, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 22 March, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
GEO. G. BREWER.

By the Senate, March 23d, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 18th of

March, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order.

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

[L. S.] JAMES THOMAS.

AN ACT.

An act relating to the importation of Paupers,—WHEREAS, the frequent arrival of Paupers sent at the Port of Baltimore have occasioned large expense, and great number of paupers, who have become charges upon the city and county, and upon the several associations in aid of, or supported by the state for the relief of foreign emigrants to the United States, and Whereas a large proportion of the passengers, in the various ships or vessels, are such paupers and should, if, according to the directions of public authorities of foreign countries, and laws, it is right that the evil in question should be remedied or alleviated as far as practicable. Therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland.* That from and after the first day of December next, every master or commander of any vessel arriving from foreign country, or from any other of the United States, who shall enter and consult the Mayor, Recorder in the city of Baltimore, shall within twenty-four hours after such entry, make a report in writing, on oath to the Mayor, or Registrar of said city, of the name, age, and occupation, of every alien who shall have been brought or carried as a passenger in such vessel on the voyage, whence said vessel shall have sailed; and, upon pain of forfeiture, for every such report or omission to make such report, of the sum of twenty dollars, for every such passenger neglected or omitted to be so reported.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That said master or commander shall within forty-eight hours after the entry of said vessel, pay in respect of each and every passenger first said, hereinbefore mentioned, of the age of five years the sum of one dollar and fifty cents to the said Mayor or Register, or at the option of said master or commander under his own and sole responsibility as to all or any of said passengers become bound by security to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by the mayor or register, in such sum as said mayor or register shall fix, to indemnify and save harmless the mayor and city council of Baltimore, and the trustees of the poor for Baltimore city and county, from all and every expense and charge which shall or may be incurred at any time within two years from said entry for the maintenance or support of any such passengers as aforesaid so supported, and if any alien passenger so entered by such vessel shall be permitted or suffered to land within the city of Baltimore, or within two miles of said city, or within three miles of any place within the distance of fifty miles from said city, otherwise than in said ship or vessel, the master or commander thereof, shall forfeit and pay for every such person so suffered to land the sum of one hundred dollars, unless within forty eight hours after entry as aforesaid, he shall pay said sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each and every such person or persons so landed, or shall become bound as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That all and every such fine and forfeiture, and penalty shall and may be sued for in the name of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, before any Justice of the peace, and when recovered shall be paid over to the trustees of the poor for Baltimore city or county or in part, and to such extent, and in such portion as to the mayor and city council of Baltimore shall seem fit to the German society of Maryland and to the Hibernian society of Baltimore, and either party in such suits shall have the right of remedy of appeal as provided in cases of recovery of small debts.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That said payment of one dollar and fifty cents may equally be sued for by and in the name of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, before any Justice of the Peace, in the same manner and subject to the same rules and processes, and with rights and remedy of appeal as provided in cases of recovery of small debts, and all bonds given as aforesaid, under the so and sections of this act shall be sued in the name of the mayor and city council of Baltimore in any county court, and the money of said payments one dollar and fifty cents, and upon said bonds shall be applied as directed by the fourth section of this act, and in all cases of suits by virtue of this act before any Justice of the Peace the said master and commander shall be held to special bail with security, to be approved by the Justice and to be enforced and recovered upon before any Justice, as in case of small debts.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That said mayor may compound for or remit the said penalties and forfeitures, and payments, and recoveries, or any of them either before or after suing for the same, upon such terms as the circumstances of the case may in his judgment upon a week due three weeks, and forward their accounts

April 27 1833 20—3w.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Charlemagne, Capt. Robinson, we have received Paris papers to the evening of April 6th and Havre to the evening of the 6th. We are indebted to Capt. Sprague of the William Byrnes, for London papers to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th both inclusive.

The most important news or intelligence is the refusal of the Pacha of Egypt to make peace with Turkey, on the terms proposed by the French Ambassador at Constantinople.

In the House of Commons, April 2, a clause was introduced into the Mutiny Bill, then under discussion abolishing flogging in the army, except for open mutiny, thirteenpenny drunkenness on guard. The vote was 151 to 140; majority 11. The announcement of the number was attended with loud cheering.

The subscriptions in Paris in behalf of the Ex-Minister Lafitte, amounted, so far, to about 3,000,000 francs.

Prince Talleyrand is as lively as a bird recovering in all directions, and never giving Lord Palmerston no peace or quiet.—John Bull.

In our harmonious Cabinet, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, Sir Robert and Sir J. Graham, are understood to take one side, Lords Grey, Altrop, and J. Russell, the other side. Lord Palmerston inclines towards the strongest, as a matter of course. Lord Goderich has nothing to say, Lord Holland does nothinterfere, and Lord Carlisle is not consulted.—Albion.

LONDON, April 2d. (evening.)—We should not wonder if the consequence of the Irish Disturbance Bill becoming law will be its non application. It is in fact a measure to produce an Irish society to be orderly and decorous, in consequence of that which they require, and a repression of that which they give a grievance. It is admitted on all hands that they have both much to obtain and much to remove, and no better public friends have the now existing than those who have very reluctantly strained a constitutional point or two to prevent a portion of the mischief from flowing the mass consider the exertions that are now making in their favor in both directions.

LONDON, April 3.—Considering our relations with the Ottoman Porte, we conceive (and in this we are supported by the general feeling here) that our Government cannot be too sufficiently alive to the passing events in the Mediterranean. The vexatious and self-aggrandizing Russian Eagle now hovers over the Turkish empire with a floating desire to pounce upon it with her talons, at the first fitting opportunity, and to devour it. Thus we contemplate what may be the result of the proposed abrogation in our Ottoman empire, we must press upon the public serving to ourselves the integral power of a material communication with the East. From information we have received, we have every reason to believe that the French and English consuls struck their flag at Smyrna on the occupation of that place by Ibrahim Pacha. By the tenor of the accounts from Vienna, it has been supposed that some great political movement is anticipated; since they bring a decline in the funds of one day.

It has also been reported that a strong disposition has been evinced for the final settlement of the Belgic question by the Dutch Government, and that that sovereignty of Belgic dominions, Luxembourg is somewhat relaxed in the strenuous of his views—This has been so stated as a prominent case for the improvement in the funds but it may also, with equal reason to the influence of the passing of the Irish Disturbance Bill, and the postponement of the Budget. The latter being put off until after the setting day, has had the effect of giving the transactions of Exchange account of this Account an additional impetus, since they will have not reference to the influence of the supposed terms of the fourth-coming Budget.

IRELAND.

We translated yesterday the commencement of a debate in the House of Commons, on the reform of the Church in Ireland. The following is more at length, the reply of Mr. O'Connell to the assertion made by Mr. Johnson, that Roman Catholics were by the council of Trent permitted to dispense with the obligation of an oath to an heretic.

Mr. O'Connell said he would not detain the house by any detailed answer to the ludicrous calumnies which the gentlemen had raked up, for all these calumnies had been already scouted with ridicule by all who had liberal or christian feeling. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member talked of a compact with Catholics. There had been none but that of the treaty of Limerick, which had been shamefully violated to their injury. The Catholics had come to that house to demand their rights, to be placed on terms of civil equality with their Protestant fellow subjects. They had asked for that only, and would not have accepted any thing but that, even if it had been offered. (Hear, hear.) The statement of the hon. member was only fitted for the days of John Knox, and probably in the days it would have been followed by the shedding of blood. As to the assertion of the counsels of Constance or Lateran having declared that no faith was to be kept with heretics, he could as confidently assert that it was not the fact. The assertion was an historical blunder.

But if any Catholic council had declared any such opinion, every conscientious Catholic would be bound in spirit to refuse to obey, or other body of men had a right to command that which was in itself morally wrong. (Hear, hear.) By dispensing with an oath, a Catholic proved that no person or persons had any such power in an oath between man and man. There were indeed certain oaths which might be dispensed with and absolved from. For instance, if the hon. member took an oath to pay him (Mr. O'Connell) the sum of 90l. he could absolve him from such oath by remitting him the money, or oaths of celibacy made by the Catholic clergy might be dispensed with by the authority which made them; but all other oaths were binding on catholics to the same in which they were administered, no matter to whom they were taken and no power on earth had a right to absolve from them, and no Catholic believed that any such power existed; but only go to detail upon this question, he would ask kept Catholics so long out of power but the regard for the validity of oaths?—(Hear, hear.) If they believed that they could be absolved from oaths, it was logically they would have taken that which gave them political power; but they had remained deprived of such power for a century and a half, rather than take oaths against their consciences. (Hear hear.) That was not the place for polemical discussion, or it was, he might show the hon. gentleman some instances in which members of his own communion had the sentiments which he now wrongfully attributed to the Catholics. "If the hon. member would have the goodness to favor him with his address, he would send him that passage in John Knox's writings in which he held that faith was not to be kept with Papists, (cheer,) a laugh followed, he utilized no such opinion to his hon. member and he hoped the catholics would get credit for the same feelings as other christians on this subject—seeing that every act of their was a disclaimer of the doctrine attributed to them and liberally imputed to them (hear, hear.

Paris, April 5.—The conferences between the Duke de Broglie and the ambassadors of the Five Powers, have been unusually frequent since the day before yesterday. The Austrian Ambassador, Count d'Appony yesterday sent off a courier to Vienna, and last night, at 12 o'clock another was despatched by the Duke de Broglie to the Austrian capital. Ministers were not very well pleased with the intelligence they received yesterday from the East; with the despatches sent from the office for foreign Affairs, were principally intended to induce the Austrian Government to use its influence with the Court of Russia, not to pursue a line of policy which might give rise to a collision with France and England. But even said the French ministers in preventing upon Russia to withdraw her fleet and troops, the French Government will recall its troops from Ancona, and thus leave Austria to resume her power over the frontier provinces of Italy. The late conference at the residence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the interview which took place this morning between the King and the Duke de Broglie, are said to have related to the project, to which Don Sebastian has signified his assent.—*Mesager des Chambres.*

The Courier Francais is of opinion that, if Egypt and Asia are so manifest any disposition to come to terms, B. Russia persists in keeping up her pretensions, ambitious, and if the power of the Sultan has fallen so low, in Turkey that it is impossible to raise it up. France and England will continue to see a great dynasty to be unable to do any thing either for itself or the country, cannot repel the only chances of regeneration which present themselves for hindering the sect of the Ottoman empire becoming a province of Russia. England and France, this journal adds, will have to decide between Mahmoud and Mehemet Ali, and the cause of the latter about presenting the elements of future prosperity for Turkey. The Constitutionnel of Paris and London already feels this, but the question is, whether they will have courage to take the only wise and honorable course before them with the prospect of a collision with Russia.

Paris, April 5, 1 o'clock, P. M.—The Augsburg Gazett of the 1st inst. has the following of a little job, the Russian Eagle.

"A vessel arrived here from Constantinople in 64 hours has brought intelligence that the Russian fleet is still at Sinope, in the Bosphorus. In the mean time a great number of merchant vessels have been engaged here, they are destined to take on board and convey to Constantinople, in case the affairs of Turkey should require it, the armed which is approaching by forced marches towards our province. This case will probably occur, if Ibrahim Pacha should make another movement in advance, especially as the guarantee of the French and Sardinian was only granted on condition that the Russian fleet should depart. The non-execution of this condition, *sine qua non,* will probably induce France to consider that guarantee as no longer obligatory."

The Trieste Observer, of the 23d ult. says—According to accounts received here by vessels from the Levant, the Porte would cede to Mehemet Ali all Syria, with some adjoining tracts of land, on condition of his delivering up his fleet as a pledge of his submission. Mehemet Ali is to pay, demands Syria, and part of the coast of Caramania and insists on keeping his fleet and army, but offers to pay a tribute for years, eight millions of dollars the Porte owes to Russia. The Egyptian squadron is again in good condition, and four new vessels are ready to sail from Alexandria, where an expedition is fitting out for Caramania and Tarsus. Hafil Pacha is still in Egypt. Report says that he is gone to Cairo."

REJECTION OF THE FRENCH PROPOSITIONS BY THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—Trieste Correspondence of the Paris, April 5.

By an extraordinary conveyance, we have received news of the highest importance from Alexandria, as late as the 11th of March. It has brought the Position by the brig Cygne, which also brought very urgent dispatches to the government.

The Pacha of Egypt, Mehemet Ali, has refused to accept the propositions made by France, on the subject of the war between Egypt and Turkey.

Admiral Roussin having dispatched an express to Alexandria, for the purpose of communicating to our consul General Parin a note which had been drawn up at Constantinople, in concert with the English and Austrian ambassadors, in order to arrive at a peace, the Pacha has found every pretext for Russian intervention. M. de Minault, the French consul asked, and immediately obtained a conference with Mehemet Ali. The Pacha, who had just received dispatches from Ibrahim, gave our consul a cool reception, and unhesitatingly declined forwarding instructions to his son requiring him to suspend his march upon Constantinople.

It appears that he was indignant at the part assigned him in the propositions of the powers, and particularly when he learned that conditions were made for him, without previously consulting him. Our consul immediately expedited the brig Le Cygne, to carry this news.

On the 4th ultimo two boys in Boston (Mass.) dug out and killed 71 black snakes, measuring in all 253 feet in length, which is an average of about five feet each.

A letter has been received at Mobile, from Mexico, which states that a bill was pending before the Congress of Mexico, going to confiscate to the state, the property held by the church, and doing away with all established religion. The mere proposition of such a bill is a wonderful step in a country so remarkably priest ridden as that.

An individual named Shadrach Hustea, of Sandusky, Ohio, a few days since, at tempted to swallow a large piece of beef, which stuck fast in his throat. He immediately took a stick and directed one of his sons to push the obstruction down the son did so but the operation terminated in his death.

James Reed recovered, before the Supreme Court at Greenfield, last week, $980 damages and $250 costs, of the Boston Manufacturing Co. for injury received by the bad state of the roads in that town. There is a salutary relation to other towns to take keep in their ways.

It is our duty to state (says the Augusta Courier) that the bills of the Bank of Darien are refused to be taken here by the banks, brokers, or individuals, or if taken at all, are taken at a very large discount.

Andrew Stevenson, late speaker of the House of Representatives, is elected in the Richmond district in Virginia by a majority of 500. This is one of the greatest blows which nullification has ever received in Virginia.

The most fashionable colors for ladies dresses this season in London, are—rose color, green, the color of Senegal, vert de eur, vert celibri, mistenco, esiste, cinnon color, and several shades of dust color.

While workmen were engaged a few days since, in raising the frame of a house in Douglass, Mass, it was struck, when nearly completed, by a sudden gust of wind and instantly thrown down. There were 26 on the frame at the time, 17 of whom saved themselves from injury by jumping to the ground. All the rest were thrown down among the timber, and were more or less injured, some of them so badly that they are not expected to recover.

WHALE FISHERY.

The captain of a French vessel has published a letter in the French papers, stating that he had found the Coast of Africa, from Cape Lopez, down to the Island of St. Prince's Island, frequented by whales in very great number during the months of September and October. They keep themselves, he says, at a distance of four or five leagues from the land, and are easily approached, that notwithstanding his vessel was going at the rate of 8, 9, and 10 knots, they fired from her with pistols at four or five whales in the course of an hour. He supposes that this time of the year is one of migration for these animals, and the inhabitants of Gabon assured him that they never failed to come there about the period of the month of September. He thinks, for he had always found it so, that this is their rutting season, or that in which they suckle their young. The whales had always some of their last out of the water, which they kept beating about. The anchorage the captain states is good, and opportunities frequent to obtain fresh provisions. At Gabon, wood and water may be procured in business few days without it being necessary for the crew to go ashore.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

ITEMS.

Preparations are making in several of our principal cities and towns, for the reception of President Jackson, during his summer tour.

On Sunday, the 28th ult. Mr. B. Rice went out with a friend to shoot partridges in the neighborhood of Orleans, N. Y. He was walking a little in advance of his friend, who carried a loaded rifle, when it was accidentally discharged, and Mr. R. shot through the body. He died in an hour after.

The Sea-serpent has been seen again upon our coast, by Captain Knight of the brig Speed, at Portland from Mat ranzas. Captain Knight is confident he saw one hundred feet of the monster.

It is believed that Com. Jesse D. Elliott will be transferred to the command of this naval station, as successor to Com. Bainbridge. Com. Bainbridge was alive at the last advices from Philadelphia, but in the last stage of the dropsy.—*Boston Trans.*

The forests in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh have been on fire, and about one hundred and fifty yards of the Mill Creek mill-road was destroyed.

What's in a name? George Washington was a candidate for the General Assembly in Virginia last week, and was beaten by an overwhelming majority.

At Hornsburg, Pa. 14th inst. a man by the name of John Bolender, owed $1700 of Colder & Wilson, stage proprietors, in an action for damages, in consequence of the Plaintiffs wagon having been run down by one of the defendants stages and his thigh broken.

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CECIL REPUBLICAN.

ELKTON, MAY 18, 1833.

By the new apportionment bill of this state, the second Congressional District is composed of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, and Caroline counties.

MR. AVERY.

The trial of this unfortunate man is now progressing. What will be the final result is yet doubtful. The court have occupied the whole of any thing important during the investigation, and the opinions respecting his guilt or innocence, by those in the immediate vicinity are very diversified. He is apparently perfectly composed, and certainly free acquitted.—A great many strangers are attending the trial, amongst whom are to be found a number of ministers, particularly of the sect to which Mr. Avery is attached. Immediately after the trial is full report will be published, which we will lay before our readers as soon as received.

This number commences the second volume of the Cecil Republican. For the liberal patronage bestowed during the last year, the publisher would return his most sincere thanks and as it is now the only paper published in Elkton, he indulges the hope that he will have the pleasure of adding to his already respectable list, a few more names. As the old proverb says—"short settlements make long friends," he intends, during the course of a few weeks, to take a ride round the county, when he will be much gratified in furnishing every individual inclined to him with a RECEIPT IN FULL for all dues.

JAS. TURNER, Esq. of Baltimore county, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress from the district composed of Baltimore and Harford counties.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq. has also consented to a re-election from the districts composed of Allegany, Washington, and part of Frederick.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE, of Somerset county, is also a candidate in the first district, comprising the counties of Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester.

GEORGE C. WASHINGTON, Esq. is announced as a candidate for re-election to Congress, from the district composed of Montgomery and Harford counties.

We have several times, heretofore, called the attention of the literary public to "Waldie's Select Circulating Library." The first volume is just closed, and we only do justice to the merit of its worthy and enterprising proprietor, in saying, that no work published in this country at the same price, has ever furnished such a variety of interesting and instructive matter. Think for a moment, that for five dollars, you can in this means obtain selected works, which if purchased in any other way, would cost far short of fifty dollars. Any person wishing to see the work can do so by calling at the office of the Cecil Republican.

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE.

We have received a number of a new work bearing the above title, which promises fair to being popular. It is published by Lilly, Wait & Co. Boston, every other Saturday, at one dollar per annum, and contains eight octavo pages, several hands use used engravings, and the reading contents of a very interesting nature. Persons calling at the Post Office, in Elkton, may see a copy.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a new law, respecting the inspection of flour. It provides that every barrel of flour brought into the state, either for sale or exportation, shall contain 196 lbs. net, under a penalty of five cents a pound for every barrel deficient three pounds or less, and twenty-five cents for every pound deficient over that number. Every barrel is to be branded with the correct tare and nett weight, under a penalty of fifty cents the barrel; every barrel falsely marked to pay a penalty of one dollar, the state inspector has power, on suspicion of false bran ling, to unpack any weight, at the expence of the owner, if found falsely branded, in addition to the penalty. A fine of four dollars is imposed upon every barrel of flour exported, without being properly inspected and branded, by the state inspectors, and all flour found in the state in contravention of the new law, may be seized and made liable for the penalties and costs. This law is said to have occasioned great dissatisfaction in the west.

Importation of Ardent Spirits.—The N. York Journal of Commerce contains a statistical table of the annual imports of ardent spirits into this country since the year 1789. From 1790 to 1815 the importation is derived from the Inspectors for that date to 1820, the returns have been derived directly from the Department at Washington:—those from 1820 to 1832, inclusive, are from the published documents of the Treasury Department.

The total amount of importations for these 34 years has exceeded two hundred and fourteen millions, four hundred thousand gallons, (more precisely 214,431,342.) The largest importations were in the years 1804, 1805 and 1807; being little short of ten millions of gallons in each year. The smallest annual amount of importation exclusive of the war years 1812 and 1813, has been in the last three years 1830-31 and 32,—averaging rather more than two millions of wines.

The Journal of Commerce adds a curious calculation, to show that more rum has been imported into this country than enough to feed a canal from New York to Trenton.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

It has become our painful duty to record the unmeaning and premature death of a young man, which, for the time being, cast a gloom over our village, and filled the hearts of many with sadness.

On the morning of Thursday week, JAMES VERDENBURGH, a journeyman chairmaker in the employ of Mr. Volk, of this place, attempted to put an period to his own existence, by suspending himself with a handkerchief to a rafter in the loft of the shop in which he was employed. The handkerchief giving way, he fell; and after recovering from the shock went down, procured his razor and rescended the loft, where he cut his throat in a most shocking manner. This was all the work of a very little time, at an hour in the morning when none of the family were up, except a boy with whom he had slept, and who alarmed the family on seeing him around to the loft the second time. The first indication of what he had been doing, was given by the stream of blood, running down through a steepjoke hole in the floor. When first approached, he was found prostrate on the floor, the razor in his hand, his neck directly over the pipe hole, and to all appearance lifeless.

Medical aid was immediately procured and the wounds dressed; and in a short time a reaction of the vital powers took place. In the course of that and the next day he was so far restored to the exercise of his reason as to be sensible of what he had done, and of the danger of his situation. On a further examination of the wound, it was found that the trachea was completely divided, and the œsophagus cut more than half through, and what was remarkable, the carotid arteries were untouched, which accounts for his not bleeding to death instantly. He lingered until the following Monday night, when death terminated his severe and complicated sufferings. He was sensible to the last, and cried for mercy as long as he was able to speak.

What led him to the commission of this unnatural act, we are not prepared to say. On the preceding evening he manifested some agitation and a nervous disposition. He was about twenty-three years of age, orderly in his deportment, of industrious habits, and much respected. His tragical end has distressed one general feeling of pity and commiseration.

Hemington Gaz.

LAKE ERIE DAMMED BY ICE.

We have been informed that this unprecedented event has actually occurred, and that the mouth of the Niagara river, between Fort Erie and Buffalo, is literally jammed or wedged with ice, which has blocked down the Lake, and the waters of the Lake have, in consequence, risen several feet, while the waters of the river have, from the same cause, fallen so much, that many craft have had their keels, whose faces, before have never seen the light of heaven, have made their appearance in the river. The waters of the lake about Buffalo are stated to be inundated and much damage has been done to property in consequence. In confirmation of the above, we have learned that the waters of Chippewa creek are lowered many feet; the Adelaide steamer is lying "high and dry," and the mills of Clark & Street have no water to keep them in operation.

York Courier.

CLOUGH, THE MURDERER.

We cannot repress, says the Albany Evening Journal, a very strong feeling of sympathy for poor Clough, the unhappy victim of a virtuous, but saddening attachment, which hurried him into the commission of a terrible crime. Poor lad! he, when an apprentice, a young man of much promise, and up to the moment of phrenzy which nerved his arm against the bosom in which his own affections had centered, he enjoyed the confidence and friendship of all who knew him. The unfortunate young man has a widowed mother (now a widow in all its bitterness and desolation) residing in the town of Murray, Orleans county.

From the New Bedford Daily Gazette, April 29.

SCANDAL.—The Inhabitants of Providence have a few days past had a subject for conversation which has engrossed almost every circle. From the reports in circulation it would appear that some time since, a person calling himself Ely, genteelly dressed, and possessing the manners of a gentleman, arrived in that city from Philadelphia, bringing with him testimonials of all his positive and negative virtues, from citizens of the highest respectability, among the rest, a gentleman well known Rev. Ezra Styles Ely, who was represented by the bearer as a relative. Our hero opened a school for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen, and brought together a large class. Like other pedagogues in similar situations, he was vulnerable to the bright glances from the orbs of the feminine gender, and soon became—what is supposed to the same thing, affected to become—head and ears in love with the only daughter of a highly respectable widow lady. Putting forth his protestations, and having, as he supposed, gone in due form, he was accepted, and a day fixed when the "happy pair" were to be united. Various presents had been from time to time made to the bride elect, and now only a few days remained to bridegroom in honor of the occasion. The day arrived, the pair were united—and the next day had been set for the commencement of a new quarter for his school. But the old saying that "marriage is often a prelude to a disappointment," proved true in this instance. The day dawned, but nothing could be found of the newly made husband—while his leaving behind his wife, and sundry unpaid bills, and taking with him every article of baggage of which he was possessed evinced that his departure was premeditated, and was to follow the consummation of his nuptials.

DISTRESSING.

A young lady, about eighteen years of age, of respectable family, residing in the western part of the city, committed suicide on Wednesday, last, by taking a quantity of arsenic. The cause for this rash act, appears to be as follows: The young lady was an orphan, and lived with her aunt. A day or two previous some property belonging to her aunt was missed, and the young lady, very indiscreetly was charged with the offence. Her virtuous mind revolted at such a charge, and finding it impossible to convince her aunt of the injustice of the suspicion, she hastened to an apothecary's shop, procured the poison, took it, and in two hours was a corpse. The young lady was extremely prepossessing in her appearance, and her amiable manners had secured for her a large circle of warm and admiring friends.

Philadelphia Gaz.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

On Sunday afternoon, a colored man named Samuel Smith, a porter, aged about 23, who had wheeled from the steam boat to Congress Hall a heavy load of baggage, set down his barrow, and with considerable emphasis said to another porter, "beat that if you can." The poor fellow had scarcely uttered the words, when he fell dead.

Yesterday morning at about 6 o'clock, a seaman on board the brig North America, named James Wallace, got up and dressed himself with his usual alacrity, and while the rest of the crew were on deck, he proceeded to the transom, sat down and died immediately.

Yesterday, about 1 o'clock P. M. James Hanning, lately from New York, fell down and in a week at Mr. McCauley's carrier's shop, in South street.

Mr. Coroner Dickerson was called to the above cases, and a jury under his direction returned a verdict according to the circumstances stated.—*U. S. Gaz*

The Licensing Law.—At the April term of Baltimore county court, the Grand Jury preferred to the court a formal complaint against the present licensing system of this state. They solemnly protest against it, and pray that the court will put them in their protection and forward it to the Governor, that it may be laid before the next General Assembly. The jury say that the evils arising from the law, rapidly increase; and that nine tenths of the presentments have had their origin in it. The old license laws, as they required the bond of the applicant with two good recommendations, and the consent of the court, before a license could be issued, but under the existing system, nothing more is necessary than a sufficient sum to pay for the license and buy a few gallons of whiskey, and that, though the bondsmen are amenable to the laws, the difficulty of detection increases with the facility of obtaining the license. As a revenue measure, and as such it is supposed to have been adopted, the law (they say, in continuation) is a most odious one, and the additional cost to the county to prosecute the immediate offenders, and other evil, and by them, will rather make it a losing one—*Cum, Citron.*

AN ENIGMA.

I am styled a woman and the parent of corruption; I have set upon many wheels, upon kings, people, and nations of the earth; I was seen in a vision, may be found in revelation. My second, seventh and sixth and seventh, is in first, my first, second and fourth is a state rounded by enemies; my first sixth and fourth is what Priam was eleven years subsequent to his birth; my first and fifth is a word of terror; my fifth, second and fourth is a song, quiet, secular, and sacred; my first second, third and fourth is what in ancient times stood in the temple of Diana was burnt.

B. F. P.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. John B. Hagany, Mr. JOHN MARSHALL of Newark, Del. to Miss MARY MAKEY, of this town.

On Tuesday evening 7th inst. Philadelphia, by the Rev. Mr. Brantley, JOHN T. RICKETTS, Esq. of Fairfax county, Va. to Miss SUSAN L. daughter of Thomas Watson Esq. of the former place.

DIED

On Tuesday morning last, Miss ANN ARTHURS, daughter of Mr. Mark Arthurs, of Elk Neck.

Drawing of the New York State Lottery Extra No. 17.

56 30 49 54 18 23 33 60

Drawing of the Delaware and South Carolina Consolidated Lottery No. 1

1 39 36 16 4 55 13 27

Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery No. 9.

55 12 16 23 59 39 64 57 1

Drawing of the Grand Consolidated Lottery No. 12.

45 38 20 50 36 23 37 58.

Apprentice Wanted.

AN Intelligent Youth, between the age of 14 & 16 years will be taken at this office to learn the Printing business, if immediate application be made. He must have a good English education.

TO THE VOTERS OF CECIL COUNTY.

AT the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your support.

Respectfully yours,

WM. MACKEY.

May 16th, 1833.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts; no longer indulgence cannot be given.

THOMAS HOWARD, Jr.

may 18 4t

Collectors Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Board of Commissioners for Cecil County, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Inn of James Ford in Cecilton, on Saturday the 8th of June next, the following property to wit:

HOUSE & LOT

of 3004 Acres of Land in the village of Frederick town, belonging to the heirs of Joseph Moore, dec'd. and also, a Lot of one Acre of Land, more or less, near the village of Warwick, assessed to John Braddock, (Negro.) The above property to be sold to pay arrearages of county Tax, for 1829, 1830, and 1831. Sale to take place at 2 o'clock, P. M. Terms Cash.

NOBLE PENNINGTON.

Late Collector 1st District Cecil county.

May 18, 1833. ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises on MONDAY the 27th day of May next, (if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,) the valuable Tract of Land on which he now resides, known by the name of Mount Ararat, situated on and bounded by the Susquehanna River, about three fourths of a mile South and East of the thriving Village of Port Deposit. This Tract is justly esteemed amongst the best Lands in the neighbourhood, and contains about

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES,

nearly the half of which is in Valuable Wood and Timber. It is now divided into three Farms, on two of which there are excellent Dwelling Houses, put up within the last three years each calculated for the comfortable accommodation of a Tenant, and the third adjoining a Tenant and family, ready to side in, and may at a small expense be rendered very comfortable. On the Farm the subscriber now resides there are all the requisite out houses. This property abounds with never failing Springs of excellent Water. There is also a considerable and constant stream of water passing through the whole of this Tract, which may be applied to many valuable Manufacturing purposes, there being a constant and rapid fall on the whole extent of the stream.

For good health it is not surpassed by any situation whatever. There are many persons resorting, to advantages this Property possesses which are the thought, unnecessary to mention as persons disposed to purchase will of course view the premises, which will at any time be shewn by the subscriber.

The Shore for 300 feet back from low water mark on the river will be offered in Lots to suit purchasers, or the whole together and together if desirable. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.

GEORGE DAVIDSON.

May 11, 1833. ts.

Notice.

BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, issued out of Cecil County Court and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Elkton, on SATURDAY the 15th of June next, all that piece or parcel or Tract of Land, containing about,

30 ACRES

more or less, adjoining Lands of John Lusby, Senior, which was devised to John H. Lusby, by his father, John Lusby, late of state in Saunders Neck in Cecil county. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John H. Lusby, Also—*For the Use of* Jesse Small, dec'd. & I shall hereon house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John H. Lusby, Also—*For the Use of* Jesse Small, dec'd. & I shall hereon house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John H. Lusby, Also—*For the Use of* Robert C. Lusby. And all the undivided interest in the following Mechanics property, viz. One Stable, and one of a House and Lot, in the town of Elkton, beginning for the same at a stone, marked E. D. Y. the beginning of a lot of ground purchased by E. D. Yates from Jesse H. Hollingsworth, and running the several courses as the Deed from Hollingsworth to Yates, and Yates to Cooden, all which will fully show and appear. Seized and taken in execution as the property of B. McKinney, Jr. All of which said property, or so much thereof as will be necessary, will be sold for cash immediately after the sale of John Wesley's of Benjamin Stock, next of John Gregg, & Co. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

THOMAS MOORE, *Coroner.*

April 18.

More New Goods.

THE Subscriber tenders to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and begs leave to inform them that he has just received and opened a large and general assortment of cloths, merino cassimeres, vestings, pantaloon stripes, ribbed cantoons, calicoes, gingham, fancy shawls, beautiful gauze art ribbons, silks, bombazines, silk & cotton hosiery, gloves, muslins, linen cambric, &c.

ALSO, Teas, Leghorn & Palm-leaf Hats, together with mens' Calf and Seal skin Boots, coarse and fine Shoes and Pumps, ladies & misses' leather, seal skin, morocco & lasting Shoes; childrens' leather, lasting & Morocco Boots & Shoes.

ALSO, A general assortment of Hardware, Stone, Cedar, Earthen & Tin-ware, Nails, Brushes, Ropes, &c. with

GROCERIES,

of every description, which the public are invited to call and see. Respectfully,

THOMAS WELCH.

Elkton, May 17th, 17th, 1833.

WOOL CARDING

AND MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscriber takes this method of returning to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since he has been in business, and informs them that his machinery is in complete order; and having employed experienced workmen, is prepared to do work in the best manner Prices for carding 7 cents per lb.; for making plain cloth 48 cents per yd; do. twilled 37½ cents; do. Blankets, 8 qrs. wide, 65 cts

Having a stock of cloth now on hand, persons wishing to exchange their Wool for Cloth can be accommodated by calling at the mill. Wool left with John R. Francis, in Cecilton, will be removed, done agreeable to directions, and returned.

THOMAS MURPHY.

LUMBER, such as white Pine Plank, Boards, Scantling and Shingles for sale.

Bohemia Mills, May 11, 1833.

Notice.

THE Decease of Samuel W. Trenchard, one of the Partners of the late firm of Thos. S. Welch & Co. has rendered it necessary that the business should be closed, all persons indebted, will please call and settle their accounts before the 1st of July, as all accounts remaining unsettled, after that time will be placed in the hands of an officer.

THOMAS S. WELCH,
CURTIS TRENCHARD, Adm. of
SAM'L W. TRENCHARD dec'd.

Elkton May 16, 1833. 3t.

A VALUABLE MILL

For Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, the following valuable property, from the 1st of August next, that Valuable MILL PROPERTY to which are attached about 60 Acres of Land, situate on Principio Creek, in Cecil county, on the public road leading from Port Deposit to Charlestown, about five miles from the former, and about six miles from the latter place. The improvements consist of a Large

STONE MILL,

35 by 45 feet, three and a half stories high, a comfortable two story dwelling house built of logs and stone, and good stabling. The land, of which two thirds is arable, is in a fine state of cultivation and susceptible of improvement.

The Principio Creek upon which this property lies, is a large stream, and at all seasons supplies a quantity sufficient for both plantation and the mill. The situation is extremely healthy, and also desirable as a place of business.

The terms will be made to suit the purchaser, and can be known by applying to the subscriber, residing in the subscriber, near Rosslandville, in Cecil county, Maryland.

RICHD. BROOKINGS.

May 11 ts

N. B.—Persons desirous of purchasing will be shewn the property by David Gennings who resides on the premises.

NEW SPRING GOODS

The subscriber has just received and are now on hands for sale, a quantity of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

among which are Cloths, Cassimeres, Brombell, Princetts, Linen Drillings, Stripes of various kinds, stout Wilmington Stripe at 12½ cents per yard, Linen Cambrics, Linen Diapers, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, splendid Spring Cottons from 6¼ to 31¼ cents per yard, Fancy Hdkfs, with a variety of other fancy articles too tedious to enumerate.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Such as Bed Ticking, Checks, Plaids, Muslins of all kinds some as low as 6¼

SHOES.

A good assortment of Shoes and Boots as low as can be bought in the market.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, Spices of almost all kinds, with a variety of other articles not mentioned; all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the market. For proof we beg an early call

THOMAS ROACH.

Elkton, May 4 tf

N. B. All kinds of Country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

Notice.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he will attend at his office in Elkton every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday (except when absent from the county on professional business) during the usual hours of business.

LEVIN GALE.

Executors Notice.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1833 he obtained from the Orphans' Court of Cecil County, Letters Testamentary upon the estate of James L. Clayton, late of said county deceased. All persons having demands against the estate will present the same, properly authenticated, on or before the 22d day of March next, ensuing, or abide by the act of Assembly of the state of Delaware, in such case made and provided.

JOHN L. CLAYTON, Ex'tr.

Bohemia Manor, } March 23, 1833. } May 11—8t

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Cecil County Court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 25th day of May, inst. from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, for shares of Port Deposit Bridge and Bank Stock. Seized and taken into execution as the property of Samuel Hogg, senr. late of Cecil county, deceased, and to be sold for cash to satisfy debts due to John and Alexander Gregg. Sale to commence ½ past 2 o'clock, P. M.

GEO. M'CULLOUGH, Sheriff.

May 11 ts

TO THE VOTERS OF CECIL COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your support.

WM. REYNOLDS.

2nd Election district, } April 24, 1833. } tf

☞ We are authorised to announce *William M'Cullough* as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election. May 11 tf

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Cecil county Court, and to me directed at suit of Thomas Kell against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of Andrew P. Reading, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 25th of May, inst. from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, the following described real estate to wit: All the right, title, interest and claim of the said Andrew P. Reading in and to all that tract of Land, situate lying and being in Middle Neck, Cecil county, bounded by lands of Fishbe'w's heirs, lands belonging to the Roman Chapel; lands of the heirs of Richard Flintham and others, it being the same property that was devised to the said Andrew P. Reading by a certain Andrew J. Peterson, containing in the whole 300 acres of Land more or less with the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of the said Andrew P. Reading and to be sold cash to satisfy the debt and costs due and becoming due on said fieri facias. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEO. M'CULLOUGH, Sheriff.

May 11 ts

This is to give notice

That the subscriber of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county Letters of Administration on the personal estate of *Isaac Richards*, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of January, 1834, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April 1833.

JACOB RICHARDS, Adm'r.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia and is now opening at his Store in Charlestown, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suited to the season—Also GROCERIES, IRON-MONGERY, QUEENS-WARE, Medicines, Stationery, Saddlery, Summer Hats, Shoes of all sorts and sizes, Combs and Brush's, Cabinet work, all of which he will sell very low for cash or country produce. The public is invited to call and see his assortment.

JOHN N. BLACK.

Charlestown, May 10

For Sale.

The subscriber wishes to sell at Private Sale, his Farm, situate about 1½ miles from North East, adjoining lands of John B. Simpers, Richard Simpers, Frederick Slagle and William Wingate, containing about 125 Acres, one half is well timbered with oak and chestnut. The improvements consist of a Log House and Stabling, and under good fencing. For terms apply to

WILLIAM SIMPERS.

May 11 3t

PARIETY.

THE CITIES OF THE PLAIN.

Fear upon the plain! Oh, hurry ye on,
Ere the sword of the angel yet slumbers unwithdrawn!
Away from the doomed and deserted of God—
Away, for the spoiler is rushing abroad!

The warning was spoken—the righteous had come,
And the proud cities of Sodom were feasting at home;
All gray was the banquet—the revel was long,
With the pouring of wine and the breathing of song.

'Twas an evening of beauty—the air was perfume—
The earth was all greenness—the trees were all bloom;
And softly the delicate viol was heard,
Like the murmur of love, or the notes of a bird.

And beautiful creatures moved down in the dance,
With the magic of motion, the sunshine of glance,
And white arms wreathed lightly, and tresses gold free,
As the plumage of birds from some tropical tree.

And the shrine of the idol was lighted on high,
For thickening of knee and of the bowings of eye,
And the worship was bile ded with blasphemous wife
And the wise-hibber scoff'd at the name of the Lord!

Hark!—the growing of thunder—the quaking of earth!
No, wa to the worship, and wo to the mirth!
The black sky is opened—there's flame in the air—
The red arm of vengeance is lifted and bare!

And the shriek of the dying rose wild where the song
And the low tone of love had been whisper'd long;
Or the fierce flames went lightly o'er palace and bower,
Like the red tongues of demons to blast and devour!

Down, down on the fallen the red rain rain'd,
And the revenger bath with his cup sudrain'd—
In foot of the dancer, the music-loved harlot,
And the shout and the laughter grew suddenly still.

The last throb of anguish was fearfully given,
The last eye glared forth in its madness on heaven!
The last groan of horror rose wildly and valn—
And death brooded over the pride of the plain!

WOMEN.—The Countess of Blessington, in her Journal of Conversations with Lord Byron, has the following remarks.

"How few men understand the feelings of women! Sensitive, and easily wounded as we are—obliged to call upon them to support us in trials that always leave fearful marks behind, how often are we compelled to assume the semblance of coldness and indifference when the heart inly bleeds, and the decent composure, put on with our visiting garment to appear in public, and like them soon for a few hours, are with them and aside, and all the decorums, the great controlling care that woman alone can know, return to make us feel that though we may disguise our sufferings from others, and deck our countenance with smiles, we cannot deceive ourselves, and are but the more miserable from the constraint we submit to.

A woman only can understand a woman's heart—we cannot, dare not complain—sympathy is denied us because we must not. Pity open the wo. nda that excite it; and even the most legitimate feelings are too sacred in female estimation to be exposed—and while we mourn the grief that lies too deep for tears," and counes alike health and peace, a man may with impunity express all, nay more than he feels—court and meet sympathy, while his leisure hours are cheered by occupations and pleasures, the latter too often such as ought to prove how little he stood in need of compassion except for his vices."

From the New Yorker.

The following queer story which was first communicated for a sheet under our auspices is equal to any of Hackett's, we met with it in the other day in an old paper, and as it may be "as good as new" to some of our readers, we give it a place in our columns.

YANKEE vs. YANKEE.

In the good old times when "the Plymouth Colony" was truly the "land of steady habits;" there occasionally sprung a rattle, fun loving character, whose habits and disposition formed a striking contrast with the upright and conscientious bearing of the cold and formal Puritans. An anecdote of two farmers of this class, living near each other, will afford an apt illustration of the text.—One was possessed of some dozen fine sheep, who having a decided antipathy to confinement, would continue trespass on the enclosures of their neighbour. He having caught them in one of these escapades determined to inflict summary vengeance on them and their owner.—With this intention he proceeded to catch them, and running a knife through one of their hind legs, between the tendon and the bone immediately above the joint, put the other leg through the slit. In this condition the woolly flock decamped, leaving one quarter less tracks than when they came.

The feeder of the sheep kept their own counsel; and soon after his neighbour's hogs having broke or dug into the enclosure, he took advantage of this opportunity for retaliation, by cutting their mouths from ear to ear. In this way the fair foot grunters, rather chop-fallen as may be supposed, made their way to their own quarters. The owner of swine made his appearance in a great rage, declaring that his hogs were ruined and that he would have redress. His neighbor made answer, that he was not the cause—for," said he, "the fact is, my friend, I did not cut open them are hogs' mouths, but seeing my sheep running on three legs, they split their mouths a laughing."

KENTUCKY HUMOUR.

We think we recognize a little of the humour of our old friend MULLAY, in the following bit at the Nullifiers. We extract it from his paper, printed in Flemingsburg, Kentucky.

And pray good Mr. Printer, who is this NELLY FIERS that is kicking up such a thundering hollow in South Carolina?—she must be a rip-roarer—a real swinger, I sorty reckon. My honey and thunderations! if she and my wife were only to be together one week, I guess as how they'd storm a fort or two—for my wife has a tong that can run from the first day of January to the last day of December without being greased—and I am told as how this Nelly Fiers aint slow at a short game—but if she can hold out with my wife she must have the wind of a gray hound and the strength of a lion. My wife says as Sal WINN told her that Granny Hoble said, this Nelly Fiers was going over to that are city of Washington to ring old Hickory's nose for him—just as she would a young heifer's, to make her stand still while they milked her, but if my wife was there if there would'nt be a real dog fight I wonder—for Jack is a terrapin and my wife's a real Jackson man up to the hub.

Now I'll tell you what.—I always was Clay—my wife, she kept such a dingdong-ing at me all the time that she made me promise to vote for Jackson at this election, and I thought as how I'd fool her most tarnally, so I slip't off and voted Clay, and come home and told Nancy I'd went for Jackson—but what do you think?—Next day one of the Squires come to my house and while I was out told her I voted for Clay—and so by hokee the house has been too hot for me ever since. Reckon I will be as this Nelly Fiers has turned all Carolina inside out just as a boy would turn a meal bag to shake it—well—by jingo she must be a screamer, raised in a nigger quarter, I know—for to see a real hard scuffle and hear the "phil-hoo-ing" of a hog's nose for old Kentuckies. Well, if ever I can get my eyes on Miss Nelly, if I don't squintinize her mighty prodigious close, for I've been sorry ever since I saw her, as how I would like 'em still better if my wife's tung was not continually ringing in my ears like an old sheep-bell—only ten thousand times more quick and keen.

Well, after hog-calling time is over I'd advise Nelly to come over into old Kentuck and get soap enough to wash her white and red and kind of *cotton wool*, eighty of her will scarcely do it—and I can throw one of 'em into a squirrel's eye, a hundred yards every crack, out of my old Kentucky bar of Iron Hoop for old Kentuck. Ten thousand up to the hub and two inches deeper.

BILL SCRATCHTATE.

Con.—Why are corsets on a woman like steamboats? Because they are on the *high pressure* principle, and *reduce the fair.*

Indian Reasoning.—A missionary who had used the saying—"It is a bad rule that wont work both ways"—in the hearing of an Indian whom he was instructing, on an occasion of listening to the pupil's progress in arithmetic, asked him, "how much is two two? answer, "four." "How much is six four? answer, "two." "How can that be?" said the missionary, "Because," replied Indian, "it is a bad rule that wont work both ways!"—So much for proverbial sayings, says Sancho, the proverbialist.

A soldier of the United States army stationed at Governor's island was put upon duty with express orders that no persons were to be allowed to walk upon a grass plot but the General's cow.—The general's lady, who had been in the habit of walking out in the evening, was the first intruder, upon which the soldier ordered her off—her ladyship, much irritated, exclaimed, "I am the wife of a lady." "Yes," replied the soldier, "but you are not the General's cow—therefore you must come off, my lady."

A dispute on capital punishment.—An Indiaman, some time ago, fell into a dispute with Gen. Root, on the subject of capital punishment. It was opposed by the General, and supported by the Hindoman. Amongst other arguments in its favor, Patrick quoted Scripture, to which the General replied by asking why God did not hang up Cain.—"Why, and so he would," rejoined the Irishman, "but the reason he did'nt do it was that Cain *ran away from him.*"

Blue Laws.—The Blue Laws of Connecticut have long been a source of amusement to the citizens of the present day. But it is not generally known that some of the early acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania are equally great. About the year 1680 or '81, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution that "no member thereof should come to the *House barefoot, lest he eat his bread and cheese on the steps.*"

War, hunting, and love, have a thousand pains for one pleasure.

Notice.

The Commissioners of Cecil County will meet at the Court House in Elkton on Monday the 13th May next, for the purpose of hearing Appeals and receiving transfers, and for such other business as may come before them. All persons having accounts with the county are requested to attend. By order of the commissioners.

JOHN KEAN, Clk.

Elkton April 30th, 1833.

POSTMASTER.

WILL Stand the ensuing Season at Elkton, upon the following terms: $6 for the Season, and $8 to insure with Foal. Postmaster was sired by Maryland Eclipse, who was got by the celebrated "American Eclipse," out of the "Lady of the Lake," his dam descended from the Stock of the celebrated "Marquis of Granby." He is a dark Brown four years old this spring, 15½ hands high, and possesses a large share of bone and muscle, and is admirably calculated for the use of those who wish to obtain a valuable and useful stock of Horses for the Saddle or the Harness.

ADAM WINN.

Elkton, April 13, 1833. tf.

To the Teachers of Schools
IN CECIL COUNTY.

You are hereby notified that in consequence of the great irregularity and incorrectness of your manner of stating your accounts for settlement with the Orphans Court, out of the Poor School Fund of this county, hereafter they will not be paid, unless the following requisitions are in every particular complied with.

The account must state the name of the children, the date of the commencement and termination of their schooling, the actual number of days they attend school, and charged at a rate not exceeding $3 for every 72 days they attend school and were taught. To this account must be annexed the following certificate of at least two of the Trustees of the school.

We the undersigned, Trustees of School, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with the children named in the aforegoing account, their situation and circumstances, and we believe they are to be proper objects for the benefit of the Poor School Fund of Cecil County: And we do further certify that we believe that the said children were taught by the aforesaid ——— for the time therein specified, and that the said ——— has received no compensation whatsoever from any person or persons for teaching said children.

Given under our hands this — day of — 1833.

Should there be no trustees to the school, the certificate must be signed by the most respectable neighbors. This must then be annexed the following deposition or affirmation of the Teacher:

Maryland, Cecil County to wit:

On this — day of — 1833, before the undersigned, a Justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, personally appeared the aforesaid ——— and made oath upon the Holy Evangels of Almighty God (or affirm as the case may be) that the aforegoing account is just and true as stated, that he taught the children therein named the actual number of days which he hath charged in said account, that he believes them to be proper objects for the benefit of the Poor School Fund, and that he hath received no part, parcel, security or satisfaction for teaching the said children, or any of them, from any person or persons whatever.

The number of children allowed is Five to each School, unless the teachers are otherwise directed by the Court.

The time for settling school accounts, is on Thursday of each term.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

of Cecil County.

april 20 (Tues.sw

WANTED

A youth from 18 to 20 years of age to attend in a store at Port Deposit, one who has some experience would be preferred—Testimonials as to integrity and industry will be required. Apply to

JOHN CARSON & CO.

Port Deposit, April 27. 3t

CECIL REPUBLICAN,

AND

Farmers and Mechanics Advertiser,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

By Richard P. Bayly.

TERMS.

The CECIL REPUBLICAN will be published every Saturday morning, on an imperial sheet, with *new and handsome* type, at two dollars per annum, one half in advance, and the balance at the expiration of the year. Should the subscription not be paid within the year, two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS will be exacted.

Persons neglecting to inform the Editor of a desire to discontinue at the expiration of the time subscribed for, will be considered as a subscriber for the ensuing six months.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted three times *at one dollar* per square and *twenty-five cents* for every extra insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please mark the number of times they wish them inserted, otherwise they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid, if prompt attention is expected.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia a general assortment of *SPRING GOODS*, which having been selected with care from the late importations will be sold at a small advance. His Stock consists of Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Grey and mixed Cloths. Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, Bombazettes, Bombazines, Silks, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Irish and Tow Linens, &c.

ALSO,

A large assortment of Groceries, Earthen, Queens, Hard, Tin and Cedar wares.

ALSO,

Mens' and Youths' Fur Hats, Ladies' Leghorn Hats, Mens' Calf and Seal Skin Boots and Shoes, &c.

The Public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Very Respectfully,

THOMAS S. WELCH.

March 30, 1833. 4t.

This is to give notice

That the subscriber of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of *Samuel Beaty*, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 3d of January, 1834, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1833.

SAMUEL BEATY, Jr. Ad'mr.

april 13 6t

This is to give notice

That the subscriber of Cecil county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of *Mary Ewing*, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 4d day of January, 1834, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April 1833.

JAMES BROUGHTON, Ex'tr.

april 13 6t

Thomas S. Roberts and Augusta his wife, and others
vs
George Beasten and Jane E. Neal and others.

In Cecil County Court sitting as a Court of Equity
April Term 1833.

Ordered that the sale made and reported by James Lambert Veazey, heretofore appointed Trustee for the sale of the property in the proceedings of this cause mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 23rd day of October next: Provided a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper published in Cecil county, at least once a week for three successive weeks before the first day of September next. The report says, the amount of sale to be $845.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

A true copy Test.

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

Cecil County Court.

april6, 1833. a27-3t

John Rutter, Jr.
vs
Andrew Pearce and others

In Cecil County Court sitting as a Court of Equity.
April Term, 1833.

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to have the real estate of William Pearce, sen. late of Cecil county, deceased, sold for the payment of legacies bequeathed in the said deceased's will, to Johanna Armats and Nancy his wife, Alice M'Vitty, alias Alice Moores, Elisha Foster and Sarah Foster, and Edward and Andrew Pearce. The said bill also states that the said Johannes Armats and Nancy his wife did assign all their interest in and to their said legacy to the said John Rutter, Jr. and that the said Sarah Foster resides out of the state of Maryland—And the said court, being satisfied, by the affidavit of the sheriff of Cecil county, that the said Andrew Pearce resides in Cecil county, and of the said Andrew's having resided, or kept out of the way of the sheriff, and hath avoided the service of the Subpoena from the said court issued against him in the above cause.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper, before the 1st day of June next, give notice to the said defendant Andrew Pearce, of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by attorney, on the 2nd day of the next October Term of Cecil County Court, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a Decree should not pass as prayed.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

A true copy Test.

JAMES SEWALL. Clk.

Cecil County Court.

Apr'il 1833. ap27 3w

200 bushels Prime POTATOES for Sale by

WILLIAM TORBERT, Jr.

March 9, 1833. tf

Seasonable Goods.

WILLIAM TORBERT, Jr. informs his customers and the public in general that he has *just received* from the city of Philadelphia an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS

comprising a great variety of articles and fabrics suitable for the approaching season.—Also, Queensware, Hardware and

GROCERIES,

selected with care, and he flatters himself not excelled by any in cheapness or quality.

Grateful for past kindness, and determined by strict attention to please and accomodate, he hopes for a continuance of favors.

april 20 tf

$20 REWARD.

About a week since a man hired a mare from the subscriber, saying he wished to go to Port Deposit. As the mare has not been returned, there is a suspicion that fraud is intended, and the above reward will be given for the apprehension of the person and the recovery of the mare herein described. The man is about five feet eight inches in height, had on blue coat and pantaloons and black hat, he is of a dark complexion and says he is from England. The mare is a small sorrel with a star in the forehead, right hind foot white—she is a good traveller, about 14 hands high, and treads rather wide with her hind feet particularly. The man and mare above described crossed the ferry at Havre de Grace, and were traced as far as Elkton, at which place he stated he was going to Newcastle.

I will give the above reward for the mare and theif, or ten dollars for either, with all reasonable charges.

AMOS HOLLIS.

Herbert's ✕ Roads, /

Harford co. april 25. 3t-3t

Constable's Sale.

BY Virtue of Sundry writs of Fiera Facias, issued by William Pearce, Esq. and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on Saturday the 18th day of May next, all the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Alexander in and to the following described property, to wit: All that tract of Land, situate, lying and being in East Nottingham Cecil county, which was lately occupied by David Steel, called and known by the name of Hill's Choice, bounded by Lands of Robert Brown, James Hill and others, it being the same property which was sold by Thomas Alexander to Thomas James Hill, containing Forty nine Acres and Fourteen Perches of Land, more or less. Seized and taken into execution as the property of the said Thomas Alexander and to be sold for cash to satisfy debts due James Ewing and William Cameron. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

FREEBORN TERRY, Con.

april 27. ts.

FOR SALE.

All that valuable tract or parcel of Land situate lying and being in Cecil county, in the State of Maryland, and which forms the northern side of the mouth of Susquehanna River, called

"The Grove."

This tract contains about **1350** acres of valuable land, about 400 acres of which are of good tide quality. It is so situated that it can be advantageously divided into three farms of between 400 and 500 acres, with a sufficiency of wood to each, and each of them binding on the Chesapeake Bay or Susquehanna River.

The advantages attached to this property are equalled by very few situations on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The soil is rich and of best quality—there is a good apple and peach orchard on the premises, and a very fine Herring Fishery. Carp, rock and perch with many kinds of fish abound throughout the season—wild ducks, swan and geese are to be found in as much abundance as any where on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay.

The steam boat from Philadelphia and Baltimore pass within half a mile to a mile of the shore every day throughout the season. Apply to John C. Groome, Esq. of Elkton, Md. or the subscriber on the premises, near Cecilton.

A. C. COSDEN.

April 20 1w-8w

☞The Delaware Journal, Wilmington; National Gazette, Philadelphia; and Democrat, Baltimore; Emporium and True American, New Jersey, will please publish the above adv. 1w8w and send their bills to this office for payment, and a paper containing the same.

Levin R. Shockley and Sarah his wife
vs.
Jno. Sorver and Isabella his wife and others.

In Chancery, Cecil County Court,
April term, 1833.

On application of the Trustee, it is ordered that the time, heretofore allowed to the creditors of John Taylor, deceased, to file their claims, be enlarged, and that the said creditors may file their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, at any time before the 20th day of September next, with the Clerk of this Court. The Trustee is directed to cause a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper in Cecil county, for three successive weeks prior to the 30th day of May next.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

A true copy. Attest,

JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

May 4 Cecil County Court. 3t

DELAWARE GAZETTE,

AND AMERICAN WATCHMAN,

Published by John Newton Harker, No. 4, Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

Notwithstanding the very liberal patronage extended to us the past year, in order that we may improve the character of our paper, we would respectfully suggest a few remarks to the public and to the citizens of this State in particular, and they hope that they, as well as ourselves, will *profit* by it.

We have frequently heard it remarked as an objection to subscribing for the papers of this State, that periodicals containing more reading matter and conducted at a greater expense, can be obtained for the same price from the larger cities. And why is this so? The reason is obvious—they have a subscription five and ten times as large. Could we receive the same encouragement that is extended to such papers, we would pledge ourselves that the Gazette and Watchman should not be inferior in point of interest or quantity of matter to any paper in the Union. When the forms are once prepared for the press, it is but little additional labor, and expense to strike off any number of copies—hence the great advantage of an extensive subscription list, in furnishing the largest quantity of matter at the cheapest price to each individual. Would the citizens of Delaware, who are subscribers to papers out of the State, but extend us their support, we could furnish them a paper much more interesting to them than any they could obtain, from the larger cities. We have the same means of improving our paper and obtaining interesting matter, with the advantage that our local news, and descriptions would be the most interesting to the citizens of our own State, with less postage and less liability of failure from the mails. If there is a moral obligation on the citizens of any State in the Union to support their own Press, that State is Delaware. Her territory is small, and should the practice of supporting the papers of other States generally prevail the result must be, that she would have no paper of her own. The evils and disadvantages attending such a state of things must be evident to every one.

It is a fact not generally understood, but nevertheless true, that no paper ever published in this State has had a subscription that extended beyond *five hundred* subscribers for any length of time. It is also a fact that few papers printed in this country have ever existed long with so small a patronage as those established in this State. Were it not for the advertising and job-work done in our offices, it would be impossible for papers of the size of those printed in this State to exist with such a patronage. Our exertions are unremitted in improving the character of our paper, and we are determined, it shall answer the purpose of a faithful friend in the country. And we call upon the citizens of this State to support their own Presses, and enable their publishers to furnish them at the cheapest rate with papers of the most interesting character. No family with any members who can read, should be without a newspaper. It is a much cheaper way of imparting information than any system of school teaching.

The terms of the Semi-weekly paper are, as heretofore, four dollars a year, if paid in advance, four fifty within six months, or five dollars if not paid until the expiration of the year.

Besides the Semi-weekly Gazette and Watchman, we have now commenced the publication of a Weekly paper, of the same title, which for cheapness, neatness of execution, and quantity of matter is surpassed by few papers in the Union, and equal to any of the best. It is made up almost entirely of reading matter—containing a general variety, and is sent by the earliest mails to most of the post towns in this, and several of the adjoining States at *two dollars* per annum.

Post-Masters, Agents and others who will exert themselves to procure subscribers, and transmit the money to us by mail, if less than five dollars free of postage, or if more at our own expense at risk, will be allowed *fifty per cent* for their trouble, and the thanks of the publisher.

The weekly paper, we shall continue regularly from this date with our semi-weekly, and doubt not a generous public, who have thus far sustained us in the cause we have espoused, will continue to give us their support. We promise them that no exertion shall be wanting on our part to render our paper deserving of their patronage.

REMOVAL.

WM. H. CALVERT,

Returns his most sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Elkton and vicinity for the very liberal share of patronage he has received in his line of business, and respectfully informs that he has removed to the House adjoining that of Mr. Robert Johnson, where he offers for sale on the most accommodating terms,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Of Hats

of superior manufacture, both plain and fashionable.

Country merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, and they may be assured of being supplied on as favorable terms as any of the cities.

April 6, 1833.

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