The Cecil Gazette,

And Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD DESCEND ALIKE UPON THE RICH AND THE POOR.—*Jackson.*

BY HENRY BOSEE. ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1834. VOL. I.—NO. 3.

TERMS.

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☞ Persons sending advertisements will mark the number of times they wish them inserted, otherwise they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications to the editor must be POST PAID.

THE ATTACK UPON STONINGTON

The following account of the bombardment and defence of Stonington, Conduring the last war with Great Britain, is from the New York Mirror. It was furnished by a citizen of Stonington, who was present and took a part in the engagement.

During this period our national vessels were blockaded in the harbour of New London, by the British fleet, and the inhabitants of Stonington were under continual apprehensions of a visit from the enemy. The blockading ships were in view of the village, and their boats were almost daily reconnoitering the coast. The village was quite in a defenceless state. The British fleet made sail and entered the harbor on the 9th of August, 1814. A few minutes after a flag was despatched from the fleet, and the lieutenant in charge of it presented the following letter from the British commanding officer:

His Britannic Majesty's ship Pactolus, }
9th Aug. 1814, half past 5, P. M. }

Not wishing to destroy the unoffending inhabitants residing in the town of Stonington, one hour is granted them from the receipt of this to remove out of town.

T. M. HARDY,

Captain of his Majesty's ship Rantifer.

I shall not attempt to describe the agitation which this message occasioned. Its brevity, its awful import, the overwhelming force of the enemy, our defenceless condition, and the short time allowed us to remove our unoffending women and children, and to prepare for conflict, awoke sensations which can be more easily conceived than expressed.—The brief space allotted us was diligently employed in taking our non combatants to places of safety, and in collecting whatever ammunition could be found in possession of individuals, whilst ten determined volunteers took their stand at the breast-work, to observe the first movements of the enemy. All remained quiet until 8 o'clock in the evening, when the Terrour commenced the bombardment by throwing a shell into the town, and continued with short intervals to fire bombs and carcasses through the night. Nothing was done, at that period, on our part, except once discharging an eighteen pounder at the brig, which had suspended a lanthorn in her shrouds, but immediately hauled it down from the apparent effect of the shot. As soon as the day broke on Wednesday, the enemy's barges appeared at a short distance from the east side of the point, and commenced firing the rockets at the building. Immediately a sufficient number of volunteers dragged one of their guns across the point, and attacked the barges from the open field, sunk one of them, and compelled the rest to retire, and, in the midst of a raking fire, returned to the breast-work in safety. At sunrise the brig of war commenced firing upon the town, approaching within grape shot distance of the shore. At the same moment the Terrour resumed the discharge of rockets, and throwing of shells and carcasses. While the brave men at the guns were doing their duty, others equally fearless followed their rockets and carcasses to the building, and extinguished the fires they were kindling—a perilous service, which they continued to perform to the end of the conflict. The men at the breast-work had ammunition for one gun, which they aimed with deadly effect, hulling the brig at every shot; but the powder at length failing, they reluctantly retired for a short time, until the express they had discharged to New London should return with a supply.

This, to their great joy, arrived at 11 o'clock, A. M., when they instantly repaired to their post, nailed their colors to the staff, and opened their fire anew, and with such effect, that the brig, in no great length of time, to avoid being sunk, cut her cable and left her anchor behind, which were afterwards secured and are still preserved. During this expedition of desperate valor, the men were driven to the expedient of making cartridges with clothing torn from their bodies, and weeds collected round the breast work; and when the match rope failed, they fired the cannon with a small gun, snapped over the vent. The number of men thus engaged at no time exceeded twenty, all equal in command.

The bombardment continued until Thursday, when a cessation of hostilities took place, and a flag was sent from Com. Hardy with a message, the purport of which was to require us to send on board the ship. Mrs. Stewart, the British consul's wife, then in New London, and to give a pledge that we would not send *torpedoes* to annoy his ships. On our compliance with these terms, he engaged the bombardment should cease. With a spirit becoming the occasion, he was told in reply that no compliance could be expected from us, and no favors were asked from him beyond what the rules of honorable warfare required. The bomb ship then recommenced her fire of shell and carcasses; and on Friday, after the Ramilies had fired two broadsides at the town, the squadron, about noon, retreated to the place whence it came, with little cause for triumph, it is believed, at the result of the expedition.

Should it be asked how many lives were lost on our part, I must answer, with gratitude to God, not an individual was killed. One young man received a wound in the knee and died six months afterwards. This statement may appear incredible, when it is considered that during a part of the conflict the men were wholy exposed to the enemy's fire—that the breast-work was merely a mound of earth—that the star-spangled banner, which hung low over their heads, was pierced with so many balls, as would seem to render it impossible that any of them could have escaped uninjured. It will also be seen that those who were engaged in watching the houses, and guarding them against the effects of the rockets and shells, were exposed to dangers of no ordinary kind. Their unremitting efforts prevented a single instance of conflagration, although many buildings were greatly injured by the balls and shells, and some were wholly destroyed.

The bombardment, it is perceived, lasted from Tuesday evening to Friday noon, during which many incidents of an interesting nature occurred which cannot now be detailed.

From the Western Shield.

NO FICTION.

Edmund Bowman, for some years past was a respectable, industrious and thrifty young man; highly esteemed for his honest propriety, and other steadiness of all kinds of deceit; and no one had fairer prospects of passing through the world with greater honor to himself and more satisfaction to his friends. At the age of twenty-one, he married one of the most respectable young women in his neighbourhood, and they commenced their worldly career, bright as a fair May morning, without a cloud to dim the glories of the rising sun, nor mar the happiness which beamed with so much intelligence upon them.

Years rolled on with as few interruptions to their harmony and general prosperity as usually falls to the lot of mankind. An interesting family was the fruit of their union; and competency, yea, independence, crowned their industrious and frugal exertions.

Business occasionally called Edmund to a large market town some distance from where he lived.

During these exursions he became acquainted with men of dissolute habits, intemperate and profane in their morals; and step by step, though almost imperceptibly, he approached the ruinous, the awful gulf of intemperance. His aberration were not at first of a very alarming character.—They did not at once threaten a total and final ruin to those bright dreams, those fond anticipations which had filled his early mind, and occupied his early thoughts. Every thing around him partook of neatness and convenience for which he was remarkable. His barns were well filled, and stored in the best order, with the plenteous products of his rich fields—his fences were good, and out buildings in the best state of repair. His stock of cattle, horses, sheep, &c. exhibited good keeping, and showed a kind and tender master. His family partook of that happiness and enjoyment which is over the result of a well regulated and soberly conducted establishment. But, alas, these bright scenes were doomed to terminate—the dream of happiness to be broken. A small dark spot appeared in their domestic horizon, overcasting with shadowy clouds what was before fair and beauteous. Intemperance like a canker worm, secretly and imperceptibly commenced and carried on the work of destruction. At first, it was by no means a subject of disquietude either to his family or friends. The little deviation from uniform moral path, Edmund had heretofore pursued seemed rather to amuse than alarm them, as it appeared to increase his good nature and heighten his social feelings. But the rankest of all rank weeds cannot more rapidly expand and grow than do the pernicious habits of intoxication, when once they have taken root. To arrest its progress, or stop its mad career, until the unhappy victim is completely engulphed and swallowed up in the vortex, the whirlpool of destruction, is beyond the strength, the power of human hands.—Thus it was with our hapless friend, his habits became worse—his temper of disposition also underwent a fearful change—he became morose and brutish in his manner; that decency and self-respect, and that gentlemanly deportment and regard he always entertained for his family and friends, gave way to the most degrading and beastly actions of drunkenness, and to a literally wallowing in the mire.

He commenced a good mechanic and thrifty farmer, both of which branches he personally superintended and carried on with profit—but now his business began to decline, for he no longer paid it that attention which goes to ensure permanency and prosperity. In a very few years, what once appeared like a beautiful garden became desolate and waste, his fields a wilderness of weeds, overrun with briars and brambles His fences and out buildings went to decay—his workshop was abandoned, and the sound of the mechanic's tools, and the woodman's axe, was no longer heard. In fine every thing partook of the blight, and annihilated the hopes of the master.

Not many years elapsed before he was compelled to sell his little farm which had been, for its richness and cultivation, the envy of the neighborhood, and the support of his large and interesting family. One by one of his tools and implements of husbandry were disposed of to purchase the poison that destroyed him; at last went houses and stock, household furniture, and all—not a thing was left. At times, during short intervals of sobriety, the most harrowing images of his wickedness and folly haunted him. He would say he saw the awful precipice on which he stood—the burning gulf beneath, the certain termination of his fate—the certain end of his maddening course,—but, like a victim dragged to the slaughter, he was hurried on by an irresistible power, uncontrolled and uncontrolable. He yet breathes, but lives not—he exists but partakes not of life—his being is a loathsome incubus, whose end would be desirable—his death a blessing to his relations, and a relief to the alms house.

What is death to the pain and wretchedness and infamy of drunkenness? Who would not rather die no matter how soon, honored by his friends and society, leaving an untarnished character as a rich legacy for his children, and above all at peace with his God—than live year after year the terror of his family—the dread of his acquaintance—a loathsome and revolting driveller and idiot—a poor degraded outcast, "for the hand of scorn to point its slow and unerring finger at"—and then to die not with the hopes and consolations of the gospel, but a miserable maniac convulsed in mind and body, yielding up his soul in unutterable torture here, to unending wo and agony hereafter.

SHORT STORY OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

Louisa Richards was born in 1810, at Norwalk, in Connecticut, of highly respectable parents. Her father kept an hotel there, and employed a nephew, about the age of Louisa, for his barkeeper, who went to live with him when Louisa was 9 years old. At 14, she lost her mother, and two years afterwards, her only brother. At 19, she was seduced by her cousin, in her father's absence from home. Becoming enceinte, and dreading her parent's displeasure, she obtained permission to visit a relation in New York. Her cousin came with her, and placed her on private board at Brooklyn, where she was delivered of a still born child. He returned immediately to Norwalk, whither she returned at the expiration of six months; and soon after this, her cousin seduced the bar-maid, for which he was prosecuted. She then left home in disgust, came again to New York, put herself under the protection of a Charleston merchant named E. L. Cohlen, went on to that place, where she remained 3 or 4 years, quarrelled with her protector, went to England with a naval officer, returned to New York a few months back, assumed the name of Adeline Richards, and went to live at Brooklyn. She was robbed on the Five Points a few months back, by two black women, who took her into the 'Swimming Bath,' and stript her of every article of clothing A fortnight afterwards found wandering in the streets at midnight, destitute of a home, and taken to the watch house. She was discharged in the morning, and went to 99 Chapel street. She then became reckless, gave herself up to drinking, and was taken with the cholera on Wednesday, and sent to the Duane street hospital.—Here, as one of the physicians assures us, her handsome person, (for she still retained a degree of that beauty that caused her ruin,) genteel deportment, and quiet and calm resignation to the will of Heaven, gained her the sympathy of all who knew her. She was constantly weeping, and when any one approached her bed side, she would cover her face from observation; she would tell no one her sad story; and never was heard to murmur or upbraid. Inflammation of the brain ensued, and she knew her death was near. She requested some one to pray with her, kept indistinctly murmuring the name of some one she wished to see, and last died, without a struggle, as without a friend to close her eyes, at the early age of 23 years, and was borne to the grave "unanelled, unhonored, and unknown."—*N. Y. Transcript.*

NAPOLEON'S FIRST CAMPAIGN.

[Translated from *La France Litteraire*, for the N. Y. Times.]

'Twas in the month of June, 1769, that two military men were seated at the end of a cave situated in the back of one of the mountains of Corsica. They seemed oppressed by the sadness of their thoughts, and both obigrved a profound silence with head drooping on the breast. It was almost night—no noise was to be heard around them, save the slow and measured step of the several sentinels, and the whispering of the orders of the watch exchanged with a low voice in the Italian tongue. Numerous fires, at regular positions, were blazing in the distance, marking out the enemies encampment.—'Twas that of the French army, under command of Count de Vaux, who, summoned by the Genoese to quell the revolt of the Cosicans, had been warring for the last two years against the independence and bravery of the mountaineers. But a series of defeats during the last three months, had damped the bold perseverance of the insurgents, and every thing seemed to presage no far distant termination to this bloody strife—This idea was at that time occupying the minds of the two chiefs seated in the grotto; and their looks ever and anon raised to heaven, would appear willing to protest against fortune, and make an appeal on the strength of lawful right. The one was Pascal Paoli, leader of the rebellion, who had been the first in 1757, to raise the standard of liberty against Genoese tyranny. The other was Charles Bonaparte, a rich proprietor of Talavo, who at the head of his district, was fighting under the orders of his friend Paoli.

'What is't Pietro?' says Paoli to a soldier who at that moment entered.

'General, the people on the coast discover new reinforcements for the enemy.'

Paoli raised his head with a blunt and proud movement; his uncertainty was at an end.

'Friend,' says he to Bonaparte, 'the die is cast; we must strive with a last effort, and give battle to-morrow. When vanquished, surrender to the French; tyranny for tyranny, better that which be not Italian. Go, console thy wife and family. Myself, I wish, I ought to die.' 'We will both die, Paoli.'

They rose up to leave the cave, when a female suddenly presented herself at the entrance. She was young and beautiful. Her calm features, but with the appearance of slight fatigue, and her form perceptibly rounded below the waist, would stamp upon her person the majestic and touching charm of one about shortly to become a mother.

'Letizia Ramolini here, and to day,' exclaims Bonaparte, in a severe tone, 'Wife, why have you quitted Corte, where I had you placed in safety among our relations the Aarrighi? Why return unceasingly to cast yourself in the midst of the chances of a dangerous war? Is it not enough to have rode three months by my side, braving fatigues and perils without number? You would have me then die a thousand times daily.'

'Charles—they engage to-morrow. I have never quitted thee since the commencement of this war. I will be at thy side till the conclusion and partake of thy lot,'

'Angel,—Would I have permitted thee to have shared my risks, had I been aware that thou wert so soon to become a mother.'

'I was aware myself, and for that reason I felt braver. My infant protects me.'

'Foolish woman, begone! The fatal moment is at hand; in a few hours will the destinies of Corsica be changed.—Hears't thou not even now'—

The report of a cannon rings in the distance announcing the engagement about to commence. At the sound, Letizia Ramolini feels a sudden movement within her. She drags her husband out of the grot.

'Come,' she exclaims to him, 'Live Corsica, and death to tyrants.'

Bonaparte was about to submit when Paoli interposed his authority. Letizia returned that same night to Corti. The following day the battle of Ponto Novo was fought, which was decisive for the French, in surrendering up to them the whole island.

Two months after that period, on the 15th Aug. 1769, Letizia Ramolini was brought to bed of a son in the city of Ajaccio—he was named NAPOLEON.

J. G. W.

THE METEORS OF NOVEMBER 13, 1833.

Silliman's Journal for July, contains an ingenious article from Alexander C. Twining, of West Point, Civil Engineer, who concurs with professor Olmsted, of Yale College, in his leading positions on this subject, as put forth in an able dissertation contained in two former numbers of the same journal, viz: that the Meteors derived their existence from a cause beyond the region of the earth's atmosphere; that they were impelled or projected with immense velocity; that they became luminous by entering into the atmosphere, and were consumed or dissipated by their motion through it. But Mr. Twining goes further, and from data tolerable satisfactory, calculates the velocity of a particular meteor when it entered the atmosphere, its height when it became luminous as seen from the earth's surface, and also when it became extinct. His conclusions are, that this particular meteor, and probably all the meteors, entered the atmosphere with a velocity not less, but perhaps greater, than fourteen miles in a second, that they became luminous many miles from the earth—in this case over 80 miles; and became extinct high above the surface, in this case nearly thirty miles. He also hints that they had an orbit of revolution around the sun, interior to the orbit of the earth; and if they have an orbit, they must also have a period, and ought again to encounter the earth, at some future time, or even to have encountered in time past, in the same part of its orbit—that is, at the same season of the year. He then refers to the facts, that the meteors of 1799, seen by Humboldt and Cumana, and by Ellicott in the vicinity of the United States, and those of 1832, seen at Mocha in Switzerland, and on the Atlantic, appeared at the same annual period with those of 1833—that is, the 12th and 13th of November, and adds:

"This twice-repeated coincidence, in the month and day of the month, as it has been remarked already, would make further doubt respecting the celestial origin of the meteors irrational, but for a limitation not to be neglected, namely, the necessity of ascertaining, before we adopt an hypothesis in full, that it will certainly explain all the phenomena. The whole question has, by this time, reduced itself to an astronomical problem, resting upon several conditions. We shall state the conditions, without knowing whether they can be fulfilled or not. * * * *

It is required so to arrange a system, or cloud, of meteoric bodies in an orbit around the sun, that it shall, at stated periods, encounter the earth; and that the disturbing force of the latter shall draw a part of them only from their orbit; and give to them such motions as to account.

1st. For the appearance of the meteors, in small numbers, early in the evening of Nov. 12th;

2d. For the stationary situation of the radiant, for two hours at least, on the morning of the 13th, and its observed position in the heavens;

3d. For the change of declination, relatively to a change of latitude, while the position in right ascension was unvaried;

4th. For a relative velocity of the meteors, of from about 14 to 20 miles a second.

5th. For an Eastward motion of the whole meteoric shower, equal to the velocity of the earth's rotation, for a part of the time at least of its duration, as observed in different years and places by Humboldt, Captain Parker and Captain Briggs;

6th. For a duration of the meteoric shower, less than a day, at the utmost."

THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA AT THE BATTLE OF JENA.—A few minutes before the attack the Queen of Prussia, mounted on a superb charger appeared on the field of battle, and accompanied by the *elite* of the youth of Berlin, rode along the front of the most advanced lines of the Prussian army. The flags, which her own hands had embroidered to stimulate the troops, together with those which had been borne in the armies of Frederick the Great, which were blackened with gunpowder, and which were lowered at her approach. Shouts of enthusiasm resounded through the ranks. The atmosphere was in a glow and the two armies were so close to each other, that the French could plainly discern the costume of the Royal Amazon. Her singular dress was, indeed, the chief cause of the danger she incured in her flight. On her head was a helmet of polished steel, shaded by a superb plume. The rest of her dress consisted of a cuirass, glittering with gold and silver, and a tunic of silver brocade, reaching to her feet, on which she wore red boots with gold spurs. When the Prussian army was routed the Queen remained on the field, attended by three or four men of her escort, who had defended her. However, a small party of Hussars, who had fought gloriously during the battle, rushed forward at full gallop, and with drawn swords dispersed the little group. Startled by this unexpected attack, the horse which her Majesty rode darted off at a furious gallop, and had he not possessed the fleetness of a stag, the fair Queen would infallibly have been captured by the French Hussars, who were several times very close upon her. The Queen, thus pursued, arrived within sight of the gates of Weimar, when a strong detachment of Dragoons was seen pursuing her at full speed. The commander of the detachment had orders to take the Queen at all risks. But no sooner had she entered Weimar than the gates were closed, and the Hussars and Dragoons returned disappointed to the field of battle.

Bourrienne's Memoirs.

"DARK WITH EXCESS OF LIGHT."—"You teach," said the Emperor Trajan to Rabbi Joshuah, "that your God is every where, and boast that he resides in your nation. I should like to see him."—God's presence is indeed every where," repied Joshuah, "but he cannot be seen; no mortal eye can behold his glory."—The Emperor insisted. "Well," said Joshuah, "suppose we try to look first at one of his ambassadors?"—The Emperor consented. The Rabbi took him in the open air at noon-day, and bid him look at the sun in its meridian splendour.—"I cannot," said Trajan, "the light dazzles me."—"Thou art unable," said Joshuah, "to endure the light of one of his creatures, and canst thou expect to behold the resplendent glory of the CREATOR?—Would not such a sight annihilate thee?"

LITERARY BILL OF MORTALITY, FOR 1809.

CASUALTIES AMONG BOOKS.

Abortive,	-	7,000
Stillborn,	-	4,000
Old Age,	-	600
Suddenly,	-	2,000
Lethargy,	-	5,000
Found dead,	-	5,000
Trunk makers,	-	10,000
Pastry cook,	-	do
Sky rockets,	-	500
Worms,	-	300

CASUALTIES AMONG AUTHORS.

Broken bones,	-	20
Starved,	-	500
Fell from *garret* windows,		6
Mortification,	-	100
Canker,	-	70
Surfeit,	-	300

RUSSIAN LADIES.—The ladies eat and sleep so much, that they very early grow out of all shape and proportion; and among them, of course this excessive corpulence is thought particularly charming. The common people, on seeing such a figure waddling along, generally exclaim, in admiration, "How thick and beautiful she is!" They are almost smeared and bedaubed with paint, even among the peasantry; and among the rich merchants' wives, jet black teeth are still esteemed a particular beauty.

FAY, in his admirable letters from Europe, published in the New York Mirror, says that in walking through one of the splendid galleries of art in Genoa, "the valet pointed out a bust of Washington, informing me that he was a celebrated American *poet*.—Long may his works last in their present binding."

Value of Ladies.—It was stated at the anniversary meeting of the Ladies' Bible Association at Spalding, last week, that a calculation has been made at Birmingham respecting the proportionate value of the services of gentlemen and ladies as collectors for charitable and religious purposes, and it was found that *one lady was worth thirteen gentlemen and a half!—London paper.*

A perfect artist, even in his own despite.—A warm partisan of——was eulogising his friend in most unmeasured terms, and wound up with the following praise: 'Sir, art is so innate in him, that if he poke the fire there is immediately a red hot landscape; and I have seen him break several windows, every fracture in which was a striking profile portrait!"

Puffing in London.—In the great British metropolis every thing has its price, down to a paragraph in a newspaper. Some years ago, Mr. R——, an American gentleman, having discovered some new process by which he thought bank notes were to be gained, concluded to try his fortune in London. Very soon after his arrival, he presented himself at the office of one of the leading journals, and requested to see the editor. He was desired to give in his name and business, which he did; an answer was speedily brought that the editor was engaged; by dint of great urgency, he at last succeeded in making his way to the room of the sub editor; and having never found any difficulty in obtaining a hearing from gentlemen of the press in his own country, where the time of an editor is considered almost public property, he proceeded at once to explain his discovery, supposing that it would be received as a favor, and duly glorified, as a day's matter, of course, in the next impression

Before he had fairly made his beginning, however, the sub editor cut him short, politely, but firmly, by saying that he had no time to spare, and that he presumed that his visiter's object was to have his discovery noticed. "Why, yes, sir, I should like——" "It can be done, sir, without any trouble; write whatever you like, and it shall go in; of course, you will leave your name and address The Clerk in the office will arrange with you as to the terms. Good morning sir."—Finding himself bowed out, Mr R. went back to the office, where he was furnished with pen, ink and paper, sat down, and in the course of some twenty or thirty minutes, produced an editorial paragraph, of perhaps twice that number of lines. This he handed to the Clerk, merely asking whether it would appear the next day. "Certainly, sir." "Editorial?" "Yes sir, in the editorial columns; I presume you would not wish it in the largest type used on the paper?" "Why yes, I should prefer that." "In that case, sir, the charge will be ten guineas, if in a smaller type, five." Mr R. took back his manuscript, and withdrew.

Effects of Transfusion in a Case of Cholera.—Archibald M'Cameroy, who was brought to the Cholera Hospital, in Duane street on Saturday evening, in a state of collapse, was perfectly insensible; his skin was cold and blue, his pulsation at the wrist had ceased, and his eyes were in that sunken and apparently dissolved state which marks the worst stage of the cholera; in short, there was no hope of his recovery. In this state Dr. Ferris, the hospital physician, injected his veins with a weak solution of salt in warm water. It restored the circulation at the wrist, brought back some degree of warmth to the skin, caused the eye to brighten up with intelligence, and in a word, restored the patient to sense, recollection and speech. He was now able to give a clear account of himself, in what manner he was first taken, how he had been affected until he lost his senses; and indeed, to converse in a perfectly rational manner, the same as when in a state of health.

In this state he continued for about an hour, when he sunk suddenly away and expired. During the time that his speech and sense continued, he would have been perfectly capable of making his will, and here an important consideration is suggested, to wit: that though the patient may be in that state that he cannot be cured, he may nevertheless, by means of *transfusion*, be restored at least long enough to settle his earthly affairs.

N. Y. Transcript.

Norton and Gambati.—Fortunately for the good order of the assembled multitude, the decision was not announced on Monday evening; had it been, it is much to be feared, sweet sounds would not have "soothed the savage breast;" for, without any decision, the partizans of each champion, came as near as they well could of deciding the merits of the performers by an appeal to force. The cup, it is stated, is adjudged to Mr. Norton, and here "*it is hoped*" the matter will be suffered to rest.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

New York, August 27, 1834.

The Trumpet Match.—This splendid *humbug* which was in fact, a mere device to induce the gullible portion of the community to submit to a *tax*, terminated on Monday evening precisely as we anticipated—*in a disgraceful row.* We have neither space nor inclination to insert any thing further on the subject, and shall therefore content ourselves with stating that the Judges have awarded the prize to Norton.—*Courier.*

Something new.—We saw on Wednesday last, near Morgantown, in this county, a newly invented *Steam wagon*, adapted to running on common roads. Its construction is simple in the extreme, and has been sufficiently tried to warrant its efficacy. The inventors and proprietors were busily engaged in its completion, and assured us its first trip would be to Reading, and that it would be performed in the course of a few weeks, after which it will return to Washington and have the patent secured. Another individual of this county, has a *steam churn*, of his own invention, and we promise, the next steamer will be a *masticating* one.—*Reading Chron.*

More Yellow Jackets.—Quarter Eagles were issued from the mint on Wednesday.

Political.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT,

From the letter of the Hon. Richard Rush, lately published, in answer to the sneers of Bank attornies.

And who is the President? Not desiring an answer from among the many who assisted in raising him to power, but would now trample upon him, I will hazard it myself, being of neither class. I will strive to make it impartial. I will aim at sheer justice. Does he bridle men's tongues, put an iron mask round their heads, thrust them in dungeons?—Not so. Assailed by freemen every day, inveighed against in the strongest language of accusing eloquence, handed over to sharp condemnation before his country and the world, all he asks is a freeman's privilege of being heard, which is refused him. If Castracani's ghost could return, it might think this strange, considering whom we call tyrant. It might inquire, 'who thus takes, not the life of a veteran soldier in days past, serving his country with renown,—no, such a soldier is generally willing to lay down his life; but who rivets upon him chains of dishonor? Who dooms him to this agony, but will not listen to his defence? The body over whose deliberations the sages of the revolution preside—Clinton, Jefferson, Adams? Impossible! But, if otherwise, in what moment of forgetfulness has it happened? What omens, what unhappy division, does it pretend? Is your youthful republic about to fall?"—So might his spirit speak. So might it carry back to its shades, the impressions of violated justice.

Again it will be asked, who is this President, again I will answer. I will strive to see things as they were, and as they are. To the cause of the difference—its frightful cause—may our people every where get awake. May their voice re-establish the safety and dignity of the republic, rescuing both from the grasp made at them. It is now less than a year since this same President passed through this city, so near to which I live as sometimes to catch in the wind the echo of its bells. Its inhabitants came forth to greet him, as one moving mass. They "climbed to walls and battlements, to towers and windows, yea, to chimney tops," and there they sat almost all the live long day to see the man who, more than any other, was believed to have saved the Union from impending wreck. All parties to unite, all hearts to expand. The morning beamed with enthusiasm and joy. So he passed through New Jersey, New York, New England,—as in long line of triumph. The classic capital of the latter, kindling at the sight of Bunker Hill, as he of New Orleans approached, seemed especially emulous in fervent demonstrations. Not content with the pageant of the streets, unsatisfied with out door honors, it laid also at his feet, those of literature and science; it crowned him with chaplets in its revered halls of learning. And now all are gone! Rejoicings are at end! The voices are hushed! No, they burst out other tones! Within a year, "a little year," all are to be turned to maledictions, *because he removed the deposites!* No other charge is brought against him. He stands where he did. There is now this single solitary exception. *He has removed the deposites!*—Was ever in age or nation such an effect seen, from such a cause? Was ever moral proof more influenced? That which ought to have gained its chief magistrate double glory, his sagacious estimate and resolute punishment of misdeeds, is made the cause of his loudest persecution. The patriotic tendencies of the nation, its not least impulses as they were rising, the bitterness of a party as it seemed expiring, a disposition to harmony—to a magnanimous oblivion rather than vengeful recollection of the faults of public men—all these good feelings and prospects are changed and blasted by a bank! *The deposites have been removed*, and bolts fall thick upon Andrew Jackson. An "*arrowy sleet*" darkens his horizon. The worst passions are roused throughout a great but insulted nation, by the mercenary influence of a bank! For conduct that ought to have consigned it to universal condemnation, he simply removes the deposites; when in an instant, testimonials of respect—jubilees of welcome—strains and acclamations that rent the very air—plaudits—flattery—all, all, are turned to execrations! May it effectually put down the bank, never to rise any more. This is my hope, my aspiration.

CABINET CHANGES.

Much censure has been bestowed upon General Jackson because he has frequently changed his cabinet officers, while his censurers seem ignorant of the fact that his conduct is by no means singular, and that similar changes have taken place under former administrations, to as great an extent. Washington had three different Secretaries of State, Jefferson, Randolph and Pinckney; two Secretaries of the Treasury, Hamilton and Wolcott; two Secretaries of War, Knox and M'Henry; three Post Masters General, Osgood, Pickering and Habersham; three Attorney Generals, Randolph, Bradford and Lee. The administration of the elder Adams, though it continued only four years, was also fruitful in cabinet changes. He had as Secretaries of State, Pickering and Marshall; Secretaries of the Treasury, Wolcott and Dexter; Secretaries of War, M'Henry Dexter and Griswold, and as Secretaries of the Navy, Cabot and Stoddert. Mr. Madison, like his predecessors, did not hesitate to remove his subordinate officers when he thought the public interest required it; his Secretaries of the State were Smith and Munroe; Secretaries of the Treasury, Gallatin, Campbell and Dallas; Secretaries of War, Eustis, Armstrong, Monroe and Crawford; Secretaries of the Navy, Hamilton, Jones and Crowninshield.

The cabinets of only three administrations are given, but that will be sufficient to convince the unprejudiced that General Jackson's course is sustained by the practice and example of former administrations.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

A REBUKE TO MESSRS. WEBSTER AND BINNEY.

"*Desecration of the Sabbath.*—The celebration of the late triumph in Louisiana, by a public dinner on Sunday, was a deep disgrace upon our cause and our country. It is painful to reflect that there is so dark a spot in this bright land of civil and religious liberty. Better that political victories were never celebrated—better, indeed, that such victories were not won, than that the Sabbath should be thus profaned with banquets and revelry."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The above confession, apology, and rebuke, it is to be remembered, is from an opposition journal.

From the Albany Argus.

ANOTHER DESECRATION OF SUNDAY TO PARTY PURPOSES.

When Messrs. Webster and Binney addressed an assembled crowd, in the streets of Baltimore on the Sabbath, and devoted that day to a party harangue against the defender of his country, exclaiming in the modern incendiary spirit, "there are no Sabbaths in Revolutionary times," it was natural that the example should be followed in other places, by the disciples and partizans of these Bank attorneys and declaimers.

Accordingly, we have now a glaring instance of the desecration of Sunday, to party rioting, rejoicing and Bacchanalian revels, by the modern Whig party.

Read the following proceedings!

From the New Orleans Argus of Saturday, Aug. 2, the leading Bank Whig paper in that city.

"GRAND WHIG FESTIVAL.

"At a meeting of the subscribers to the Dinner to be given in honor of the late triumphant victory, it was

Resolved, That said Dinner shall take place on SUNDAY, the 3d proximo, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The following gentlemen were appointed to officiate as Presidents and Vice Presidents, to wit:

[Here follow the names of 40 persons, designated as Presidents, &c. to twenty tables, which include Judge Canoge, Judge Bermudez, Judge Shamburg, Judge Dagua, and others, who not only sully their judicial robes with these *party* revels, but who do not hesitate to do so on Sunday.]

The reader will judge of the nature of the proceedings by the following order:

"GRAND WHIG FESTIVAL.

Order of the Day.

A salute of 100 guns will be fired at day light on the ground.

The Steam Ferry Boat St. Leon will commence her trips from the ferry at 9 o'clock, and will continue every hour throughout the day

The gates of the ground will be open at 9 o'clock, from which hour until 12, ladies are invited to view the arrangements.

It is particularly requested that the company, except when accompanied with ladies, will not enter the Banqueting Hall until the signals are given.

One gun will be fired fifteen minutes before the dinner, which will be announced by three guns.

Masters of vessels and steamboats are respectively requested to hoist their colors at sunrise.

The square of ground above the Rope Walk is appointed for horses and carriages."

The New Orleans Argus of Saturday exclaims:

The Grand Celebration!—To-morrow let *the friends of principle* assemble to celebrate its triumph!"

And it adds in the language of blasphemy—

"Blame no committee: they have done their duty. Talk not of SUNDAY:—Christ himself has told us *it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day*,' and what greater good than vanquishing tyranny and corruption."

Such is the tendency of incendiarism and of the Bank and party violence of the Senatorial Triumvirate. Yesterday it assailed the arsenal, seized the public arms, and turned them against those whom they had attempted unsuccessfully to overawe at the polls; aided by the Bank, it caused the public distress, and sought to aggravate and extend it by every means of deception; by an attempted control of the currency; by attempts to ruin individuals, and to break down the State institutions; and by the party harangues of Bank Senators and members of Congress, on a Sunday, in the streets of an Atlantic City: To day, it rouses the mob to acts of demoniac violence upon edifices devoted to religious duty and public instruction, invading the ashes of the dead—committing outrage and indignity upon the persons of the living—devastating the hamlets of the defenceless and unoffending negro—sparing neither sex nor age, and trampling upon all law and order, in the exhibitions of its infuriate passion: To-morrow, in a western city, it turns the Sabbath into a day of riotous political rejoicing—public banquetting, and Bacchanalian drinking!—And in the midst of all this, claims to itself all the morality—all the respectability, and all the decency.

Let the true friends of the country—of the supremacy of the laws—of the public peace, and of the national character and national welfare, ponder upon these things.

The actual state of the public mind in relation to the United States Bank, should be a lesson to every man capable of exercising a free judgment. This city was never more prosperous, nor business generally, more active. Men who looked on the panic with a clear perception, smile now at the credulity that was effected by the artifices of the Bank; and are silent in charity to those who were duped or frightened by the shameless and wanton artifices. The people are now inquiring, what was the intention of the Bank in exciting a panic?

The question must be taken to pieces, in order to see it clearly, and in its proper point of view.

The first piece of the panic was to influence both houses of Congress against the Executive.

The second piece of the panic was to agitate the People, and through their passions, to produce an action upon Congress.

The third piece of the panic, which was dovetailed into the other two, was the future succession to the Presidency.

Well, what was to be the effect of all this excitement to produce which so much money had been lavished—so much mischief effected?

Why, it was to restore the deposites, to be sure! that, they said, was all!!

Yet, strange to tell, during this whole time, the amount actually spoken of did not exceed seven millions!—not one dollar of which was contemplated to be removed.

The purpose and the plan of the Executive, who alone had the constitutional right and power of removal, was not to remove from the U.States Bank what was then in it—but simply this—that after the day designated, the revenue accruing should not be paid into that Bank, its charter being near its termination, but that the future deposites should be disposed of otherwise than in that expiring Bank.

This was the whole operation of the Governmental policy. How did the emissary presses and agents of the Bank represent the case?

They held forth without expressing the idea, that the public money then in the Bank was to be immediately withdrawn—and that the whole business of the country was, in consequence, to be paralyzed!

What! the whole circulation of this continent to be effected by the removal of 7,000,000 dollars across a street! Not a dollar of it diverted from circulation, not a dollar of it applied to any other use than the use intended by the public appropriations of law.

Yet, strange as it is, the country was agitated, business paralyzed, and the public interests most seriously effected; and it is only now, after the whole folly has exploded, that the public see how liably they are to be cheated—and how a free People and a free Government may be placed in temporary jeopardy, by the deliberate wickedness and desperation of a corporation, which had not two years to exist, and which must, in eighteen months, wind up its whole concerns!

There is nothing more soberly true than that the folly of the Bank Directors has been fatal to the very objects they sought. The great mass of the People had, through prosperity, forgotten all that had been said as to the Bank; but the Bank aroused the People and—that was the begining of its end.—*Aurora.*

UNITED STATES BANK GOLD.

The Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, although it is known to have about $70,000 of the new gold coins, has peremptorily refused to pay them out for its own notes

Nor can gold be extracted from the New York branch. The following narrative, of one among several instances which have occurred in that city, shows how much more ready and willing the State Banks are to accommodate the people than the Bank of the United States, viz:

"The Mammoth—again.—On Wednesday last a gentleman of this city, named Smith, with $200 in bills of the U. S. Bank in his pocket, proceeded to the Branch Bank, and politely requested the teller to give him half or whole eagles for it, as he wanted some for a particular purpose. He was refused, and told they had no gold there; but that he might have the amount in small silver change. Not wishing to encumber himself with $200 worth of sixpences, shillings and quarters, he respectfully declined the offer. He was then told he had better apply to the Mechanic's Bank for what he wanted. After going to the City Bank and getting the U. S. Bank bills exchanged for city bills, he proceeded to the Mechanic's Bank with $100, and at his request the amount was instantly given him in half eagles. Taking the other $100 to the Bank of America, he was without hesitation accommodated with the like sum in genuine Jackson coin. Thus it appears that the mammoth with all its parade of gold and silver in its vaults, cannot or will not redeem its bills in the constitutional tender of our country, unless the holders of them will consent to be imp[illegible] full of change that [illegible] two or three hours to [illegible]—*The Man.*

Now there is a [illegible] to compel this and all other Bank monopolies which array the[illegible] against a gold currency, to [illegible] out their half eagles. Let it be de[illegible] by law that silver shall not be a [illegible] tender for any sum over ten dollar[illegible] shall.

From the Fre[illegible]

THE MARKE[illegible]

We have said that the prices of [illegible]tural productions & of labour, are as high at this time, in this county, as the average prices for a number of years, and that, from the price current in the principal cities—the state of trade on the canals—the amount of imports and exports—the rate of exchange, &c. &c., it is evident that at few former periods has the country exhibited more numerous evidences of prosperity, and that all the predictions of ruin and forebodings of distress, to ensue, during the present summer, which were palmed upon the people, during the last session of Congress are falsified by the most striking proofs of existing prosperity around and about us. We scarcely take up a paper that does not confirm, by an array of facts, the truth of the statements. The prices of cotton, tobacco, flour, and all other agricultural productions are not below the average of former years, in any market in the Union In this county, our great staple article, flour is worth as much at this time, per barrel, as it was at any time in the month of August, for eight years preceeding 1831. We have availed ourselves of the most [illegible] sources of information, on this subject, and the result is as follows:

In August 1824, Flour [illegible] in Baltimore per barrel for		[illegible]
do	1825,	5,00
do	1826,	4,25
do	1827,	[illegible]
do	1828,	4,50
do	1829,	5,00
do	1830,	5,25
do	1831,	5,25
do	1832,	6,00
do	1833,	5,75
do	1834,	5,25

From this view of the condition of the Flour market, for the last eleven years, it will be seen, that the article now commands a fair, nay, a liberal price, as during that period, it was more frequently below than above the present standard. What then, is the public to think of the objects and the fairness of the incessant clamor about ruin and distress, kept up in the Bank papers. It certainly is the boldest and most impudent attempt, in the face of the most incontrovertible facts, to carry a point in politics, that ever was witnessed. It is an insult to the understanding of the people, upon whose ignorance and credulity, alone, its authors must calculate; and we very much mistake their character, if the attempt to dupe and mislead them, does not meet with a signal rebuke at the polls.

THE PIRATES.

Boston, August 29.

Deputy Marshals Bass and Harris made a safe deposite yesterday afternoon, in Leverett street Gaol, of sixteen outlandish looking sailors, charged as Pirates, and several other persons detained as witnesses, all received by them from the British gun brig which brought them to Salem. It is honorable to modern nations, that instead of being asylums of foreign criminals, that comity exists which aids each other in bringing felons to the proper tribunals of justice. These prisoners are charged with piracy, and robbing the brig Mexican of Salem, and will probably be tried at the October term of the Circuit Court of the United States in this city.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

EXAMINATION OF THE PIRATES.

We learn from the Salem Gazette, that the pirates were landed from the Savage yesterday, and examined before Judge Davis, of the U. S. District Court. Twelve of them, hand-cuffed together, took their place at the bar. They were all young and middle aged men, the oldest not being more than forty-four. One of them was a young negro, remarkably black, and two or three others had a taint of Indian and African blood. The complaint having been read by the U. S. Attorney, Mr. Dunlap, they severally pleaded not guilty. On being asked by the interpreter, they all stated that they were acquainted with the Spanish. Their plea of not guilty was reiterated with great vociferation, and much gesticulation and heat. The circumstances of the piracy were rehearsed by Mr Dunlap, who complimented warmly the zeal displayed by the British Government and its officers in bringing to justice offenders against the laws of humanity in this and numerous other cases. A preliminary examination was then had, and the deposition of Fernando Jose Perez, one of the pirate crew, taken at Fernando Po, admitted King's evidence, was read. Perez was afterwards examined, and confirmed the deposition in all important particulars. He swore that the men present belonged to the Pinda. The prisoners admitted as State's evidence, were then ordered to recognize for their appearance as witnesses at the next term of the U. S. Circuit Court, to be held in Boston in October.

The prisoners were taken into carriages and brought immediately to the city.—Two or three times during the examina[illegible], they clamorously exclaimed for "Justicia!" "Queremos solamente la Justicia!" We only want Justice.

THE ELECTIONS.

Kentucky.—Here Mr. Clay and the Bank have carried the State Legislature. They had this last year and every year since Mr. Clay was elected to the Senate. But this year they have increased their majority, in consequence of a great effort to give their candidate a new impulse towards the Presidency, and in consequence of the total indifference of their opponents to a State election, from which they anticipated *nothing* important to the general cause—and therefore done nothing.

In Indiana, they have re-elected Noble as Governor, but to effect this he was obliged to declare himself for a democratic candidate for the Presidency. They have, however, lost the Legislature. So much for the victories. Now let us sum up the result in connexion with the

Democratic Successes.

In Louisiana, the Democracy has gained a member to Congress—which, taking one from [illegible] and added to the other side, makes a difference of two on the count.

In Illinois, there is a gain of one member to Congress, against the Bank—the whole delegation being in favor of the President's measures.

North Carolina.—The state of parties, according to the Fayetteville Journal, (State paper) will stand thus in the next Legislature:

Administration,	100
Anti,	44
Unknown,	16

In Alabama, there has been an immense increase in the administration strength in the General Assembly, rendering Colonel King's return to the Senate certain, by a majority of at least two to one.

In Missouri, the St. Louis Republican, admits the defeat of the opposition in the elections of State Representatives and Senators, insuring the return of a Jackson Senator to Congress.

In New Hampshire, the Democracy have already gained a Senator to Congress, in the expulsion of Mr. Bell, and the election of Mr. Hubbard.

In Mississippi, there is a gain of two Jackson Representatives to the Legislature to fill the vacancies of two antics—the only two elections yet held in that State this year—and rendering Poindexter's re-election, which was always improbable, utterly hopeless.

RHODE ISLAND STILL ERECT.

We extract the following from the Providence Herald of Saturday last. The result of the late election is as follows:

IN THE HOUSE.

Democrats,	2[illegible]
Anti-Masons,	6
Bank Party,	37

IN THE SENATE.

Democrats,	8
Bank Party,	2

In joint ballot, the Administration will have a majority of 4, as the Anti-Masons will vote with the republican members.

Captain Moore, of the schooner Ruhama Mary, arrived at New York on Thursday night from St. Thomas, reports that information reached St. Thomas on the 10th August, of much suffering among the inhabitants of Santa Martha, in consequence of an earthquake. The weather at St Thomas had been very dry.

The Detroit Courier announces the death by cholera of Ebenezer S. B. Canning, Esq. one of the editors of that paper, and accompanies the annunciation with a very warm, and, we presume, well merited eulogium on the character of that accomplished and excellent young man Mr. Canning was a native of Massachusetts, and possessed a brilliant and highly cultivated mind.

The Quebec authorities, after a long delay, have finally published a report as to the health of that city. By this report it appears that the whole number of deaths since the commencement of the epidemic to the 17th, was 1169, of which 826 are ascribed to cholera. This is considerably less than the mortality of the year 1832.

Notice.

The County Commissioners will meet on MONDAY, the 15th inst., for the transaction of public business generally, but more especially for the purpose of taking the Collectors' Bonds, and delivering them their proportion of the Levy List for the present year. It is expected that the several Collectors recently appointed, will meet the Commissioners on that day, and be prepared with their securities to execute their bonds.

By order of the Commissioners.

Elkton, Sept 6, 1834. 2t

Notice.

The Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Millington, are hereby informed, that the notice of a *General Meeting*, to be held at the Banking House, on the 10th of September next, is withdrawn, and that the said meeting will not take place. GEORGE W. DOBBIN,

for self and others.

Baltimore, Sept. 6, 1834.

☞ The papers on the Eastern Shore which published the notice of the meeting, will please publish the above, and forward their bills for the same, immediately to this office.

[BY REQUEST.]

WHIG MEETING IN CECIL COUNTY.

Pursuant to public notice, the committees appointed by the Whigs in the several election districts of Cecil county, met in convention at the house of Mr. John F. Cazier, in Elkton, on Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1834, for the purpose of choosing candidates for the next House of Delegates; and organized by the appointment of THOMAS B. VEAZEY, Esq. as Chairman, and PHILIP PHYSICK as Secretary.

The object of the convention having been stated, the following persons were nominated, and unanimously chosen as the candidates of the Whig party in Cecil county, for the next Legislature of Maryland, viz:

JOSEPH BRYAN, of the first district;
EDWARD WILSON, of the second do.
WILLIAM MAXWELL, of the third do.
JOSEPH ROMAN, Jr. of the fourth do.

On motion, Resolved, That Joseph Bryan, Edward Wilson, William Maxwell, and Joseph Roman, jr. be recommended to the voters of Cecil county, as suitable [illegible] to represent them in the Legislature of Maryland.

The following persons were then reported by the several committees to have been chosen as candidates for County Commissioners, viz:

For the first district, JOHN R. FRANCIS.
third do. JOHNSON SIMPERS.
fourth do. WILLIAM PEIRCE.

For the second district no choice had been made.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we entertain the highest respect for the talents, patriotism, public services, and private worth of our late United States Senator, Ezekiel F. Chambers.

Resolved, That throughout his whole political career, and especially in his recent opposition to the ruinous measures of the present administration of the general government, he has in all respects fulfilled the just expectations of his friends, and truly and faithfully represented the wishes and interests of his native state.

Resolved, That while we have felt humiliated by the subserviency of other of our citizens to the mere will of him who "was born to command;" we have viewed with pride and pleasure the firm, independent and fearless course of our U. S. Senator.

Resolved, That in the selection of E. F. Chambers as the Chief Judge of this judicial district, a due regard was had to the best interests of the community, by elevating to the bench a man who by his talents, acquirements, and politics, deserves and will command the confidence of the public.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of five persons from each district of this county, be appointed to communicate to him these resolutions—and that the said committee consist of the following gentlemen:

1st District—J. A. Stephens, Samuel R. Stephens, Thomas C. Crukshanks, John Rawlins, and John W. Wirt.

2d District—John C. Groome, Edward Wilson, James Sewall, Amos A. Evans, and William Garrett.

3d District—Cornelius Smith, James Mercer, Robert Thompson, George P. Whitaker, and William Simcoe.

4th District—Philip Physick, Joseph Askew, James L. Maxwell, Allen Kirk, and J. B. Stutts.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Cecil Gazette, Baltimore Patriot, and Baltimore Chronicle.

THOMAS B. VEAZEY, Chairman.
PHILIP PHYSICK, Secretary.

Vendue.

The subscriber intending to leave Elkton, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at his residence, the following property, viz: such as Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Stands, Work Benches, Stalls, &c. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by me.

JAMES R. REYNOLDS.
Sept. 6. ts

Wanted,

A young man to attend in a Dry Good & Grocery Store in this place. To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary will be given. One who has a knowledge of the business would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

Elkton, Sept. 6th, 1834.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of vendi. exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House door in Elkton, on SATURDAY the 27th inst., all the right, title and estate, both legal and equitable, of John Conrad, in and to all that Farm, tract, or parcel of land, on which the said Conrad now resides, lying and being in Cecil county, adjoining lands of Patrick Boyle, Levin Nicholson, and others, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less, with the improvements thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Conrad, and to be sold for Cash, to satisfy said writs, and for officers fees.

Sale to commence at half past 11 o'clock, A. M.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Elkton, Sept. 6, 1834.

[illegible] GAZETTE.

ELKTON, SEPTEMBER 6, 1834.

☞ Persons wishing to subscribe to the Cecil Gazette can have the numbers from the commencement.

TANEY D[illegible].—Thursday being the day selected [illegible] Republicans of Cecil to [illegible] to the Hon. ROGER B. TANEY, [illegible] citizens, to the number of at [illegible], assembled in this place, [illegible] of tendering their respects, and [illegible] their gratitude to him for his patriotic [illegible] in rescuing the violated laws of the land from the encroachments of that corrupt [illegible] institution, the United States Bank.—It was a day of which old republican Cecil may well be proud—a day long to be remembered by the friends of the Constitution, Law, and Liberty.

Mr. Taney arrived in town about 12 o'clock, and was introduced to his friends—the honest and independent yeomanry of Cecil—who testified, by a cordial shake of the hand, that his rejection by a factious majority of the Senate, for opinions long entertained and firmly supported, did not affect him in their estimation.—A procession was then formed, and proceeded to an adjacent lot, where a sumptuous repast had been prepared by William Kinkead, Esq., in a shed erected for the purpose, and which reflected great credit upon his taste. After the removal of the meats, and on the announcement of the 8th toast, Mr. Taney rose, amidst the deafening shouts and enthusiastic cheers of the large assemblage, and in his peculiar, impressive, and eloquent manner, defended his course in relation to the Bank, solemnly warning his fellow citizens against its re-charter—exposing the usurpations and tyranny of which it had been guilty—telling them the great battle was but partially achieved—and cautioning them that they must, at the ensuing elections, determine whether it or the people shall govern this happy country. Of this speech we shall forbear [illegible] comment, as we hope and expect to lay [illegible] our readers next week.

Mr. T[illegible], by his brief sojourn amongst us, has left [illegible] an impression upon the minds of the [illegible] Cecil; has so deeply enshrined himself in [illegible] hearts, that centuries would be inadequate to obliterate him from their recollection, and henceforth his name will be remembered by them as identified with his country's welfare, while those of his persecutors and slanderers will be execrated for their support of an institution unwarranted by the constitution—dangerous to the liberties of the American people, and obnoxious to the whole republican party.

The proceedings will be found below. They speak in plain but forcible language the sentiments of a large majority of the people of this county. The day passed off harmoniously, and we are sure not an individual returned to his home who was not duly impressed with the importance of Roger B. Taney's services to his country. Had the weather been favorable, we have no doubt that many hundreds more of his countrymen would have been present to greet and welcome him to Cecil.

1. *The Constitution of the United States* as administered by the present administration; the happy and true medium betwixt consolidation and nullification.

2. *The memory of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Lafayette*; whose valuable lives were spent in preventing that destruction of the liberties of the people which the British Bank is now aiming to accomplish.

3. *The surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.*

4. *The President of the United States.* He has realized the democratic creed, "that the blessings of the Government, like the dews of Heaven, should descend alike upon the Rich and the Poor."

5. *The Vice President of the United States.* The declaration that the Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered, has not only drawn upon him the slanders and abuse of the Bank and its purchased slaves, but has fixed him more firmly in the hearts of the people.

6. *The Heads of Department*—Fellow-Labourers in the same great and holy cause with, our venerable and venerated President. Their exertions will be doubly rewarded by the approbation of the people and an approving conscience.

7. *The United States Bank*—Unwarranted by the Constitution, and dangerous to the happiness and liberties of the people. The monster is scotch'd, but not killed. The question remains to be decided by the people, whether they or the Bank are to administer the government.

8. *Our distinguished Guest, the Hon.* ROGER B. TANEY. His efficient and patriotic services in his country's cause, have enshrined him in the hearts of the people.

9. *The Hon. Thomas H. Benton*, the National Representative. Compared with his opponents, he is Eagles to Rags.

10. *The Minority of the Senate*—The Spartan Band, who will be remembered for their patriotic exertions in their country's cause when their opponents are remembered only to be.

11. *The Majority of the Senate of the United States*—The Representatives of a minority of the people. A discordant faction, seeking their own ambition and selfish end, regardless of the liberties, the peace, the happiness and welfare of their country.

12. *The Hon. Andrew B. Stevenson and William C. Rives.*

And more true joy Marcellus exile feels,
Than Cesar with a Senate at his heels.

13. *Our fair Country women*—They will ever love and venerate the defender of New Orleans, who protected them from Packingham's watch-word.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Richard Frisby, of Baltimore. The Jackson Republican party of Cecil county; always distinguished among the firm supporters of our venerable and beloved Chief Magistrate—May they, at the October election, adopt the noble sentiment of Andrew Jackson, "Let the Union live forever; but let the Bank of the United States cease to exist upon the expiration of its present charter, and then Gold and Silver will become the common currency of the country."

By I. Roberts, of Queen Anne's county. Roger B. Taney.—The fearless opponent of the U. S. Bank,—whose private worth is known to Maryland; and whose public service will be engraved on the hearts of Americans—He will stand or fall by his expressed opinions.

By John W. Wirt Gen. Thomas M. Foreman.—Distinguished for his talents; applauded for his patriotism; and honored for his revolutionary services.

By William Cowan. The Hon. R. B. Taney, who removed the deposites out of the British Bank, which was the means of saving our country from a despotic government. Down with the traitors who support rag money, instead of a metallic currency Bank or no Bank

By Henry D. Miller. The Elkton Banking House.—A monument visible to all that the Banking System has been a curse to Cecil County.

By Dr. G. S. Townsend. The Jackson Party throughout the State.—A phalanx too strong in moral and intellectual prowess to succumb to U. S. Bank paper, or the amalgamation of Anti Jacksonism, Anti Masonry, or Nullification.

By Dr. B. F. Bussey. The State of Delaware.—Their present exertions show they are not influenced by the U. S. Bank.

By Samuel B. Foard. Whigism.—A recently manufactured article; composed of materials, such as Nullification, National Republicanism, and Bankism. It will no doubt live until the fall elections are over, and then its caption will be mene, tekel, upharsin.

By Col. William Mackey. John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster.—A dangerous coalition of discordant materials; whose names will be remembered only to be execrated; while the names of, a Benton, a Forsyth, and a Rives, will receive the lasting gratitude and thanks of the American People.

By James Riddle, of New Castle, Delaware. The aristocratic branch of our government.—Like all aristocracies, tyrannical in principle; arbitrary, vindictive, and unjust in practice; only restrained from acts of despotism towards the People and those whom the People delight to honor, by the absence of power.

By Thomas Mullet. President Jackson. Personal considerations enter not into his patriotism; he pursues the interests of the country according to the honest convictions of his judgment, without calculating the chance of profit and loss to his own popularity.

By B. B. Chambers. Old Poindexter.—The President of "all the decency" party in the Senate—of such a head pray where is the tail.

By Allison Crandle. The Senate of the United States—Once the most august body in the Union but lately corrupted by the Mammoth Bank influence; knaves, and other tools worship the Golden Calf, but sane men acknowledge the name of liberty only.

By one of the Company. The Sabbath.—A day set apart for religious purposes: Jacksonians recognize it as such even in "revolutionary times."

By Jacob Scott. The State of Maryland.—Reform the rotten borough system and the people will place her in a situation that will enable her to support a gold currency in preference to Banking peculators

By William H. Stepter. Cecil county.—Banking peculators have crippled her resources; but her energy and patriotism are beyond their aspirations.

By one of the Company. Our worthy and tried friend, Richard Frisby, Esq.

By Stephen H. Ford. The memory of Col. George E. Mitchell, our late worthy representative in Congress.

By Charles W. Miller. Our religious privileges.—One of the greatest constitutional liberties of our country.

By Henry Bosco. The U. S. Bank.—A dangerous corporation. The interest and honor of the people demand its extinction.

By the Company. Our worthy host.—The sumptuous entertainment prepared by him, justly entitles him to the thanks of the Jackson Republican party.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

At a meeting of the Jackson Republican Committees, of the several election districts of Cecil County, convened at the house of Mr William Kinkead, in Elkton, on Thursday the 4th of September, according to previous notice, for the purpose of nominating four delegates to represent Cecil County in the next General Assembly of Maryland; on motion, Mr. JOSEPH HARLAN was called to the chair, and GEORGE BIDDLE appointed secretary.

The Committee from the 1st district, all present

The Committee from the 2d district, all present.

The Committee from the 3d district, three absent.

The Committee from the 4th district, all present.

On motion of the 1st district, Mr. L. D. Nowland and Benedict Craddock, were put in nomination. It was resolved that the two candidates be ballotted for, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. L. D. Nowland.

Messrs. William C. Scott and John S. Maffitt were put in nomination for the 2d district, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Scott.

Messrs. B. F. Bussey and Henry Chamberlain were put in nomination for the 3d district, and resulted in the choice of Dr. Bussey.

On motion, it was

Unanimously resolved, That Joseph Harlan be a candidate for the 4th district.

Resolved, That

L. D. NOWLAND,
WILLIAM C. SCOTT,
B. F. BUSSEY,
JOSEPH HARLAN,

Be the candidates of the Jackson Republican party of Cecil County.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Cecil Gazette.

JOSEPH HARLAN, Chairman.
GEORGE BIDDLE, Secretary.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN MEETING.
FIRST DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Jackson Republicans of the first election district, held at the house of Mr. James Ford, Cecilton, on Saturday, the 30th of August, agreeable to notice, BENEDICT CRADDOCK, Esq. was called to the Chair, and GEORGE BIDDLE appointed Secretary—when, on motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Mr. WILLIAM KNIGHT be the candidate for County Commissioner for the first election district, and that we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That Richard J. Foard, Peter Bouchell, Hudson Clifton, Thomas Reece, John Bouchell, Robert McFarland, Thomas Bouchell, Wm. D. Mercer, Edward B. Ford, Thomas V. Ward, John W. Conegys, George Biddle, Lemuel G. Wootters, Lambert W. Biddle, Morgan A Price, be a committee to meet in general convention at Mr. Wm. Kinkead's Tavern, in Elkton, on Saturday, the 4th of September, to nominate four candidates, to be supported at the ensuing election, as delegates to represent Cecil county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Cecil Gazette.

BENEDICT CRADDOCK, Chairman.
GEORGE BIDDLE, Secretary.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN MEETING
SECOND DISTRICT.

At a very large meeting of the Jackson Republicans of the 2d election district of Cecil county, convened at the house of Mr. William Kinkead, in Elkton, on Saturday the 30th ult., in pursuance to notice previously given; on motion, WILLIAM RICKETTS, Esq. was called to the chair, and B. B. CHAMBERS, Esq. appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, Col. William Mackey, and Samuel B. Foard, Esq. were chosen as candidates for Commissioners; and the following gentlemen were selected as delegates to meet the General Convention which assembled in Elkton on Thursday last, to nominate four persons as suitable candidates to represent Cecil county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, viz: Thomas Moore, Isaac Simpers, Robert M. Walmsley, William Cochran, Joseph Alexander, David Mackey, jr., James Phillips, John Kinkead, B. B. Chambers, John Henderson, William Ricketts, Thomas Mullet, James Ewing, William Watson, and James Scott.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN MEETING.
THIRD DISTRICT.

In pursuance of notice previously given, the Jackson Republicans of the 3d election district met at the house of Charles G. Black, in Charlestown, on Saturday, the 30th inst. The meeting was organized by appointing JOSEPH COWDEN, Chairman, and JOHN OWENS, Secretary. The object of the meeting being made known, the following resolutions were offered and carried:

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be chosen to meet in general convention at the house of Mr. Kinkead, in Elkton, on Thursday, the 4th day of September inst., for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent this county, in the next Legislature of Maryland. The following gentlemen were then chosen: Dr. Townsend, Henry Stump, Levi. H. Evans, Edward Jackson, James Gillespie, Abraham Watson, John Cooper, Benjamin Ferguson, John. N. Black, Humphries Biddle, Nathan Lackland, John Lowry, Francis Segars, George Moore, Jesse Williams.

Resolved, That this committee support Dr. B. F. BUSSEY as a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

Resolved, That we support NATHAN LACKLAND, as a suitable candidate to represent this district as County Commissioner at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the committee be furnished with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting; that they be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Cecil Gazette.

JOSEPH COWDEN, Chairman.
JOHN OWENS, Secretary.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN MEETING.
FOURTH DISTRICT.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Jackson Republicans of the fourth election district, held agreeable to public notice at the house of Mr. Ellis Reynolds, in the village of the Rising Sun, on Saturday, the 30th of August, LEWIS THOMAS, Esq. was called to the Chair, and WILLIAM McCULLOUGH appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated from the Chair, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, unanimously, That this meeting highly approve of the past conduct of our present County Commissioner, THOMAS RICHARDS, Esq., and earnestly recommend him to our fellow citizens of the 4th district, for re-election at the ensuing October election, and pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to ensure his success.

The meeting then proceeded to nominate a committee of 15 persons, to meet in general convention, at Mr. Kinkead's tavern, in Elkton, on Thursday, the 4th of September next, to nominate suitable candidates for the Legislature—Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed: John W. Thomas, Carvil Cooley, John Briscoe, Robert Evans, Joseph Harlan, William B. Biles, Robert Cather, John P. Patton, William McCullough, Lewis Thomas, Giles S. Langdon, Cyrus Oldham, Johoiakim Brickley, John Pierson, and Benjamin Vandever.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Cecil Gazette.

LEWIS THOMAS, Chairman.
WM. McCULLOUGH, Secretary.

Married,

On Wednesday last, by the Rev Mr. Stork, Mr. AMOR CAMERON, to Miss EMELINE BROWN, all of this county

DIED—On Sunday morning last, after a few days illness, JOHN KEAN, Esq. an old and respectable inhabitant of Elkton.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.
[Corrected from the Farmer of Monday.]

Wheat, white, per bushel,	$1.06 a 1.12.
" red " - -	1.02 a ——
Corn, yellow, " - -	66 a 67
Corn, white, " - -	68 a 69
Flour, best white wheat, per bbl.	6.50 a 7.00
Do. do. baker's,	6.00 a 6.50
Do. do. superfine, -	5.25 a 5.37
Do. super Howard st. wag. price,	5,00 a 5.25
Do. Susquehanna, - -	5.25 a ——
Oats, - - - - -	29 a 30
Rye, - - - - -	62 a ——
Beef, on hoof, per 100 lbs. -	5,00 a ——

Notice.

The undersigned commissioners appointed by Cecil county court, to value and divide the real estate of Capt. James Campbell, deceased, late of Cecil county, according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that they will meet on the said real estate on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to proceed in the business for which they were appointed.

JOHN N BLACK,
WILLIAM SIMCOE,
ROBERT THOMPSON,
JAMES HASSON,
FRANCIS OWENS,
Sept 6, 1834 *Commissioners.*

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendi, exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., all the right, title, and estate both legal and equitable, of Matthias Tyson, administrator of Matthias Tyson, deceased, in and to all that FARM, Tract, or Parcel of Land, lying and being in Cecil county, whereon he now resides, and adjoining the land of Levi Tyson, (miller,) Whitaker, Garret and others, containing sixty acres, be the same more or less, with the improvements thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Tyson, administrator as aforesaid, and to be sold for Cash, to satisfy said writ. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.
Elkton, Sept. 6, 1834. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of execution, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at Hance's Point Farm, on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., the following property, viz: Four head of Horses, two Colts, six head of young Cattle, three yoke of Oxen, a number of Hogs, two Dearborns and two Carts. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Wingate, and to be sold for Cash to satisfy said writs, and for officers' fees.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.
Sept. 6. ts.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued by George Benjamin, Esq. against the lands and tenements of William Logan, jr. Thomas Logan, and William Logan, sen., at the suit of Caleb Reynolds and Rebecca Gillespie, and to me directed,—I will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at the residence of the said Thomas Logan, the following property, viz: all that piece or parcel of Land on which the said Thomas Logan now resides, containing sixteen Acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Robert Cameron and others. Seized and taken into execution as the property of the said Logans, and to be sold for Cash, to satisfy the above mentioned debts. Sale to commence between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P M.

SAMUEL BURNS, Constable.
Sept. 6. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Charles G. Black, in Charlestown, on SATURDAY the 27th September, inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, and estate, both legal and equitable, of Joseph Smith, in and to FOUR LOTS, or Parcels of Land, with the improvements thereon, lying and being in Charlestown, Cecil county, numbered on the plan of said town, 138, 139, 153, 167, and containing three-fourths of an acre each, be the same more or less Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Smith, and to be sold for Cash, to satisfy said writ, and for officer's fees.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.
Elkton, Sept 6, 1834. ts

Boarding School.

THE duties of the Misses GOVER and Mrs. PEYTON's school, will be resumed on Monday next, the 1st of September.

YOUNG LADIES are boarded and instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Globes and Maps, History, Natural Philosphy, and Chemistry, Astronomy, with the use of an Orrery.—Also plain and fancy needle work, at $40 per session; the session including twelve weeks

Day scholars from $5 to $10 per session.

Music, French, and Drawing, extra charges.

Calvert street, adjoining North side of the City Spring.

Baltimore, Aug. 30.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale.

The Merchant Mill and Farm known by the name of GILPIN'S MILL, lying on the Big Elk Creek, and about one mile from the town of Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland.

The Mill is in good condition to manufacture Flour, having recently been thoroughly repaired, and within two miles of Elk Landing, where wheat can be brought from any place on the Chesapeake Bay, or flour transported to the Baltimore or Philadelphia markets. Very near the Mill is a good Tenement lately built for the Miller to reside in. The Mansion House is a two story BRICK BUILDING, with four rooms on each story. On the property are two Barns, with Stabling and other out buildings sufficient for the Farm. The Farm contains about Two Hundred and Two Acres—about one hundred and fifty of which is in cultivation, and in a high state of improvement, and about fifty-two acres in Woodland. The soil is naturally good, and grows well all kinds of grain and grass. The title is indisputable; the situation pleasant and healthy, in a good neighborhood, and within four miles of Frenchtown, from whence there is a daily communication to Philadelphia and Baltimore. It would make a very desirable residence for a person disposed to retire occessionally from the city to enjoy a country life.

This property is offered at private sale, and if not sold previous to the 15th of September next, will on that day be offered at public sale, at the public house of Mr. William Kinkead, in Elkton, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Any person wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber, near Elkton, who is authorised to make known the terms, and show the limits of the property. If desired, the Mill, with the house for the miller to live in, one of the Barns, and about 40 acres of the cleared land and 31½ acres of the woodland, can be sold separate.

FRISBY HENDERSON.
Aug. 30.834. ts

A VALUABLE

Mill Seat and Land

FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale a Tract of Land of about 150 acres at Gilpin's Bridge, on the main branch of North East Creek, in Cecil county, Maryland, and on the road leading from Elkton to Port Deposit, seven miles from the former, ten from the latter place, and three miles north of North East Village, the head of navigation to the Chesapeake Bay.

On the premises is a WATER-POWER equal to any that is unimproved in the State of Maryland, which, by reason of the health of the neighborhood, convenience to navigation and a post office, is rendered an eligible site for a manufactory, or other establishment requiring a powerful force.

Persons desirous of viewing the property, are referred to Mr. HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH, of Elkton, and for terms to the subscribers, No. 24, S. Charles street, Baltimore.

JOHN PARTRIDGE,
HENRY H. PARTRIDGE.
August 23, 1834. tf

☞ The Port Deposit Courant will publish the above till forbid.

Job Printing.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing to man more comely than liberty."
MILTON.

When the dance of the shadows
At day-break is done,
And the clocks of the morning
Are red with the sun:
Who is he seeks in his glory,
At eve from the view,
And calls upon the planet
To blaze in the hue;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
More proud than the sight of a nation when free!

When the beautiful bend
Of the bow is above,
Like a collar of light
On the bosom of love;
When the moon in her mildness
Is floating on high,
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky;—
There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free!

In the depth of the darkest,
Unvaried in hue,
When shadows are veiling
The breast of the blue;
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sobs on the hill;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
Like the bread beaming brow of a nation when free!

In the breath of the morning,
When nature's awake,
And calls up the chorus
To chaunt in the brake;
In the voice of the echo,
Unbound in the woods;
In the warbling of streams,
And the foaming of floods;—
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
Like the thrice-hallowed sight of a nation that's free!

When the strivings of surges
Is mad on the main,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain:
Who is he thunder is up,
From his clouder-rolled sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The path of the deep.
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
Like the sun-brilliant brow of a nation that's free!

From the Baltimore Fa. Gazette.

SHOT WHEAT.

Sir,—As a friend of agriculture, and unwilling that our state should be behind in the improvement of the age, permit me to direct the attention of your readers, who are engaged in husbandry, to the "Shot Wheat" lately introduced from the Indies into the Atlantic States. The stalk is tall, and of a dark color, very clean. The grain is almost as round as a buckshot, of a clear yellow color, bordering on transparency. The head is from half an inch to three quarters longer than the common bearded wheat. It produces generally from 50 to 55 bushels to the acre. Your farmers who have strong soil, would find it their interest, as soon as possible, to possess themselves of this species of grain The seed may be obtained in Baltimore.
LINNÆUS.

How to have Green Corn in the Winter.—Of all the productions of summer, there is hardly one more nutritious and palatable than green Corn; and yet it is proscribed as contributing to some of the the complaints of the season. It is, however, in this, as in many other cases, that the ingenuity of man has found means to turn this inconvenience into good account, by preparing and keeping this article for winter use. But the method of doing this, seems not to be universally known. It is common in many parts of New England, but the writer does not recollect to have seen the prepared article in our market. It may be so prepared as to be as good and as palatable in the winter as in the appropriate season, and may be eaten with perfect safety, if not as a promoter of health.

The simple process of preparing it is this:—The corn must be taken from the stalk when it is full in the milk, or in that state in which we generally use it—the husks stripped off, and the ears thrown into a kettle of boiling water, where it may remain half as long as you would boil it for the present use. This will harden it so that it may be easily taken from the cob: It may then be spread in the sun till it is thoroughly dry. In preparing it for the table it may be soaked from twelve to fifteen hours, and boiled in the same water. But care must be taken not to boil it too much, as that will make it hard and diminish its sweetness.

N. B. To get the corn from the cob, every alternate row may be punched off with a sharp stick, and the remainder wrung off with the hands.

Corn thus prepared would command almost any price in the winter.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

CURIOUS PHENOMENA.

We have been informed by the most credible authority that a number of hens' eggs have been found in this county, one by a son of Mr. ISAAC JEFFERIS, of Newlin, with the word "WAR," in distinct and handsome characters, written legibly upon it. The letters are raised above the level of the shell, like the letters used for instructing the blind to read. Those who have seen the eggs state they must be natural productions, and that there cannot be any deception in them. We state this singular phenomenon for the curious—what it denotes no one can tell—every egg containing the letters, is also marked with equal plainness "1836." The eggs have been seen by numbers, and we understand, may be examined in our market house on Saturday next.
Village Record.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of George Mercer, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated. on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands, this 25th day of August, 1834.

SARAH MERCER,
GEORGE EAVERSON,
Aug. 30.—6w Executors.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Cochran, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, 1834

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
Aug. 30.—6w Executor.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Ann Dunbar, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

HENRY McVEY,
Aug. 30.—6w Executor.

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 James Linden, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834

WILLIAM D. BRISTOW,
Aug. 30. 6w Administrator.

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 Jonathan Greenwood, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

ZEBULON LUSBY, Administrator.
Feb 30. 6w

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 Nathaniel Hill, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

GREENBERRY PURNELL,
Aug. 30. 6w Administrator.

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 John Starrett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

JAMES C. MAGRAW, Adm'r.
Aug. 30, 6w

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 John Kyle, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1s day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

ADAM WHANN,
Aug. 23. 6w Administrator.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Alexander, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the 1st of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

JOHN W. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.
Aug. 30 6w

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 McGlone, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

B. F. BUSSEY, Administrator.
Aug. 30. 6w

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Hatton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under our hands, this 25th day of August, 1834.

GARRETT HOOPES, }
PETER ASKEW, } Adm'rs.
Aug. 30. 6w

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 James Hill, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under our hands, this 25th day of August, 1834.

MARY HILL, Administratrix.
WILLIAM MACKEY, Adm'r.
Aug. 30. 6w

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 John H. Foard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of March, 1834.

SOPHIA FOARD, Administratrix.
Aug. 30. 6w

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of David Ricketts, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

WILLIAM RICKETTS,
Aug. 30. 6w, Executor.

CECIL COUNTY COURT,
April Term, 1834.

In the case of the Petition of Mark Brown for the sale or division of the real estate of William Brown, deceased, the Commissioners heretofore appointed for the purpose of making sale or division of the said real estate, having made return that the same is susceptible of division into two parts, and having divided the same into two parts, in the manner set forth in said return, and the said return having been confirmed by the said Court—It is thereupon, this eleventh day of April, in the year 1834, ordered by the said court, that notice be given to the absent heirs and representatives of the said deceased, of the said return and confirmation, and of the appointment of the first Thursday of the next October Term for said absent heirs and representatives to appear in this Court, and make their election according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, by causing a copy of this order to be published for at least four successive weeks in some convenient newspaper before the said first Thursday of the next October Term.

Test, JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k.

A true copy.
Test, JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k
Cecil county Court.
August 23, 1834. 3w

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Elkton, July 1st, 1834.

A	J
Robert S. Anderson	Mary Johnson
B	L
Reason Barnes	William Little
Miss M. Buchanan	James Lawrey
C	Nicholas Lusby
E. A. Cohen	John Lynch.
William Cann	M
John Cleaver	James Mathews
D	Dorothy Makinson
D. Dashuld & Co.	Jonathan Moody
Richard Doran	John Mackey
Miss M. Donaldson	E. E. Massey.
J. N. Davis 2	N
E	L. D Nowland.
Caleb Emmons	P
Mr. Ewing	Cap't. Wm Pattit
F	Mrs. Rachel Polk
S. Freeman	Doct. Pearce.
Rich'd Feddeman	R
Harman Foster.	Thos. Rodgers
G	William Slagle.
Alex. Greenwood	T
H. D. Gilpin	John Veazey
John Guthrie 2	Francis Varin
Gilbert Guillet	W
H	Elizabeth Wilson
George Harnage	Washington Webb
Hollyday & Skinner	Geo. Winterholter
James Hunter	William Wright
Samuel Harris.	(Inttuds) S. M.

ADAM WHANN, P. M.

Persons calling for the above, will please say they are advertised.
Aug. 23.

To The Public.

The undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquires, as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, a minute Geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeak through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work.'

It shall further be his duty "at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State.'

In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June—after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigations, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson and Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, water, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson—further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL,
No. 14, Lexington street, Baltimore.

GEORGE PEA[illegible]

PROPRIETOR OF
AMERICAN [illegible]
No. 56, Pratt-st.
(Near the corner of [illegible]-street,)

Returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon his establishment since his commencement in this city. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up his house to promote their comfort and convenience, and in [illegible] as comfortable as any in this city, he solicits a continuance of the [illegible] spare no pains to merit it.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with [illegible] rooms, and Families travelling with [illegible] parlors and bed-rooms, with the best [illegible] and furnished in the neatest and most [illegible] style. His house is situated in the most [illegible] east part of the city; the Rail Road cars pass his door; it is contiguous to the Steam Boat, Public Stage Offices, &c. &c.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters Testamentary on the personal Estate of Samuel McCawn, Sen. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the 23d day of February, 1835; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said Estate, are reqested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 18th day of August, 1834.

JOHN N. BLACK, Executor.
August 23, 1834. 6w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of execution, issued out of Cecil County Court, at the suit of Matthew Newkirk [illegible] Hopkins & Brothers, against [illegible] goods, chattels, lands and tenements of William Wingate and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution all the estate, right, title, interest and claim, either at law or in equity, of the said William Wingate, of, in, and to the following Real Estate, Houses, Lands, and Tenements, to wit:

No. 1. A Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Sassafras Neck, Cecil County, containing 316 acres, more or less, conveyed by a certain Ann Davis to the said William Wingate, as by deed dated on or about the 27th day of August, 1829, and recorded in the Land Records of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

No 2. A Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Elk Neck, Cecil County, containing 195 1-2 acres and 4 perches, more or less, conveyed to the said William Wingate by a certain Richard Simpers, as by deed dated on or about the 30th day of July, 1829, and recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

No 3. A Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Elk Neck, Cecil County containing 279 acres, 1 rood and 35 perches, called "Hance's Point," or by whatever other name, being a part of the real estate of the late Edward Wingate, for a more particular description of which, reference is made to the papers and proceedings in the case of the petition for the division of the Real Estate of the said Edward Wingate in Cecil County Court.

No. 4 A House and Lot on Main street in the town of Elkton, Cecil county, purchased by the said Edward Wingate from a certain Zebulon Rudulph, esq., for a more particular description of which, reference is made to the above mentioned papers and proceedings in the case of the petition for the division of the real estate of the said Edward Wingate in Cecil county court.

No. 5. A Store House and Lot on Main street, in the town of Elkton, in Cecil county, opposite the Court-house, conveyed to the said William Wingate by a certain Thomas Miller, as by deed dated on or about the 14th day of July, 1829, and by a certain Samuel Miller, Joseph W. Miller, and others, as by deed dated on or about the 3d day of August, 1829, recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

No. 6. A House and Lot in Back st in the town of Elkton, in Cecil County, now in the possession of Mr. Edward A. Scott, conveyed to the said William Wingate by a certain John McCrea and wife, as by deed dated on or about the 15th day of January, 1833, recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

No. 7 A House and Lot in Back-st. in the town of Elkton, Cecil County, now in the possession of Mr Thomas S. Welch, conveyed to the said William Wingate by a certain John Kirk and Phœbe Kirk, as by deed dated on or about the 7th day of November, 1828, recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

And I do hereby give notice, that on Saturday, the 20th day of September, 1834, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House in the town of Elkton, I will expose to public sale, the above described Real Estate, Houses, Lands and Tenements, so seized and taken into execution as aforesaid, for Cash to be paid on the day of sale.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Elkton, }
Aug. 23, 1834. } ts

Job Printing.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

A Card.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Elkton and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that Dr. PARKER, of Baltimore, Dental Surgeon, will visit this place on the 3d day of September, and remain for one week only, to dress and set teeth, and dentistry, &c., on moderate terms. His office at Mr. Kinkead's hotel.

N. B. Ladies will be attended to at their dwellings, if requested.
Aug. 30.

PROSPECTUS

OF
MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies.

This Institution is situated in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets.

After having conducted an extensive Boarding School for Young Ladies for several years, in North Carolina and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for Young Ladies upon a scientific and liberal plan, which received a almost unprecedented [illegible]

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to *any other that can be found in private seminaries in this country;* and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their cabinet of minerals, although small, yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's, and Gardener's Globes, several Pianos, and a Harp. They beg leave to remark that the instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of one thousand volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

Mr. & Mrs. H. assure parents, that the most parental care will be extended to their children, having ever found, where the esteem and affection of the pupil were engaged, the influence of the teacher was proportionably increased.

The Seminary will be at all times open for the reception of parents and guardians of the scholar.

The course of instruction in this Institution, is carried on in a regular continued system of academic studies, embracing *all* the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.

The scholastic year in this Seminary, commences on the first Monday in September, and terminates on the third Friday in July, following.

Young Ladies entering as boarders will be charged from the *date of entrance until the close of the scholastic year.*

REFERENCES.

Fayetteville N. C. Academy,
July 25th, 1826.

The President and Trustees of this Academy, deeply regret that the health of Mr. Hamilton's family renders their separation necessary, and with pleasure testify in their behalf, that Mr. and Mrs. H. are eminently qualified to conduct a large school, and instruct in all the branches of learning taught in the largest academies in the United States, and possess characters highly exemplary for moral worth.

From the Rev. J. M. Duncan.
Baltimore, 19th August, 1833.

I have no hesitation in saying, I am much pleased with the progress made by my daughter under your tuition; I shall return her to your care after the vacation as her preceptor. I feel strongly assured, that those placed under your tuition must rapidly improve under the efficient system of instruction which you have adopted.

From the Rev. Mr. Johns, of Christ Church, whose daughter has been attending their school since their residence in Baltimore:

Baltimore, August 18, 1833.

Permit me to avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my entire satisfaction with the school conducted by Mrs. Hamilton and yourself. I have for some time past carefully watched the progress of some of your pupils, and have discovered abundant evidence of the diligence and skill with which they have been instructed. I have no hesitation in saying to you that I regard your institution as second to no one with which I am acquainted, and I trust it will continue to receive that patronage it has attracted, and which it fairly merits.

From the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Sen.
Baltimore, August 25, 1833.

Mr. Hamilton:

As I understand you intend to open a boarding department in your school, as well as to continue receiving day scholars, permit me to express my entire confidence in your qualifications, together with my full approbation of your establishment. To be convinced of the latter, a visit to your rooms is sufficient, and to be persuaded of the former, an experiment need only be made by sending, as was the case with myself, a daughter, to profit by your instructions. I would consider it a privilege to send a daughter to your boarding school, as Mrs. Hamilton not only possesses superior qualifications as a teacher, but by her amiable disposition, polished manners, maternal feelings, and domestic habits, she is peculiarly well calculated to prepare young ladies for the relations they are intended to occupy, at home, and in society.

From the Hon. Chief Justice Marshall.
Richmond, July 28, 1828.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have conducted a large Seminary in this city for some years,—several of my grand children have been among their pupils; in the performance of their duties, they have given general satisfaction, and leave Richmond much to the regret of its inhabitants.

Baltimore, Aug. 23, 1834. 8m.

The Cœcil Gazette,

And Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD DESCEND ALIKE UPON THE RICH AND THE POOR.—*Jackson.*

BY HENRY ROSEE. ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1834. VOL. I.—NO. 4.

TERMS.

The CŒCIL GAZETTE & FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ADVERTISER, is published every Saturday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.

Subscriptions will not be taken for less than six months. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor, and the failure to order a discontinuance previously to the expiration of the time already subscribed for, will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements not exceeding a square will be published three times for one dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

☞ A reasonable reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

☞ Persons sending advertisements will mark the number of times they wish them inserted, otherwise they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications to the editor must be POST PAID.

POETRY.

The two following beautiful poems, by Miss MARY ANN BROWNE, are natural and touching, and may stand near the side of any of the same class in our language. To the musical ear and correct taste we need not point out a few slight imperfections, of which the first half of the third stanza is the greatest.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

MAN'S LOVE.

When woman's eye grows dull,
And her cheek paleth,
Then looks the beautiful
Then man's love fadeth;
He sits not beside her chair,
Clasps not her fingers,
Turns not the damp hair,
That o'er her brow lingers.

He comes but a moment in,
Though her eye lightens,
Though her cheek, pale and thin,
Feverishly brightens;
He stays but a moment near,
When that flush fadeth,
Though true affection's tear
Her soft eyelid shadeth.

He goes from her chamber straight
Into life's jostle,
He meets at the very gate
Business and bustle;
He thinks not of her within,
Sickly, lonely,
He forgets in that noisy din
That she is dying!

And when her young heart is still,
What though the sorrowful,
Soon from his chill
Wearieth he turneth.
Soon o'er her buried head
Memory's light setteth,
And the true hearted dead,
Thus man forgetteth!

WOMAN'S LOVE.

When man is waxing frail,
And his hand is thin and weak,
And his lips are parched and pale,
And wan and white his cheek;
Oh, then doth woman prove
Her constancy and love!

She sitteth by his chair,
And holds his feeble hand;
She watcheth ever there,
His wants to understand;
His yet unspoken will
She hasteneth to fulfil.

She leads him, when the noon
Is bright o'er dale or hill,
And all things, save the tune
Of the honey bees, are still,
Into the garden bowers,
To sit amidst herbs and flowers.

And when he goes not there,
To taste of breath and bloom,
She brings the posy rare
Into his darkened room;
And breath its weary head
The pillow smooth doth spread.

Until the hour when death
His reign of life doth sum,
She never weareth,
Nor never leaveth him;
Still near him night and day,
She steels his eye away.

And when his trial's o'er,
And the turf is on his breast,
Deep in her bosom's core
She sorrows unexpress;
Her tears, her sighs, are weak,
Her settled grief to speak.

And though there may arise
Balm for her spirit's pain,
And though her quiet eyes
May sometimes smile again;
Still, still, she must regret,
She never can forget!

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

DEATH OF ROSSEAU.

BY HUGH HOLLINGSHEAD BIGBEE, M. D.

'Twas at the closing hour of day that he
Resigned his spirit to the power of death.
No thoughts of brighter worlds beyond the tomb
Had cheer'd his weary mind; and as he look'd
His eye upon his beauteous nature land,
And saw its vine-hung hills, and verdant plains,
Clothed in the sunset's rich and glorious light,
He bade a long and last adieu to all
Or aught of life or hope. There was for him
No ray of light to gild the deepening gloom:
No balm to sooth the spirit's dreary flight
Into a dark and "fathomless abyss"—

The unbroken sleep, the slow but sure decay,
The wasting damps of death; the silence deep
Amid the dark recesses of the grave:
All these were for the mind to dwell upon
In the dread hour of dissolution, when
The things of earth were fading from his view.
"Rosseau died calmly"—so it has been said:
Calm! on the precipice's dreadful verge,
While in the yawning gulph below, a night
Of horrible and dreary darkness reign'd,
No peering star to illume the black expanse.
Calm! with the contemplation of a death
Eternal. The bright intellect extinct:
The fire of genius quench'd, to burn no more.
'Tis more than human nature can endure
To contemplate such horrors and be calm.
The apathy, the sullen apathy of black despair;
The fear which paralyzes every nerve
And sinks the mind into a weary state
Of gloomy quiet! Such the unmann'd calm
Of Rosseau's spirit in the hour of death.

Varieties.

In a time of much religious excitement and consequent fanaticism, an honest old Dutch farmer on the Mohawk was asked his opinion as to which denomination of christians were in the right way to heaven?

"Vel, den," said he, 'ven ve rite our wheat to Albany, some say dat is de best road; and some dat is de best; I don't tink it makes much tifference which road ve take; for ven ve get dare, dey never ask which way ve come, and it is none of dere business—if our wheat be good."

A historical writer in speaking of the discretion of enemies of great men after their death or downfall, says, "The vulture will feed on the dead lion: and the *cor ion will still peck at the stranded whale!*"

The following stanza is a specimen of the parodies in rhyme, with which the British papers are furnished.

"Ye Protestants of England
Who lounge in church at ease,
How little do you think upon
The danger of the seas;
Give ear unto the Bishops
And they will plainly show,
In the north is the Church—
Then the stormy Whigs o'erthrow.
Then the stormy Whigs, etc."

In Massachusetts a steam wagon has been invented. Several trials have proved its efficacy. They intend to endeavor to make it pack and unpack all its baggage, and keep its own account of freight!

A man lately attempted to shoot himself, and was so intent upon the undertaking, that, standing before the glass, he mistook the reflection for himself—took deliberate aim and fired; and for some time considered himself a dead man.

The editor of the Western Weekly Review has adopted a new device for his hymenal record—A PAIR OF SPECTACLES! and under them a motto that one who is in search of a wife must wear his spectacles about him.

A little boy at Paris, aged fourteen, blew out his brains with a pistol in consequence of his sister-in-law refusing to marry him. "O cruel sister!"

A Protestant Clergyman was once hissed in a promiscuous congregation for his faithfulness in exposing their prevailing vices. "I come here," was his ready and pointed reply, "to bruise the head of the Old Serpent, and it does not at all surprise me that there should be some hissing among the generation of Vipers."

The ladies of New-Haven, it is said, have pledged themselves over a cup of tea, neither to walk, talk, dance or marry, with any man who either smokes or chews tobacco.

The Brattleborough Inquirer says: "A gentleman from Dummerston, Vt. informs us that the drought is so great in that vicinity, that the grass-hoppers are reduced to mere skeletons, and sit upon the fences with tears in their eyes for the want of something wherewith to satisfy the cravings of hunger!"

"*Measures not Men.*"—Married at Washington on the 17th August, Mr. Josiah *Peck*, to Miss Aurelia *Buskel*.

[The next generation we suppose will be *half* Pecks, and *half* Bushels.]

Latin Quotation.—A rustic who had been put to law expenses by a brutal landlord, complained of it to the village Schoolmaster. "Never mind him," said the pedagogue, "he is known to be *sui generis*." "I know he did *sue I*," replied Hodge, "but I never heard he wur *generous* in all my life."

"I say, Nym," said a person to the Corporal, "I have got a musquito into my ear, and I am afraid he will get into my head!"

"No matter," said the Corporal, "he will find plenty of room."

EPIGRAMS.

Whilst different aims in different lights appear,
What is the chiefest good?—A conscience clear.

Since rolling ages in their course began,
What has been man's worst foe!—his fellow man.

Who's rich!—Who seeks not to increase his store.
Who's poor!—Who having much yet longs for more.

What marks the wise!—When wronged for suffered ill;
To have the power to hurt, but want the will.

What speaks the fool!—When hate and spleen devour,
To have the will to hurt, but want the power.

Agricultural.

The following article, copied from the New England Farmer, we recommend to the particular attention of the farming community. The season is now approaching when the business of which it treats will commence. The long drought of the season having rendered the crops of grass very short, corn fodder must necessarily possess an unusual value; and the best method of securing it must be important to every agriculturist.

CUTTING CORN STALKS.

MR. FESSENDEN.—I have made a small experiment the past season, to ascertain the damage, if any, that results to the corn crop, from topping the stalks in the usual way. And, influenced by the request of several individuals, and the thought that, perhaps, it might *lead* to a better knowledge of this important branch of agriculture, (the growing of corn,) I am induced to forward the particulars to you for publication. Although I am aware that *guessing* enters largely, and perhaps necessarily, into the calculations and business of the farmer, I am also aware that experiment cannot be conducted with too much precision; indeed, that experiment to be relied on, must be conducted entirely without guessing Therefore, I have been somewhat particular in conducting this. And lest some of your readers may be a little sceptical in regard to the result, and perhaps unwilling to allow that the course which has been pursued by our ancestors, from time immemorial, is not the best course, I will give the details; and if an apology be deemed necessary, for being so very minute, I can merely say, that as the experiment seems to me so deeply to involve the interests of corn growers, it may be well to give a detailed statement of the case, so that any interested may be able to draw their own inferences.—And if, in your opinion, it is worthy a place in your useful Journal, or likely to promote the interest of New-England farmers, you are at liberty to publish all, or a part as you think best.

For a few years past, I have not cut my corn stalks until the corn was harvested, *guessing* that it was a course preferable to the one commonly pursued in this part of the country, of topping the stalks while in a green state. But for the purpose of settling this point more clearly, and with as little trouble as the case would admit, I selected, about the 5th of September, a row of corn in a field of about five acres, intending to take one that would average in quality equal to the field throughout, that I might at the same time be able to ascertain, with tolerable certainty, the product of the whole field. The manure having been spread on the surface of the ground and harrowed in lengthwise of the furrows, and the corn planted across the furrows made it apparently less difficult to select an average row. On this row I cut the stalks from half the hills; begining at one end and cutting the first hill, then leaving the next uncut; and so proceeding alternately, cutting one and leaving the next uncut, through the row. I had intended to confine the experiment to this row, but finally was led to extend it so far as to include four rows, and numbering them agreeably to the order in which they were standing in the field, this row may be called No. 2. There were ninety-two hills in the row, and the stalks were cut from forty-six hills, all of them in the manner that is here termed jointing, (i. e.) cut off between the ear and the first joint above the ear. I thought they were somewhat more ripe, than is usual at the time of cutting; a few of them were nearly dry. The soil was a sandy or gravelly loam, anciently covered with pine, oak and chesnut. In hoeing the corn no hills were made, but some care was taken that the surface of the ground should remain as level as possible, through the season.

My estimate of the number of hills on an acre, was made in the following manner, and if I am wrong in my calculations, I shall be corrected by some of your readers:

In an area of 200 feet square, (or 40,000 square feet,) there were sixty-two rows, with fifty-four hills in a row, making 3,348 hills. This is equal to 3,646 hills per acre, each hill occupying nearly 12 square feet of surface. There were about four stalks of corn in a hill. In estimating bushels, I have allowed the lawful weight of fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

At the time of harvesting, the corn was husked in the field. The forty-six hills from which the stalks had been cut, gave forty-eight and a half pounds of ears, and the forty-six hills on which the stalks had not been cut, gave sixty-two pounds of ears. The number of ears in the two cases was about the same; those from the uncut hills, were evidently the best filled out and the most hale; on a large proportion of them the kernals were so closely wedged in, as to make in difficult to bend the ear at all without breaking it. There was very little mouldy corn in either case, a few ears were gathered, mostly from the cut stalks, but the whole quantity was so small as to make it questionable whether cutting the stalks had much effect in this particular.

Both parcels were carefully laid aside in a dry chamber for about six or eight weeks, at the expiration of which time they were again weighed, and the parcel of ears from the uncut hills had lost in drying about two per cent. more than the other; affording some evidence that the sap continued to circulate for a great length of time, in the uncut than in the cut stalks. The uncut hills, gave 42 lbs. 9 oz. dry shelled corn, equal to 14 oz. 12½ grs. per hill, or 60 bushels and 8 pounds per acre. The parcel from the cut hills gave 33 lbs. 7 oz. equal to 11 oz. 10 grs. per hill, or 47 bushels and 18 pounds per acre; making a loss of 12 bushels and 46 pounds per acre, by cutting the stalks. Conclusive evidence, that while the sap is in circulation, nature does not assign the stalks an unprofitable office. The product of the whole row, taken together, cut and uncut hills, was equal to 53 bushels and 41 pounds per acre.

The product of row No. 3, taken by itself, (containing ninety-two hills, on one half of which the stalks were cut on the same day the others were,) would not show the practice of cutting stalks quite so destructive in its effects, as that exhibited in row No. 2, its whole produce was 77 lbs. 9 oz. dry corn, equal to 55 bushels and 10 pounds per acre, or 1 bushel and 25 pounds per acre more than row No. 2.

Not satisfied with resting the experiment here, I gathered the corn on rows Nos. 1 and 4, (i. e.) the rows each side next adjoining No. 2 and 3, and on which none of the stalks had been cut. These rows, taking together, contained 186 hills, and their product of dry shelled corn was 171 lbs. 13 oz. equal to 14 oz. 12½ grains per hill, or 60 cushels and 8 pounds per acre, precisely the same average yield as that part of row No. 2, on which the stalks had not been cut; this *exact* coincidence, however, I think may be numbered among those cases which rarely happen.

The difference between the two rows on which half the stalks were cut, and the two rows on which none of the stalks were cut, was 5 bushels 38½ pounds per acre. If this difference arose from cutting half the stalks, (and I know no other reason;) then cutting the whole, would have reduced the crop 11 bushels and 21 pounds per acre, or from 60 bushels and 8 pounds to 49 bushels and 43 pounds per acre.

To recapitulate row No. 2, on which the experiment was commenced, taken by itself, as follows, viz: 46 hills on which the stalks had not been cut, gave 42 lbs. 8 oz. dry shelled corn, equal to, per acre, 66 bush. 8 lbs.

46 hills from which the stalks HAD been cut, gave 33 lbs. 7 oz. dry shelled corn, equal to, per acre,	47 "	18 "
Loss by cutting the stalks per acre,	12 bush.	46 lbs.

The four rows taken together, stand as follows:—Nos. 1 and 4, on which no stalks were cut, gave an average of, per acre, 60 bush. 8 lbs.

Nos. 2 and 3, from which half the stalks were cut gave an average of, per acre,	54 "	25½ "
Loss by cutting half the stalks per acre,	5 bush.	38½ lbs. 2

On cutting all the stalks, would make a loss equal to, per acre, 11 bush. 21 lbs.

The difference in the result of the two cases, is 1 bushel and 25 pounds per acre; or, in the two experiments, (if it may be so termed,) there is an average loss by cutting the stalks, of 12 bushels 5½ pounds per acre; a loss quite equal to all the expense of hoeing and harvesting, especially when we consider that in hoeing, the labor of making hills was dispensed with.

If I had cut all the stalks, and obtained a crop of forty-eight bushels to the acre, the very fact of having forty-eight bushels, would, I think, be considered by farmers generally, in this section of the country, as proof positive that the stalks were cut without injury to the crop. Or if I had gone one step farther and made large hills, at an additional expense of one dollar per acre, and thereby reduced the crop to forty-five bushels per acre, the forty-five bushels would be considered sufficient proof, that making hills (which, by the way, are usually made equally large and high on wet or dry land, without regard to soil or situation,) was labor well laid out. For although you occasionally give us a *large corn story*, swollen a little, perhaps by *guessing* it off in *baskets;* yet, judging from what we see and know about raising corn, we call forty-five bushels per acre, a good crop.

A measured bushel, from the cut hills, weighed 57 lbs. 6 oz.—one pound less than from the uncut; the shrinkage being very near equal to the whole loss in weight.

If this experiment is a fair test, it seems that *about twenty per cent., or one-fifth part of the crop is destroyed, by cutting the stalks in the way they are usually cut.* If further experiment should establish this fact, I think there are few farmers that will hesitate long in deciding which is the most valuable, one acre of corn or five acres of top stalks. But this twenty per cent. is not saved at the expense of losing the stalks, they are worth as much, and I think more, all things considered, after the corn is harvested, than they are, gathered in the usual way. If after being bunched up in a green state, they heat or become mouldy, (a case of frequent occurrence,) they are utterly worthless, except it be for manure; I know of no animal that will eat them. But after they have once been dried by the frost and wind, a subsequent moderate degree of mouldiness seems to be no injury.

The course which I have pursued with them; and for the present I know of no better, has been as follows: In the first place, they are cut off near the ground, and for the purpose a short scythe is found the most convenient instrument. The expense of cutting in this manner, however, is but a mere trifle, if any, more than cutting the stub stalks in the spring, and may with propriety be entered as an item of expense against the next crop, for which it is preparing the ground. After cutting, they are gathered into bunches of suitable size for binding, and three good sheaves of rye straw if wet, will be sufficient to bind a ton. In gathering them up and laying in bunches, an active boy will do as much as a man. In this way, the whole expense of gathering, binding and loading, will not exceed 75 cents per ton. As they are very bulky, for want of barn-room, I have them stacked near the barn-yard; and I think I may safely say, that my cattle eat more pounds of stalks from an acre gathered in this way, than they would from the same acre, if gathered in the usual way. It may be objected to this, that they are not as good and nourishing as others; as to that matter, I am not able to say; but if the cattle are good judges in the case, (and I think they ought to be admitted as such,) they are quite as good and quite as nurishing, for they are eaten, apparently, with quite as good a relish. In addition to this, they are obtained without breaking off ears or breaking down hills in hyuling out, occurrences quite frequent in the other case. They also furnish more than double the quantity of bedding for the yard, an item of no small moment in the list of "creature comforts," during our cold winters. And last, though not least, they make more than double the quantity of manure, the value of which will be duly appreciated by every good farmer, without argument. It may be said that the butt stalks can be gathered after harvest, and furnish the same quantity of litter and manure as in this case; that is true; but the expense of gathering both parts in that way, from the butts being so short and inconvenient to bind, would be three times as much as it is to gather them whole. Thus viewing the subject in various points, I think this method of managing corn stalks much better than the old one; and that a little observation and experience will convince the most sceptical, that this branch of agriculture is not yet brought to a state of perfection; that there is yet room for improvement.

In passing through a field of corn about the first of September, I noticed that my clothes contracted a strong smell of smut, and not being aware that I had come in contact with any smutty ears, I was led to examine a little to ascertain the cause. I found many of the corn leaves nearly covered with rust (something similar to that observed on the stalks of English grain, preceding a blight,) and intermingled with the rust, was an abundance of very minute blisters of smut, or something which had the appearance and smell of smut. As I had never observed any thing of the kind before, and smut is said to be injurious to cattle, I have thought that something of this nature might have occasioned the difference of opinion, entertained by some of your correspondents, last fall, in regard to the utility of feeding milch cows with green corn stalks. Feeding cows with smutty stalks, even if "fed to the full," would probably tend to dry them up; while feeding them plentifully with healthy stalks in a green state, would undoubtedly increase their milk.

In conclusion, I would enquire, if you can (through the columns of the Farmer,) give us the detail or result of any experiment made to ascertain the damage sustained by pasturing or feeding English grain on mowing land. I think this an important subject of inquiry to every New-England farmer, and submit it for the purpose of obtaining information.—That good crops are sometimes gathered after feeding, is well known; but facts are wanted, which will fairly exhibit the effect of feeding those lands. Although this practice is handed down to us with the claims of ancient usage for its support, and perhaps might have been expedient in former days, yet, from some years' observation, I have little doubt that accurate experiment, particularly with English grain and young clover, will prove it to be a species of farming similar to that of topping corn stalks, and equally disastrous in its effects.

WM. CLARK, Jr.

Northampton, March, 1832.

NEWSPAPERS.

It is an astonishing fact, that in a country as ours is, and where every voter once or twice a year is called upon to discharge a duty at the ballot box, there are many, very many persons, who never read a newspaper, and who know but little more what is going on in their own country than in the dominions of the Grand Mogul.—What they learn of their own political affairs, they learn from verbal communications, subject as it is to various perversions, colorings, and misconceptions—and acting upon such, and such communications only they venture to attempt to discharge the high and holy, and of course responsable duty of a judge over other men's actions and principles. They venture upon attempting to settle the affairs of a great nation, extending through various degrees of latitude and embodying an immense variety of interests and prejudices—and this without the study of qualifications demanded even in the teacher of a common country school, extending not over 20 feet square! What a judge.

Newspapers are in this country one of the necessaries of life, second only to food and clothing, and as imperiously demand the attention and forethought of men, as fire and habitations. Think of living in this world, and knowing nothing going on within it!—Think of a revolution here, and an earthquake there—or a grand discovery here, a sublime invention there—of movements and agitations in one place, influencing the destinies of nations and the world for years, and advances in other places, elevating, ennobling the conditions of man—and yet a *freeman*, in a free country, standing amidst all, affected by all, and yet *ignorant* of all! What a blank, a cypher, in such a man; how little above a mere animal, who eats as he eats, breaths as he breaths, and above whom he is, only in the faculty of speech! For what is intellect without facts, information, direction, calculation? What but a mere slumbering raked up, smothered ember, needing the *fanning breeze* of what is going in the world, what the world does as inspired by what it knows—and that *breeze*, the news of day, the hurry, the bustle and excitement of the time in which we live, move, and think?—Talk of *past* knowledge! It is a good foundation on which to build. But the superstructure is to be reared now. This moment's knowledge, is worth all past knowledge as time *present* is worth more than time past. And he who would benefit mankind, or do honor to himself, must come forth into the world, and know what the world *is doing*, and shape and embody its energies.

History is important, every body grants. Science is important in all estimation. Politics are government,—and as a government is good or bad so is a people prosperous or wretched, generally speaking. But here in a newspaper, we have the history of the very day, all spread before us with a vitality and freshness no historian can equal. The very things themselves, not their images, not their shadowy ghosts flit before you: The substance out of which history is to be woven is upon the table. Men talk for themselves—and no historians talk for them. You are a living among all, and are interested in all—and will ye refuse to buy, to read, aye, to study what ye are so much interested in!—But newspapers are more than historians. They parade before you all the inventions and discoveries of the times:—they trifle with you, sport with you and amuse, and console with you, as well as instruct you. By your own fire-side, far from the scenes of interest, no matter whether you are in the crowded city or in a remote country

house, yet they bring all before you, and to the very life:—and you are as well and better informed by them than he who has seen and participated in all. You need not stir from your farm, or your own chair, from your own bed even, and yet these little messengers, silent and speechless as they are, will take you into the wide world and show forth all that is going on.

From Beckford's Italy.

ROME.

I could have spent the whole day by the rivulet, lost in dreams and meditations, but recollecting my vow, I ran back to the carriage and drove on. The road not having been mended, I believe, since the days of the Cæsars, would not allow our motions to be very precipitate. "When you gain the summit of yonder hill, you will discover Rome," said one of the postillions. Up we dragged, no city appeared. "From the next," cried out a second, and so on, from height to height, did they amuse my expectations. I thought Rome fled before us, such was my impatience; till, at last, we perceived a cluster of hills with green pastures on their summits, inclosed by thickets, and shaded by flourishing ilex. Here and there a white house, built in the antique style, with open porticos, that received a faint gleam of the evening sun, just emerged from the clouds and tainted the meads below. Now domes and towers began to discover themselves in the valley, and St. Peter's to rise above the magnificent roofs of the Vatican. Every step we advanced the scene extended, till, winding suddenly round the hill, all Rome opened to our view. Shall I ever forget the sensations I experienced upon slowly descending the hills and crossing the bridge over the Tiber? When I entered an avenue between terraces and ornamented gates of villas, which leads to the Porte del Popolo, and beheld the square, the domes, the obelisk, the long perspective of streets and palaces, opening beyond, all glowing with the vivid red of sunset, you can imagine how I enjoyed my beloved tint, my favorite hour, surrounded by such objects. You can fancy me ascending Mount Cavello, leaning against the pedestal which supports Bucephalus; then, spite of time and distance, hurrying to St. Peter's in performance of my vow. I met the Holy Father, in all his pomp, returning from vespers—trumpets flourishing, and a troop of guards drawn out upon the Ponte St Angelo. Casting a respectful glance upon the Moles Adrioni, I moved on, till the full sweep of St. Peter's colonnade opened upon me. The edifice appears to have been raised within the year, such is its freshness and preservation. I could hardly take my eyes from off the beautiful symmetry of its front, contrasted with the magnificent though irregular courts of the Vatican, towering over the collonade, till, the sun sinking behind the dome, I ran up the steps, and entered the grand portal, which was on the very point of being closed. I knew not where I was, or to what scene transported; a sacred twilight concealing the extremities of the structure, I could not distinguish any particular ornament, but enjoyed the effect of the whole. No damp air or fœted exhalation offended me. The perfume of incense was not entirely dissipated. No human being stirred. I heard a door close with the sound of thunder, and thought I distinguished some faint whisperings, but an ignorant whence they came. Several hundred lamps twinkled round the high altar, quite lost in the immensity of the pile. No other light disturbed my reveries, but the dying glow, still visible through the western windows. Imagine how I felt upon finding myself alone in this vast temple, at so late an hour. Do you think I quitted it without some revelation. It was almost eight o'clock before I issued forth, and passing a few minutes under the portico, listened to the rush of the fountains. Then traversing half of the town, I believe, in my way to the Villa Medici, under which I am lodged, fell into a profound repose, which my zeal and exercise may be allowed, I think, to have merited.

From the Thomaston Journal.

NINETY YEARS.

Ninety years hence not a single man or woman now twenty years of age will be alive. Ninety years! alas how many of the lively actors at present on the stage of life will make their exit long ere ninety years!—What are they? "A tale that is told"—a dream; an empty sound that passes on the wings of the wind away and is forgotten. Years shorten as man advances in age; like the degrees in longitude, man's life declines as he travels towards the frozen pole, until it dwindles to a point and vanishes forever. Is it possible that life is of so short a duration! Will ninety years erase all the golden names over the doors in the town and country, and substitute others in their stead! Will all the now blooming beauties fade and disappear, all the pride and passion, the love, hope and joy pass away in ninety years and be forgotten?—"Ninety years?" says Death, "Do you think I shall wait ninety years? Behold to day and to morrow and one is mine. When ninety years are past, this generation will have mingled with the dust, and be remembered not."

There is much truth to the subjoined general remarks of the London Morning Chronicle.

"Be they who they may to whom the King has confided, or shall entrust, the reconstruction of a cabinet, the force of circumstances—a power stronger than King of Caisar—will compel the cabinet to adopt one, and one only, course of policy. The nation repudiates alike the extremes of party. The dissolution of the late particolored ministry has clearly proved that the continued existence of a mixed or a coalition government, composed of men differing from one another on fundamental principles, is impossible. There remains but one alternative—a purely liberal administration, belonging to the present not to the past century—bearing on its standard the promise of practical reform—determined to preserve the country from revolution by conceding those improvements in its institutions, the neglect of which is the sole cause of every revolution an administration prompt in the determination which will neither truckle to ephemeral leaders; nor be cowed by party faction, but will base itself solely on the voice and support of the people, as it will look solely to the people's good.

CECIL GAZETTE.

ELKTON: SEPTEMBER 13, 1834.

☞ Some objection having been made to the terms of the Gazette, we have concluded to change them as follows:—Two Dollars, IN ADVANCE, or Two Dollars and Fifty cents if not paid within three months from the receipt of the first paper. Such of our subscribers as have complied with the original terms are entitled to the benefit of this change.

☞ The office of the Gazette is on Main street, immediately in front of the court house.

☞ Persons wishing to subscribe to the Cecil Gazette can have the numbers from the commencement.

ERRATUM.—In the hurry of putting our last number to press a very material error escaped our observation. It may be found in the proceedings of the "Whig meeting in Cecil county," fourth resolution, sixth line—for "politics" read probity.

Contrary to our expectation we have been unable to lay the speech of Mr. Taney before the public in to-day's paper. It has not yet been received by us. We are assured, however, it will be forthcoming in time for our next.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

L. D. Nowland,
Wm. C. Scott,
B. F. Bussey,
Joseph Harlan.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, 1st District.
WILLIAM MACKEY, } 2d District.
SAMUEL B. FOARD; }
NATHAN LACKLAND, 3d District.
THOMAS RICHARDS, 4th District.

Above we present the regularly nominated Jackson Republican ticket for this county. The harmony and good feeling that prevailed in the convention by which it was selected, leave little room to doubt of its success. We would caution our friends, however, not to be too sanguine. Our opponents are in the field preparing for the contest. What we most admire is the open stand they have taken. Under the banner of "Whigism," they have staked their pretensions to victory. By stratagem, they might have succeeded, as has been the case, in electing one or two of their candidates; but when the question is fairly presented—when the Jackson Republicans of Cecil know against whom they have to combat—when they are told they are the TORIES, and their foes the exclusive WHIGS of the country, it requires very little prophetic knowledge to predict the result. There is nothing wanting save UNION in our ranks, and a general attendance at the polls

The Baltimore Chronicle pronounces the dinner given in this place to Mr. Taney a "failure!" Why? Because there was but one individual from Baltimore in attendance! Indeed! Is not the "*all democracy*" editor aware that we have, within our own borders, enough good and true Jackson men to compose a meeting so large, that by placing the party of which he claims to be a member, in juxtaposition, they would find themselves minus between two and three hundred. If this fact has escaped his recollection, the ballot boxes in October will refreshen his memory. The dinner to Mr. Taney a "failure!" Yes, just such an one as attended Andrew Jackson on the plains of N. Orleans—in the complete prostration of the hopes of the enemy. But to the point. Whether the editor derived his knowledge of our meeting from observation, or through the agency of a letter writer, we know not, nor do we care—it is sufficient to inform the public that his remarks are groundless. So far from a "failure," *it was the largest political meeting held in Cecil county within our remembrance.*

The Journal of Commerce of the 3d inst. says—"Never before was there such a combination of favorable circumstances around the pecuniary interests of our country, as have clustered around our mercantile affairs during the present year."

SENATE PRINTING.—Last year the printing of the Senate amounted to sixteen thousand dollars; this year it amounts to the enormous sum of *one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars!* What must the people think of a party that is eternally preaching up ruin, distress and desolation to the country, while at the same time they are squandering such an enormous amount of money to sustain the sinking concerns of Duff Green, and that organ of nullification the United States Telegraph. They will answer at the ballot boxes.

SPECIE.—The whole amount of specie cleared at Liverpool for the United States during the last week of July, was about £400,000, or near $2,000,000.

VERMONT ELECTION.—From the Albany Argus of Tuesday, we learn that the returns of the Vermont election are more favorable than could have been anticipated. The confident boasting and predictions of the opposition had led us to expect no other than the usual result. But we have the agreeable intelligence by yesterday's mail, of

The election of a Democratic member of Congress, Gen. Fletcher, in the Fifth District; and

The certain election of only one opposition member of Congress, Mr. Slade, anti-mason, in the First District.

There is no choice for Governor by the people; nor any probably, in the second, third and fourth Congressional Districts.

The complexion of the House of Assembly is not ascertained; there is, undoubtedly, a considerable plurality of Anti-Masonic members.

A letter from Windsor says:—Whigism is overboard in this State. It is doubtful whether one of the present members is re-elected. So much for the U. States Bank! The Jackson party has gained much in this State.

The following highly interesting intelligence is furnished by the Arkansas Gazette, of the 19th ultimo.

Desperate engagement between the U. S. Dragoons and Pawnee Indians.—By a gentleman from Washington county, we learn that the United States Dragoons have recently had a bloody fight with the Pawnee Indians, in which the latter lost 80 killed and 150 prisoners. Our informant derived his information from a young man who was at Fort Gibson when the prisoners were brought in under the escort of a detachment of the Dragoons. The remainder of the United States forces belonging to the exploring party, were left in pursuit of the Indians. The Pawnees are said to have fought desperately, and to have killed eight of the Dragoons. Several Osage prisoners were retaken at the same time, from whom it was pretty satisfactorily ascertained, that the young man whom the Pawnees took from the Rangers last summer, had been killed. These are the only particulars that our informant was able to collect. To-day's mail, or that of Saturday next, we hope will furnish the details of this affair.

COM. PORTER.—We are pleased to learn from the New York Journal of Commerce, that the report that this gallant naval officer had been attacked with a paralytic stroke, is unfounded. Letters have been received from him, stating that his decease was harm'ess, and that he is now convalescent.

CAUTION.

A man of prepossessing appearance has lately been imposing on some of the good people of Port Deposit and several villages in the neighborhood. While here, he passed by the name of Mr. Thomas. He talked of making extensive purchases, including some of the most valuable real estate in the neighborhood,—spoke in an imposing manner of the cash at his disposal, and succeeded in making numbers believe that he was a man of property. He would probably have contracted debts to a considerable amount, had not suspicion been accidentally raised, and Mr. Thomas absconded, without leaving so much as a due-bill to satisfy his creditors. With much foresight, he borrowed an umbrella before his departure, which umbrella of course would have been punctually returned; but pursuit was commenced and Mr T. who travelled on foot was overtaken at Charlestown, where he, as he stated to his landlord, was about to purchase the Cecil Iron Works, and some other little affairs of that nature, but when an examination was made of his pocket treasury, the deposits had been so completely removed, that not the sixteenth part of an ounce of any sort of metal was visible. Mr. Thomas,

"If by that name
He rightly may be called,"

possesses a remarkably open, good humored countenance, a fine portly figure, and a most plausible way of talking, which would almost deceive the very elect. He is thought to be from up the river.—*Port Deposit Courant.*

James Sheridan Knowles, Esq. of the Theatre Royal, London, has arrived at New York from Liverpool.

It is rumored that Com. Elliott, has been appointed one of the Board of Navy Commissioners, in place of Com. Morris who is to take command of the Mediterranean Squadron.

From the Pennsylvanian.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE BANK *versus* GOLD.

We now present in a tangible and satisfactory form, proofs of the determination of the United States Bank, so truly declared by the immortal Jefferson, to be of the most deadly hostility to republican institutions—"to *cage the eagle*," and suppress, in defiance of her charter, the constitutional currency provided for by Congress. It will be seen by the affidavit subjoined that two gentlemen of this city and formerly members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, yesterday presented a note of the Bank at the counter of that institution, *then loaded with gold*, and demanded payment in the legal gold coin of the republic. The request was peremptorily refused. *The teller was not allowed to pay out gold.* The Bank will not consent that the people shall substitute gold for paper!

After such an exhibition, the labors of Congress are useless—the expressed will of the people are but idle wind—and the Bank takes its station above all law.—It has driven the Investigating Committee from its doors; it has seized the public money, and to crown the work, it refuses its gracious assent to the most popular and most salutary measure ever framed by Congress.

Are the American people disposed to go under the yoke of this precious Bank tyranny; and submit to its paper, stock-jobbing ruin? What say the gold producing states, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, and perhaps Maryland and Pennsylvania, to this high handed attempt to injure them by preventing their own products from forming the currency of the Union? What say the yeomanry of the country to the Bank veto on hard money?

Let them read the proof subjoined, and respond!

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Philadelphia, September 2nd, 1834. Personally appeared before me, Samuel Badger, one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia *Henry Simpson*, merchant of the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, and late member of the Assembly, who did on oath depose and say that he called at the Bank of the United States, in company with *John Folkrod, Esq.* of Frankford, and late member of the Assembly, who he requested of the first teller, *Gold coin* in payment for a one hundred dollar note, of the *Mother Bank*, No. 2179, payable to A. Roberts, or bearer, and signed by N. Biddle, President, Thos. Wilson, Cashier. The teller first answered the deponent, that "*he was not allowed to pay out* GOLD." Deponent then *Demanded* GOLD, and the teller replied, that "*he was not authorized to let any one have it.*"

The deponent further declares on oath, that he saw THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN HALF EAGLES lying upon the *inner counter* of the said Bank, and which he believes, it is bound to pay out for its notes, *in conformity with the 17th section of the act of incorporation*, which says IT SHALL PAY ITS NOTES IN *GOLD* AND *SILVER*.—Witness my hand, this 2d day of September, A. D 1834.

HENRY SIMPSON.

Sworn to before me, S. BADGER, Alderman.

The following questions and answers present the contrast of character and services between Andrew Jackson and one of his most furious maligners in a strong point of view, and leave it very easy for the reader to decide to which one properly belongs the title of whig, and which one is a tory. They are furnished by a correspondent of the Albany Argus:

Q. Who shed his youthful blood in the American Revolution?

A. Andrew Jackson.

Q. Who defended the frontier settlements, at the Hickory grounds, against the Indians?

A. Andrew Jackson.

Q. Who erected the American standard and established the American government at Florida?

A. Andrew Jackson.

Q. Who put a glorious termination to the last war, by a splendid victory over the British army at New Orleans?

A. Andrew Jackson

Q. For all this what is he now called?

A. A *Tory*.

Q. Who in his speeches at Faneuil Hall, Boston, during the late war, discouraged enlistments into the American army, and advised the Capitalists not to lend their money to the government to defend the country?

A. Daniel Webster.

Q. Who cancelled the Boston merchants, at that time, to carry on a neutral trade with the British at Eastport?

A. Daniel Webster.

Q. Who advocated the passage of the resolution in the Massachusetts senate, "*That it was unbecoming a moral and religious people, to rejoice at the victories obtained over the British arms!*"

A. Daniel Webster.

Q. Who advocated the Hartford Convention?

A. Daniel Webster.

Q. What does Daniel Webster now call himself?

A. A *Whig!*

Q. Who calls Andrew Jackson a Tory?

A. Daniel Webster!

EMIGRANTS.—The whole number arrived at Quebec the present season, up to the 23d inst., amount to 28,526—to the same date last year 20,177—difference 8,349.

NEW PANIC SYSTEM.

Bankruptcy of the Treasury.—The New York Star of Thursday says:—"There was a current report that orders had been sent from the Treasury to suspend the erection of fortifications, and other public works."—*Nat. Gazette.*

Mr. Woodbury has been laboring under bilious indisposition, and has lost a great deal of that round and rubicund appearance which he previously exhibited.—*Alex. Gazette.*

The Globe, in remarking upon the above, says:—It seems that a new panic system is now to be put in operation by M. Noah and R. Walsh, and other bank advocates, and the treasury is to be cried down by these patriotic Whigs as *bankrupt*, when it never was fuller—and the Secretary of the Treasury is to be killed off, when he never was in better health.

The very day this "*bankruptcy of the Treasury*" was announced in the mammoth's presses, we published the advertisement of the Treasury Department to pay off the whole of the residue of the public debt, and were informed, that it had on hand, subject to draft, between eight and ten millions of dollars.

EFFECTS OF PAPER MONEY.

Niles, in alluding to the failure of the Bank of Maryland, and the officers connected with the institution, says:

"The crimes against the property of honest persons, committed in or through the Bank of Maryland, are of a larger amount than the aggregate of all such crimes committed by those who have tenanted the Maryland penitentiary from its first establishment to the present day."

UNPARALLELED BANK CURTAILMENT.

The withdrawal of accommodations by the Bank of the United States, in the short space of thirteen months, ending the 1st inst. exceeds the enormous sum of SEVENTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

It reduced, between the 1st of August and 1st October, 1833,	$4,066,147
Between the 1st of October and the 1st December the period of the meeting of Congress,	5,641,098
Between the 1st of December and 1st July, 1834, when Congress adjourned,	3,428,132
Between the 1st July and 1st September,	3,965,474
Total reduction in 13 mos.	$17,100,851

The amount of public money in the hands of the Bank on the 1st of August, when the reduction commenced, was $7,599,841

The amount in their hands on the 1st Sept. inst. 2,155,212

Amt. of public money paid, $5,444,629

Here is a reduction of Bank accommodations unparalleled, we venture to assert, in the annals of banking in this or any other country. Seventeen millions upon a discount line of sixty-four millions, (at which it stood the 1st of August, 1833,) or nearly twenty-seven per cent. in thirteen months!

The most important and interesting part of the history of this attempted Bank oppression, is this: While between the 1st of August and the 1st December, a period of only four months, there was a curtailment of nearly *ten millions of dollars*, there was no inconvenience experienced by the community; in fact, they did not know that it was going on. Stocks maintained their prices, and some kinds advanced. It was only when Congress assembled, and the notes of panic, distress, and misery, were rung forth from the chamber of the Senate, which were echoed and re-echoed from hill to valley, and from valley to hill, for seven long months, that the people imagined that any thing of the kind existed. During the whole of these seven months, the curtailments of the Bank were only 3,428,132 dollars

Now let us see what has occurred since the adjournment of Congress. Scarcely had the members reached their homes, before the papers were filled with reports of a flourishing commerce, extraordinary activity in business generally, exchanges rising, and panics vanished In the two months since Congress adjourned, and confidence thereby restored foreign exchanges have risen five or six per cent.; all kinds of stocks have advanced, some ten per cent. and some more; and yet during these two months of extraordinary prosperity, the Bank has withdrawn from its accommodations to the community nearly FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

Let these facts silence the arguments of the Bank, its Senators and Editors, that the winding up of the Bank will bring ruin and distress upon the country. In winding up its affairs properly, the Bank can do no such thing. If it should undertake to exert its power in its dying struggle, to produce mischief, for the purpose of gratifying a malicious feeling arising from disappointment, let it beware, the People have the power, and will speedily check its career. It appears that the Stockholders, at their late meeting, instructed the Directors of the Bank to renew their application for a re-charter. Can they have forgotten that the *People* have already decided this question?

[*Globe.*

The Emperor of Russia has, through the medium of Baron de Kruden-

...ter Plenipotentiary at Wash... presented Joshua Shaw, Esq. ar... Philadelphia, with five hundred ... for an improved percussion cannon lock, invented by Mr. Shaw.

GOLD COINAGE.

Statement of the amount of gold remaining in the Mint on 30th August, 1834, with the amount deposited for coinage within the week ending 6th September, together with the amount of gold coinage executed, and coins delivered, within the same period.

Remaining uncoined at the Mint 30th August, 1834, as per statement of that date,	$267,000
Deposited for coinage during the week ending 6th Sept. viz:	
Uncoined bullion,	$20,000
Coins of United States of former standard,	436,000
Foreign coins,	8,000
	464,000
	731,000
Amount coined during the week ending 6th September, [of which $35,000 were in quarter Eagles]	80,000
Remaining uncoined 6th Sept. 1834,	651,000

Globe.

From the American Farmer & Gardener.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LOWER COUNTIES.

Dr. Ducatel visited our office a few days ago, on his return from his Geological survey of the Eastern Shore and Lower Counties of Maryland. He informs us, that he has discovered marl in great abundance on the banks of rivers in Calvert and Charles counties, and on the Eastern Shore. If this discovery is turned to its proper use by the farmers, who have it in their neighborhood, it will be of much more value to the country than the gold mines of Georgia and other states where that mineral has been found, will ever be. If this marl should turn out to be as beneficial to the soil, as that with which we have been acquainted for the last fifteen years in the state of New Jersey, it will, if properly applied, quadruple the value of the land in five years.

There is great variety in the quality of marl; some abounds with undecomposed shell, so as to require burning, and will be little different in its effects from the hydrate of lime; marl of other kinds is composed of disintegrated shells, which have been decomposed by some acid supplied by the earth, and where this acid is the sulphurus, the marl is essentially the same as plaster of paris.

We have known an experiment with the Jersey marl on potatoes—A piece of ground was selected for the purpose: one portion was planted without manure, another with the usual quantity of stable manure, and a third with marl—It is many years ago, and the quantity yielded is not now recollected, but the size of the potatoes in the different experiments is quite fresh in our recollection. Those without manure were little larger than hickory nuts; those with the manure were tolerably fair potatoes, about the usual size; those produced by the marl were very large, and one being weighed reached the weight of 1 lb. 4 oz.

The best way decidedly, of using this marl is as a top-dressing on clover, and then turning in the sward while the grass roots are still full of sap.

We have known land that would produce nothing but the poorest pasture, after dressing with ten cart loads of marl to the acre, produce the following season one and a half tons of hay.

Dr. Ducatel has promised us specimens of the different kinds of marl he has discovered, and we have taken measures to obtain some specimens of the Jersey marl beds, that we may by comparison determine their similarity.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mississippi, to his friend in Lexington, dated,

MOUNT OLYMPUS, July 17.

A dreadful fight took place in Jackson on Monday evening. Alexander McClung, who is the strong friend of Governor Runnels, not long since in a moment of excitement pronounced General Allen, (a lawyer of high standing) a coward and a scoundrel, and applied many other epithets, which Allen having heard of, came to Jackson on Monday, to know, if such was the fact and if he had any apology to offer. McClung replied that he had used the expressions alluded to, and would retract nothing nor offer any apology. They appeared in the street at the distance of a hundred yards apart, and each, considering it the duty of the other to attack, acted on the defensive. They were both well armed, and though public expectation was on tiptoe, it was disappointed, no attack was made by either. After this a verbal *challenge* passed from Allen to McClung to fight the same evening on the bank of Pearl River. They agreed to take four pistols each and a large knife, to commence walking up to each other, being placed *eighty yards* apart, and fire when they pleased; and in case neither should hit or kill with the pistols to close in with their knives. They commenced walking very slowly, each with a large dueling pistol in his hand; they kept approaching slowly, until Allen said, "now, sir, we will see who the damned coward is." Mr McClung replied—"damn you we will," and at the same time stopping still, raised his pistol, took deliberate aim at Allen and fired. Allen at the same

time walked slowly, and elevating his pistol, as McClung fired. He sprang forward and fell prostrate on his face. McClung immediately drew another pistol and stood for a moment waiting to see if he would get up. But his fire had taken effect. He had two balls in the pistol one of which took him in the mouth between the chin and lip and the other on the side of the head.—The distance between them at the time of the fire was *thirty four yards*. Allen is since dead.

From the Hagerstown Torch Light, Sept. 4.

CLARK'S CASE.—The examination of William Clark, who has been confined in the jail of Washington county for some weeks, under the name of Peter Dean, charged with the murder of Jacob Hine, Pleasant Valley, in this county, in 1823, took place under habeas corpus, at the Court house, on Monday last, before Hon. John Buchanan, Chief Justice of Court of Appeals of Maryland. A number of very respectable gentlemen, of Harford county, appeared as witnesses in behalf of the accused. It was proved, most conclusively and satisfactorily, that the accused was not Peter Dean, but William Clark, of Harford county, who was born in Baltimore county, where he removed to Harford county in his youth, where he had constantly lived for 25 or 30 years, with but few and short intervals, up to the time of his emigration to Ohio, about 18 months ago. Dean, on the contrary, was a native of this county, and was proved to have lived constantly in it up to the time of the murder. Clark's character was clearly established to be that of a peaceable, orderly, honest, industrious, punctual, well behaved man. He has a wife and large family in Lacking county, Ohio.

Much sympathy was excited in his behalf by the developments of the examination. And, after his discharge, a subscription, amounting to $130 was raised for him, and his message home, free in the stages, kindly proffered. Mr. J. D. Keedy, upon whose information, Clark was arrested, gave him $50. It is due to D. Keedy to state, that several respectable gentlemen of Washington county, concur with him in the belief that there is a striking resemblance between Clark and Dean.

Counsel for the state, Joseph I. Merrick, Esq.—for the accused, William Price, Esq.

Hon. Christopher Hughes and Mrs. Caton.—The arrival of these persons in England is thus noticed in the Liverpool Journal

We find amongst the names of the passengers just arrived from America, in the splendid ship the George Washington, Capt. Henry Holdridge, that of Mrs. Caton of Maryland. This very amiable and distinguished lady is the eldest daughter of the late venerable Charles Carroll of Carrolton, who outlived all of his cosigners of the celebrated declaration of American Independance, of 1776. Mr. Carroll died at Baltimore, in 1832, at the great age of 95 years. Mrs. Caton is the mother of the Marchioness Wellesley and the Marchioness Cornwallis; and she has at an advanced age, crossed the Atlantic to visit her amiable and accomplished daughters.

Mrs. Caton travels with, and under the protection of her friend Mr. Hughes, American Minister at the Court of Stockholm. This gentleman, long in the diplomatic service of his country, will be remembered by many persons at Liverpool, for his very happy and clever speeches in reply to the late eminent and much lamented Mr. Canning, at a civic festival given by the Mayor, Mr. Molineux, in 1823, on the occasion of a simultaneous visit of Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson to this great commercial capital, which they had both represented with equal honor to themselves, and benefit to their constituents.

Recovery of Runaway Slaves.—The New York Mercantile says we are indebted to a legal friend for the following account of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State, which we understand settles the question of the right of a master to recover his runaway slave, or slaves, upon due legal process before a magistrate, whose decision in the matter is favor of the master will hereafter be final.

SLAVES.—The Supreme Court of this State at the July term quashed the writs de homine replegiando, in various cases, as being inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the United States—but by a rule of a day subsequent on the suggestion of counsel granted a stay of proceedings in order to enable counsel to make a further motion in the matter. At the August Special Term, a motion was accordingly made for leave to make up a record of the proceedings and judgments of the court in order to bring a writ of Error thereon, returnable in the Court of Errors of this state. This motion has been within a few days past decided, and of course writs de homine replegiando in slave cases are declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and that decision appears to be final.

Some of the slaves have been removed on the requisition of the Governors of the several States on the ground of criminal offences—a few others remain. The law will now take its course—the Constitution be vindicated—and our southern friends may be assured that the people of northern and eastern states will carry into effect with honesty and sincerity, the common contract under which we [illegible] formed with honor, abroad [illegible] at home.

One of the distinguished politicians in [illegible]—"The President will never see another winter as the last. He has bright hours in store."

Mysterious affair.—In January last a box was left at the store of Mr. George Dunna, No. 13, Long Wharf, by Capt. Nickerson of the schooner Sun, one of the Boston and New York packets.—It was directed to Messrs. Bowman, Johnson & Co. Merchants New York.—This box with care, which Capt. Nickerson stated had been received on board in Boston, but as he could find no owner for it in New York, and it being unaccompanied with any bills of lading, he had brought it back to this city. Yesterday, Mr. Dunna in order to ascertain whether its contents were valuable, opened the box, and found therein a half barrel very strongly and neatly made, on the head of which was marked in chalk, "Cherry." But on taking out the head of the barrel, it was found to contain *the body of a white or mulatto boy*, about ten years of age. The corpse was nearly naked, and had been preserved in spirits of some kind, and was also packed in shavings. An inquest was held before Prince Snow, Esq. Coroner, and the Jury returned for verdict that "he came to his death prior to the 8th of January last past, by what means is to them unknown.—*Boston Journal.*

Tremendous and fatal Thunderstorm.—The town of Manchester was visited on the 30th of July with an appalling storm of thunder and lightning, hail and rain which lasted nearly two hours. The silk weaver's in Newton road and the wife of a gardener, were killed with lightning, and many others seriously injured. The swollen waters have inundated mills, and involved cattle, bridges, and other species of property liable to such ravage, in one sweeping destruction, while the hailstones which were of singularly unusually dimensions, many having been picked up which measured an inch and a half in diameter, dashed with irresistible violence against windows, sky-lights, hothouses, &c. and the damage inflicted in exposed situations by these formidable missiles is incalculably great. The face of the country in many districts, to an extent of many miles round Manchester, was entirely changed the low land assumed the appearance of vast lakes, and tree, herb, plant and flower, all that could not resist the accumulated force of countless millions of such extraordinary hail stones, was crushed, and the glad husband field, the garden, and sheltered nursery were alike speedily reduced to desolation.

ANOTHER PENNSYLVANIA RIOT.

COLUMBIA, (Pa.) Sept. 6.

Another exhibition of that mad spirit of anarchy and violence which is spreading over the country like a flood, prostrating the barriers which have hitherto protected the lives and property of the citizens, and overthrowing the laws and good order of the community, was made in this place on Tuesday night last. At the dead hour of midnight—fit time for such deeds of darkness—a band of riotous persons assembled and attacked a house in Front street occupied by a black man, the porch and a part of the frame of which they tore down, the inmates leaving the building at the first alarm.—Thence the mob proceeded to the office of another colored person, who deals in lumber, broke open the windows and doors; rifled the desk, and scattered the papers along the pavement. After attempting to upset the building, they marched off, having gained "glory enough for one night." Such proceedings are disgraceful to the character of the town, subversive of the quiet and safety of the inhabitants, and insulting to the laws under which we live.—*Spy.*

The Insurrection in St Kitts.—The New Haven Daily Herald of Wednesday contains the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Thomas to his correspondent in the former place. It is dated the 15th ultimo, several days later than our previous advices, and bodes much mischief from the progress of the insurrection.

"There have been some famous doings in St. Kitts.—The negroes have all turned out. There is a vessel down from that Island this morning, which brings the news that after a great deal of trouble they have been brought into subjection again, with the exception of about three hundred who are still in the mountains. Those who have been taken were severely flogged, so much so that some died under the lash. Others were sent to Bermuda as convicts, and I believe there are some to be shot. Fourteen of them were killed the other day. It appears they had assembled within range of the guns of the fort, from which they were greeted with a salute in the shape of two bomb shells, which killed fourteen, and dispersed the remainder."

From the United States Gazette

THE TOMATO.

An article on the use of the Tomato, in assisting and regulating digestion, published first in the New York Farmer is going the rounds of the papers. The writer of that piece suggests the possibility of making from it a "sauce" which would keep through the year. I had supposed most persons accustomed to the use of the castor were familiar with Tomato Catsup, the best of all articles of the kind I have met with, but as some of your readers may not know how to make it, and with a hope that this communication may meet the eye of the writer above referred to let me say this vegetable if sliced in fine pieces, seasoned with Cayenne pepper; and a few cloves summered slowly for three or four hours, and then strained through a fine seive, and bottled close, will make an admirable Castup, which will keep for years and ever improve.

I used a very choice bottle of it last year which was made in my family in 1827. But it should also be known that this fruit will ripen some time longer than the natural season, if a plant root and all be pulled just before frost and suspended in a dry airy apartment, as branches well loaded may be cut and hung up or laid on the floor. By this process I have enjoyed them till late in November,—or the *ripe* fruit may be kept through the entire winter and even until it comes in season again by, putting it up just as it comes from the bush in strong brine.

To have it in the greatest perfection, the seed should be selected from the largest fruit: there are varieties, and the largest kind are preferable because they have fewer seeds and more pulp. I have raised them weighing 3-4 of a lb.—as the plant grows and extends itself, the branches should be kept from trailing on the ground by forked sticks or poles, and suffered to extend themselves as widely as they will; the fruit is thus preserved from an earthy taste, and a *single plant* in a rich soil and well attended to with plenty of sun and water, will fully cover six square feet and produce abundantly. The cultivation of this vegetable is well worth the attention of laboring men and poor women who have ever so little ground attached to their houses, because it yields so much—is a *great* improvement to so many simple dishes—as *hash* and soup—and it is both wholesome and good in a raw state, if sliced and seasoned with salt and pepper.

From the Montreal Daily Advertiser.

No story connected with the emigration can be more heart-rendering than that related by the passengers of the Aurelia from Cork, a part of whom arrived here by the St. George from Quebec, on Saturday.

The Aurelia arrived at Grosse Isle, after 6 weeks passage with 370 passengers, in as good condition as the usual privations, from the want of provisions, will permit.—They landed, and after remaining a week proceeded on towards Quebec. Soon after leaving the Island a woman was found on board sick, who was taken to the Island, and immediately the ship was ordered back. The passengers were now re-landed, and confined in a crowded shed, near the Hospital, with centries placed to prevent their staying beyond the enclosure. In a day or two sickness broke out among them and from two to six was drafted out daily to be carried to the Hospital, never to return. After remaining about four weeks, during which time between sixty and one hundred were carried to their graves the remainder were allowed to depart,—wives without husbands, husbands without wives,—children without parents, and parents without children. One woman, in the St. George, had lost four sons.

The condition of the survivors should excite equal commiseration on another account. They were poor and short of provisions. When their little store was exhausted they were compelled to sell their bedding, clothes, and even shoes, to purchase a subsistance from day to day, at a dear rate. A part of them were sent up by the Quebec Emigrant Society, and others forced a free passage, for the purser of the steamboats found it no easy matter to collect from the people who had neither money nor baggage.

The Black Hole of Calcutta will cease to be a proverb, if passengers are penned up at Grosse Isle, as the Captain of the Thomas Gelston says, "with the St. Lawrence on one side, and bayonets on the other."

TEXAS.—*Extract of a letter from the New Orleans Daily News of 13th August* 1834

"In looking immediately at home, or extending our views abroad, we find continued and uninterrupted causes of gratification and delight; and I feel entire confidence that our most sanguine expectations will be fully realized. The 11th section of the law of the 6th April has been repealed, and our friends and relations of the United States of the North, for whom we have prepared the way, are now permitted to join us. I notice as an evidence of the friendly feeling of the Mexican Government towards us, and of their disposition to encourage emigration, the passage of a law which allows emigrants to introduce the necessary articles of consumption free of duty. Another law was passed which permitted us to dispose of our lands and make conveyances in our own language.—Four hundred leagues of land have been appropriated by the State of Congress for the purpose o raising a public fund; and 20,000 of the first money raised from its sale, appropriated for the defraying of the expenses of expeditions against hostile Indians. I also, notice, as, an unequivocal benefit, the passage of a law allowing free toleration in religious matters; in addition to all this, the establishment of a judiciary and trial by jury—blessings incstimable!

Meadville, Pa. Sept. 5, 1834.

SQUIRREL HUNT.

On Saturday last, according to previous arrangement two parties of marksmen of opposite political sentiments, Jackson and Anti, each composed of *eight* individuals, left town on a *squirrel hunt*—the parties to meet with their game at Fleury's before nine o'clock P. M.—Previous to the hour of assembling in the evening the house was crowded to hear the result and there appeared to exist almost as much interest to know which party would prove victorious as is commonly manifested on the eve of an election. On counting the game, it appeared that the *eight* Whigs killed *three hundred and eighty two* squirrels and the Jack-on party *two hundred and seventy one*—the Whigs beating their opponents *one hundred and eleven*. After the decision, both parties with their friends set down to a meal prepared in Fleury's usually good style. It was interesting to see so much good humor and pleasant feeling existing among so many warm politicians of conflicting sentiments—all was harmony and mirth, all will be entitled to derive consolation from the words of Dr. Wolcott—

"Care to our coffin adds a nail no doubt,
And every grain so mercy, draws one out!"

Fight between a Man and an Alligator.—The Mobile Mercantile gives the following relation as coming from a friend of the editor residing in Blakely, on whose statement the greatest reliance can be placed

"As one of my negro men was returning home from work late one evening, he was attacked by an alligator who had concealed himself in some low bush wood by the side of the path, seemingly for that purpose. He sprang suddenly at the intended victim, seized him by the leg just below the knee, with his jaws; and as the negro expressed it, 'shook and growled.' But he being a very stout, active fellow, extricated himself he don't know how, and retreated till he met another fellow who was coming behind; they then furnished themselves with stakes, and advancing attacked the gentleman, and when they got home and told the story, they boasted that he would never bite another negro. The next morning, however, he had absented himself and could not be found, but two days after, they discovered him by the pathway, nigh the same place, apparently waiting for something to pass—They then assailed, and put a final end to him. He was about 7 feet long and well put together. The negro had a deep gash on one side of his leg, and bruises on the other, was lame for several days. He watches yet for an alligator every time he passes that way, and I have no doubt that had it been a young negro, or had he been less athletic than he was, he would have fared much worse.

A Courageous Officer.—It being desirable to the Vice Chancellor to obtain certain papers in the possession of ex-Sheriff J. W. Parkins, now in the city prison, a power of attorney was made out and placed in the hands of officer A. M. C. Smith, who, armed with that alone, yesterday entered the room in which Parkins is confined, and demanded the required documents.—Parkins denied having them; but Smith told him he knew to the contrary, & unless he gave them up peaceably, he should proceed to make search and get possession of them as best he might. Parkins dared him to try it —at the same time displaying a three barrelled pistol, which Smith wretched from him. He then seized in succession two other pistols which he had secreted about him, and after them a dirk and cane-gun—all of which Smith as successively forced from him before Parkins could succeed in using any of them.—The fire-arms were all ready, heavily charged and primed; and the least trepidation or loss of his presence of mind, would undoubtedly have proved instantaneously fatal to Mr. Smith. By his cool intrepidity and courage, however, the officer not only captured the frightful collection of weapons, and handed them over to the Sheriff, but afterwards leisurely prosecuted his search among the prisoner's furniture and baggage, and at length succeeded in finding and bringing away the wished for papers.—*Times*

Among the many sharp and queer things said during the examinations of the rioters in Charlestown, the following deserves a place in the papers as a good answer to the frequent "why did'nt *you do it*."

Capt. Quinn of the Boston Engine No. 13, was under examination and cross-examination, ostensibly in relation to a member of his company who was arrested as a rioter. He was kept on the stand some two or three hours, and had replied to almost every kind of question that a lawyer could think of, when he was asked if, "when he arrived with his engine, he thought twenty resolute men could have cleared the hill of the rioters."—After a moment's thought, he said "yes.

Question. Do you think that you could have picked twenty men from your company, who would have cleared the hill?

Answer. Yes. I do.

Question. (exultingly) why, then, sir, did'nt you do it?

Answer. (moderately) Why, sir, I did'nt, know that the circumstance of my being a foreman of a Boston engine entitled me to *assume the power* which *belong* to the *magistrates of Charlestown*,

The President has declined visiting Florence in consequence of the delays he experienced in reaching the Hermitage. He will commence his return to Washington, as we learn from the Florence Gazette, between the 1st and 10th instant.

ARREST FOR MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

We learn that the Postmaster and his Assistant, of *Wythe C. H.* Virginia, have been arrested by a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and held to bail, with sureties each of 2,000 dollars, to answer the charge of withdrawing letters from the mails which had passed their office; and that they will be tried, at that place, on the 17th instant. The Post Office was immediately placed in charge of a reputable citizen who has been appointed Postmaster.—*Globe*

A committee has been appointed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen of New York, to enquire into the expediency of petitioning Congress to establish a branch of the National Mint in that city.

German Literature.—"The Rhine is an emblem of its luxuriance; its fertility, its romance. The best commentary on the German genius, is a visit to German scenery. The mighty gloom of the Hartz; the feudal towers that look over vines and deep valleys on the legendary Rhine; the gigantic remains of antique power profusely scattered over plain, mount and forest; the thousand mixed recollections that hallow the ground, the stately Roman, the Stalwart Goth, the chivalry of the feudal age, and the dim brotherhood of the ideal world, have here and there, alike stern record of their remembrance.—Hence the horid mixture of the German muse; the classic, the contemplative, the philosophic, and the superstitious—each the result of actual meditation over different scenes. As the Rhine flows so flows the national genius —by mountain and valley; the wildest solitude; the sudden spires of ancient cities; the mouldered castle; the stately monastery; the humble cot; grandeur and homeliness, history and superstition, truth and fable, succeeding one another, so as to blend into a whole.

The Sailor.—There is in the perilous life of a sailor an independence which springs from his absence from the land. The passions of men are left upon the shore. Between the world quitted and the world sought for there is neither love nor country but on the element which bears us. No more duties to fulfil, no more visits to make, no more journals, no politics. Even the language of a sailor is not the ordinary language. It is a language such as the ocean and the heavens, the calm and the tempests, speak. One inhabits a universe on the waters, among creatures whose clothing, whose taste, whose manners and aspects resemble not the people of earth; they have the roughness of the sea-wolf, & the lightness of the bird. Their fronts are marked by none of the cares of society. The wrinkles which traverse them resemble the foldings of a diminutive sail, and they are less chiseled by age than by the wind and by the waves. The skin of these creatures impregnated by salt, is red and rigid, like the surface of the rock beaten by the billows.—*Blackwood.*

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

[Corrected from the Farmer of Tuesday]

Wheat, white, per bushel,	$1.06 a 1.12
" red " - -	85 a 1.00
Corn, yellow, " - -	65 a 66
Corn, white, " - -	66 a 68
Flour, best white wheat, per bbl.	6.50 a 7.00
Do. do. baker's, -	6.00 a 6.50
Do. do. superfine, -	5.00 a 5.25
Do. super Howard st. wag. price,	5,12 a 5.31
Do. Susquehanna, - -	5.25 a —
Oats, - - - - -	29 a 30
Rye, - - - - -	62 a —
Beef, on hoof, per 100 lbs. -	5,00 a 5.75

Married,

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McKenney, Mr. JOHN WROTH to Miss ARAMINTA M. MORGAN, both of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev Mr. Griffith, Mr. *John Brook* to Miss *Ann Gorrell*.

Election Notice.

NO FICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an ELECTION will be held at the usual places of holding elections in Cecil county, on the first MONDAY of October next, for four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and for one Commissioner from the first, two from the second, one from the third, and one from the fourth district of said county.

NOBLE PENNINGTON.
Sheriff of Cecil County.
Sheriff's Office, Elkton, Sept. 15.

$10 Reward.

Was lost on Sunday evening, Sept. 7, near the lower Lock at Chesapeak City, a Black Valisee, containing papers, &c. which can be of no value to any but the owner. The above reward will be paid to any person who will, leave it at the Tavern of Wm. Kinkead, Elkton.

M. ANDREWS.

Sept 13 3t

Wanted,

A young man to attend in a Dry Good & Grocery Store in this place. To one who can come well recommended, a liberel salary will be given. One who has a knowledge of the business would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

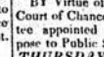
Elkton, Sept. 6th, 1834.

Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery the subscriber as Trustee appointed by said Decree, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on *THURSDAY the 9th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.*, all that Tract, piece, or parcel of LAND, late the residence of James Mackey, Senior, deceased, and directed by his last Will and Testament to be sold, containing by estimation,

200 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less. This Land is in a good state of cultivation, and convenient to several places of Worship, Mills, Factories, &c. situate in Cecil county, East Nottingham Hundred, on the well known stream of water of Little Elk, in a healthy neighborhood, 9 miles from Elkton, and about the same distance from extensive lime quarries. The improvements are a good and substantial



STONE HOUSE and KITCHEN, each Two Stories, House with

three rooms on each floor, stone BARN and Stables, with the necessary out buildings. Orchards, &c. conveniently laid off into fields with water in each, with about 60 acres of Bottom Meadow.

This plantation will be divided and sold in two lots or parcels; a plat of the division will be exhibited on the day of sale. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will view for themselves. Persons wishing to view the property will please to call on William Mackey, adjoining the premises, who will show the outlines of the same.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification thereof; the balance in one and two years, in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with security to be approved of by the trustee.

JOHN S. MAFFITT, *Trustee.*

Sept. 13, 1834. ts

Notice.

The undersigned commissioners appointed by Cecil county court, to value and divide the real estate of Capt. James Campbell, deceased, late of Cecil county, according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that they will meet on the said real estate on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to proceed in the business for which they were appointed.

JOHN N BLACK,
WILLIAM SIWCOE,
ROBERT THOMPSON,
JAMES HASSON,
FRANCIS OWENS,

Sept. 6, 1834 *Commissioners.*

Notice.

The County Commissioners will meet on MONDAY, the 15th inst., for the transaction of public business generally, but more especially for the purpose of taking the Collector's Bonds, and delivering them their proportion of the Levy List for the present year. It is expected that the several Collectors recently appointed, will meet the Commissioners on that day, and be prepared with their securities to execute their bonds.

By order of the Commissioners.

Elkton, Sept 6, 1834. 2t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of vendi. exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House door in Elkton, on SATURDAY the 27th inst., all the right, title and estate, both legal and equitable, of John Conrad, in and to all that Farm, tract, or parcel of land, on which the said Conrad now resides, lying and being in Cecil county, adjoining lands of Patrick Boyle, Levin Nicholson, and others, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less, with the improvements thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Conrad, and to be sold for Cash, to satisfy said writs, and for officers fees. Sale to commence at half past 11 o'clock, A. M.

NOBLE PENNINGTON. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Elkton, Sept. 6, 1834.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued by George Benjamin, Esq. against the lands and tenements of William Logan, jr. Thomas Logan, and William Logan, sen., at the suit of Caleb Reynolds and Rebecca Gillespie, and to me directed,—I will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at the residence of the said Thomas Logan, the following property, viz: all that piece or parcel of Land on which the said Thomas Logan now resides, containing sixteen Acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Robert Cameron and others. Seized and taken into execution as the property of the said Logans, and to be sold for Cash, to satisfy the above mentioned debts. Sale to commence between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL BURNS, Constable.

Sept. 6. ts

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at This Office.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Charles G. Black, in Charlestown, on SATURDAY the 27th September, inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, and estate, both legal and equitable, of Joseph Smith, in and to FOUR LOTS, or Parcels of Land, with the improvements thereon, lying and being in Charlestown, Cecil county, numbered on the plan of said town, 138, 139, 153, 167, and containing three-fourths of an acre each, be the same more or less Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Smith, and to be sold for Cash, to satisfy said writ, and for officer's fees.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.
Elkton, Sept 6, 1834. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of execution to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at Hance's Point Farm, on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., the following property, viz: Four head of Horses, two Colts, six head of young Cattle, three yoke of Oxen, a number of Hogs, two Dearborns and two Carts. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Wingate, and to be sold for Cash to satisfy said writs, and for officers' fees.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.
Sept. 6. ts.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendi. exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., all the right, title, and estate both legal and equitable, of Matthias Tyson, administrator of Matthias Tyson, deceased, in and to all that FARM, Tract, or Parcel of Land, lying and being in Cecil county, whereon he now resides, and adjoining the land of Levi Tyson, (miller,) Whitaker, Garret and others, containing sixty acres, be the same more or less, with the improvements thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Tyson, administrator as aforesaid, and to be sold for Cash, to satisfy said writ. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A M.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.
Elkton, Sept. 6, 1834. ts

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale,

The Merchant Mill and Farm known by the name of GILPIN'S MILL, lying on the Big Elk Creek, and about one mile from the town of Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland.

The Mill is in good condition to manufacture Flour, having recently been thoroughly repaired, and within two miles of Elk Landing, where wheat can be brought from any place on the Chesapeake Bay, or flour transported to the Baltimore or Philadelphia markets. Very near the Mill is a good Tenement lately built for the Miller to reside in. The Mansion House is a two story BRICK BUILDING, with four rooms on each story. On the property are two Barns, with Stabling and other out buildings sufficient for the Farm. The Farm contains about Two Hundred and Two Acres—about one hundred and fifty of which is in cultivation, and in a high state of improvement, and about fifty-two acres in Woodland. The soil is naturally good, and grows well all kinds of grain and grass. The title is indisputable; the situation pleasant and healthy, in a good neighborhood, and within four miles of Frenchtown, from whence there is a daily communication to Philadelphia and Baltimore. It would make a very desirable residence for a person disposed to retire occasionally from the city to enjoy a country life.

This property is offered at private sale, and if not sold previous to the 15th of September next, will on that day be offered at public sale, at the public house of Mr. William Kinkead, in Elkton, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Any person wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber, near Elkton, who is authorised to make known the terms, and show the limits of the property. If desired, the Mill, with the house for the miller to live in, one of the Barns, and about 40 acres of the cleared land and 31½ acres of the woodland, can be sold separate.

FRISBY HENDERSON.
Aug. 30-83tf. ts

Boarding School.

THE duties of the Misses GOVER and Mrs. PEYTON'S school, will be resumed on Monday next, the 1st of September.

YOUNG LADIES are boarded and instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Globes and Maps, History, Natural Philosphy, and Chemistry, Astronomy, with the use of an Orrery.—Also plain and fancy needle work, at $40 per session; the session including twelve weeks

Day scholars from $5 to $10 per session.

Music, French, and Drawing, extra charges.

Calvert street, adjoining North side of the City Spring.

Baltimore, Aug. 30.

Vendue.

The subscriber intending to leave Elkton, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at his residence, the following property, viz: such as Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Stands, Work Benches, Stuffs, &c. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by me.

JAMES B. REYNOLDS.
Sept. 6. ts

PROSPECTUS

OF

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

THIS Institution is situated in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets.

After having conducted an extensive Boarding School for Young Ladies for several years, in North Carolina and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for Young Ladies upon a scientific and liberal plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to *any other that can be found in private seminaries in this country;* and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their cabinet of minerals, although small, yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's, and Gardener's Globes, several Pianos, and a Harp. They beg leave to remark that the instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of one thousand volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

Mr. & Mrs. H. assure parents, that the most parental care will be extended to their children, having ever found, where the esteem and affection of the pupil were engaged, the influence of the teacher was proportionably increased.

The Seminary will be at all times open for the reception of parents and guardians of the scholar.

The course of instruction in this Institution, is carried on in a regular continued system of academic studies, embracing *all* the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.

The scholastic year in this Seminary, commences on the first Monday in September, and terminates on the third Friday in July, following.

Young Ladies entering as boarders will be charged from the *date of entrance until the close of the scholastic year.*

REFERENCES.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C. ACADEMY,
July 25th, 1825.

The President and Trustees of this Academy, deeply regret that the health of Mr. Hamilton's family renders this separation necessary, and with pleasure testify in their behalf, that Mr. and Mrs. H. are eminently qualified to conduct a large school, and instruct in all the branches of learning taught in the largest academies in the United States, and possess characters highly exemplary for moral worth.

From the Rev. J. M. Duncan.

BALTIMORE, 19th *August*, 1833.

I have no hesitation in saying, I am much pleased with the progress made by my daughter under your tuition; I shall return her to your care after the vacation as her preceptor. I feel strongly assured, that those placed under your care must rapidly improve under the efficient system of instruction which you have adopted.

From the Rev. Mr. JONES, of Christ Church, whose daughter has been attending their school since their residence in Baltimore:

BALTIMORE, *August* 19, 1833.

Permit me to avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my entire satisfaction with the school conducted by Mrs. Hamilton and yourself. I have for some time past carefully watched the progress of some of your pupils, and have discovered abundant evidence of the diligence and skill with which they have been instructed. I have no hesitation in saying to you that I regard your institution as second to no one with which I am acquainted, and I trust it will continue to receive that patronage it has attracted, and which it fairly merits.

From the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Sen.

BALTIMORE, *August* 25, 1833.

MR. HAMILTON;

As I understand you intend to open a boarding department in your school, as well as to continue receiving day scholars, permit me to express my entire confidence in your qualifications, together with my full approbation of your establishment. To be convinced of the latter, a visit to your rooms is sufficient, and to be persuaded of the former, an experiment need only be made by sending, as was the case with myself, a daughter, to profit by your instructions. I would consider it a privilege to send a daughter to your boarding school, as Mrs. Hamilton not only possesses superior qualifications as a teacher, but by her amiable disposition, polished manners, maternal feelings, and domestic habits, she is peculiarly well calculated to prepare young ladies for the relations they are intended to occupy, at home, and in society.

From the Hon. Chief Justice Marshall.

RICHMOND, *July* 28, 1828.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have conducted a large Seminary in this city for some years;—several of my grand children have been among their pupils; in the performance of their duties they have given general satisfaction, and leave Richmond much to the regret of its inhabitants.

Baltimore, Aug. 23, 1834. 3m.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of George Mercer, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands, this 25th day of August, 1834.

SARAH MERCER,
GEORGE EAVERSON,
Aug. 30.—6w Executors.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Cochran, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, 1834.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
Aug. 30.—6w Executor.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Ann Dunbar, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

HENRY McVEY,
Aug. 30.—6w Executor.

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 James Linden, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834

WILLIAM D. BRISTOW,
Aug. 30. 6w Administrator.

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 JONATHAN GREENWOOD, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

ZEBULON LUSBY, Administrator.
Feb. 30. 6w

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 NATHANIEL HILL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

GREENBERRY PURNELL,
Aug 30. 6w Administrator.

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 JOHN STARRETT, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

JAMES C. MAGRAW, Adm'r.
Aug. 30. 6w

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 John Kyle, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

ADAM WHANN,
Aug. 23. 6w Administrator.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of ANN ALEXANDER, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the 1st of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

JOHN W. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.
Aug. 30 6w

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 MCGLONE, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

B. F. BUSSEY, Administrator.
Aug. 30. 6w

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL HATTON, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands, this 25th day of August, 1834.

GARRETT HOOPES, } Adm'rs.
PETER ASKEW, }
Aug. 30. 6w

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 JAMES HILL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

MARY HILL, Administratrix.
WILLIAM MACKEY, Adm'r.
Aug. 30. 6w

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 JOHN H. FOARD, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of March, 1834.

SOPHIA FOARD, Administratrix.
Aug. 30. 6w

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of David Ricketts, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

WILLIAM RICKETTS,
Aug. 30. 6w, Executor.

Notice.

The Stockholders [illegible] Bank of Millington, [illegible], to be held at the Banking House, on the 10th of September next, is withdrawn, and that the said meeting will not take place.

GEORGE W. DOBBIN,
for self and others.
Baltimore, Sept. 6, 1834.

CECIL COUNTY COURT,
APRIL TERM, 1834.

In the case of the Petition of Mark Brown for the sale or division of the real estate of William Brown, deceased, the Commissioners heretofore appointed for the purpose of making sale or division of the said real estate, having made return that the same is susceptible of division into two parts, and having divided the same into two parts, in the manner set forth in said return, and the said return having been confirmed by the said Court—It is thereupon, this eleventh day of April, in the year 1834, ordered by the said court, that notice be given to the absent heirs and representatives of the said deceased, of the said return and confirmation, and of the appointment of the first Thursday of the next October Term for said absent heirs and representatives to appear in this Court, and make their election according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, by causing a copy of this order to be published for at least four successive weeks in some convenient newspaper before the said first Thursday of the next October Term.

Test, JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k.
A true copy.
Test, JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k
Cecil county court.
August 23, 1834. 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of execution, issued out of Cecil County Court, at the suit of Matthew Newkirk & Co. and Hopkins & Brothers, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of William Wingate and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution all the estate, right, title, interest and claim, either at law or in equity, of the said William Wingate, of, in, and to the following Real Estate, Houses, Lands, and Tenements, to wit:

No. 1. A Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Sassafras Neck, Cecil County, containing $16 acres, more or less, conveyed by a certain Ann Davis to the said William Wingate, as by deed dated on or about the 27th day of August, 1829, and recorded in the Land Records of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

No 2. A Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Elk Neck, Cecil County, containing 195 1-2 acres and 4 perches, more or less, conveyed to the said William Wingate by a certain Richard Simpers, as by deed dated on or about the 30th day of July, 1829, and recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

No 3. A Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Elk Neck, Cecil County containing 279 acres, 1 rood and 35 perches, called "Hance's Point," or by whatever other name, being a part of the real estate of the late Edward Wingate, for a more particular description of which reference is made to the papers and proceedings in the case of the petition for the division of the Real Estate of the said Edward Wingate in Cecil County Court.

No. 4 A House and Lot on Main street in the town of Elkton, Cecil county, purchased by the said Edward Wingate from a certain Zebulon Rudulph, esq., for a more particular description of which, reference is made to the above mentioned papers and proceedings in the case of the petition for the division of the real estate of the said Edward Wingate in Cecil county court.

No. 5. A Store House and Lot on Main street, in the town of Elkton, in Cecil county, opposite the Court-house, conveyed to the said William Wingate by a certain Thomas Miller, as by deed dated on or about the 14th day of July, 1829, and by a certain Samuel Miller, Joseph W. Miller, and others, as by deed dated on or about the 3d day of August, 1829, recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

No. 6. A House and Lot in Back st. in the town of Elkton, in Cecil County, now in the possession of Mr. Edward A. Scott, conveyed to the said William Wingate by a certain John McCrea and wife, as by deed dated on or about the 15th day of January, 1833, recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

No. 7. A House and Lot in Back-st. in the town of Elkton, Cecil County, now in the possession of Mr. Thomas S. Welch, conveyed to the said William Wingate by a certain John Kirk and Phebe Kirk, as by deed dated on or about the 7th day of November, 1828, recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

And I do hereby give notice, that on Saturday, the 20th day of September, 1834, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House in the town of Elkton, I will expose to public sale, the above described Real Estate, Houses, Lands and Tenements, so seized and taken into execution as aforesaid, for Cash to be paid on the day of sale.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Elkton, } ts
Aug. 23, 1834. }

A VALUABLE

Mill Seat and Land

FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale a Tract of Land of about 150 acres at Gilpin's Bridge, on the main branch of North East Creek, in Cecil county, Maryland, and on the road leading from Elkton to Port Deposit, seven miles from the former, ten from the latter place, and three miles north of North East Village, the head of navigation to the Chesapeake Bay.

On the premises is a WATER-POWER equal to any that is unimproved in the State of Maryland, which, by reason of the health of the neighborhood, convenience to navigation and a post office, is rendered an eligible site for a manufactory, or other establishment requiring a powerful force.

Persons desirous of viewing the property, are referred to Mr. HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH, of Elkton, and for terms to the subscribers, No. 24, S. Charles street, Baltimore.

JOHN PARTRIDGE.
HENRY H. PARTRIDGE.
August 23, 1834. tf

☞ The Post Dispatch Courant will publish the above till forbid.

GEORGE PEACOCK,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

AMERICAN HOTEL,

No. 56, Pratt-st, Baltimore,

(Near the corner of Hanover-street,)

Returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon his establishment since his commencement in this city. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up his house to promote their comfort and convenience, and in rendering it as comfortable as any in this city, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, as he will spare no pains to merit it.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with private rooms, and Families travelling, with private parlors and bed-rooms, with the best of beds, and furnished in the neatest and most modern style. His house is situated in the most pleasant part of the city; the Rail Road cars pass his door; it is contiguous to the Steam Boats, Public Stage Offices, &c. &c.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters Testamentary on the personal Estate of SAMUEL MCCAWN, Sen. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the 23d day of February, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 13th day of August, 1834.

JOHN N. BLACK, Executor.
August 23, 1834. 6w

To The Public.

The undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquires, as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, a minute Geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeak through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work.'

It shall further be his duty "at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State.'

In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June—after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigations, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson and Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, water, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson—further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL,
No. 14, Lexington street, Baltimore.

The Cœcil Gazette,
And Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD DESCEND ALIKE UPON THE RICH AND THE POOR.—*Jackson.*

BY HENRY BOSEE. | ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1834. | VOL. I.—NO. 5.

TERMS.

The CŒCIL GAZETTE & FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ADVERTISER, is published every Saturday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.

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☞ Advertisements not exceeding a square will be published three times for one dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

☞ A reasonable reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

☞ Persons sending advertisements will mark the number of times they wish them inserted, otherwise they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications to the editor must be POST PAID.

POETRY.

YOUTH AND AGE.

BY SOUTHEY.

With a cheerful step the traveller
Pursues his early way,
When first the dimly drawing east,
Reveals the rising day.

He bounds along his craggy road,
He hastens up the hight,
And all he sees and all he hears
Administers delight.

And if the mist, retiring slow,
Roll round its wavy white,
He thinks the morning vapors hide
Some beauty from his sight.

But when behind the western clouds
Departs the fading day,
How wearily the traveller
Pursues his evening way!

Surely along the craggy road
His painful footsteps creep,
And slowly with many a feeble pause,
He labors up the steep.

And if the mists of night close round
They fill his soul with fear,
He dreads some unseen precipice,
Some hidden danger near.

So cheerfully does youth begin,
Life's pleasant morning stage,
Alas! the evening traveller feels
The fears of weary age.

THE WRECK.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

*All night the booming minute gun,
Had pealed along the deep,
And mournfully the rising sun
Looked o'er the tide-worn steep.
A bark from India's coral strand,
Before the rushing blast,
Had veiled her topsails to the sand,
And bowed her noble mast.

The queenly ship—brave hearts had stiven
And true ones died with her!
We saw her mighty cable riven,
Like floating gossamer!
We saw her proud flag struck that morn,
A star once o'er the seas,
Her helm beat down, her deck uptorn—
And sadder things than these!

We saw her treasures cast away;
The rocks with pearl were sown;
And, strangely sad, the ruby's ray
Flashed out o'er fretted stone;
And gold was strewn the wet sands o'er,
Like ashes by a breeze,
And gorgeous robes—but oh! that shore
Had sadder sights than these!

We saw the strong man still and low,
A crushed reed thrown aside!
Yet by that rigid lip and brow,
Not without strife he died!
And near him on the sea weed lay,
Till then we had not wept,
But well our gushing hearts might say,
That *there* a *mother* slept.

For her pale arms a babe had pressed,
With such a wreathing grasp,
Billows had dashed o'er the fond breast,
Yet not undone the clasp!
Her very tresses had been flung
To wrap the fair child's form,
Where still their wet long streamers clung,
All tangled by the storm.

And beautiful, mid'st that wild scene,
Gleam'd up the boy's dead face,
Like slumber's trustingly serene,
In melancholy grace.
Deep in her bosom lay his head,
With half shut violet eye;
He had known little of her dread,
Nought of her agony!

Oh, human love! whose yearning heart
Through all things vainly true,
So stamps upon thy mortal part,
Its passionate adieu,
Surely thou hast another lot,
There is some home for thee,
Where thou shalt rest, remembering not
The moaning of the sea!

*This circumstance is related by Mrs. Cagill, an actress of some celebrity, who was shipwrecked on the rocks of Sicily, when returning from India.

JOHN SMITH.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

By the Liverpool packet, a double letter, folded and sealed in a way which led me to believe that money was enclosed, and addressed to Mrs. John Smith, was received at out post Office. It had not long been deposited in its proper box, before a short, fat smirking little woman made her appearance at the window, and, in a broad Irish accent, inquired, "Have you iver a letter for Mrs. Smith?"

"Yes, here is one for Mrs. Smith—Mrs. Catharine Smith—is that your name, good woman?"

"No, that's not it—my name is Bridget."

"Ah, here is one. Pray, what is your husbands name?"

"Out on the vagabone, his name is John."

The clerk was about to give the letter to the woman, but his experience had taught him that John Smiths were as plenty as blackberries; and he held it back, while he asked a few more questions. "And where did you expect a letter from, Mrs. Smith?"

"Oh, from Cincinnati or New Orleans, or thereabouts. The villain John Smith (that I should say so!) promised to write me these two months, and not the bit scrape of his ugly pen have I seen, at all at all!"

"But this letter is from Liverpool, my good woman, and of course is not for you.

"Liverpool, did you say! Oh, the ruffian, has he then deserted me entirely, and gone back to the ould country?"

"Supposing he has, you would probably expect to receive money from him."

"Is it money you mane? Sure then you have put your fut in it. The saddle is on the tother horse. It would be asking for money, not sending me any, that John Smith would be after. No, no, sharp's the eye that ever sees the color of John's money more nor himself, and the man where he buys his whiskey."

"I fear, if that is the case," said the clerk, "that I shall not be able to give you this letter.

It appears to contain a large sum of money, and must be for some other person of your name."

The woman went away grumbling and scolding, and vowing "it was all a chate," and threatening, if there was law in the land, she would have her letter. In about an hour after, a tall, sallow-looking man, whose straight black hair, keen eye, and Indian gait, denoted him as one of that portion of our countrymen who style themselves "half-horse; half-all gator, and a little touch of the snapping turtle," walked up to the place of letter-delivery.

"I say, stranger, I want a letter for John Smith."

There is none addressed to that name," said the clerk; "but here is one to Mrs. John Smith."

"Ah, that's me, or what's the same thing, it's my woman; so shell it out here in a little less than no time."

"Stay a moment, my friend; where did you expect the letter from?"

"Whar from!" exclaimed the Kentuckian in surprise. "Look here stranger, I reckon you want to poke fun at me.—Now let me tell you I'm a pretty considerable sort of a chap—I'm a ring-tail-roar, all the way from Salt River. So, none of your cockleftical cavorting about me, or I'll be into you like a streak of lightning."

"I merely wish to know where you expect a letter from, to avoid mistakes, as there are so many John Smiths. This letter contains money."

"That's why I want it. And so you're gwaing [going] to keep the letter for the sake of the shiners. Maybe you think I ar'nt worth money. I tell you what, stranger, my old man's a heavy dog, and thinks no more of a hundred dollars than you do of a hundred cents. Why should he? Ar'nt he a director, and what account is money to him?"

"But this letter is from England—Your father is not an Englishman, is he?"

"Look here, stranger; if you mean to insult me, jist step out here, and I'll lick you within an inch of your life.—Englishman! I reckon if you had seen me at Orleans, with old Hickory, you would'nt a' thought there was much English blood in me, though there was a pretty considerable smart chance of it on to me. And my wife's rale Kentuck, to the backbone, too, none of your half-and-half Yankee trash. If the letter's from England, she should'nt touch it if it contained ever such a powerful heap of money." And so saying, the stranger turned indignantly from the office, satisfied that a letter from England could not be intended for him or his.

The next applicant for a letter for John Smith was a small dapper gentleman, with hair of a reddish cast, light eye and sandy complexion. The bosom of his vest was traversed in every direction with strings of silk braid and safety chains and his collar was rolled back with great precision, so as to display to the best advantage a curiously plaited bosom to his linen and a set of guilt mounted studs with which it was adorned. His upper lip was shaded with some dozen or twenty hairs, which, as the weaver said of the threads of his carpet, were not as neighborly as they should be; but they glistened with bear's grease, and had been forced with infinite pains, from their bristling to a supine position, so that they presented quite a smart apology for mustachios. Our beau was highly indignant that a post office clerk should dare to question him or withhold a letter aderessed "to his lady"—but said it was no more than might be looked for under a rascally Jackson administration—told him with impressive earnestness that he was a gentleman—threw down his card with the look of an angry Cæsar—and uttering mighty threats in a very weak and effeminate voice, which was not without a certain quaver, that seemed to denote that the speaker was not altogether sure whether the intermediate wall afforded a protection to his exquisite person. The clerk, however receiving no satisfactory answers to his inquiries. was not intimidated into giving the dandy the letter, and the disappointed applicant walked out in a most unbecoming passion.

A long, blue-eyed red-checked, raw-boned, awkward looking man, from "down east;" was the next to ask for the much claimed letter for Mrs. John Smith; he was succeeded by a chubby negro woman, and a thick set, heavy looking Dutchman followed her None of them however, gave satisfactory answers to the questions which the careful clerk thought it his duty to ask and were obliged to go away as they came. At last a small pretty woman, with high cheek bones, rosy complexion, dressed in a neat close habit, a gypsy hat, having altogether a John Bull air, came to the post office window, and modestly asked if there was a letter by the Liverpool packet for Mrs. John Smith. Noticing that the clerk felt some hesitation at giving it to her, she authorized him to break the seal, telling him what amount of money it would probably be found to contain, and one or two other facts, which would establish her claim beyond doubt. The contents of the letter proved her right to it, and much to the joy of the clerk the troublesome epistle passed out of his custody.

MORTALITY.—We have already mentioned the sweeping mortality among the Italian Opera Company at Havana.—We have now an instance of the still more effectual doings of the yellow fever in that fatal city.—*U. S. Gaz*

Captain TRATHEN left this city, via New York, a few months since, with nine persons, the officers and crew, of a steam boat destined to ply betwixt Havana and Matanzas. Capt. T. visited us yesterday, and informed us that he only was left of the whole company, (ten) that belonged to the boat. The yellow fever had taken with a most appalling rapidity. The last who suffered was Mr. JOVQUIM JOSE RODRIGUES, the captains assistant. Mr. Rodrigues was well known in this city, and Capt. T. requests us to add, that though the deceased had resided only a short time in Havana, he had conciliated the friendship of a large circle of respectable individuals, who bore testimony to his worth and their esteem of one so suddenly cut down in the midst of prosperity, and at the dawning prospect of future usefulness and care.

How excellent the lessons conveyed in the following extract from one of Mr. Sharp's Letters, recently published in London.—

"There are few difficulties that hold out against real attacks; they fly like the visible horizon before those who adva[illegible]. A passionate desire and an unwe[illegible] will can perform impossibilities, o[illegible] seem to be such to the cold and the [illegible] If we do but go on, some unseen p[illegible] open among the hills. We must not allow ourselves to be discouraged by the apparent disproportion between the result of single efforts and the magnitude of the obstacles to be encountered. Nothing good nor great is to be obtained without courage and industry; but courage and industry must have sunk in despair, and the world must have remained unornamented and unimproved, if men had not nicely compared the effect of a single stroke of the chisel, with the pyramid to be raised, or of a single impression of the spade with the mountain to be levelled. All exertion, too, is in itself delightful, and active amusements seldom tire us. Helvitius owns that he could hardly listen to a concert two hours, though he could play on an instrument all day long. The chase, we know has always been the favorite amusement of the kings and nobles. Not only fame and fortune, but pleasure is to be earned. Efforts, it must not be forgotten, are as indispensable as desires. The globe is not to be circumnavigated by one wind. We should never do nothing. 'It is better to wear out than to rust out,' says Bishop Cumberland. 'There will be time enough for repose in the grave,' said Nicole to Pascal.—"As a young man you should be mindful of the unspeakable importance of early industry, since in youth habits are easily formed, and there is time to recover from defeats. An Italian sonnet justly, as well as elegantly, compares procrastination to the folly of a traveller who pursues a brook till it widens into a river, and is lost in the sea. The toils as well as risks of an active life are commonly overrated, so much may be done by the diligent use of ordinary opportunities; but they must not always be waited for. We must not only strike the iron while it is hot, but strike it till it is made hot Herschel, the great astronomer, declared, that ninety or one hundred hours, clear enough for observations, cannot be called an unproductive year. The lazy, the dissipated and the fearful should patiently see the active and the bold pass them in the course. They must bring down their pretentions to the level of their talents. Those who have not energy to work must learn to be humble, and should not vainly hope to unite the incompatible enjoyments of indolence and enterprise, of ambition and self-indulgence. I trust that my young friend will never attempt to reconcile them."

MONSIEUR TOURNEFORT, and other judicious and candid travellers, who lived sometime among the Turks, and were diligent to inquire into the religion, customs, and manners of those people, speak of them very favorably. They acknowledge that the Turks performed all the duties of their religion with a scrupulous exactness, and perticularly are so charitable, that they are always ready to release any persons who will make their necessities known. Monsieur Tournefort says that he never saw a beggar in Turkey. In truth, if we compare his account of the Turks with the character which he and some travellers give of the Greeks, we have no reason to be surprized that so few of the former are proselyted to the Christ; and yet these men are better Christians than are to be found in Christendom. As I have observed before, they are not only eminent for their charities, but upon all occasions that they are easy, and ready to forgive one another. They have no duels in that country, nor is any man assassinated in Turkey from a false principle of honor or revenge. They retain a grateful sense of any favors they have received. A Turk of some distinction, who had been a slave at Leghorn, and during his captivity in that city, had been often releaved by an English merchant, by whom he was at last enabled to recover his liberty, met Mr. Randolph, (whose travels we have) some years after at Negropont, and knowing him to be an Englishman, treated him with the greatest kindness and generosity; and having procured a passage on board a Turkish ship, he recommended him to the Captain in those words: '*When you see this man, you see me; and I will answer it, be it good or ill.*' What simplicity and goodness of heart appears in this recommendation! In the rest the Turks are very temperate both in eating and drinking, and the luxury of a table is unknown even in the palace of their Emperor. They persecute no one on account of his religion, and the Inquisitions of Spain and Portugal they would abhor, as the temples of Baal; or the altars of Busiris. I may add, that on some occasions they offer up prayers to Jesus Christ, as to a great prophet."—*King's Anecdotes.*

THE DREAMS OF CHILDREN.—Children dream almost from their birth: and if we may judge from what, on many occasions, they seem to endure during sleep, we must suppose that the visions, which haunt their young minds are often of a very frightful kind. Children, from many causes, are more apt to have dreams of terror than adults. In the first place, they are peculiary subject to various diseases, such as teething, convulsions, and bowel complaints, those in the second place, their minds are exceedingly susceptible of dread in all its forms, and prone to be acted upon by it, whatever shape it assumes. Many of the dreams experienced at this early period leaves an indelible impression upon the mind. They are remembered in after years with feelings of pain; and, blending with the more delightful reminiscences of childhood, demonstrate that this æra, which we are apt to consider one unvaried scene of sunshine and happiness, had, as well as future life, its shadows of melancholy, and was not untinged with hues of sorrow and care. The sleep of infancy, therefore, is far from being the ideal state of felicity which is commonly supposed. It is haunted with its own terrors, even more than that of adults; and, if many of visions which people it are equally delightful, there can be little doubt that it is also tortured by dreams of a more painful character than often fall to the share of after-life.

Macknish's Philosophy of Sleep.

THE ASSASSIN OF SMOLENSKO.

The following dreadful event lately occurred in the neighborhood of Smolensko, in Russia. The owner of a lonely cottage being out on the chase, a beggar, to all appearance old and weak, entered in at noon-day, and asked alms of the woman who was at home with only her two young children. The kind hearted woman invites him to rest himself, while she goes out to get something for him to eat and drink. After the beggar had satisfied his hunger, he, to the no small astonishment of the woman, assumed a different language, and with a threatening voice, demanded the money, which he knew, he said, her husband had in the house. The wretch rushing on her with a large bread knife, to force her to acknowledge where it was deposietd, she declared herself to give him what money she had, and for this purpose mounted a ladder to a trap door leading to the loft above. As soon as she had mounted, she drew up the ladder after her, so that it was impossible for him to get at her. Finding that she disregarded his menaces, he seized the two childred, and swore he would either kill or maim them if she did not immediately come down and deliver him the money as she had promised. The woman, however, remained in the loft, and endeavored to force a hole through the thatch and call for help. While she was thus employed, the monster cut off the childrens' ears and noses; and at last killed the poor maimed innocents, scornfully proclaiming to the mother the murder he had committed. The latter having with great exertions made a hole in the roof, called aloud for help. Her cries were heard by an officer who was passing by in an open carriage, who sent his servant (while he remained sitting in the carriage) to inquire what was the matter. The servant hastened to the spot, but on entering the cottage was met by the murderer, who plunged the knife in his heart, so that he fell and expired without a groan. The officer, surprised at his delay, went himself to the cottage, where perceivig the horrid scene, he attempted to stop the flight of the murderer, and with his sabre cut off all the fingers of his right hand, but was not able to hinder him from embracing the opportunity to escape through the door as it stood open. The woman had, while all this was passing, made her way through the roof, and run to the village, which was at a pretty considerable distance to fetch assistance.

Meanwhile the husband, on his way home, meets the blood stained murderer whom he recognizes as the beggar who frequents that part of the country. The hypocrite, concealing his fears under affected lamantation, held up his mutilated hand, saying: "Make haste! there is in your house a murderer, an officer, who has killed your children, and likewise a man who attempted to defend them, and from whom I have narrowly escaped in the condition you see." The terrified countryman, while the attrocious villain hastens to escape, flies, with his loaded gun in his hand, to his cottage, perceives through the open door the officer and the bloody corpses of his children, takes him of course for the murderer, levels his piece, and shoots him dead on the spot! The wife coming up with the villagers, hears the shot, sees the officer fall, utters a piercing cry, and exclaims: "What have you done? You have killed our deliverer—not he, but the beggar is the murderer of our children!" The husband, whose whole frame is shaken by the horor of the scene, and still more by his own rash deed, stands a few moments petrified and motionless, falls back in a fit and expires!

From the People's (Boston) Magazine.

TATTOOING.

How few nations there are who do not retain something of the savage custom of mutilating or disfiguring the human face, under the frivolous idea of improving its appearance, either for peace or war! How small the number of individuals, even in a Christian country, who have come fully into the belief, practically, that the "face divine" best answers the purposes of Him who forms it, when it best preserves its originality!

That the American Indians and other savage nations—children in the universal family—that they whose animality has not yet been so far removed by intellectual and moral cultivation as to change the darkened surface to a brighter hue, should point and patch the face, or hang jewels in the lips or ears, or beads and curls in other positions, is not so much to be wondered at. Nor is it surprising that those who are conscious of criminality in any of its more prominent forms, and yet retain a few straggling remains of conscientiousness,—for

"The man who blushes, is not quite a brute,"

should lobor to hide their faces, in the hope of hiding their guilt or their shame. But why a mind and heart conscious of none but the most upright intentions, and guilty of no wrong conduct—we mean to a fellow being merely—should submit to be thus deformed and disgraced, is a question more difficult of solution.

The modes of tottooing differ among the different tribes of North America; but in all they are deemed as a preparation for war. In some instances the object is to give them a more hideous appearance as enemies, and that fashion and those forms which best occomplish this leading object, would of course, be most likely to find favor. But in others, it is regarded as a mark of mourning; and in others, still, it is designed for neither purpose. The women even, in some instances, have been known to tattoo themselves.

But the practice is by no means confined to the savages of America; it prevails in other countries. It appears to have existed, also, in the ancient world. Moses in the XIX chapter of Leviticus, forbids the practice among the Israelites which indicates its prevalence among the surrounding nations. It prevailed, according to Herodotus, among the Tracians; and other authors mention it as a common thing among the Scythians, the Assyrians, and even the ancient Britons. But nowhere, perhaps, has it been carried to a higher pitch of perfection than in New Zealand.

A traveller who submitted to this singular and barbarous rite, as practised by the people of New Zealand, thus describes it. He omits to state one thing, however, which is that before the cutting is begun, they trace, with a piece of burnt stick or red earth the intended figure.

"The whole of the natives having seated themselves on the ground in a ring, we were brought into the middle, and being stripped of our clothes, and laid on our backs, we were each of us held down by five or six men, while two others commenced the operation of tattooing us. Having taken a piece of charcoal, and rubbed it upon a stone with a little water until they had produced a thickish liquid they then dipped into it an instrument made of bone, having a sharp edge like a chisel, and shaped in the fashion of a garden hoe, and immediately applied it to the skin, striking it twice or thrice with a small piece of wood. This made it cut into the flesh as a knife would have done, and caused a good deal of blood to flow, which they kept wiping off with the side of the hand, in order to see if the impression was sufficiently clear. When it was not, they applied the bone a second time to the same place. They employed, however, various instruments in the course of the operation; one which they sometimes used being made of a sharks's tooth, and another having teeth like a saw. they had them also of diferedt sizes, to suit the different parts of the work.

"While I was undergoing this operation, although the pain was most accute, I never either moved or uttered a sound; but my comrades moaned dreadfully. Although the operators were very quick and dexterous, I was four hours under their hands; and during the operation the chief's eldest daughter several times wiped the blood from my face with some dressed flax. After it was over she led me to the river, that I might wash myself, (for it had made me completely blind,) and then conducted me to a great fire. They now returned us all our clothes, with the exception of our shirts, which they kept for themselves, wearing them, as we observed, with the fronts behind.

"We were now not only tattooed, but what they called *tabooed*, the meaning of which is, made sacred, or forbidden to touch any provisions of any kind with our hands. This state of things lasted for three days, during which time we were fed by the daughters of the chiefs, with the same victuals, and of the same baskets, as the chiefs themselves, and the persons who had tattooed us. In three days, the swelling which had been produced by the operation had greatly subsided, and I began to recover my sight;

"but it was six weeks before I was completely well. Had no medical assistance of any kind during my illness; but the chief's two daughters were very attentive to me."

The New Zealanders appear to possess an art which comes very near the ancient Egyptian art of embalming. We have seen the embalmed head of one of their chiefs, which, except that the brains were removed, was in a state of entire preservation; and the features were less shrunk and flattened than one would have presupposed. The face was tattooed, tho' not in exactly the same style as that of Tupai Cupa. Several of these embalmed heads have, within a few years, been exhibited in this country.

FEMALE PRESENCE OF MIND.

The following narrative is too honorable to the female sex to be passed over, and adds another to the thousand instances of female fortitude and affection which were displayed during the French revolution.

An English traveller of celebrity had letters of introduction to Monsieur O——; he was at his country house about 9 miles from Paris, an invalid. Heavy losses, a painful separation from his native country, for the preservation of his own life, and the lives of his family, had unhinged his health and made sad inroads on a delicate constitution: Monsieur O—— entered into a very interesting account of his country, of the revolution, and of his flight. He still spoke of his lady with all the tender eulogium of a young lover, for their union proceeded entirely from attachment. He informed me, that in his time of blood, as it was justly termed, the amiable woman, who is remarked for the delicacy of her mind and for the beauty and majesty of her person, displayed a coolness and courage which in the field of battle would have covered the hero with laurels.

"One evening, a short period before the family left France, a party of those murderers who were sent for by Robespierre from the frontiers which divide France from Italy, and who were employed by that arch fiend in all the butcheries and massacres of Paris—entered the peaceful village of Lavenc, in search of Monsieur O——. His lady had time to give her husband intelligence of their approach, who left his chateau by a back door, and secreted himself in the house of a neighbor. Madame O——, with perfect composure went out to meet them in a most gracious manner. They sternly demanded Monsieur O——; she informed them that he had left the country, and after engaging them in conversation, she conducted them into her drawing room, and regaled them with the best wines, and made her servants attend upon them with usual deference and ceremony. Their appearance was altogether horrific; they wore leather aprons which were sprinkled all over with blood; they had large horse pistols in their belts, and a dirk and sabre by their sides. Their looks were full of ferocity; and they spoke a harsh dissonant language over their cups; they talked about the bloody business of that day's occupation; in the course of which they drew their dirks and wiped from their handles, clots of blood and hair. Madame O—— sat with them, undismayed by their frightful deportment. After drinking several bottles of champaigne and burgundy, these savages began to grow good humored, and seemed to be completely fascinated by the amiable and unembarressed and hospitable behaviour of their fair landlady. After carousing till midnight, they pressed her to retire—observing that they had been received so handsomely, that they were convinced Monsieur O—— had been misrepresented, and was no enemy to the good cause: they added, that they found the wine excellent, and after drinking two or three bottles more, they would leave the house without causing her any reason to regret their admission. Madame O——, with all the appearance of perfect tranquillity and confidence in their promises, wished her unwelcome visitors good night, and after visiting her children in their rooms, she threw herself upon the bed with a loaded pistol in each hand, and overwhelmed with suppressed agony and agitation she soundly slept till she was called by her servants, two hours after the wretches had left the house.—*Old Magazine.*

ORIGINAL TRANSLATION.

MAJOR PAUL.—Every one who visited Washington during the winter of 1827-8 will remember an old creature by the name of Herrick, who could be seen at all hours, of the recess of the two houses, skipping about from one boarding house to another, dressed out in an old tarnished military coat, a three cornered hat, high boots, and other things to match. Herrick had come up to Washington to attend to a land claim which he held by virtue of his Major's commission, obtained in some Indian campaign; he lounged about in lobby and committee rooms, made himself so much at home with every body and every thing, that by general consent, he went by the name of 'Major Paul.' On the day that the late Mr. Randolph made his great speech on retrenchment, Herrick took a snug seat in the gallery beside Gooch of Richmond, who was taking notes for the Enquirer.—As the speech went on, the Major indulged in a sort of running commentary on the little that he was able to comprehend, and touching all the residue he 'made free' to propound inquiries, to the infinite annoyance of the reporter, who wished his tormentor at the devil. When the speaker changed the topic of debate, he introduced a quotation from Virgil, *canamus pottilo majora*; this was beyond the Major's depth, but remembering that Randolph was a descendant of Pocahontas, he jogged Gooch by the elbow,—"what's that! Indian talk? oh! what does it mean friend?" The note taker, out of patience, looked the old man sternly in the face, "mean! it means must cane Major Paul!" The Major retreated out of the gallery in great haste, and it was remarked afterwards that he always looked suspiciously at the Virginia orator and his man Jube.

Virginia Free Press.

ELECTION IN SAVANNAH.

GLORIOUS VICTORY---TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLE!

A voice from OLD CHATHAM, which we trust will be reverberated from the mountains of our State in October next, has in animated peals proclaimed the attachment of her sons to the UNION of these States, and their determination to maintain the glorious "Stars and Stripes," not only from foreign aggressions, but from the more deadly assaults of that doctrine which in South Carolina has been yclept "Nullification," and in Georgia disguised under the more seductive title of "State Rights."

Monday was a proud day. The People rose in the majesty of their strength, and emphatically proclaimed, through the *Ballot Box*, their detestation of the doctrine of Nullification and its advocates. In vain were there appeals made to their personal predilections. They rallied, and attested their devotion to "PRINCIPLES," *not men*. It is but fitting that in that county where the spirit of '76 burned so brightly in the bosoms of their fathers, their sons should preserve it in its vestal purity. They have done so by proclaiming to the world their unshaken, unalterable attachment to the Union of these States, their abhorance of all its enemies, *secret* and open. Each party ran its ticket; and never *before* was so large a vote polled at a city election.

"Coming events cast their shadows before them." This election was considered as the touch-stone in October. Gloriously, most gloriously, have the People of Chatham vindicated their attachment to the institutions of their common country. The adopted citizens of America aided to swell the majority. The election resulted in the success of the entire Union and State Rights ticket for Aldermen. The *least* vote received by any Union candidate exceeded the *highest* received by any State Rights candidate, by *two hundred and fifty four votes*. This is the first time the election of Aldermen have been made a party question; 629 votes were polled.

Georgian.

MAINE ELECTIONS.

The further returns from Maine show that the democratic triumph has been greater than was at first supposed. A postscript from a highly intelligent gentleman, writing from Camden, in Waldo county, under date of the 13th, says that the majority in favor of Governor Dunlap, will, beyond all question, be between four and five thousand. The Maine, Augusta, Age, of the 12th instant, says:—

In our late election the Democracy of Maine have achieved a most glorious victory. The Bank has been defeated and its forces utterly overwhelmed. Returns have been received from 274 towns giving 84918 for DUNLAP, the Republican candidate, and 31922 for Sprague, the Federal candidate. There are 52 towns and plantations to be heard from which in the Gubernatorial vote of 1832 gave for Governor Smith 1158 votes over Mr. Goodenow. These towns and plantations have probably thrown as large a majority for DUNLAP as they did for Smith, and we may safely calculate that Governor Dunlap at the late election has received at least 4000 more votes than Mr. Sprague, and will have a clear majority over all candidates of over 3000.

This Victory has been achieved under the most unfavorable circumstances. The pressure produced by the Bank was charged to the Administration. Under the PANIC that has been created, the federal party attempted to carry every thing by storm. There had been hardly time enough to undeceive the people.—Thousands votes were thus added to the federal strength. Their most popular men were brought into the field. Agents were scattered through every part of the State. The most unparallelled exertions were used and foreign influence was brought to bear upon the election. But notwithstanding all, the Republicans of Maine have stood there ground and *triumphed*.

The federal party cannot recover from the effects of this defeat. THE PANIC IS OVER AND THEY HAVE FAILED. They cannot rally again with any hope of success.—The great body of the people are sick of their repeated attempts to break down the government and are now more than ever satisfied that their great desire to change the administration is resolvable into a love of office, and their professions of patriotism are made only for the purpose of foisting themselves into power.

The following returns show the state of the vote on the Governor's ticket at the latest dates. There is no doubt of a large administration majority in both houses of the legislation.

	Sprague.	Dunlap
York—complete—	3650	4795
Cumberland,— complete—	5451	6042
Kennebeck, do	5857	3681
Waldo, do	1468	5703
Penobscot, do	3346	4751
Lincoln, (30 towns)	4815	3963
Hancock, (22 towns)	1669	1752
Oxford, (26 towns)	1814	2661
Washington, (28 towns)	1601	1695
Somerset, (31 towns)	2740	2538
Total	32,409	35,591

Thirty four towns and plantations remain to be heard from, which will somewhat increase Mr. Dunlap's majority.—The number of scattering votes is not far from 1000.

Bank Whig Maxims.—Every man has his price.—Walpole.

Give us the patronage of government and we can *make* ourselves popular.—H. Clay.

Day Laborers have not *mind* to take part in political affairs —B. W. Leigh.

Property should be the basis of representation. D. Webster.

Men who have to work from 10 to 12 hours a day, know and care but little about the *Bank* question. Biddle's Intelligencer.

Where *universal suffrage* prevails we must be ruled by the mob. Webster's Boston Courier.

It is a *great error* to allow foreigners to mingle with our government concerns. N. Jersey State Gazette.

Take care of the *rich*, and the rich will take care of the *poor*. D. Webster.

The Bank will deal with the *President* as it would with the counterfeiting felon. Board of Directors.

The Bank is a legal abstraction. J. Sergeant.

The friends of the bank *shall* have arms.—S. E. Burrows.

Nullification is the rightful remedy. John C. Calhoun.

Thus will I do, as Senator, *instructed* or *uninstructed*. S. L. Southard.

The Bank is a great *electioneering machine*; so are we all. T. Frelinghuysen.

And will ye be *bought* again.—S. D. Southard.

The people of New-Jersey by themselves, or through their representatives *here*, and to their representatives *there* have the right and are bound by duty to themselves to convey their commands.—S. L. Southard.

GOLD! GOLD!

The Gold Coinage, which the Bank presses, and especially the New York Star and its *bullion* brother of the Commercial, are trying to discredit, continues with great activity. The demand for it has greatly increased, rather than diminished, as the opposition organs have wantonly alleged.

On this point, we are happy to lay before the People an extract from the last week's official report, which we have obtained at the Treasury Department:

Statement of the amount of Gold remaining in the Mint uncoined the 6th September, 1834, with the amount deposited for coinage within the week ending September 13, together with the amount of Gold Coinage executed and of coins delivered within the same period:

Remaining uncoined at the Mint 6th September,		$651,000
Deposited for coinage during the week ending 13th September, viz.		
Uncoined bullion	$120,000	
Coins of the United States of former standard,	4,000	
Foreign coins,	208,000	
		332,000
		983,000
Amount coined during the week ending 13th Sept.		180,000
Remaining uncoined		$803,000

The New York American, speaking of the recent arrests, for mail depredations, of the postmaster and assistant postmaster at Wythe Court House, Virginia, says:

"The Globe does *not* mention whether these were Jackson appointments."

Thus implying that if a felony were committed, the head of the administration from which the appointment issued would be responsible. We have made inquiry, for the satisfaction of the New York American, and are enabled to inform him, that the postmaster in question was appointed under the administration of John Quincy Adams, on the 25th May 1827, and that the Assistant was appointed by his principal, according to usage. The editor of the American will please make the most favorable implication, consistent with his *charitable* feelings.

Globe.

From the Baltimore Republican.

OFFICE HOLDERS.

The Chronicle of yesterday, by way of accounting for the efforts which are making to raise funds for electioneering purposes, by the Bank men, among which we have heard of subscriptions to the amount of fifty dollars each says:

"*We have no officers to bleed at the rate of twenty five per cent, but have to gather it up by pence as we can catch it.*"

We would ask if they have no lottery commissioners, whose salaries amount to $2000 per annum each, and whose offices are complete sinecures? Have they no insolvent commissioners, whose compensation will amount to about the same sum? Have they no guagers, flour inspectors, lumber inspectors, fish inspectors, wood corders, magistrates, Penitentiary officers, and officers of various other grades? Why, the fact is that you can hardly pass through a street, lane, or alley in the city, without meeting them dodging about from place to place, labouring with might and main to sustain the cause of the Bank, and the party now in power in the state, upon whose success they are well aware depends their being permitted to retain their places, and the rich salaries and fees upon which they have fed and fattened for years past. Is it not a fact that among all this host of officers, who hold their places under the state government, they and all, with but one or two exceptions, men of their own party? They are all of the Bank party; and the amount they receive annually from their offices, is about double the sum that is paid to *all* the officers under the general government. Why not tax them? For the simple reason that they bleed freely enough without; any shell out liberally for the purpose of securing, if possible, their places.

But this is not all. Have they not the very best offices in the gift of the general government, in the hands of their partizans? Is not the Deputy Collector a member of their party? Is not the Weigh Master a member of their party? Is not the Marshal a member of their party, and is not his hopeful son running from place to place, delivering speeches, abounding with the bitterest abuse and vituperation, against the President and his friends? Have they not various other officers among them, whose compensation, in the aggregate amounts to a sum about equal to that which is received by the friends of the administration who hold offices under the general government? These questions must be answered in the affirmative. Thus it seems that for every dollar that is received from offices by Jackson men, the Bank men receive five. Yet the Chronicle alleges that they have no officers to bleed, and insinuate that the Jackson party is supported and sustained by contributions from the salaries of Jackson office-holders. When the facts are so well known to the people of Baltimore generally, the editor's assurance is equal to his want of candor and veracity.

THE COMING ELECTION.

It has been communicated to us, under an engagement of not divulging the name of the person making the communication, that it is the intention of the aristocracy to carry the election peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.—That in order to intimidate the democrats, they will shut up their stores and manufactories, and as far as possible turn loose the whole population upon that day. No doubt the gentry have the example of New York in their eye, that to raise a riot is their intention. But we have this consolation, that though they may have a majority in the city as to numbers, they might find themselves rather deficient in spirit and perhaps force. If they are disposed to make battle, we have no doubt but one wool hat could easily put to flight three ruffle shirts. It is an old adage, that to preserve peace, the best preparations should be made for war—we have therefore two things to recommend to our friends, they are, to be well prepared to resist force, but to be patient and cautious not to give cause of offence, and by no means to strike the first blow—let nothing but blows provoke blows—laugh at their foolish abusive language; be cool and steady to their purpose. You know that your cause is just and honorable. You are not the slaves of the Bank, nor of party; your object is your country's good; and the destruction of what is her greatest evil, the Bank of the United States—those of your opponents are, the Bank, and through the Bank, their own sordid interests, which they seek for at the expense of the constitution, the laws, and the public liberty. Depend therefore in the goodness of your cause, your own conscious patriotism, and honest intentions—the vile reproaches of such men as your opponents, ought to have no weight with you, but to laugh at—but do not lift a hand without the provocation of a blow—but then defend yourselves with that resolution and courage that becomes a good cause and the virtuous supporters of it.

To close the stores and manufactories on the day of election is perfectly unnecessary, and cannot be done but under the worst of motives. There are five different places to vote at; there is time enough to receive all the votes—no voters need lose more than five minutes in giving his vote in his ward, and many can give it in less time while going or returning from his meals. To throw the whole population of the city idle for the day is unreasonable, absurd and unnecessary, and must be done for motives of mischief, and done upon the presumption that the majority will intimidate the minority. But let the gentry know that the corrupt majority is confined to the city only, and the hardy yeomanry of the township will not suffer their friends to be attacked without lending them the assistance of their strength.—*Cincinnati Adv.*

We published a paragraph a few days since, giving an account of an establishment near Leeds, (Eng.) where old rags were manufactured into new cloth, used for padding and other purposes. We understand that a similar establishment is now in operation on the Tremont road, about mid-way between this city and Roxbury, under the direction of its proprietor, Mr. Hepworth. The rags are thrown into a machine which tears them to pieces; then, with the addition of a little wool, they are re-manufactured, and used for the above mentioned purposes.

Boston Post.

In digging for the purpose of laying gas pipes at New Orleans, a human skeleton was discovered by the workmen at the corner of St. Charles and Carondelet sts, about three feet below the surface of the ground, containing several human skeletons.—The box and bones were in good preservation, although they must have been deposited there upwards of thirty-five years. It is conjectured that the spot where they were found was formerly a burying ground attached to an old Spanish fort, which formerly stood near that neighborhood.

The Tennessee Convention adjourned *sine die* on the 30th of last month.

Twenty four young men received the degree of M. D. at the late commencement of Bowdoin College; at the same time, there were 34 young gentlemen who graduated. The Rev. Rufus Babcock, of Waterville College, received the degree of D. D.

A gentleman who made a voyage from England in company with Mr. Randolph "of Roanoke," is publishing in the New York American some anecdotes of him. The two following are characteristic:

One of the subjects which he appeared to take delight in ridiculing was the modern system of female education—the undue importance given to mere accomplishments, and the neglect to qualify them for real life by useful information: and he told with great glee, in illustration of his argument, an anecdote of a plain Virginia planter, who "unwittingly married a young lady fresh from a boarding school; and he was surprised beyond measure to find, at dinner, that a round of corned beef had been roasted by order of his bride."

Of Mr. Jefferson, he did not speak highly, either as a moralist or politician, and said he was not a practical statesman—"his political measures being about as wise as the choice of his residence, which he had placed on the top of a mountain, and ever after had to go a mile for water."

Fashion's Changes.—London Court Journal says, the revived fashion of pockets on each side of ladies' dresses, is increasing in favor, and that dresses are every week made longer. They now nearly touch the ground.

Prejudice.—The following forcible and beautiful delineation of prejudice is ascribed by Hugh Worthington, a late English divine, to the celebrated Doctor Price:—"Prejudice may be compared to a misty morning in October: a man goes forth to an eminence, and he sees at the summit of a neighboring hill, a figure apparently of gigantic stature—for such the imperfect medium through which he is viewed would make him appear. He goes forward a few steps and the figure advances towards him; the size lessens as they approach; they draw still nearer, and the extraordinary appearance is gradually but sensibly diminished; and at last they meet, and perhaps the person he had taken for a monster, proves to be his brother."

Red Jacket.—It happened during the revolutionary war, that a treaty was held with the Indians, at which La Fayette was present. The object was to unite the various tribes in amity with America. The majority of the Chiefs were friendly, but there was much opposition made to it, more especially by a young warrior, declaring that when an alliance was entered into with America, he should consider the sun of his country as set forever. In his travels through the Indian country, when lately in America, it happened at a large assemblage of Chiefs, that La Fayette referred to the treaty in question, and turning to Red Jacket, said, pray, tell me if you can, what has become of that daring youth, who so decidedly opposed all our propositions for peace and amity?—does he still live—and what is his condition? 'I myself am the man,' replied Red Jacket; the decided enemy of the Americans, as long as the hope of opposing them with success remained, but now their true and faithful friend until death.

Trade of the U. S. to Liverpool.—It affords us much pleasure to state, from an authentic source, that our Exports to the single place of Liverpool, during the first six months of the present year have amounted, to a gross sum in value, as estimated there, of nearly twenty-five millions of dollars.

What renders this more gratifying is, that the exports consisted almost wholly of articles of domestic growth.—*Globe*

RATTING.—Dudley Selden of New York, and Horace Binney of Philadelphia, have resigned their seats in Congress. The better part of valor is discretion—the democrats would have turned them out at the next election.

The Postmaster at Georgetown, S. C. in a note to John McRae, Esq. Postmaster at Fayetteville, says the loss of property sustained by the late Tornado in that place, "will not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, independent of the Rice crops." Add to this that the loss which must have occurred from the recent Freshet, and destruction of property must have been immense.

Fire in *Broad street.*—During a fire this afternoon in a boarding house on the corner of Custom House and Broad streets, an Irishman, named John [illegible], received a severe and dangerous wound on the side of his head. He has since remained in a state of insensibility, The Barkeeper was arrested, and taken before the Police Court for examination.

N. Y. Mercantile.

We are credibly informed, says the Cumberland (Md.) Advocate, that there were eleven BEARS seen at one time, about ten miles west of Cumberland, one day last week.

Edward Waylen, an Englishman, has been bound over in the sum of 1000 dollars, at Boston, charged with having challenged Alessandro Cheraldi, an Italian, to fight a duel.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Corrected from the Farmer of Tuesday]

Wheat, white, per bushel,	$1.06 a 1.12
" red " "	95 a 1.05
Corn, yellow, "	65 a 66
Corn, white, "	66 a 68
Flour, best white wheat, per bbl.	6.50 a 7.00
Do. do. baker's,	6.00 a 6.50
Do. do. superfine,	5.00 a 5.25
Do. super Howard st. wag. prize,	5.12 a 5.31
Do. Susquehanna,	5.25 a ———
Oats,	29 a 30
Rye,	62 a ———
Beef, on hoof, per 100 lbs.	4.00 a 5.75

PROPOSALS

FOR

Publishing in Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, a weekly newspaper, to be entitled the CECIL GAZETTE AND FARMERS' & MECHANICS' ADVERTISER,

By Henry Bosee.

In its politics the Gazette will be purely republican. Aware that the history of our country presents the history of two powerful parties, we are also aware that those parties have given place to new distinctions, owing their rise to the unforseen exigencies of a latter day. It shall be our aim, therefore, in assisting, as far as our limited powers may enable us to assist the election of candidates for popular favor, to act with a single eye to present party distinctions, without entangling our friends, or encouraging our enemies, by joining those who would raise an idle excitement, connected with discussions long since forgotten, or feuds which have died away with the causes to which they owed their inception.

The Gazette is therefore pledged to support the *principles* of the Jackson Party. That support, however, shall be given with conscientious firmness, without descending to that violence in action or intemperance in speech, which, while they offend and disgust, without convincing, manifest a want of confidence in the expediency of the measures, or in the truth of the principles attempted to be held up to public approbation.

Its columns will be filled with such matter as the taste, the interest, or the situation of the public may require. It will report to those who are engaged in the quiet but useful and happy occupations of private life, what the crowd of politicians, statesmen, or literati may do, say or think. This duty shall be discharged mildly but firmly, humbly but conscientiously. Owing its origin and existence to the patronage of the PEOPLE, it will endeavor to deserve that patronage by rousing their jealousy, whenever political jugglers may attempt to engage their support of measures injurious to the rights of freemen. Addressing itself neither to the Farmer nor to the Mechanic, nor to the Working Man, nor to any other trade or profession, because acknowledging no variety of interests in the community, it will dispense through its columns whatever of politics, or morals, or literature, will most conduce to the amusement or to the instruction of its readers.

Elkton, Aug. 23, 1834.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange, will oblige us by giving the above an insertion. The favor will be cheerfully reciprocated whenever occasion may require it.

CECIL COUNTY COURT,

APRIL TERM, 1834.

In the case of the Petition of Mark Brown for the sale or division of the real estate of William Brown, deceased, the Commissioners heretofore appointed for the purpose of making sale or division of the said real estate, having made return that the same is susceptible of division into two parts, and having divided the same into two parts, in the manner set forth in said return, and the said return having been confirmed by the said Court—It is thereupon, this eleventh day of April, in the year 1834, ordered by the said court that notice be given to the absent heirs and representatives of the said deceased, of the said return and confirmation, and of the appointment of the first Thursday of the next October Term for said absent heirs and representatives to appear in this Court, and make their election according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, by causing a copy of this order to be published for at least four successive weeks in some convenient newspaper before the said first Thursday of the next October Term.

Test, JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

A true copy.

Test, JAMES SEWALL, Clk
Cecil county court.

August 23, 1834. 4w

CECIL GAZETTE.

ELKTON: SEPTEMBER 20, 1834.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

L. D. NOWLAND,
WILLIAM C. SCOTT,
B. F. BUSSEY,
JOSEPH HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, 1st District.
WILLIAM MACKEY, } 2d District.
SAMUEL B. FOARD, }
NATHAN LACKLAND, 3d District.
THOMAS RICHARDS, 4th District.

We have given below, as far as heard from, the Jackson Republican and Anti-Bank tickets for the different counties and cities of this State.

Kent County.

THOMAS J. HERDMAN,
HENRY HURTT,
CHARLES T. BROWNE,
MICHAEL MILLER.

Queen Anne's County.—Emanuel Roberts, John B. Thomas, Robert Larrimore, and Wm. S. Hambleton.

Talbot County.—Philip Horney, Philip F. Thomas, Morris O. Colston, and Perry Robinson.

Baltimore City.—Joshua Vansant, & Samuel Brady.

Baltimore County.—J. T. H. Worthington, Hugh Ely, Solomon Hillen, Jr., and Dr. John Orrick.

Annapolis City.—Sprigg Harwood, and Frederick L. Grammer.

Anne Arundel County.—Abner Linthicum, Grafton B. Duvall, Alexander Franklin, and Dr. William B. Dorsey.

Prince George's County.—Horatio C. Scott, Dr. Benjamin Day, John B. Edelin, and James Somerville, Jr.

Charles County.—Wills. Diggs, Lancaster, and Mitchell.

Frederick County.—John Sifford, C. Getzendanner, John Barritt, and Abdiel Unkefer.

Washington County.—Robert Wason, Joseph Hollman, Dr. John O. Wharton, and Dr. Joseph C. Hays.

Allegany County.—William McMahon, Jeremiah Berry, jr. Joseph Frantz, and Lewis F. Klupstine.

LATEST FROM MAINE.

"*The work goes bravely on.*"

The New York Evening Post of Wednesday says: "We have some further returns from Maine this morning, which show a result still more pleasing than our previous intelligence. Every additional return adds to our majority. It is now certain that our Governor is elected by a majority much greater than that of last year. The present ascertained majority over Sprague is 8172. The administration majority for Governor last year was less than 3000. The present ascertained majority of Dunlap over all other votes is 2341. Last year it was less than five hundred. This is indeed a great and most gratifying victory of democratic principles over the combined forces of the aristocracy, assisted with the Bank's means of influence, most freely and corruptly exercised. To use the phrase of the poor, neglected, and despised Dudley Selden, they "moved all hell to get up an excitement;" but they have found the republicans of Maine true to their faith, and not even the gates of hell could prevail against them."

A letter from a writer of the greatest respectability, dated Bangor, September 13th, says: "We have elected Dunlap, our candidate for Governor, by about 4000 majority, WHICH IS AN INCREASE FROM THE LAST ELECTION! In the district represented by Mr. McIntyre, there is now no choice, owing to two of our friends having run. The difficulty, however, will be adjusted and a friend of the administration chosen, the district having a majority of over 1100. Jarvis, Hall, Mason, Smith, Evans, and Parks are re-elected. Report says Kavanaugh is run down, which I think probable, as his district always contained a strong majority against us, and he was elected on account of his great personal popularity, and a division among our opponents. We have a decided majority in both branches of the legislature; and Mr. Sprague's fate is sealed forever."

Another letter from Maine, of the same date with the foregoing, holds the following language: "It gives me pleasure to forward to you papers containing lists of votes, and to assure you that we have carried our Governor, both branches of the Legislature, and shall have six out of eight members of Congress. I regret exceedingly that Mr. Kavanaugh has lost his election. His district has always been against us, and he was chosen by his own great popularity and a division among our opponents. Maine was never sounder or stronger than she is now."

We have received the first number of a daily paper, bearing the title of the Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser, published by Mr. Charles F. Cloud, late proprietor of the Saturday Morning Visiter. It intends to pursue a neutral course in politics—or in other words will be a politically neutral paper. May success attend our friend.

The speech of Mr. Taney has not yet come into our possession. This is the only apology we have to offer for its non-appearance.

NEW JERSEY.—The Democratic State Convention met in Trenton on Thursday the 11th inst. and unanimously re-nominated the present staunch and efficient delegation in Congress.

RHODE ISEAND.—The Providence Journal says the Convention now in session in Rhode Island have rejected every endeavor to essentially vary or change the right of suffrage as it now exists in that State. They have strictly adhered to the land qualification, except in the case of eldest sons, and all motions to adopt a qualification founded on personal property have been rejected by large majorities.

James A Bayard, Esq. has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic party in the State of Delaware.

SPECIE AND THE STATE OF THE TREASURY.

We take much pleasure in communicating the important fact, that the importation of specie into New York and New Orleans alone, during one week, by recent returns at the Treasury, appear to have exceeded one million dollars.

It will be very gratifying to the People to learn further that a large portion of what is now brought into New York is gold.

In addition to the revenue received the first half of the year, and of which we have formerly given the particulars, the amount received in the two months which have elapsed of the last half of the year, is said to equal, if not exceed, the estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, and that the residue of all our once vast national debt is now rapidly paying off, and is all wanted to be discharged, and can all be discharged, as soon as presented, without the least inconvenience or embarrassment.—Globe.

A most melancholy catastrophe occurred on the Eastern Shore last week, the particulars of which we derive from the Easton Whig. The schooner Thomas and Edward, capt. Handy, a small craft loaded with oysters, bound from St. Michaels to Baltimore, when off Tilghman's Point, was capsized and immediately sunk, and the following persons, seven in number, who were in the cabin at the time, were drowned. Mrs. Emeline Dodson, wife of Mr. Wm. Dodson of Baltimore, and child; Miss Helen Dodson, sister of Mr. Dodson; Miss Ellen Jane Hamilton, sister of Mrs. Dodson; a Mrs. Harris; Garretson West's two children of St. Michaels. The vessel has been raised, and the bodies brought to St. Michaels and interred on Saturday afternoon. The persons on deck at the time the accident occurred, took to a small canoe and were saved, as also Mrs. West, the mother of the two children above named, who made her escape from the cabin the moment the vessel capsized.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

We mentioned in our paper of Saturday last, that the report of a battle between the Dragoons in the West and the Indians seemed as likely to turn out false as true. The mail of yesterday brought us the Arkansas Gazette of August 26th, (in which journal the report was published,) from which we are glad to learn that the story was false from begining to end.—We expressed a hope, also, when we heard of the death of Gen. LEAVENWORTH and the sickness of several officers and many privates of the Dragoons, that the detachment marching westward would forthwith return. It gives us pleasure to state, now, that they did return, as we hoped they would, and arrived at Fort Gibson on the 15th of August. The following are the only particulars concerning their return which have reached us:

Nat. Intel.

From the Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 26.

Return of the Dragoons.—By a gentleman direct from Fort Gibson, we are happy to learn that the detachment of U. S. Dragoons, under Colonel Dodge, returned to that post on the 15th inst. from their expedition into the country of the Pawnee, Camanche, and other Indians, inhabiting the vast expanse of territory, several hundred miles south and west of our frontier, without the occurrence of any unpleasant collision with the various tribes with whom they opened an intercourse. They have brought in about twenty Indians, comprising delegations from the Pawnee, Camache, Waco, and one or two other tribes, with all of whom, we understand, treaties of amity have been concluded by Col Dodge. Some of these delegations have come in with the intention of proceeding to Washington city. Col. Dodge, we understand, procured the release of a little boy, about ten years of age son of the late Gabriel N. Martin, of Miller county, who was carried off by the Indians some months ago, at the same time that his father was murdered by them. A negro man belonging to Mr. Martin, who was captured at the same time has also been restored.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in France, to his father, in this village, dated.

JUNE 24, 1834.

"You have, without doubt, learned the death of General Lafayette, a circumstance very much regretted by all true friends of liberty. But you are, perhaps, not aware that he had for a long time, in his cellar, two tons of American earth, which he looked upon as a relic, and preserved as his own eyes. He had himself, ordered that this earth should be thrown upon his body, and his grave be filled with it, in order to unite the American soil with that of France."

The Editor of the Detroit Courier, thanks his brethren of the press for the kind notice they have taken of his death. Quite pleasant to read obituary notices on one's self, praised for virtues, acquirements, erudition and learning; which, perhaps, were never possessed. Such things are worth dying for, as expectation and fame can be acquired with the aid of a good friend and ready pen, without being sought at the cannon's mouth.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle complains of the racing of the steamboats on the North River, which dash ahead under a press of steam neglecting to stop for passengers at the different landing places, subjecting them to great inconvenience and disappointment. For two weeks, it is said, no mails were taken or landed at Hampton, Hyde Park, or Tarrytown.

William Lloyd Garrison, so redoubtable for his amalgamation freaks, has at last intrenched himself in the love and smiles of a miss Helen L. Benson, of Brooklyn, Conn.—a *white* lady—to whom he was married on Tuesday morning last.

A man named William Wilkins, supposed to be insane, committed suicide on board a sloop at Saybrook on Sunday last. He stated he was from Oyster Bay, L. I. and was about 40 years of age.

VILLAINY.—On Monday night some miscreants came in a boat to the ship Talcharser, (which cleared yesterday for New Orleans,) and bored two auger holes under the half of her larboard bow. Fortunately the matter was discovered yesterday morning, at which time there was above a foot of water in the fore hole. As it was casks of liquor that were in that part of the vessel, the water did no injury to the cargo. Had the vessel been ready to sail when the holes were bored, it is very possible that they might not have been discovered until she got to sea; in which case the ship must have run a risk of being sunk.

N. Y. paper.

Communicated.

Died,

On the 15th instant, of bilious fever, ADALINE, infant daughter of Enoch Cloud Esq. of this place, aged 7 weeks and two days.

"As the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day;
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled its life away.

It died ere its expanding soul
Had ever burnt with wrong desires,
Had ever spurn'd at Heaven's control,
Or ever quench'd its sacred fires.

It died to sin, it died to cares,
But for a moment felt the rod;—
O, mourner! such the Lord declares,
Such are the children of our God."

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

At a large and respectable meeting held at the house of Mr. Ellis Reynolds, Rising Sun, on Saturday the 30th day of August, for the purpose of selecting a committee to represent the District in general committee, to meet in Elkton, on Thursday the 4th of September, and for the purpose of selecting a person to be supported as commissioner for the fourth election district, the undersigned was selected for that purpose. As a public servant, I had a right to expect that my acts as such, if not deserving of approbation, would at least be secure from misrepresentation; in this reasonable expectation I have been disappointed. Various rumors having been put in circulation (without the shadow of truth) for the purpose of injuring me in a political point of view, self justification is the only apology I have to offer for thus appearing before you. I can assure the gentlemen who have acted so conspicuously in this matter, that I by no means envy them the laurels they may gain by such a course. Among the many charges which they have thought proper to set afloat, it will be impossible for me to notice all of them in an appeal to you thro' the columns of a newspaper without trespassing on the goodness of the editor—I will only notice one or two which appears to be the most prominent, and leave the result to an enlightened community to decide, to whose decision I am always willing to submit.

1st. I am charged with lowering or causing to be lowered the assessment of my own property.

2nd. With raising the assessment on the property of others.

I will now proceed to lay before you the facts, together with the annexed certificates, which I trust will be satisfactory. In doing so, I by no means wish to be understood as casting any reflection on the assessor, believing he acted conscientiously in the discharge of his duty. In answer to the first charge, I presume I am not charged with altering the assessment on the property on which I reside, as that stands on the Book as returned by the assessor, but the assessment on the property I purchased at the Commissioners sale, being part of the real estate of Israel Reynolds, dec'd, which was appraised by said commissioners under oath at $4 50 cents per acre, and purchased by me at public sale at $5 80 cents per acre, all of which I made known to the assessor, at the time he viewed the property for the purpose of making his assessment. Upon the return of the assessment books it was discovered that said tract of land was assessed at $8 per acre; I merely stated to the assessor that I had purchased the land at public sale at $5 80 cents per acre; the assessor in reply said that he had forgotten what I told him I gave for the land, without any thing further being said, the assessor altered the assessment from $8 to $6 per acre.

As to the second charge, that of my altering the assessment on the property of others, it scarce deserves notice; for every inteligent person knows that the board of commissioners is composed of five in number, selected from the different election districts, and that I have but one voice in the board. They, the commissioners, as a board, upon examination of the assessment made of the real and personal property in Cecil county, as returned by the different assessors, appointed to value and assess the same, it was evident that the property in the 4th election district was valued and assessed lower than the property of either of the other districts, in consequence of which a serious loss was sustained by the county; it being the duty of the commissioners to endeavor to equalize the assessment on the real and personal property throughout the county as near as possible, guided by the best information they could obtain—in discharge of their duty, did as a board proceed to make such alterations in the assessment of the different districts as they in their judgment thought right & proper. Understanding that the alteration in the assessment of the property of Taylor and Jacob Reynolds has caused considerable dissatisfaction, the assessment of this property was raised at the instance of a certain Judge of the 4th election district, (as the annexed certificate will show) one who has figured very conspicuously in this business. In making this appeal to the public I have endeavored to give a statement of facts, as they occurred I need not say to those who are personally acquainted with me, that it is with reluctance I thus appear before you; self-defence is the only justification I have to plead. To the decision of an enlightened community I submit my case, to say whether or not I am deserving of censure, to whose decision I am at all times willing to submit.

Respectfully your friend and
fellow citizen
THOMAS RICHARDS.

Sept. 16th, 1834.

ELKTON, Sept. 15th, 1834.

Mr. Thomas Richards:

Dear Sir—Having understood that you are much censured for some alterations made by the Board of Commissioners on the Assessment Book of the 4th Election District, in particular the assessment of the property of Taylor and Jacob Reynolds, I deem it but an act of justice to say, that no blame can or ought to attach to you for the alterations made in the assessment of the Mr. Reynolds' property. Any alteration that was made in the assessment of said property, was made by me, and done at the instance and valuation of Mr. James C. Magraw, who pointed out their land as property that was assessed too low in proportion to some others that he admitted was not assessed too high.

Respectfully, yours, &c.
WM. MACKEY.

The undersigned Commissioners of Cecil county, having understood that one of the members of the board, *Thomas Richards*, has been personally charged with making alterations in the assessment of the real and personal property, recently made in the 4th Election District, and that censure has fallen on him for said alterations, he undersigned being applied to, to correct the impression which exists upon that subject, with a desire that ample justice may be done to all concerned, unhesitatingly say, that in the exercise of their powers, and in the discharge of their duties as a Board of Commissioners, they deemed it proper and expedient to cause the property in the several districts to be equalized as far as in their power lay, and that whatever alterations have been made, have been done with the knowledge, consent and direction of the Board, and that no individual in the Board can properly be charged with said alterations, either additions or subtractions.

A. C. NOWLAND,
B. F. SLUYTER,
WM. MACKEY,
THOS. S. THOMAS.

Sept. 15th, 1834.

☞ By the solicitations of numerous friends, I offer myself to the independent voters of the Second Election District, as a candidate for County Commissioner.

FRANCIS A. WHITAKER.

sept 20 tc

☞ FELLOW CITIZENS—Being solicited by a number of friends, I am induced to be a Candidate at the ensuing election for the office of Commissioner of the Second Election District of Cecil county, and respectfully solicit your support.

WM. REYNOLDS.

sept 20 ts

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has just received an assortment of Seasonable

Dry Goods,

consisting in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, French and English Merinoes, Circassians, Bombazetts, Bombazines, Silks, Vestings, Calicoes, Muslins, &c.

ALSO—Coarse leather and water proof Boots, together with a general assortment of Cedar Ware and Groceries.

Respectfully,
THOMAS S. WELCH.

sept 20 tf

N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce at the market price will be received in exchange for goods. T. S. W.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale at his residence, on Saturday the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. a quantity of Hay by the Ton, Corn on the ground, Fodder, Farming Utensils, Cows, Household and Kitchen Furniture, amongst which are, Tables, Bureaus, Chairs, a Stove, and other articles not inserted. Terms made known by

MATTHEW CRIPS.

Cherry Hill, Sept 20 ts

N. B. The subscriber will offer at the same sale one Dearborn, and one Gig, (both which are good) 3 or 4 Colts, 1 yoke of good Oxen, Milch Cows, a number of fine young Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old. Terms as above, by

JOHN MARSHALL.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued by Cyrus Oldham, Esqr. and to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 13th day of October next, at the Public House of Charles G. Black, in Charlestown, all the undivided right, title, interest, claim and demand of James Campbell, Jr. in and to all that Tract, piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in Cecil county, on the west side of North East River, bounded in part by said river, by lands of the heirs of William W. Ramsey and Benjamin Ferguson, known by the name of "Cavan," containing in the whole 150 Acres more or less, it being the same property formerly owned by Captain James Campbell, dec. and now by the heirs of said Campbell, dec. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the aforesaid James Campbell, Jr. and to be sold for Cash to satisfy a debt due William Reed. Sale to take place between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL BURNS, *Constable.*

Sept 20, ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Cecil county court, and to me directed, will be sold at public sale on Monday the 13th day of October, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Court house door in Elkton, all the right, title, interest and claim of John Scarborough, senr. in and to a small tract, piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being near the main road leading from Elkton to the Blue Ball, adjoining the lands of John Scarborough, jr. and others, it being the same property on which the said John Scarborough, jr. now resides, containing 57 acres more or less, together with the improvements thereon: Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Scarborough, and to be sold for cash to satisfy a debt due John C. Groome, esq.

GEO. M'CULLOUGH.

sept 20 ts Late Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Cecil county court, and to me directed, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 15th day of October next, at the residence of Benjamin Cox, in Sassafras Neck, Cecil county, the following property, to wit:—one negro man named Isaac, one negro man George, one negro woman Ann, one negro woman Elizabeth, and four young negroes, names not known, but will be made known on the day of sale; two horses, two cows and one horse cart: Seized and taken as the property of said Cox and to be sold for cash to satisfy a debt due Benson and Catts, and debts due Noble Pennington, administrator of John Wroth. Sale to commence between 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M.

GEO. M'CULLOUGH,

sept 20 ts Late Sheriff.

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at This Office.

HUZZA

For the Rose of Industry,

FORMERLY CALLED RICKETT'S ROW.

Here we are all up and a doing. We are giving a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether. Our neighbors are always ready to supply their customers with Millinery, such as Bonnets, Ribbands, &c. Cabinet Furniture of all kinds, &c. and we flatter ourselves that we can offer to the public one of the handsomest assortments of Goods now in the market, and for cheapness there is none can excel. Our assortment consists in part of a good selection of

CLOTHS,

all new and fresh from the city, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Beaverteens, Cords, &c.

VESTINGS.

Silk Velvet, fig'd Silks, paint'd Velvets, &c.

SILKS,

for ladies' dresses, *cheaper* than they can be bought in this market; English and French Merinoes, Circassians, Bombazetts, with a variety of fancy articles.

CALICOES,

of a new and splendid style, at all prices, fig'd and plain Swiss muslin, Book and Jaconet do. Cambrics, bleached Shirtings, heavy brown do.

BOOTS & SHOES.

a large assortment of gentlemens' and ladies Shoes and Boots of all kinds and qualities.

BRITANIA AND LIVERPOOL WARE.

Fancy Baskets, Hard-ware, Tin do. Wood-en do Brushes, Hats, Caps, Coach Trimmings, silk and cotton Umbrellas, &c.

GROCERIES.

We have always on hand a good assortment and as low as they can be bought. Flour by the barrel and small quantities.

We are thankful to our customers for past favors, (they have been very liberal.) We hope by close attention to business and selling goods low, that we shall be favored still with a part of their patronage.

Respectfully,
ROACH & BENNETT.

Sept 20 tf

P. S.—We are giving Cash for Wheat at all times, and half cash for Corn and Oats and the other in goods. We will give cash at present for 1000 bushels of prime oats if delivered soon. We will take good Wood in trade or any other country produce. R. & B.

For Sale.

Four thousand Chestnut Rails; also a new patent Wheat Fan.

ROACH & BENNETT.

Sept. 20.

Head of Sassafras RACES

Will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of October next, and continue three days, free for any horse, mare or gelding.

FIRST DAY,

Purse $60,

and entrance $20 to be added thereto. Two Mile heats.

SECOND DAY,

Purse $40,

entrance $15 to be added thereto. One Mile heats.

THIRD & LAST DAY,

A Handsome SILVER CUP, and $10 entrance to be added thereto; one mile heats. This day is for Colts and untried horses only—two or more to make the Race. The above races to be governed by the Eastern Shore Jockey Club.

RICHD. BIDDLE, *Proprietor.*

sep 20 tR

For Sale.

A Negro Woman having two years to serve, accustomed to house work, and two Negro children, to serve until the age of 31 years It is the wish of the owner that they should not be sold out of the county, and sold together. The above negroes will be sold low for cash or on a credit of 3 or 4 months, note with approved security. For further information inquire at this office.

Sept 29 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil county court, and to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY the 13th day of October next, from the front door of the court house in Elkton, all the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Price, in, and to all that Farm or Tract of Land on which the said Jacob Price now resides, situate, lying and being in Cecil county, south of the main road leading from the Brick Meeting House to the Blue Ball, adjoining lands of John C. Cameron, Fredus P. Owens, Mitchell's heirs, and others, containing in the whole two hundred and twenty-five acres of land, more or less; together with the improvements thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the aforesaid Jacob Price, and to be sold for cash to satisfy a debt due Mary Briscoe, administratrix of Samuel Briscoe; a debt due Hannah Owens, administratrix of Jonas Owens; a debt due Mary Springer, administratrix of James Springer; a debt due Ezekiel F. Chambers; and debts due James Sewall, use of Thomas Fitch. Sale to take place between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE McCULLOUGH,

Sept. 20. Late Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Charles G. Black, in Charlestown, on SATURDAY the 27th September, inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, and estate, both legal and equitable, of Joseph Smith, in and to FOUR LOTS, or Parcels of Land, with the improvements thereon, lying and being in Charlestown, Cecil county, numbered on the plan of said town, 138, 139, 153, 167, and containing three-fourths of an acre each, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Smith, and to be sold for Cash, to satisfy said writ, and for officer's fees.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.
Elkton, Sept. 6, 1834. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendi. exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., all the right, title, and estate both legal and equitable, of Matthias Tyson, administrator of Matthias Tyson, deceased, in and to all that FARM, Tract, or Parcel of Land, lying and being in Cecil county, wherein he now resides, and adjoining the land of Levi Tyson, (miller,) Whitaker, Garret and others, containing sixty acres, be the same more or less, with the improvements thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Tyson, administrator as aforesaid, and to be sold for Cash, to satisfy said writ. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.
Elkton, Sept. 6, 1834. ts

Boarding School.

THE duties of the Misses GOVER and Mrs. PERRON'S school, will be resumed on Monday next, the 1st of September.

YOUNG LADIES are boarded and instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Globes and Maps, History, Natural Philosphy, and Chemistry, Astronomy, with the use of an Orrery.—Also plain and fancy needle work, at $10 per session; the session including twelve weeks

Day scholars from $5 to $10 per session.

Music, French, and Drawing, extra charges.

Calvert street, adjoining North side of the City Spring.

Baltimore, Aug. 30.

PROSPECTUS
OF
MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies.

THIS Institution is situated in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets.

After having conducted an extensive Boarding School for Young Ladies for several years, in North Carolina and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for Young Ladies upon a scientific and liberal plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to *any other that can be found in private seminaries in this country*; and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their cabinet of minerals, although small, yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's, and Gardener's Globes, several Pianos, and a Harp. They beg leave to remark that the instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of one thousand volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

Mr. & Mrs. H. assure parents, that the most parental care will be extended to their children, having ever found, where the esteem and affection of the pupil were engaged, the influence of the teacher was proportionably increased.

The Seminary will be at all times open for the reception of parents and guardians of the scholar.

The course of instruction in this Institution, is carried on in a regular continued system of academic studies, embracing *all* the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.

The scholastic year in this Seminary, commences on the first Monday in September, and terminates on the third Friday in July, following.

Young Ladies entering as boarders will be charged from the *date of entrance until the close of the scholastic year.*

REFERENCES.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C. ACADEMY,
July 25th, 1825.

The President and Trustees of this Academy, deeply regret that the health of Mr. Hamilton's family renders this separation necessary, and with pleasure testify in their behalf, that Mr. and Mrs. H. are eminently qualified to conduct a large school, and instruct in all the branches of learning taught in the largest academies in the United States, and possess characters highly exemplary for moral worth.

From the Rev. J. M. Duncan.

BALTIMORE, 19th *August*, 1833.

I have no hesitation in saying, I am much pleased with the progress made by my daughter under your tuition; I shall return her to your care after the vacation as her preceptor. I feel strongly assured, that those placed under your care must rapidly improve under the efficient system of instruction which you have adopted.

From the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Christ Church, whose daughter has been attending their school since their residence in Baltimore:

BALTIMORE, *August* 19, 1833.

Permit me to avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my entire satisfaction with the school conducted by Mrs. Hamilton and yourself. I have for some time past carefully watched the progress of some of your pupils, and have discovered abundant evidence of the diligence and skill with which they have been instructed. I have no hesitation in saying to you that I regard your institution as second to no one with which I am acquainted, and I trust it will continue to receive that patronage it has attracted, and which it fairly merits.

From the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Sen.

BALTIMORE, *August* 25, 1833.

Mr. HAMILTON:

As I understand you intend to open a boarding department in your school, as well as to continue receiving day scholars, permit me to express my entire confidence in your qualifications, together with my full approbation of your establishment. To be convinced of the latter, a visit to your rooms is sufficient, and to be persuaded of the former, an experiment need only be made by sending, as was the case with myself, a daughter, to profit by your instructions. I would consider it a privilege to send a daughter to your boarding school, as Mrs. Hamilton not only possesses superior qualifications as a teacher, but by her amiable disposition, polished manners, maternal feelings, and domestic habits, she is peculiarly well calculated to prepare young ladies for the relations they are intended to occupy, at home, and in society.

From the Hon. Chief Justice Marshall.

RICHMOND, *July* 28, 1828.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have conducted a large academy in this city for some years;—several of my grand children have been among their pupils: in the performance of their duties, they have given general satisfaction, and I take pleasure in recommending them to the favorable notice of my friends.

Baltimore, Aug. 23, 1834. 3m

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of George Mercer, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands, this 25th day of August, 1834.

SARAH MERCER,
GEORGE EAVERSON,
Aug. 30.—6w Executors.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Cochran, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, 1834.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
Aug. 30.—6w Executor.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Ann Dunbar, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

HENRY McVEY,
Aug. 30.—6w Executor.

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 James Linden, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834

WILLIAM D. BRISTOW,
Aug. 30. 6w Administrator.

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 JONATHAN GREENWOOD, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

ZEBULON LUSBY, Administrator.
Feb. 30. 6w

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 NATHANIEL HILL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

GREENBERRY PURNELL,
Aug. 30. 6w Administrator.

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 JOHN STARRETT, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

JAMES C. MAGRAW, Adm'r.
Aug. 30. 6w

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 John Kyle, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

ADAM WHANN,
Aug. 23. 6w Administrator.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of ANN ALEXANDER, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the 1st of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

JOHN W. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.
Aug. 30 6w

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 MCGLONE, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

B. F. BUSSEY, Administrator.
Aug. 30. 6w

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL HATTON, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands, this 25th day of August, 1834.

GARRETT HOOPES, } Adm'rs.
PETER ASKEW, }
Aug. 30. 6w

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 JAMES HILL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under our hands, this 25th day of August, 1834.

MARY HILL, Administratrix.
WILLIAM MACKEY, Adm'r.
Aug. 30. 6w

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 JOHN H. FOARD, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of March, 1834.

SOPHIA FOARD, Administratrix.
Aug. 30. 6w

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of David Ricketts, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

WILLIAM RICKETTS,
Aug. 30. 6w. Executor.

Notice.

The Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Millington, are hereby informed, that the notice of a *General Meeting*, to be held at the Banking House, on the 10th of September next, is withdrawn, and that the said meeting will not take place. GEORGE W. DOBBIN.

for self and others.

Baltimore, Sept. 6, 1834.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of execution, issued out of Cecil County Court, at the suit of Matthew Newkirk & Co. and Hopkins & Brothers, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of William Wingate and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution all the estate, right, title, interest and claim, either at law or in equity, of the said William Wingate, of, in, and to the following Real Estate, Houses, Lands, and Tenements, to wit:

No. 1. A Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Sassafras Neck, Cecil County, containing 316 acres, more or less, conveyed by a certain Ann Davis to the said William Wingate, as by deed dated on or about the 27th day of August, 1829, and recorded in the Land Records of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

No 2. A Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Elk Neck, Cecil County, containing 195 1-2 acres and 4 perches, more or less, conveyed to the said William Wingate by a certain Richard Simpers, as by deed dated on or about the 30th day of July, 1829, and recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

No 3. A Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Elk Neck, Cecil County containing 279 acres, 1 rood and 35 perches, called "Hance's Point," or by whatever other name, being a part of the real estate of the late Edward Wingate, for a more particular description of which, reference is made to the papers and proceedings in the case of the petition for the division of the Real Estate of the said Edward Wingate in Cecil County Court.

No. 4. A House and Lot on Main street in the town of Elkton, Cecil county, purchased by the said Edward Wingate from a certain Zebulon Rudolph, esq., for a more particular description of which, reference is made to the above mentioned papers and proceedings in the case of the petition for the division of the real estate of the said Edward Wingate in Cecil county court.

No. 5. A Store House and Lot on Main street, in the town of Elkton, in Cecil county, opposite the Court-house, conveyed to the said William Wingate by a certain Thomas Miller, as by deed dated on or about the 14th day of July, 1829, and by a certain Samuel Miller, Joseph W. Miller, and others, as by deed dated on or about the 3d day of August, 1829, recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

No. 6. A House and Lot in Back st. in the town of Elkton, in Cecil County, now in the possession of Mr. Edward A. Scott, conveyed to the said William Wingate by a certain John McCrea and wife, as by deed dated on or about the 15th day of January, 1835, recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

No. 7. A House and Lot in Back st. in the town of Elkton, Cecil County, now in the possession of Mr. Thomas S. Welch, conveyed to the said William Wingate by a certain John Kirk and Phebe Kirk, as by deed dated on or about the 7th day of November, 1828, recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

And I do hereby give notice, that on Saturday, the 20th day of September, 1834, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House in the town of Elkton, I will expose to public sale, the above described Real Estate, Houses, Lands and Tenements, so seized and taken into execution as aforesaid, for Cash to be paid on the day of sale.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Elkton, }
Aug. 23, 1834. } ts

A VALUABLE

Mill Seat and Land
FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale, a Tract of Land of about 150 acres at Gilpin's Bridge, on the main branch of North East Creek, in Cecil county, Maryland, and on the road leading from Elkton to Port Deposit, seven miles from the former, ten from the latter place, and three miles north of North East Village, the head of navigation to the Chesapeake Bay.

On the premises is a WATER-POWER equal to any that is unimproved in the State of Maryland, which, by reason of the health of the neighborhood, convenience to navigation and a post office, is rendered an eligible site for a manufactory, or other establishment requiring powerful force.

Persons desirous of viewing the property, are referred to Mr. HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH, of Elkton, and for terms to the subscribers, No. 24, S. Charles street, Baltimore.

JOHN PARTRIDGE,
HENRY H. PARTRIDGE.
August 23, 1834. tf

☞ The Port Deposit Courant will publish the above till forbid.

GEORGE PEACOCK,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
AMERICAN HOTEL,
No. 56, Pratt-st. Baltimore,
(Near the corner of Hanover-street,)

Returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon his establishment since his commencement in this city. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up his house to promote their comfort and convenience, and in rendering it as comfortable as any in this city, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, as he will spare no pains to merit it.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with private rooms, and Families travelling, with private parlors and bed-rooms, with the best of beds, and furnished in the neatest and most modern style. This house is situated in the most pleasant part of the city; the Rail Road cars pass his door; it is contiguous to the Steam Boats, Public Stage Offices, &c. &c.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters Testamentary on the personal Estate of SAMUEL MCCAWN, Sen. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the 23d day of February, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 13th day of August, 1834.

JOHN N. BLACK, Executor.
August 23, 1834. 6w

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued by George Benjamin, Esq. against the lands and tenements of William Logan, jr. Thomas Logan, and William Logan, sen., at the suit of Caleb Reynolds and Rebecca Gillespie, and to me directed,—I will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at the residence of the said Thomas Logan, the following property, viz: all that piece or parcel of Land on which the said Thomas Logan now resides, containing sixteen Acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Robert Cameron and others. Seized and taken into execution as the property of the said Logans, and to be sold for Cash, to satisfy the above mentioned debts. Sale to commence between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL BURNS, Constable.
Sept. 6. ts

Notice.

The County Commissioners will meet on MONDAY, the 15th inst., for the transaction of public business generally, but more especially for the purpose of taking the Collectors' Bonds, and delivering them their proportion of the Levy List for the present year. It is expected that the several Collectors recently appointed, will meet the Commissioners on that day, and be prepared with their securities to execute their bonds.

By order of the Commissioners.
Elkton, Sept 6, 1834. 2t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of vendi. exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House door in Elkton, on SATURDAY the 27th inst., all the right, title and estate, both legal and equitable, of John Conrad, in and to all that Farm, tract, or parcel of land, on which the said Conrad now resides, lying and being in Cecil county, adjoining lands of Patrick Boyle, Levin Nicholson, and others, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less, with the improvements thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Conrad, and to be sold for Cash to satisfy said writs, and for officers fees. Sale to commence at half past 11 o'clock, A. M.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Elkton, Sept. 6, 1834.

Notice.

The undersigned commissioners appointed by Cecil county court, to value and divide the real estate of Capt. James Campbell, deceased, late of Cecil county, according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that they will meet on the said real estate on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to proceed in the business for which they were appointed.

JOHN N. BLACK,
WILLIAM STARCH,
ROBERT THOMPSON,
JAMES HASSON,
FRANCIS OWENS,
Sept. 6, 1834. *Commissioners.*

Valuable Tract of Land
FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery the subscriber as Trustee appointed by said Decree, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on *THURSDAY the 9th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.*, all that Tract, piece, or parcel of LAND, late the residence of James Mackey, Senior, deceased, and directed by his last Will and Testament to be sold, containing by estimation,

200 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less. This Land is in a good state of cultivation, and convenient to several places of Worship, Mills, Factories, &c. situate in Cecil county, East Nottingham Hundred, on the well known stream of water of Little Elk, in a healthy neighborhood, 9 miles from Elkton, and about the same distance from extensive lime quarries. The improvements are a good and substantial



STONE HOUSE and KITCHEN, each Two Stories, House with three rooms on each floor, stone BARN and Stables, with the necessary out buildings, Orchards, &c. conveniently laid off into fields with water in each, with about 60 acres of Bottom Meadow.

This plantation will be divided and sold in two lots or parcels; a plat of the division will be exhibited on the day of sale. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will view for themselves. Persons wishing to view the property will please to call on William Mackey, adjoining the premises, who will show the outlines of the same.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification thereof; the balance in one and two years, in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with security to be approved of by the trustee.

JOHN S. MAFFITT, *Trustee.*
Sep. 13, 1834. ts

$10 Reward.

Was lost on Sunday evening, Sept. 7, near the lower Lock at Chesapeak City, a Black Valisee, containing papers, &c. which can be of no value to any but the owner. The above reward will be paid to any person who will leave it at the Tavern of Wm. Kinkead, Elkton.

M. ANDREWS.
Sept 13 3t

Wanted,

A young man to attend in a Dry Good & Grocery Store in this place. To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary will be given. One who has a knowledge of the business would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

Elkton, Sept. 6th, 1834.

Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an ELECTION will be held at the usual places of holding elections in Cecil county, on the first MONDAY of October next, for four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and for one Commissioner from the first, two from the second, one from the third, and one from the fourth district of said county.

NOBLE PENNINGTON,
Sheriff of Cecil County.
Sheriff's Office, Elkton, Sept. 13.

Job Printing,

Neatly Executed at This Office.

The Cœcil Gazette,

And Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD DESCEND ALIKE UPON THE RICH AND THE POOR.—*Jackson.*

BY HENRY BOSEE. ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1834. VOL. I.—NO. 6.

TERMS.

The CŒCIL GAZETTE & FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ADVERTISER, is published every Saturday morning, at Two Dollars, IN ADVANCE, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within three months from the receipt of the first paper.

Subscriptions will not be taken for less than six months. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor, and the failure to order a discontinuance previously to the expiration of the time already subscribed for, will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements not exceeding a square will be published three times for one dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

☞ A reasonable reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

☞ Persons sending advertisements will mark the number of times they wish them inserted, otherwise they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications to the editor must be POST PAID.

POETRY.

IRISH MELODIES.

By THOMAS MOORE, Esq.

Sing sweet Harp, O sing to me
  Some song of ancient days,
Whose sounds in this sad memory
  Long-buried dreams shall raise;—
Some lay that tells of vanished fame
  Whose light once round us shone;
Of noble pride now turned to shame,
  And hopes forever gone;—
Sing, sad Harp, thus sing to me
  Alike our doom is cast,
Both lost to all but memory,
  We live but in the past.

How mournfully the midnight air
  Among thy chords doth sigh,
As if it sought some echo there
  Of voices long gone by;—
Of chieftains now forgot, who beam'd
  The foremost then in fame;
Of Bards, who, once immortal deem'd,
  Now sleep without a name.
In vain, sad Harp, the midnight air
  Among thy chords doth sigh;
In vain it seeks some echo there
  Of voices long gone by.

Could'st thou but call those spirits round
  Who once in bower and hall,
Sat listening to thy magic sound,
  Now mute and mouldering all;—
But no;—they would but wake to weep
  Their children's slavery.
Then leave them to their dreamless sleep,
  The dead, at least are free!
O hush! sad Harp, that dreary tone,
  That knell of freedom's day,
Or, listening to its death-like moan,
  Let me, too, die away.

THE RAINBOW.

BY FELICIA HEMANS.

"I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be a token of a covenant between me and the earth."—GEN. IX. 13.

Soft falls the mild reviving shower
  From summer's changeful skies;
And rain-drops bend each trembling flow'r,
  They tinge with richer dyes.

Soon shall their genial influence call
  A thousand buds to day,
Which, waiting but that balmy fall,
  In hidden beauty lay.

E'en now full many a blossom's bell
  With fragrance fills the shade;
And verdure clothes each grassy dell,
  In brighter tints array'd.

But mark! what arch of varied hue
  From heaven to earth is bowed!
Haste! ere it vanish, haste to view
  The rainbow in the cloud!

How bright its glory! there behold
  The emerald's verdant rays,
The topaz blends its hue of gold
  With the deep ruby's blaze.

Yet not alone to charm thy sight
  Was given the vision fair;
Gaze on that arch of colored light,
  And read God's mercy there.

It tells us that the mighty deep,
  Fast by the Eternal chain'd,
No more o'er earth's domain shall sweep,
  Awful and unrestrain'd.

It tells that seasons, heat and cold,
  Fix'd by his sovereign will,
Shall, in their course, bid man behold
  Seed time and harvest still.

That still the flower shall deck the field,
  When vernal zephyrs blow;
That still the vine its fruit shall yield,
  When autumn sunbeams glow.

Then, child of that fair earth, which yet
  Smiles with each charm endow'd,
Bless thou his name, whose mercy set
  The rainbow in the cloud!

I WOULD WISH.

If Heaven the grateful liberty would give,
That I might choose my method how to live;
Near some fair town I'd have a small retreat,
Built uniformly, but not idly great;
A little garden just before the door,
And one behind more ample than before;
A little field, wherein a cow might stay;
A little wife with temper kind and free;
Courteous to all, but most of all to me.
One that would choose but little for to roam,
Because a woman looks the best at home.
Business I'd have sufficient for to find
Employment to the body and the mind.
Open to all should be my purse and door,
No one more welcome than the old and poor.

EPITAPH.—On a much-lamented literary friend.
Long cloth'd with mortal coil, the spirit pure,
Flies from those ills which mortals here endure:
If only born to ills,—from ills to fly,
Why born at all,—if only born to die?
But hark! a trumpet sounds! a welcome guest
Is hail'd to regions of eternal rest,
The mortal yields, resigns his earthly clod,
A Saviour's merit raises man to God.

THE FOREST FOUNDLING.

From the St. Andrews Standard.

Averse, as we are, to the practice of seizing on any little local incident and rendering it the subject of embellished detail, yet we occasionally hear of occurrences so touching and pathetic in their nature as to awaken our sympathies, and interest us in their narration. Of such a nature is that which we now present to the reader.

Mr. Charles Bourghan left the north east part of this Province a short time ago, and took what is called the upper road from Fredericton to St. Stephens, on his way to the United States. On the 5th August, he passed the thriving village at Hartt's Mills on the Rushagonis very early in the morning, and expected to reach Trew's tavern, at the Piskahagan by night. Properly equipped for the woods, furnished with suitable provisions, his blanket, his axe slung behind, and his gun on his shoulder, he trudged daily along until he arrived at Shin creek, which is unbridged, and was at that time much swollen with late rains.

A woodman seldom hesitates at such obstacles; he proceeded up the bank of the stream and set about folling a tree across it, to serve as a temporary bridge; it swung aside in falling, and, launching into deep water, it moved away majestically down the stream. Our traveller "looked and looked, and wist not what to do." He was not inclined to resume the axe, and therefore resolved to proceed up stream, in hopes of finding a favorable place for crossing. At length he arrived at one of those placid-looking pools which form deep stretches in our rivers and are generally termed still water places. Here he made a kind of a raft sufficient to bear up his clothes and gun; and keep them dry, while he swam over and drew them after him.—He was soon busily engaged in rehabiting his limbs, and refreshing himself with a bit of biscuit; seated on the flowery margin of a natural meadow which extended along the banks of the stream, when his ear was started by a whining noise resembling the sound frequently uttered by young bears. He instantly seized his gun, examined the touchhole and reprimed; then clapping a ball into the barrel.

"with look intent,
"and eye and ear attentive bent,"

he cautiously stole towards the spot whence the sound issued. They were no longer uttered, but he now and then heard a crackling noise among the underbrush and perceived a twitching motion of the twigs and spray, but could not discover who caused them. Convinced, however, that he had some animal to encounter, his gun was at his shoulder and his finger on the trigger. He then silently reasoned with himself whether or not he should fire at random, but experience cautioned him against so rash an action for no animal is more furious than a wounded bear. As thus he mused, his eyes became suddenly dilated, his heart throbbed violently, he raised himself erect, and let the but of his gun drop quickly to the ground! Behold! among the raspberry bushes—and seen through the interstices of their many twinkling leaves of dewy green—he sees a beautiful infantile arm fitfully stretched out, and little taper finger plucking the rich, ripe, crimson fruit.

After he had experienced the first flush of the mingled emotions of surprise at the extraordinary sight of horror at the bare idea of his gun and his intended act—and of pleasure in the expectation of meeting society in these deep and solemn solitudes, our traveller advanced and beheld a little girl, about seven years years old, sedulously engaged in pulling and eating of the abundant wild berries which were spread in great variety over that naturally rich and verdant spot. She appeared to be an interesting child; her clothes had a respectable look albeit they were most woefully rent and worn, her fair hair played in disordered ringlets over her cheek, which was begrimed pale, and her soft blue eyes were red with weeping. She burst out into wild hysteric wailings which sunk suddenly into convulsive sobs.

The traveller was lost in utter amazement, and *hemmed aloud*, to attract the child's attention.—Alarmed, in her turn, at his appearance, half habited as he was, she screamed, fled a few steps—fell and covered her face with her hands. He was quickly by her side, and used the kindest and most soothing expressions to gain her confidence and calm her fears. She had fallen more from bodily weakness than from fear, although she had been greatly alarmed at the unexpected appearance of the stranger. At length she ventured to look up, and with a sweet but languid smile, and slowly and faintly, "Oh now—I am sure you will not kill me." "Kill you! God forbid," was the full hearted reply. "O! I'm very tired—I've been very hungry, but I got plenty raspberries here—I only eat the goody ones, I never take them as have the spider on 'em, mother bid me not to."—Where is your mother, my dear child?' eagerly enquired the traveller, and he was answered in great simplicity, 'she's at home, sir, I guess—but mam dont know where I be—I can't find out the way home ever so long.'' 'What my child, have you strayed and are lost?—Come to that flowery knoll with me—God has sent me to preserve your life—come, and I will give you some nice biscuit and a bit of meat—you are weak and worn, but I will take care of you.' The innocent's soul burst forth in a flood of grateful tears, not attended with that hysteric affection which she had lately suffered. She derived great relief from weeping, and prepared to follow her new benefactor, but the excitement she had just experienced, acting on her sensitive, delicate, and exhausted frame, had shaken every nerve and completely prostrated her strength. She was unable to walk, but the kind and generous Bearghan carried her to the bank of the river where he had left his little store and judiciously regaled her with spare and gradual portions of food.

As soon as she was moderately refreshed, her artless answers to his inquiries informed him that her name was LYDIA HARPER; her parents live near Hart's Mills; she had been sent with dinner to her father, who was making shingles a little way in the woods, but missed the right track, got bewildered and wandered astray. 'When I knew I was lost' she said 'O I was very frightened—I screamed and run about, and threw away father's dinner.' It appears that she walked the first night until she sank down nearly stupified with fatigue. The traveller asked if she was not afraid when it grew dark and she was all alone and lost in the woods, to which she replied, 'I was a kine of frightened all the time but when I lay down I said my prayers that mam learnt me, and then I was'nt frightened.' 'Do you remember the prayer.' O, I do sir, it is:—

'I will lay me down in peace, and take my rest, for it is thou, Lord, only that makest me to dwell in safety; and into thy hands I recommend my spirit, my soul, and my body, for thou hast redeemed me, O Lord, thou God of truth! *Amen.*'

Mr. Bearghan next began to consider how the child was to be brought along. He was sixteen miles past her father's, and his business would not allow him to return: he was about 12 miles from Trew's, and no house between. The child was unable to walk; he rigged out a contrivance by means of his blanket, & carried her comfortably on his back. The delightful consciousness of performing a good action buoyed up his spirits and nerved his frame, and he beguiled the rigour of his laborious task by the prattle of his little foundling, who had now become more sprightly and free.

As he journeyed along he inquired if she had seen any wild beasts in the woods, and she answered 'No, I did'nt—only once—two black dogs were coming to me—they were not Mr. Burpe's dogs—they stopt' and one stood up on his hind feet—they did'nt bark, but runned away again." Our traveller smiled at the child's simplicity, while she continued to say "O sir, last night—O when I woke in the middle of the night, O how glad I was? —I thought I was close to home, for I heard the cattle trampling about me. I could'nt see nothing, none of them had bells—and when I called 'Star and Bright,' they lay still; O I was glad and my heart was beating and beating—I lay very still to listen, and so I just dropt away asleep again—was'nt it a pity—they were all gone in the morning." "Providence seems to have defended you in an especial manner, my child, against hidden dangers and death," said the traveller.

Having carried his helpless charge until day light was gone, his fatigue was increased by the difficulty of walking on an almost trackless road in the dark, and the moon did not rise until near ten o'clock. At length he arrived at a deserted log hut within two miles of Trew's, and being almost exhausted, he determined to make a short stoppage to recruit. Here he thought to leave the child, wrapped in his blanket, whilst he should hurry on, and send back immediate relief. He struck a light, partook of some refreshments with her; but found great difficulty in getting her to consent to remain behind. After he had prepared a pretty comfortable bed for her, and placed her snugly in it, he sat down to watch until she should fall asleep. The moon had just risen, and before he started, he gently approached the child to find if she were perfectly composed; he held the light towards her, she opened her blue eyes full upon him, she averted her head, and sobbed. "No!" exclaimed the traveller, 'By all that's sacred. I swear I will not leave you behind!"—He forthwith slung his axe and gun, resumed his former equipment, raised little Lydia from her lonely couch and carried her safely to the long looked-for house of entertainment. Although it was quite late, Capt. Josiah Trew was easily aroused to admit the toil worn traveller and his little companion, who now stood beside him at the threshold; for something told him that it was more seemly that she could walk than be carried into the house. He had also tied a handkerchief under her chin, in the fashion of the gypsy head dress.

They were soon placed by a comfortable fire in a good house, well stored, and blessed with a hearty and hospitable landlord. The females as is the custom of the country, were speedily afoot and busy preparing the required repast. We fancy we can see the mirthlit countenance of facetious Josiah, beaming with downright exultation as he issued his multifarious orders for every viand the house could afford to comfort the wearied travellers. We can imagine also that we see his features o'er-clouded and his eyes glistening with genuine feelings as he related that the whole country side had been up in search of a child lost in the woods; that parties had gone in all directions but unhapily without success and that one of the people deeply distressed on the occasion was now in the house. Our traveller immediately exclaimed that Providence had made *him* the happy instrument of recovering that lost child who now sat before them. Every one flew round the little girl, examined and fondled her, and vented exclamation of amazement and satisfaction.--During this sudden bustle a person from the adjoining chamber rushed wildly in among the company, snatched the hand of little Lydia, gazed on her for a moment, then clasped her to his bosom. It was her father!

What a scene was here! what an overflowing of the finest feelings which adorn humanity! what a giddying interchange of those pure affections which spring from sincerity and truth! But what tongue can tell; what pen pourtray the varied emotions which flected in rapid succession through the minds of that painfully happy group? The half-frantic joy and gratitude of the parent—the wondering fits of delight of the enfeebled little sufferer—the conscious self satisfaction of the deliverer—the officious but sincere gratulations of the excited inmates—must all be estimated by the susceptibility of the reader.

The beautiful train of circumstances which Providence employed in this affecting story is worthy of serious consideration. If the traveller had passed Hart's Mills when the people were stiring abroad; if Shinn's creek had been bridged; if the tree had fallen across; if he had had no gun when he thought a bear was by—if these facts had happened, the child might have perished.

He who sustains the mighty planets in their courses and controls the motion of particle of dust —He who rules the awful storm and sends forth the smiling sunbeam, works his wise purposes in mistery to us--

"Come then expressive silence, muse
His praise."

INFATUATION.

About four months since a young man was arrested by a watchman of this city while in the act of stealing a quantity of clothing from a house at which he had formerly boarded. He was taken before the Mayor next morning; and committed for trial, the evidence against him being of a character sufficiently strong to authorise such a course. It was afterwards ascertained that he was a brother of a highly respectable merchant of the South, who visited the city, and exerted himself in every possible way to obtain the release of his relative, who was not more than twenty-one years of age, and who according to the representations of the brother, had up to that period sustained a spotless reputation. It was discovered however, while the brother was interceding, that the young offender, before he reached the city, had resided in a neighboring town, and had while there, engaged the affections of a female of respectable connexions, several of whose letters, breathing the warmest attachment, were found upon his person. The attachment met with the most decided opposition from the parents of the lady, and the father was immediately apprised by the authorities here of the nature of the letters found in his possession, together with the particulars of his arrest. Of course this information increased his opposition, and he wrote a letter in reply, urging the adoption of some course calculated to save his child from the facinations of a supposed villain. It so happened that the proofs with regard to the robbery of clothing, were on investigation, ascertained to be not of the most decided character, and when taken in connexion with the alleged and supposed purity of life led by young——, together with intercessions of his brother, he was released under a pledge on the part of the merchant, that he would take his brother home with him, and be especially careful to prevent his return to the town at which the young lady alluded to resided.

All this transpired some months since. The young man was released and accompanied his brother south. A few weeks ago, however, he contrived to make his escape—saw the infatuated girl whose affections he had engaged, persuaded her to forsake her parents, and marry him, and accompanied her to this city as her husband. The affliction of the family on discovering this result, can be better imagined than described, especially as it has since been ascertained that while a resident of the town where he met with his wretched wife, for she can scarcely be otherwise now, he was arrested and imprisoned for forgery, broke jail, and made his escape to this city, and this was known to her before she consented to blend her fate with his. A case of more deplorable infatuation has seldom been recorded.—*Phil. Enquirer.*

MAJOR PETER JAQUETT.

The Delaware Journal gives the following sketch of the life of Major PETER JAQUETT, who died recently in that State.

The deceased was a soldier of the revolution, and one of the bravest of those brave men who have immortalised the most glorious page in their country's history. In January 1775, at the age of 20 he received the appointment of Lieut. in the gallant regiment of Delaware; and in January following was promoted to a Captaincy. In both ranks, his gallant friend and comrade, *Kirkwood*, was his senior by one day. From the very commencement of the war to its close, Maj. Jaquett was in constant and active service with the single intermission of a furlough of about three months. During that period, he was engaged in thirty battles in the field, besides sieges and storms. In every general engagement that was fought between New York and Charlestown, Kirkwood, commanded the first, and Jaquett, the second company of Delaware, fought shoulder to shoulder in the front of the battle,—for the Delaware regiment was always there.—We dwell with melancholy, but justifiable, and patriotic pride, on the merits and services of that gallant corps, which during the war of independence, enlisted more than 4000 men, and at its close, was reduced, by battle and death, to two companies,—Kirkwood's and Jaquett's—collected from the fragments of repeated and desperate conflicts. Major *Caleb P. Bennett*, the present Governor of our State, remains the only survivor of the commissioned officers of the regiment.

Delaware makes but a poor figure on the pension list—few, very few, of her revolutionary soldiers survived to partake of the bounty or swell the burdens of their country:—their bones lay whitening on the fields of Princeton, Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Camden, Cowpens, Guilford Court-house, Ninety Six and Eutaw, days in which the Delaware Regiment was relied on as the *elite* of the army, always prompt with the bayonet, and never turning its back upon the foe. In all these battles Major Jaquett was an ardent participator: at Camden, where the Delaware Regiment was cut down from eight companies to two, and he and Kirkwood were the only Captains that survived—where the brave de Kalb, expiring under multiplied wounds, with his dying breath expressed his admiration and invoked the blessings of heaven upon the brave Delawares and Marylanders who had fought by his side: At Cowpens, where the Delawares and Marylanders, under Colonel Howard, turned the tide of battle, routed Tarleton's legion and secured a splendid victory: At Eutaw, where they advanced with trailed arms upon the Chivalry of England, and drove them from the field at the bayonet's point. In these, and in all the general engagements fought in the Southern and middle states, Maj. Jaquett and his comrades were to be seen fighting, where the battle was hottest and never retreating, but from the sternest necessity, and then with their faces to the foe. Many instances of the gallant bearing of Major Jaquett have been related to us, one of which we cannot forbear to put on record. In the disastrous battle of Camden, and in the heat of that bloody conflict, the Baron de Kalb while standing a little in advance of the Delaware regiment, had his horse shot under him, and as he lay endeavoring to extricate himself, a British horseman rushed upon him and was upon the point of putting the gallant veteran to the sword, when Jaquett sprung from the line, drove his spontoon through the Englishman in sight of both armies, secured his horse and placed the Baron upon it. At this moment, de Kalb received a fatal wound and fell into the arms of Jaquett, to whom his last words were expressive of gratitude and admiration of his daring conduct.

When the war ceased, and his country's independence was secured, Major Jaquett retired to his paternal farm—Long Hook—on the banks of the Christiana, where he resided to the day of his death. Here, retired from the busy scenes of the world he led the life of an independent gentleman—seeking nothing for himself, but taking a warm interest in the growing prosperity of the country which he had so well served. His constitution, unbroken by the toils and sufferings of eight campaigns, was vigorous and robust, his habits temperate and regular; and he enjoyed uninterrupted health until within a few months, when the death of his wife—she who for forty years had been the faithful and affectionate partner of his joys and cares--struck a blow from which he never recovered. The heart of the old Soldier broke under this dispensation—he dragged out a weary existence for a few months, but the spirit and animation which, in a remarkable degree distinguished him, had fled forever. His death was characteristic of his life—he met the king of terrors with the calm intrepidity of a soldier, and just before he died, feeling his end approaching, he directed his attendants to raise him on his feet, that he might die standing—and breathed his last while they were complying with his wishes.

His remains were interred yesterday in the burying ground of the old Swedes Church, with all the honors due to a distinguished soldier and patriot. A detachment of the Washington Grays, under Lieutenant Ritchie, attended to pay the last military honors to the veteran;—sixty young men from Wilmington repaired to his residence to bear his honored remains to their resting place, a distance of more than two miles:—the Governor of the state, his last surviving comrade, was there as principal mourner,—the Mayor and City Council, and a vast concourse of citizens closed the procession. The bells were tolling during the day, and a volley of musquetry fired by the detachment, gave notice that the grave had closed over as brave and true a soldier as ever drew his sword for his country.

A DUEL AT ANTWERP.

A quarrel arose between an Englishman and an American in Antwerp, both gentlemen of course, not long since, from some trifling cause, and while in a state of high excitement from anger and other causes, they both insisted that the quarrel should be brought to a mortal issue. Accordingly, seconds were provided, and all the arrangements made which are usual in such cases. The parties were to meet on the next morning at 6 o'clock on the esplanade, in the vicinity of the Dry Dock, and settle the affair, secundem artem, with pistols. But when morning came the courage of these honorable gentlemen, which was so redundant the evening before, had all oozed away—yet it was necessary for their honor to appear on the field and shoot at each other.—Never did criminals about to be turned off at Tyburn evince more decided tokens of bodily fear, of agony and horror, than did these two infatuated young men.—But it was necessary to fight in order to prove their courage!

The ground was marked out by the seconds, and when the belligerents were placed in their respective stations opposite to each other, waiting for the fatal word, they were indeed pitiful looking objects; their cheeks were of an ashy paleness, their lips quivered with agony, their knees knocked against each other, and they could hardly hold the weapon of death in their palsied hands.—When the word was given fire, each of the doughty combatants convulsively pressed the trigger of his pistol, and they both went off, the bullets flew one towards the zenith, the other towards the nadir!

Several spectators, English and American, were very good-naturedly watching the progress of the affair. After the parties had exchanged (?) shots, one of them, an old American ship master sarcastically remarked, "I hope, gentlemen, you do not intend to fire again. If you do, I humbly beg permission to ensconce myself behind one of your honorable selves; for what I have already seen, I am convinced that will not be the post of danger."

This awakened the Duelists to a sense of the ridiculous situation in which they had placed themselves. They both declared themselves satisfied—shook hands, and departed from the field of battle, right glad to find themselves in a whole skin.—They had exchanged shots, and no imputations could rest upon their courage!

THRICE TO THINE.

A Frenchman, whose wife was about to present him with a fond appellative of

"father," adjourned to a tavern to await the happy moment and with some friends to drink a long life and noble, to the first born. The punch bowl scattered its inviting fumes most prodigally around the company, and anxiety was marked on every face, when in ran Betty Lightfoot; Joy, joy, sir! I give you joy!

Vat is he, Betty vat is he?

A fine boy, sir.

Health to the young Marquis! exclaimed one, and bumpers went round.

Betty, you must drink von life to the jung Marquis.

Betty raised the glass to her lips, when in rushed the nurse—

Joy, joy, sir, I give you joy!

Vat—vat is de matter?

A fine girl, sir, sir!

Betty, said the Frenchman, looking stern, vat you say no true?

O, said the nurse, a boy first, and a girl afterwards.

Vat! too—von boy, von *fille*.

Two, sir, added the dame, and helping herself to a glass, was swinging it off, when in popped a third messenger.

Sacre! exclaimed the Frenchman, vot more joy?

Another fine boy sir.

Vat de diable!—von boy—von girl—von garcon, tree time?

Yes, sir.

Mon dieu! bawled the frightened Frenchman, it will never do. *I must go home and put a stop to this.*

CECIL GAZETTE.

ELKTON: SEPTEMBER 27, 1834.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

L. D. NOWLAND.
WILLIAM C. SCOTT,
B. F. BUSSEY,
JOSEPH HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, 1st District.
WILLIAM MACKEY, } 2d District.
SAMUEL B. FOARD, }
NATHAN LACKLAND, 3d District.
THOMAS RICHARDS, 4th District.

We publish to-day, on the succeeding page, the admirable speech of the Hon. ROGER B. TANEY delivered in this place on the 4th inst., at the public festival given to him by the Jackson Republicans of Cecil county, and we invite the attention of our readers to its perusal. They will find it a plain statement of facts, unembellished with the language usually employed by the Whig orators of modern times. He appeals to the understanding and not to the passion. Of Mr. Webster he takes especial notice; proves that he has been guilty of a flagrant violation of truth, and hurls back with just indignation, the vile taunt of "pliant instrument" imputed by the God like Daniel to him. Mr. Taney is a much persecuted individual. We doubt whether that man lives who has been more calumniated and traduced in so short a space of time, and that too for the performance of an act authorised by the President, ratified by the popular branch of the National Legislature, and sanctioned by a vast majority of the freemen of this country. But he will receive his reward. His sacrifices have been too great—his patriotism, to noble—to be overlooked by a high-minded, noble, and magnanimous people.

Whatever doubts we might have entertained as to the success of our entire delegate ticket, have been dispelled since the proceedings of the 4th district came to hand. [They may be found in another column.] It was in this district that disaffection to a considerable extent was said to prevail among our friends; indeed, to judge from the proceedings in question, there was good cause for the supposition. But now, we are pleased to say, all is tranquil—those who were dissatisfied have become reconciled, and will give the nominated ticket their zealous and cordial support. To our friends in this, as well as in the 1st and 3d districts, we can therefore say, that all's well; that anticipated victory perches on our banner.

SEPT. 22, 1834.

MR. BOSEE: I send you the answer of Mr. Carmichael to the invitation sent him to partake of the dinner given to Mr. Taney on the 4th inst. I regret that my absence last week prevented my sending it to you for publication in your last paper. It is but justice to Mr. Carmichael that his friends and constituents in this county should be informed of the causes which prevented his attendance.

Respectfully,
L. GALE.

CENTREVILLE, 10th Sept. 1834.

DEAR SIR:

Owing to a casual absence of a few days from this place, your favor bearing date the 28th ult., conveying an invitation from the Jackson Republicans of Cecil, to partake of an entertainment to be given to Mr. Taney on the 4th inst., did not reach me until the evening of the 2d.

It was too late to postpone certain private arrangements made for the day of the entertainment, as also to communicate an apology for my absence.

To you, sir, I hardly need say how much regret it occasioned me to be unable to attend. Heartily participating in the sentiments they express in their resolutions, and warmly attached to the principles they have maintained from my earliest acquaintance with their political relations, at any time it could not fail to afford me much gratification to meet my friends in Cecil. And bound in gratitude as I am to them for their flattering support at the last Congressional election, it was not more my duty than my earnest desire, to seize an early occasion to express the lively sense I cherish of their confidence.

Such an occasion would have been furnished on the 4th inst. At their own bidding, and *in their own way*, I might have met my friends without hazard of censure even from the most invidious.—In view of these considerations, it would have afforded me very great pleasure to participate in your festivities.

But this pleasure would have been greatly enhanced by a regard to the object which gave origin to your entertainment. As Marylanders, you were justly proud of the bearing maintained by Mr. Taney in the councils of the Chief Magistrate, and you had assembled to testify your respect for him. In the removal of the deposites he had originated a measure, to the result of which his friends every where looked with the deepest concern. It was a measure of high responsibility. But if a doubt was entertained of its expediency at the period of its adoption, subsequent events have served to demonstrate its indispensible necessity. The people had resolved that the Bank of the United States was to expire by the limitation of its charter, though their eyes were not yet fully open to its bold pretensions. They would have continued to repose in a state of false security, little suspecting the danger that impended. The plan of operations by which the renewal of the charter was to be effected was yet undisclosed. In the midst of its preparations for war, this great, this growing power in the States, was forced into the field, and the people have triumphed. Crushed though thousands have been in their fortunes, yet in the review of a struggle wherein was involved on the one hand their dearest rights, on the other their surrender, they have risen superior to such considerations.

To Mr. Taney is justly ascribed by his countrymen, and his fellow citizens of Cecil, much of the credit of this victory. But he has a pleasure prouder, if possible, than flows from this proud reflection, in the fact, that his enemies have paid the same tribute to his services.

His rejection by the Senate; possessing the highest qualifications for the station to which he had been nominated by the President, and integrity unblemished; has placed him in an attitude highly imposing before the nation, and endeared him more strongly to the bosoms of his friends.

In his pre-eminent qualifications alone was the head and front of his offence; and in his integrity the aggravation.

This the Jackson Republicans of Cecil knew and felt, and in their entertainment they gave expression to their feelings.—In my bosom those feelings meet a full and deep response; a response which would have been made in person, but for the untoward circumstances stated above.

Through you I must beg my apology may be made to my friends; and my acknowledgements rendered for the resolution they were good enough to pass approbatory of my conduct as their representative in Congress.

Permit me, sir, in conclusion, to express my sense of the obliging terms in which your favor of the 28th ult. was expressed, and to subscribe myself your friend, and obedient servant,

RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL.

To LEVIN GALE, Esq. Elkton.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN MEETING.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Jackson Republicans of the 4th Election District of Cecil County, convened agreeably to public notice at the house of Mr. Leonard Krouse, ROBERT EVANS, Esq. was called to the chair, and TILLOTSON JANNEY appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were offered, and *unanimously* adopted:

WHEREAS, the party opposed to the administration of ANDREW JACKSON, who have shifted and changed their names as often as they have been beaten by the Jackson Democratic Republican Party, and have lastly designated themselves by the funny name of Whigs! which they have now assumed to try their luck with, have lately become so delighted, enraptured, and overjoyed with the prospect they think, or pretend to think, they have of gaining their delegate ticket at the ensuing election, that they can scarcely contain themselves:

AND WHEREAS, we believe that their recent animation and confidence of success arises not from a belief that there are any changes in their favor in this county, which they know has always contained a large majority of Republicans over every other name that aristocracy could invent; but in consequence of some supposed dissatisfaction among the republican friends of Andrew Jackson, with regard to the nomination of our delegate ticket; and they calculate largely on there being a disaffection in this Election District. Miserable calculation! It is true, that some of our friends were not altogether pleased at the time of the nomination, and some of them expressed themselves rather imprudently in consequence of not succeeding in the choice of some other men for their candidates; but a very little reflection has convinced them that all could not expect to be gratified with their individual preferences, and all agree that our candidates are worthy and respectable men, and well qualified to represent us, and that they will not suffer by a comparison with the other ticket, which the Whigs really appear to think are perfect Solomons. And we are happy to assure our friends in the other election districts, that so far as regards this district, we are all united in the support of our ticket, and are determined to beat the Nationals, now Whigs, as usual.

Resolved, That we view with contempt the abuse and ridicule which the Whigs have attempted to cast on the respectable men who compose the Jackson ticket.

Resolved, That we are of opinion that no candid man, of any party, can, with truth, say, that he considers Joseph Bryan a more respectable or talented man than L. D. Nowland; or that Edward Wilson, of noted Commissioners' Law memory, is a more respectable or talented man than Wm C. Scott; or that William Maxwell is a more respectable or talented man than Bennet F. Bussey; or that Joseph Roman, jr., a young gentleman lately from Pennsylvania, is a more respectable or talented man, and better qualified to represent us than our worthy and venerable friend Joseph Harlan, who has so frequently and faithfully represented this county in the Legislature, with honor to himself and benefit to the State, and particularly to his immediate constituents.

Resolved, That we consider the Jackson ticket superior to the Whig ticket in point of talent, and at least equal to it in every other respect; and as their political sentiments are in accordance with a large majority of the people of this county, they are better qualified to represent us; in fact, the election of the self-styled Whigs would be the misrepresentation of a Jackson people, and we are confident they will not be allowed to do so.

Resolved, That this meeting considers that the Jackson party have nobler objects to contend for than to be meddling with the ridiculous private disputes of individuals, and that we will not permit them to interfere with our duty to our country.

Resolved, That this meeting pledge themselves to give their undivided support to the Jackson nominated candidates for the Assembly, viz: LAMBERT D. NOWLAND, WILLIAM C. SCOTT, BENNET F. BUSSEY, and JOSEPH HARLAN.

Resolved, That we view with contempt, the wretched authors of the miserable slanders against our worthy friend Thomas Richards, junior, at present our County Commissioner, and candidate for re-election, and that the dastardly and contemptible falsehoods that have been circulated against him, only raise him still higher in our estimation, and that we will use our best exertions to secure his election.

Resolved, That we consider the new Banking House at Port Deposit, a monument of infamy and disgrace, and it is therefore not surprising, that some of its present and late overgrown mushroon officers rode in their splendid coaches, occupied such high seats, and took such an active part in the late Whig Meetings in support of the United States Bank—as "birds of a feather flock together."

ROBERT EVANS, *Chairman*.
TILLOTSON JANNEY, *Secretary*.

"Old Cecil" shall appear next week.

Death of Judge Crawford.—It is our painful duty, says the Augusta Constitutionalist, to record the death of Judge William H. Crawford. We have been informed that he died, last week, at the house of Mr. Meriwether, a few miles of Elberton, to which place he was proceeding to preside at the September term of the Superior Court of Elbert County.

The Charleston Mercury of the 16th inst. contains a letter from Mr. M'Duffie resigning his seat in Congress, and requesting that a special election may be called to supply his place.

EFFECT OF THE EXPERIMENT UNDER MR. BIDDLE'S OWN EYES.—UNITED STATES REVENUE.—The duties that accrued on merchandise, entered at the port of Philadelphia, for the first quarter of the year 1834, amounts to $870,758 47
Second quarter, 603,981 32

$1,474,709 79

The amount of specie in this country according to the estimates made last fall was $22,000,000 Since, which time there have been brought into the country from abroad about 20,000,000. So we see already our currency has assumed a substantial nature; almost one half of the whole currency consisting of specie.—For both Calhoun and Gallatin estimate that the currency of this country, including gold, silver and bank notes, is less than 120 millions of dollars.—Phil. Times.

The PRESIDENT had reached the neighborhood of Knoxville, on his return, at the latest accounts (Sept. 14) we had from him. His health was perfectly restored, and his strength recruited beyond expectation. He will reach this city by the 4th of October.—*Globe*.

Wilmington and Susquehanna rail road.—It is generally known we presume says the Delaware Journal, that an act of the legislature of this State authorizes the construction of a rail road from this town in the direction of the Susquehanna; and that a law has been passed in Maryland to complete the rail road in that State. We have been surprised, that the proprietors of the *People's Steam Boat Line*, having ascertained the probable impracticability of establishing a rail road on the line of the Chesapeak and Delaware Canal, have not turned their attention to the Wilmington route, for there is a law already in existence, and where the facilities and inducements for a successful and profitable completion of their object, far exceed those who can be presented in any other part of our peninsula. We invite the attention of the Philadelphia and Baltimore proprietors of the People's Line to the advantages presented by the Wilmington route; which in our judgment, only requires due examination, to entitle it to preference over all others.

PARTIES IN INDIANA.—We this week lay before the public, as a matter of reference, a full list of the members of both houses of the next Legislature. We are personally acquainted with nearly all the members, and know their politics as well as any other individuals in the state can know them. Notwithstanding the vain boasting of the opposition, that Jacksonism was totally demolished in Indiana, at the late election our readers may rest assured that there is a majority of Jackson men, elected to the House of Representatives, and in the Senate there are more Jacksonmen than *ever* before took their seats in the Senate of Indiana. We have the same Governor which we have had for the last three years, and the General Assembly stands as above stated; yet we find the opposition papers from Maine to Louisiana proclaiming their great triumph and victories in Indiana!! If such a state of things gives them cause of rejoicing they truly are thankful for small favors. We have always warned our Jackson friends of the disposition and practice of our opponents to sing them a *lullaby* before an election and then to raise a shout of victory afterwards.—*Indiana Democrat*.

☞ Complaints have been made to us from several subscribers in different sections of the county, that our paper is not regularly received by them. The fault lies not at our door. We punctually mail them every Saturday, and we know they are as punctually despatched from this place. Will our friends be good enough to inform us where the neglect lies? *It must be rectified.*

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Corrected from the Farmer of Tuesday]

Wheat, white, per bushel,	$1.06 a 1.13.
" red "	95 a 1.05
Corn, yellow, "	64 a 65
Corn, white, "	64 a 65
Flour, best white wheat, per bbl.	6.50 a 7.00
Do. do. baker's,	6.75 a 6.25
Do. do. superfine,	5.00 a 5.25
Do. super Howard st. wag. price,	5,00 a 5.18
Do. Susquehanna,	5.25 a —
Oats,	30 a 33
Rye,	65 a 66
Beef on hoof per 100 lbs.	5,00 a 5.25

☞ By the solicitations of numerous friends, I offer myself to the independent voters of the Second Election District, as a candidate for County Commissioner.

FRANCIS A. WHITAKER.

sept 20 to

☞ FELLOW CITIZENS—Being solicited by a number of friends, I am induced to be a Candidate at the ensuing election for the office of Commissioner of the Second Election District of Cecil county, and respectfully solicit your support.

WM. REYNOLDS.

sept 20 te

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue and in persuance of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will expose to public sale, at the Inn of Mr. Charles G. Black, in Charlestown, on SATURDAY *the 18th day of October next*, at 3 o'clock, P. M. all that Farm, Tract or Parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Cecil County, about one mile south of Charlestown, on the western shore of the North East River, and bounded by said river about half a mile, contiguous to, and adjoining lands of James Hasson, and lands belonging to the heirs of the late James Campbell, heretofore devised to Benjamin Ferguson of Cecil County, by Benjamin Ferguson late of Baltimore City, and now in the possession of Mr. Adam Little, containing

430 ACRES

of land, more or less. This land is in a good state of cultivation, finely situated upon the navigable waters of the North East River, in a respectable and healthy neighbourhood, and convenient to mills and houses of public worship. The waters upon its shores abound in the greatest variety of fish and ducks. About one half of this farm is in wood.

The improvements upon this land are a new and convenient DWELLING HOUSE, a large and new BARN, and all the necessary out buildings, with an excellent APPLE ORCHARD. There is also a Fishery attached to this farm, which might be made valuable at a small expense.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree are, Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof.

AUGUSTUS MILLER,
Trustee.

September 27th, 1834. ts.

MORE GOLD.

The packet ship United States, arrived at New York, had on board 84,000 Sovereigns.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr Hagany, Mr. Richard J. Foard, of Cecil county, Md., to Miss Susan Jefferson, of New Castle county, Del.

——On Monday the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Morris, Mr. Thomas Neville to Miss Sarah Sophia Pearce.

DIED,

At Port Deposite, Md suddenly on Friday week, Miss Sarah Davidson, daughter of Mr. George Davidson, aged eighteen years.

Notice.

Coach and Harness Making done in the neatest style by the subscriber opposito Miss Jane Hollingsworth's. He feels thankful to his customers for past favors, (they have been very liberal,) and hopes, by close attention to business, and selling low, that he will be still favored with a part of their patronage.

Respectfully,
JAMES MORROW.

September 27th. tf.

N. B. Two apprentice boys wanted about 15 years old, to the above business. They must be of good habits. J. M.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil County Court, at suit of Samuel Johnson, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Joseph Thomas, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the Estate, right, title, interest, and claim, either at law or in equity, of the said Joseph Thomas, of, in, and to all that Tract of land situate in Cecil County, and State of Maryland, on the road leading from Thomas Roger's mill to the Brick Meeting House, adjoining lands of James McVey, John Price, and William McMullen, and now in the possession of the said Joseph Thomas, containing

68 ACRES,

three quarters, and seven square perches of land, more or less.

And I do hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY the 18th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in Elkton, I will expose to public sale the said land and premises so seized and taken in execution for Cash.

NOBLE PENINTON, *Shff.*
of Cecil County.

Sheriff's Office,
September 27th, 1834. ts.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of execution, issued out of Cecil County Court, at the suit of Matthew Newkirk & Co. and Hopkins & Brothers, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of William Wingate and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution all the estate, right, title, interest and claim, either at law or in equity, of the said William Wingate, of, in, and to the following Real Estate, Houses, Lands, and Tenements, to wit:

No. 1. A Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Sassafras Neck, Cecil County, containing 316 acres, more or less, conveyed by a certain Ann Davis to the said William Wingate, as by deed dated on or about the 27th day of August, 1829, and recorded in the Land Records of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

No 2. A Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Elk Neck, Cecil County, containing 195 1-2 acres and 4 perches, more or less, conveyed to the said William Wingate by a certain Richard Simpers, as by deed dated on or about the 30th day of July, 1829, and recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

No 3. A Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Elk Neck, Cecil County containing 279 acres, 1 rood and 35 perches, called "Hance's Point," or by whatever other name, being a part of the real estate of the late Edward Wingate, for a more particular description of which reference is made to the papers and proceedings in the case of the petition for the division of the Real Estate of the said Edward Wingate in Cecil County Court.

No. 4. A House and Lot in Back st in the town of Elkton, in Cecil County, now in the possession of Mr. Edward A Scott, conveyed to the said William Wingate by a certain John McCrea and wife, as by deed dated on or about the 15th day of January, 1833, recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County, will more fully appear.

No. 5. All the estate, right, title, interest and claim, either at law or in equity, of the said William Wingate, of, in and to a farm or tract of land in Elk Neck, Cecil county, where the late Edward Wingate lived, and now in the possession of Francis B. Gottier, containing four hundred acres, more or less. Also one horse and dearborn.

And I do hereby give notice, that on Saturday, the 18th day of October, 1834, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House in the town of Elkton, I will expose to public sale, the above described Real Estate, Houses, Lands and Tenements, so seized and taken into execution as aforesaid, for Cash to be paid on the day of sale.

NOBLE PENINGTON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office; Elkton, }
Sept. 27, 1834. } ts

Trustee's Sale.

Will be sold in pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, on THURSDAY the 23d day of October next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at Kinkead's tavern in Elkton, two parcels of land situated in Cecil county, near the town of North East. One of these parcels contains about six hundred acres, and the other about three hundred and fifty acres.—These lands are parts of a large tract called "Geofarison," and is the land mortgaged by the Misses Russell to Dr. Sappington.

The greater part of these parcels of land is covered with young timber, and its proximity to navigable water renders the wood valuable.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, that one-third of the purchase be paid in cash, and the remaining two thirds in six and twelve months—the purchaser giving bond and security for the credit payments, bearing interest from the day of sale.

OTHO SCOTT, Trustee.

Sept. 27—ts.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of Cecil County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will expose to public sale, at the Inn of Mr. Charles G Black, in Charlestown, on SATURDAY *the 18th day of October next*, at 3 o'clock, P. M. all that lot or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Cecil County, on the public road leading from the lower ferry, on the river Susquehannah, to Battle Swamp, containing thirty eight square perches, and an half, more or less, being the same land and premises heretofore mortgaged by the late Joseph C. Ryan to Elisha and Joel Reynolds, deceased, on or about the 22nd day of August, 1825.

The improvements upon this property are such as to render it a desirable place of residence for a small family.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, one third of the purchase money to be paid in Cash on the day of sale, one third in six, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, to be secured by notes, with security to be approved by the Trustee, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

AUGUSTUS MILLER,
Trustee.

September 27th, 1834. ts.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of Cecil County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will expose to public sale at the Inn of Mr. Charles G. Black, in Charlestown, on SATURDAY *the 18th day of October next*, at 3 o'clock, P. M., all that Farm or Tract of land situate in Cecil County, called RYAN'S PURCHASE, containing

96 ACRES

and one rood, more or less; being the same tract of land on which John N. Y. Ryan formerly lived, devised to him by his father, and mortgaged by him on or about the 14th day of August, 1822, to the late Elisha and Joel Reynolds.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, one third of the purchase money to be paid in Cash on the day of sale, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by notes with security to be approved by the Trustee. AUGUSTUS MILLER,
Trustee,

September 27th, 1834. ts.

For Rent.

THE House adjoining the Elkton Bank. C. W. PARKER.

September 27th. tf.

ON application to me, one of the Justices of the Orphan's court of Cecil county, by petition in writing of Thomas Simpers of Jacob, stating that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the acts of Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, and the said Thomas Simpers of Jacob, having complied with all the requisites of the said acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Thomas Simpers of Jacob, be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Cecil County court, on the first Saturday of the next October Term of said County court, and at such other times as the judges of the said court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be made against him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some convenient newspaper published in Cecil County, once a week for three months before the said first Saturday of the said October Term of said County court, to attend and shew couse, if any they have, why the said Thomas Simpers of Jacob, should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 26th day of April, in the year 1834.

ENOCH CLOUD.

A true copy,
Attest,
JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k.
Cecil County Court.

Sept. 27, 3m

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at This Office.

Speech of Mr. Taney.

Delivered in Elkton, at the Public Dinner given to him by the Jackson Republicans of Cecil County, on the 4th inst.

I feel sensibly, gentlemen, the kindness of my fellow citizens of Cecil county, and thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. Although I am personally unknown to many of you, yet I am no stranger to the character of those who are now around me; and as a citizen of the same State, having a common interest with you in the welfare of every portion of Maryland, I have witnessed, with pleasure, your growing prosperity, and your steady improvement in agriculture; and rejoice to add that this enlightened county has always been ready to give its firm and decisive support to the great principles of freedom, and to the patriotic measures which have marked the administration of our venerable President.—Every public servant, who has faithfully endeavored to promote the interests of his country, feels that the approbation of his countrymen is a high and gratifying reward.—And the tokens of confidence and friendship which you have this day given to me, will always be cherished with grateful recollections.

The circumstances in which I am placed will, perhaps justify me in saying a few words in relation to my own conduct and my motives. And I can most truly say, that I never desired the high station which I recently filled, and if I had consulted the dictates of my own personal interest and inclinations, I should have declined it. There are now near me some friends who have intimately known me for a long period of my life, and who can bear me witness when I say, that I have never been ambitious of high station in the government; that I have declined the honors of public life whenever I supposed it might be done without a violation of my duty as a citizen; and that all my habits and pursuits would have led me to avoid the labors and the turmoil of the conflict in which it has been my fortune to bear so conspicuous a part, if the office to which I was called could have been refused consistently with my own honor and my duty to the public. From the time of the events known to be under the control of the Bank, it was easy to foresee the temper in which, through its numerous instruments, it was prepared to assail any man who stood in the way of its ambitious designs.—And the history of every age and every country in which a moneyed aristocracy has struggled for power, tells us of the deep and abiding hatred with which it never fails to pursue the objects of its vengeance. But a crisis had come, which, in my judgment, called for prompt and decisive action on the part of the Executive branch of the Government. I was convinced from all that I had seen, that a plan was deliberately formed to place the money concerns of the country in such a situation, that it would be in the power of that great monopoly, the Bank of the United States, to *rule or ruin* this noble people. I was convinced that every moment's delay increased the danger; and holding then the commission of Attorney General of the United States, and being by virtue of that office a member of the President's cabinet, when he called on me for my opinion I promptly and freely stated it, and advised that the measures should be adopted, which I afterwards, as Secretary of the Treasury, carried into execution. When this counsel was first given, I never supposed that any combination of circumstances could arise, which would make it my duty to execute those measures. I firmly believed that if they were unanimously decided on, they would be carried into effect by another person. But unexpected events took place, and it finally appeared obvious to my mind, that measures, which I deemed vital to the liberties of the country, must be abandoned, and that a great moneyed corporation would fasten its deadly fangs upon this free and glorious people, unless the President could immediately fill the Treasury Department with a Secretary whose opinions concurred with his own, and who would give to the system of policy he had determined to adopt, a firm and energetic support.

I am well aware, that many others might have been found far more capable than myself, of performing this duty.—But when the kindness and confidence of the President under such circumstances called me to the station, with a full knowledge of the opinions I entertained upon the important question which had so long been agitated. I felt that I could not hesitate for a moment as to the course proper for me to take. I could not, without dishonor, shrink from the responsibility of executing what I had advised should be done, when I believed that the hazards and consequences of the measure would be encountered by another person. And I have always thought, that from the very nature of our government, the best services of every citizen belongs to the public, whenever the occasion requires them. I should have been unworthy of being ranked among the sons of Maryland, if I had consulted my own private interests and feelings and refused the office, when I firmly believed, and had so advised the President, that the best and dearest rights of the people, their liberty and independence, depended upon the prompt and decisive action of the Executive Department. I did not therefore pause in deciding on the path of duty. But until a very few days before I became Secretary of the Treasury, I confidently believed, and earnestly hoped, that the measure which had been determined on, would be executed by another. In saying this, however, I must not be understood as casting censure on any one. I have no such design. I speak only of what were my own feelings and opinions at the time.

I will not here repeat the reasons which induced me to believe that the public deposits ought to be removed from the Bank of the United States. They are stated at large in my report to Congress at the commencement of the last session of Congress, and have no doubt been read by all of you; neither is it my intention to remark on the course pursued in relation to me, in both Houses of Congress, by those who are opposed to the present administration, and who have combined together in order to overturn it. Whatever I may have thought of the temper and feeling which were daily manifested towards me; whatever I may have thought of the groundless charges against which I was day after day called on to defend myself, I have never intended to utter a complaint upon the subject. And having done my duty to the best of my ability; and having, in my various reports to the Senate, in language respectful and decorous to that body, placed my defence before the country, I have been perfectly willing that the people should judge between me and my accusers, and I was content to await that decision in silence. Those who assailed me in either house of Congress had public duties to perform, and it rests with the people to whom they are responsible, to say whether these duties have been discharged in a manner and in a spirit suitable to the high stations with which the parties are honored.

It is well understood, that when my nomination was before the Senate for their decision, no charge was brought against me—not a word of accusation was uttered; and I was rejected by a silent vote. If there was supposed to be any thing in my character and conduct which justified my rejection, then was the time to have brought it forward.—The charge could then have been investigated. But this was not done. And I had therefore a right to expect, that no Senator, who had given a silent vote for my rejection, would, after the close of the session, follow me with the spirit of hostility into private life. In one instance, and but one as far as my knowledge extends, has this expectation been disappointed. And I find that at a public dinner at Salem some time ago, Mr. Webster, of the Senate, took occasion to speak of me as the "pliant instrument" of the President, ready to do his bidding; and this speech has been published in such a manner as to show that the publication underwent his revision, (if not entirely written by himself) and may therefore be considered as addressed by him to the people of the United States. This is the first opportunity I have had of appearing before a public meeting of the people since Mr. Webster's speech was published, and I use it to notice his attack on me, because what I now say, may, and probably will, go before the public in the same way in which his speech has become generally known.—When Mr. Webster endeavors, by the weight of his name, to injure the standing of a private individual, or a public officer, it is right that the people should understand how far his statement of a matter of fact, or a matter of opinion ought to be relied on; and I therefore deem it proper to state, that during the last session of Congress, a call was made on me by a resolution of the Senate, to report whether any agent was employed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to superintend the business of the department with the Deposite Banks, under what law he was appointed, and how he was paid, with various other questions of the same sort, founded upon the assumption (which was not unusual during the last session, in relation to the Treasury Department) that the matter about which the inquiry was made, had already been ascertained to be true. That resolution I answered officially on the 11th of April, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
11th April, 1834. }

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 5th inst., directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to communicate to the Senate the name of any agent, or agents, employed by him to transact the business of the Treasury with the Banks selected for the deposite of the public funds; the nature of the duties performed by said agent or agents; the amount of the compensation paid for the discharge of the said duties, and by whom, and from what fund, the said compensation is paid, and in pursuance of what law the said agent or agents have been appointed."

I have the honor to state, that for many years past, it has been the duty of one of the Clerks of this Department, to attend to the business of the Treasury with Banks. The clerkship to which that duty is assigned, has been filled for upwards of ten years by Samuel M. McKean. He is appointed under the act of Congress of 20th April, 1818, and the salary to which he is entitled under that act is $1600 a year. And since the deposites have been removed, as well as before, he has continued to attend to the business of the Department with Banks, without any additional compensation for such services.

If this Clerk in the Department is not to be considered as embraced in the call made by the Senate, no agent has been employed by me to transact the business of the Treasury with the Banks selected for the deposite of the public funds.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant, R. B. TANEY, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

On the 7th May following, in a speech on the President's Protest, Mr. Webster spoke of "official" information which had been received by the Senate in relation to the appointment of an officer to superintend the business of the Treasury with the Deposite Banks, and stated it, and remarked upon it in the following words:

"We are officially informed that an officer is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inspect or superintend these selected banks; and this officer is compensated by a salary fixed by the Executive, agreed to by the Banks, and paid by them. I ask, sir, if there can be a more irregular, or a more illegal transaction than this?—Whose money is it out of which this salary is paid? Is it not money justly due to the United States, and paid, because it is so due, for the advantage of holding the deposites? If a dollar is received on that account, is not its only true destination into the general treasury of the Government? And who has authority, without law, to create an office, to fix a salary, and to pay that salary out of this money? Here is an inspector, or supervisor, of the deposite banks. But what law has provided for such an officer? What commission has he received? Who concurred in his appointment? What oath does he take? How is he to be punished, or impeached, if he colludes with any of these banks to embezzle the public money, or defraud the Government? The value of the use of this public money to the deposite banks is probably two hundred thousand dollars a year; or, if less than that, it is yet, certainly, a very great sum. May the President appoint whatever officers he pleases, with whatever duties he pleases, and pay them as much as he pleases out of these moneys thus paid by the banks, for the sake of having the deposites?"

This speech was published in the National Intelligencer on the 7th of June. I am not aware of any "official" information given to the Senate on this subject, except that contained in the above mentioned report. Certainly none other had been given by the Treasury Department. The speech of Mr. Webster was necessarily understood, and was no doubt intended to be understood as referring to that report and as stating what it contained. It was the only official communication to the Senate on that subject by the Treasury Department, and he speaks as if he had read the report, for he undertakes to give the "official" information which the Senate had received; yet he states it directly contrary to what in truth was contained in the report; and then makes this false statement, the foundation of a whole paragraph of charges and invectives against the President and myself. I observed in the newspapers of the time that the incorrectness of this statement was immediately pointed out, and was noticed in so many papers, that it must unavoidably have come to the knowledge of Mr. Webster before the close of the session of Congress; yet he has taken no step to account for it, nor to recall it, although he cannot be ignorant of the injustice he has done.

Here then is a Senator, in his place in the Senate, professing to state the contents of an official communication made to the body of which he is a member, and representing it not merely incorrectly, but in direct and unequivocal opposition to the truth.—He knows that thousands will probably read his statement who will never see the report—and instead of recalling what he had said and offering some excuse for this extraordinary conduct, he takes occasion after the session has closed, to unite himself with the known purchased instruments of the Bank in bestowing opprobrious epithets upon the individual whom he had in his place in the Senate flagrantly wronged as an officer, by stating untruly the contents of his official report, and making that statement the foundation of charges against him. Neither my habits nor my principles lead me to handy terms of reproach with Mr. Webster or any one else. But it is well known that he has found the Bank a profitable client, and I submit to the public whether the facts I have stated do not furnish grounds for believing that he has become the "pliant instrument," and is prepared on all occasions to do its bidding, whenever and wherever it may choose to require him. In the situation in which he has placed himself before the public, it would far better become him to vindicate himself from imputations to which he stands justly liable, than to assail others.

I have detained you longer with this statement than I desired. But it concerns the public as well as myself. For in such a struggle as we are now engaged in, it is important that the people should understand the real power of the Bank, and be able to judge how far statements, coming from what ought to be high authority, are worthy of credit. Every day indeed discloses more and more the dangerous power and influence of that mighty corporation. And although I have never, even in the darkest hour, doubted the final result, yet it is impossible to look on such a contest without feeling the deepest emotions. We behold a corporation created for the public service, waging open war against the interests of the country, in order to subdue it to its purposes. We behold a Bank chartered by Congress, acting towards the people of the U. States in the spirit and temper of a foreign enemy. It must have enlisted many instruments in its service; it must have tried and experienced the efficacy of the weaponsit wields, before it would have presumed to engage in such a conflict, and venture to carry it on in such a spirit.

The Bank, indeed, and its adherents have sought to create the impression that the evils we have suffered were produced by the measures of the Executive. But when we look back to the events of the last winter, we can be at no loss to determine from what source they came, nor by whom they were occasioned. Let me ask you to call back to memory the persons who were actively engaged in exciting panic and alarm in the country in the spring season of the conflict, when it was obvious that it required the utmost energy and firmness on the part of the people to sustain the ordinary credit and currency of the country from utter prostration. Who then did you find eagerly trumpeting every report calculated to increase the panic and thereby aggravate the evil? What faces were dressed in smiles when a public disaster befel any portion of the country? What newspapers were busy in inventing and propagating false reports of failing merchants—stopping factories—and breaking banks?

They were invariably found among the adherents of the Bank. On the part of the Administration and its friends, the effort was steady and uniform to guard the interest of every part of the country, and to avert if possible every injury with which it was threatened. On the other side the Bank and its partizans were striving to exaggerate the panic and thereby increase the evil. And if you would know the real patriot from the pretended one, you need no better test than the last winter afforded. He who truly loves his country can never rejoice in its misfortunes, nor seek to bring distress upon his countrymen, in order to prepare for himself the way to power.

But we ought not perhaps to be surprised at the open and bold manner in which this war has been waged by the Bank. For this powerful corporation, and those who defend it, seem to regard it as an independent sovereignty, and to have forgotten that it owes any duties to the people, or is bound by any laws but its own will. For in defiance of the plain intent of the law by which it was chartered, it so arranged its business as to deprive the government directors of all knowledge of its most important operations. In open disregard of the very words of the charter, it placed, by a formal resolution of the board, the whole of its immense capital at the disposition of its President alone. It employed libellers without number, to calumniate the chief magistrate of the nation, and likened its proceedings against him to those which it adopts against counterfeiters and forgers of its notes. When the Secretary of War appointed other agents to pay the pensions due to the surviving soldiers of the revolution, and directed it to deliver up the books and papers relating to that subject, and to pay over to the selected agents the money which had been placed in its hands to meet these payments, it treated the order with utter disregard—it refused to deliver the books—declined paying the pensions in the places where other agents had been appointed—withheld the money—and the government was compelled to provide other funds to discharge the just claims of the war-worn soldiers—And as if to mark with peculiar emphasis its determination to shake off all legal restraints, and to defy the power of the people, it turned from its door a committee of the House of Representatives, and in the face of the express provisions of its charter, refused to suffer them to examine into its proceedings—and since the adjournment of Congress it has seized upon a large sum of the public money in its hands, and without any appropriation by law, applied it to its own use, to pay itself the damages it claims on the French Bill. And after both Houses of Congress, with unusual unanimity, passed the law reforming the gold coinage, for the purpose of bringing it into common use, we learn from the proofs in the public prints that the Bank is endeavoring to defeat the object of the Legislature, by industriously hoarding it in its vaults, and refusing to pay it out in discharge of its own notes. Thus, in the most undisguised manner, placing itself in direct opposition to the wishes of the National Legislature and the people, and endeavoring by its own great power, to defeat the known object of a law of Congress.

If a moneyed aristocracy was not the same in all ages and all countries, we might be astonished that a corporation, seeking the renewal of a valuable monopoly, could hope to obtain it by such arrogant conduct, we might be astonished to find it insulting a high spirited and independent people, upon whose will it depends to grant or refuse the continuation of its profitable and exclusive privileges. But it is not in the nature of a moneyed power to comprehend the feelings of independent freemen. It is always surrounded by the cringing dependents on its will; men whom it can raise to wealth or consign to poverty at its pleasure.—And out of its own immediate and chosen circle of associates and companions, it knows those only who dread its power or flatter its vanity, and upon whose feelings and interests it can trample with impunity. It does not even now comprehend the various delusions arising from party association, excited feelings, and mistaken views, which induce many honest and honorable citizens yet to give it their support notwithstanding its outrages. It attributes every thing to the sovereign power of the Bank, and great and fearful as that power is, it overrates it. It knows nothing of that manly and generous body of men who compose the great mass of the population of the U. States, who rely for support on their own honest industry—who love their independence better than money—who ask favors from no man, but demand justice from all, from the highest to the lowest, and who are at all times ready to strike for Liberty, tho' fortune and life are staked upon the blow. It is impossible that such a race of men can be trampled down by the power of money. It is impossible that a free and independent people can foster an institution which forgets what is due to the community; which defies the legitimate power of the people, and disowns by its conduct the supremacy of the laws enacted by the proper legislative authority.

And what is the mighty boon which is proffered by the Bank and its friends to induce the free citizens of this country to bear with its lofty assumptions of power, and to bow themselves down in submission to its will? It regulates the currency, is the answer. It prevents excessive issues by the State Banks, and by that means has given us a safe and sound currency.

Gentlemen, this Bank has now been about seventeen years in operation, and we have had abundant opportunities of testing its value as a regulator of the currency. Has it exercised the salutary control over the State Banks, claimed for it by its friends? Has it given you a sound currency on which you may safely rely? I need hardly ask these questions among a people yet smarting under the effect of a broken bank or a neighboring city; and who have not yet forgotten the broken banks in their own county, since this Bank of the U. States was chartered to regulate the currency. Many of you, I doubt not, have parted from the fruits of your honest industry in exchange for paper which you soon found to be nothing better than worthless rags. The Bank of the U. States has not and cannot preserve a sound currency by preventing excessive issues of paper, when particular State institutions have fallen into improper hands, but it has greatly aggravated the distress arising from their mismanagement; by employing its numberless instruments to excite and keep up a groundless panic and alarm in relation to banks which were prudently managed and perfectly solvent. In short, so far from performing the high function of regulating the currency, in a manner most advantageous to the community, its chief action upon it has been hostile and injurious in its character, whenever it suited its own interests to discredit or disturb it. This feeling on the part of this selfish corporation, is strongly exemplified in its efforts to prevent the circulation of gold.

Many of us are old enough to remember that before we had any Bank of the U. States, gold formed the chief circulating medium of the country. The gallant veteran near me, [General THOMAS M. FOREMAN,] who is now presiding over this meeting, and who is one of the cherished remnants of the revolution, can tell you of the security which the country enjoyed in the gold currency after the revolutionary war, and before we were induced to charter a Bank of the U. States. The people then had nothing to fear from broken banks, and wild speculations in paper. It was not then in the power of a grasping corporation to shake the public confidence in the circulating medium, and by that means bring distress and ruin upon our unsuspecting citizens. The fruits of honest industry were then paid for in money possessing a real and intrinsic value, and no combination, however extensive and powerful, could make it plenty or scarce, in order to promote the designs of speculation. And it will ever be one of the proudest recollections of my life, that it was under my administration of the Treasury Department, brief as it was, that measures were finally adopted by which the golden currency will again be restored to the country, and the people rescued from the power of an heartless money corporation; enriching itself at the expense of the rest of the community.

The free and plentiful circulation of gold will soon give us a stable and safe currency; and the time I am persuaded is not distant when the banks will cease to issue notes of the smaller denominations; and when this is the case, and we are emancipated from the tyranny of a National Bank, we shall have no reason to apprehend the fluctuations and disasters to which the sudden expansions and contractions of our paper currency has heretofore been liable, and from which we have suffered so severely.

Let it not however be supposed that I mean to arrogate to myself the exclusive merit of this lasting and beneficial reform in the circulating medium. Our venerable President stands foremost in this, as in the great measures for maintaining the union, preserving the liberties of the people, and promoting their happiness, which have illustrated his administration of the government.

And among the many statesmen whose names will be remembered and honored for the firmness, the virtue and the talents they have displayed in this memorable conflict, it is impossible to speak of the restoration of gold without marking with peculiar praise the name of THOMAS H. BENTON, who had seen and proclaimed the dangers and abuse of the U. S. Bank, and the manifold evils and injustice of the paper system, long before I was placed in a situation to render any service in the contest. His distinguished and leading efforts in this great reform can never be forgotten, and his name now justly stands in the foremost rank of patriots & statesmen, and in future times will be cherished and honored by a grateful country.

The desperate and hopeless struggle which the Bank and its instruments are at this time making to discredit the new gold coins, and prevent their circulation, shews you at once how much they fear the dominion of paper, from which they and their friends have been reaping such inordinate gains.—It shows also that this moneyed power, wrapped up in its own fancied superiority over the rest of the community, and surrounded by parasites, by cringing dependents and by purchased retainers, does not know the character of the people with whom it is dealing.—It underrates their intelligence as well as their virtue and independence. It could not otherwise hope to palm upon them the monstrous absurdity, that gold is more liable to be counterfeited than paper, and half eagles less safe as a currency than five dollar bank notes.

It is the same want of respect for the intelligence of the American people that induces them to suppose that the combined effort to recharter this Bank, can be concealed by the flimsy cover of a new name, and the hollow profession of contending for other objects.—Upon what one subject but those that concern the Bank do the opposition pretend to agree? What bond of union have they but the Bank? In what one subject do they unite but in that of restoring the deposites, which it is perfectly manifest must and will inevitably result in the re-charter of the Bank? And is there any one of all the enormities perpetrated by this great monopoly, which every fragment of the opposition does not join in vindicating and defending, while they are openly at war with one another about every thing else?

Gentlemen, the Bank question is not put aside nor postponed. It is now the great, the only question. For it is by means of a Bank, which concentrates the money power, that ambitious men hope to rule the country; to take the control of the government from the hands of the people, and give it to a haughty, overbearing, and corrupting money-ed aristocracy.—That question you have now to meet, and it will require all your energy to combat and to conquer this powerful and determined enemy. It is an occasion that calls on the friends of freedom in every part of the U. States, to lay aside all minor considerations, and to engage in this contest with the spirit and courage which animated the patriots of the revolutionary war. Like them we are contending for the blessing of liberty; and we can never yield it whatever be the sacrifices required to maintain it.

In such a conflict the people of this county will, I doubt, not, be found prepared to maintain, with firmness and vigor, their former reputation.

In conclusion, I beg leave to offer the following sentiment.

The People of Cecil County.—Too honest to be bought, and too enlightened to be deceived.

PROPOSALS

FOR

Publishing in Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, a weekly newspaper, to be entitled the CECIL GAZETTE AND FARMERS' & MECHANICS' ADVERTISER,

By Henry Bosee.

In its politics the Gazette will be purely republican. Aware that the history of our country presents the history of two powerful parties, we are also aware that those parties have given place to new distinctions, owing their rise to the unforseen exigencies of a latter day. It shall be our aim, therefore, in assisting, as far as our limited powers may enable us to assist the election of candidates for popular favor, to act with a single eye to present party distinctions, without entangling our friends, or encouraging our enemies, by joining those who would raise an idle excitement, connected with discussions long since forgotten, or feuds which have died away with the causes to which they owed their inception.

The Gazette is therefore pledged to support the principles of the Jackson Party. That support, however, shall be given with conscientious firmness, without descending to that violence in action or intemperance in speech, which, while they offend and disgust, without convincing, manifest a want of confidence in the expediency of the measures, or in the truth of the principles attempted to be held up to public approbation.

Its columns will be filled with such matter as the taste, the interest, or the situation of the public may require. It will report to those who are engaged in the quiet but useful and happy occupations of private life, what the crowd of politicians, statesmen, or literati may do, say or think. This duty shall be discharged mildly but firmly, humbly but conscientiously. Owing its origin and existence to the patronage of the PEOPLE, it will endeavor to deserve that patronage by rousing their jealousy, whenever political jugglers may attempt to engage their support of measures injurious to the rights of freemen. Addressing itself neither to the Farmer nor to the Mechanic, nor to the Working Man, nor to any other trade or profession, because acknowledging no variety of interests in the community, it will dispense through its columns whatever of politics, or morals, or literature, will most conduce to the amusement or to the instruction of its readers.

Elkton, Aug. 23, 1834.

Those who have looked with an unprejudiced eye into the internal condition of South Carolina for several years past, and marked its civil distraction, its social discord, the unrelenting prescriptive spirit the dominant party, must conclude that not a tythe of the evil thus indicted could ever have been produced by all the trifles that have been enacted since the origin of the system.—*Southern Lit.*

A fellow has recently been taken up in Cincinnati, for gilding quarter dollars and passing them for Jackson Yellow Jackets. They would not take, however, and he has only prepared himself with apartments in jail.

HUZZA

For the Row of Industry,

FORMERLY CALLED RICKETT'S ROW.

Here we are all up and a doing. We are giving a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether. Our neighbors are always ready to supply their customers with Millinery, such as Bonnets, Ribbands, &c. Cabinet Furniture of all kinds, &c and we flatter ourselves that we can offer to the public one of the handsomest assortments of Goods now in the market, and for cheapness there is none can excel. Our assortment consists in part of a good selection of

CLOTHS,

all new and fresh from the city, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Beavertees, Cords, &c.

VESTINGS.

Silk Velvet, fig'd Silks, paint'd Velvets, &c.

SILKS,

for ladies' dresses, cheaper than they can be bought in this market, English and French Merinoes, Circassians, Bombazetts, with a variety of fancy articles.

CALICOES,

of a new and splendid style, at all prices, fig'd and plain Swiss muslin, Book and Jackonet do. Cambrics, bleached Shirtings, heavy brown do.

BOOTS & SHOES.

a large assortment of gentlemens' and ladies Shoes and Boots of all kinds and qualities.

BRITANIA AND LIVERPOOL WARE.

Fancy Baskets, Hard-ware, Tin do. Wooden do Brushes, Hats, Caps, Coach Trimmings, silk and cotton Umbrellas, &c.

GROCERIES.

We have always on hand a good assortment and as low as they can be bought. Flour by the barrel and small quantities.

We are thankful to our customers for past favors, (they have been very liberal.) We hope by close attention to business and selling goods low, that we shall be favored still with a part of their patronage.

Respectfully,

ROACH & BENNETT.

Sept 20 tf

P S —We are giving Cash for Wheat at all times, and half cash for Corn and Oats and the other in goods. We will give cash at present for 1000 bushels of prime oats if delivered soon We will take good Wood in trade or any other country produce. R. & B.

For Sale.

Four thousand Chestnut Rails; also a new patent Wheat Fan.

ROACH & BENNETT.

Sept. 20.

NEW FALL G ODS.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has just received an assortment of Seasonable

Dry Goods,

consisting in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, French and English Merinoes, Circassians, Bombazetts, Bombazines, Silks, Vestings, Calicoes, Muslins, &c.

ALSO—Coarse leather and water proof Boots, together with a general assortment of Cedar Ware and Groceries.

Respectfully,

THOMAS S. WELCH.

sept 20 tf

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce at the market price will be received in exchange for goods. T. S W.

Head of Sassafras

RACES

Will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of October next, and continue three days, free for any horse, mare or gelding.

FIRST DAY,

Purse $60,

and entrance $20 to be added thereto. Two Mile heats.

SECOND DAY,

Purse $40,

entrance $15 to be added thereto. One Mile heats.

THIRD & LAST DAY,

A Handsome SILVER CUP, and $10 entrance to be added thereto; one mile heats. This day is for Colts and untried horses only—two or more to make the Race. The above races to be governed by the Eastern Shore Jockey Club.

RICHD. BIDDLE, *Proprietor.*

sep 20 tR

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued by Cyrus Oldham, Esqr. and to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 13th day of October next, at the Public House of Charles G. Black, in Charlestown, all the undivided right, title, interest, claim and demand of James Campbell, Jr. in and to all that Tract, piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in Cecil county, on the west side of North East River, bounded in part by said river, by lands of the heirs of William W. Ramsey and Benjamin Ferguson, known by the name of "Cavan," containing in the whole 150 Acres more or less, it being the same property formerly owned by Captain James Campbell, dec. and now by the heirs of said Campbell, dec. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the aforesaid James Campbell, Jr. and to be sold for Cash to satisfy a debt due William Reed. Sale to take place between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL BURNS, *Constable.*

Sept 20, ts

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale at his residence, on Saturday the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. a quantity of Hay by the Ton, Corn on the ground, Fodder, Farming Utensils, Cows, Household and Kitchen Furniture, amongst which are, Tables, Bureaus, Chairs, a Stove, and other articles not inserted. Terms made known by

MATTHEW CRIPS.

Cherry Hill, Sept 20 ts

N. B The subscriber will offer at the same sale one Dearborn, and one Gig, (both which are good) 3 or 4 Colts, 1 yoke of good Oxen, Milch Cows, a number of fine young Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old. Also Sheep and Hogs.

JOHN MARSHALL.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil county court, and to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY the 13th day of October next, from the front door of the court house in Elkton, all the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Price, in, and to all that Farm or Tract of Land on which the said Jacob Price now resides, situate, lying and being in Cecil county, south of the main road leading from the Brick Meeting House to the Blue Ball, adjoining lands of John C. Cameron, Fredus P. Owens, Mitchell's heirs, and others, containing in the whole two hundred and twenty-five acres of land, more or less, together with the improvements thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the aforesaid Jacob Price, and to be sold for cash to satisfy a debt due Mary Briscoe, administratrix of Samuel Briscoe; a debt due Hannah Owens, administratrix of Jonas Owens; a debt due Mary Springer, administratrix of James Springer; a debt due Ezekiel F. Chambers; and debts due James Sewall, use of Thomas Fitch. Sale to take place between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE McCULLOUGH.

Sept. 20. Late Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Cecil county court, and to me directed, will be sold at public sale on Monday the 13th day of October, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Court house door in Elkton, all the right, title, interest and claim of John Scarborough, senr. in and to a small tract, piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being near the main road leading from Elkton to the Blue Ball, adjoining the lands of John Scarborough, jr. and others, it being the same property on which the said John Scarborough, jr. now resides, containing 57 acres more or less, together with the improvements thereon: Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Scarborough, and to be sold for cash to satisfy a debt due John C. Groome, esq

GEO. M'CULLOUGH,

sept 20 ts Late Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Cecil county court, and to me directed, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 15th day of October next, at the residence of Benjamin Cox, in Sassafras Neck, Cecil co. the following property, to wit:—one negro man named Isaac, one negro man George, one negro woman Ann, one negro woman Elizabeth, and four young negroes, names not known, but will be made known on the day of sale; two horses, two cows and one horse cart: Seized and taken as the property of said Cox and to be sold for cash to satisfy a debt due Benson and Catts, and debts due Noble Pennington, administrator of John Wroth. Sale to commence between 10 and 11 o'clock, A M.

GEO. M'CULLOUGH,

sept 20 ts Late Sheriff.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman having two years to serve, accustomed to house work, and two Negro children, to serve until the age of 31 years It is the wish of the owner that they should not be sold out of the county, and sold together. The above negroes will be sold low for cash or on a credit of 3 or 4 months, note with approved security. For further information inquire at this office.

Sept 29 3t

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 JOHN H. FOARD, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of March, 1834.

SOPHIA FOARD, Administratrix.

Aug. 30. 6w

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at This Office.

Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery the subscriber as Trustee appointed by said Decree, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on *THURSDAY the 9th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.*, all that Tract, piece, or parcel of LAND, late the residence of James Mackey, Senior, deceased, and directed by his last Will and Testament to be sold, containing by estimation,

200 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less. This Land is in a good state of cultivation, and convenient to several places of Worship, Mills, Factories, &c. situate in Cecil county, East Nottingham Hundred, on the well known stream of water of Little Elk, in a healthy neighborhood, 9 miles from Elkton, and about the same distance from extensive lime quarries. The improvements are a good and substantial



STONE HOUSE and KITCHEN, each Two Stories, House with

three rooms on each floor, stone BARN and Stables, with the necessary out buildings, Orchards, &c. conveniently laid off into fields with water in each, with about 60 acres of Bottom Meadow.

This plantation will be divided and sold in two lots or parcels; a plat of the division will be exhibited on the day of sale. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will view for themselves. Persons wishing to view the property will please to call on William Mackey, adjoining the premises, who will show the outlines of the same.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification thereof; the balance in one and two years, in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with security to be approved of by the trustee.

JOHN S. MAFFITT, *Trustee.*

Sep. 13, 1834. ts

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued by George Benjamin, Esq. against the lands and tenements of William Logan, jr. Thomas Logan, and William Logan, sen., at the suit of Caleb Reynolds and Rebecca Gillespie, and to me directed,—I will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at the residence of the said Thomas Logan, the following property, viz: all that piece or parcel of Land on which the said Thomas Logan now resides, containing sixteen Acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Robert Cameron and others. Seized and taken into execution as the property of the said Logans, and to be *sold* for Cash, to satisfy the above mentioned debts. Sale to commence between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL BURNS, Constable.

Sept. 6. ts

GEORGE PEACOCK.

PROPRIETOR OF THE

AMERICAN HOTEL,

No. 56, Pratt-st, Baltimore,

(Near the corner of Hanover-street.)

Returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon his establishment since his commencement in this city. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up his house to promote their comfort and convenience, and in rendering it as comfortable as any in this city, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, as he will spare no pains to merit it.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with private rooms, and Families travelling, with private parlors and bed-rooms, with the best of beds, and furnished in the neatest and most modern style. His house is situated in the most pleasant part of the city; the Rail Road cars pass his door; it is contiguous to the Steam Boats, Public Stage Offices, &c. &c.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters Testamentary on the personal Estate of SAMUEL MCCAWN, Sen. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the 23d day of February, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 13th day of August, 1834.

JOHN N. BLACK, Executor.

August 23. 1834. 6w

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of David Ricketts, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of March, 1834.

WILLIAM RICKETTS,

Aug. 30. 6w. Executor.

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 JONATHAN GREENWOOD, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

ZEBULON LUSBY, Administrator.

Feb 30 6w

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 NATHANIEL HILL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

GREENBERRY PURNELL.

Aug. 30. 6w Administrator.

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 JOHN STARRETT, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

JAMES C. MAGRAW, Adm'r.

Aug. 30. 6w

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 John Kyle, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1s day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

ADAM WHANN,

Aug. 23. 6w Administrator.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of ANN ALEXANDER, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the 1st of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

JOHN W. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.

Aug. 30 6w

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 MCGLONE, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

B. F. BUSSEY, Administrator.

Aug. 30. 6w

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL HAYTON, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands, this 25th day of August, 1834.

GARRETT HOOPES, } Adm'rs.

PETER ASKEW, }

Aug. 30. 6w

Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an ELECTION will be held at the usual places of holding elections in Cecil county, on the first MONDAY of October next, for four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and for one Commissioner from the first, two from the second, one from the third, and one from the fourth district of said county.

NOBLE PENNINGTON,

Sheriff of Cecil County.

Sheriff's Office, Elkton, Sept. 13.

Notice.

The undersigned commissioners appointed by Cecil county court, to value and divide the real estate of Capt. James Campbell, deceased, late of Cecil county, according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that they will meet on the said real estate on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to proceed in the business for which they were appointed.

JOHN N. BLACK,
WILLIAM SIMCOE,
ROBERT THOMPSON,
JAMES HASSON,
FRANCIS OWENS,

Sept. 6, 1834 *Commissioners.*

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of George Mercer, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands, this 25th day of August, 1834.

SARAH MERCER,
GEORGE EAVERSON,

Aug. 30.—6w Executors.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Cochran, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, 1834.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,

Aug. 30.—6w Executor.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Ann Dunbar, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834.

HENRY MCVEY,

Aug. 30.—6w Executor.

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 JAMES HILL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under our hands, this 25th day of August, 1834.

MARY HILL, Administratrix.

WILLIAM MACKEY, Adm'r.

Aug. 30. 6w

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 James Linden, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of March, 1835; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 25th day of August, 1834

WILLIAM D. BRISTOW,

Aug. 30. 6w Administrator.

PROSPECTUS

OF

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

THIS Institution is situated in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets.

After having conducted an extensive Boarding School for Young Ladies for several years, in North Carolina and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for Young Ladies upon a scientific and liberal plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philozophical apparatus is equal to *any other that can be found in private seminaries in this country;* and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their cabinet of minerals, although small, yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's, and Gardener's Globes, several Pianos, and a Harp. They beg leave to remark that the instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of one thousand volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction in this Institution, is carried on in a regular continued system of academic studies, embracing *all* the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1834. 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Charles G. Black, in Charlestown, on SATURDAY the 27th September, inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, and estate, both legal and equitable, of Joseph Smith, in and to FOUR LOTS, or Parcels of Land, with the improvements thereon, lying and being in Charlestown, Cecil county, numbered on the plan of said town, 138, 139, 153, 167, and containing three-fourths of an acre each, be the same more or less Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Smith, and to be sold for Cash, to satisfy said writ, and for officer's fees.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.

Elkton, Sept 6, 1834. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendi. exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., all the right, title, and estate both legal and equitable, of Matthias Tyson, administrator of Matthias Tyson, deceased, in and to all that FARM, Tract, or Parcel of Land, lying and being in Cecil county, whereon he now resides, and adjoining the land of Levi Tyson, (miller,) Whitaker, Garret and others, containing sixty acres, be the same more or less, with the improvements thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Tyson, administrator as aforesaid, and to be sold for Cash, to satisfy said writ. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A M.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.

Elkton, Sept. 6, 1834. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of vendi. exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House door in Elkton, on SATURDAY the 27th inst., all the right, title and estate, both legal and equitable, of John Conrad, in and to all that Farm, tract, or parcel of land, on which the said Conrad now resides, lying and being in Cecil county, adjoining lands of Patrick Boyle, Levin Nicholson, and others, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less, with the improvements thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Conrad, and to be sold for Cash, to satisfy said writs, and for officers fees.

Sale to commence at half past 11 o'clock, A. M.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Elkton, Sept. 6, 1834.

Boarding School.

THE duties of the Misses GOVER and Mrs. PEYTON'S school, will be resumed on Monday next, the 1st of September.

YOUNG LADIES are boarded and instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Globes and Maps, History, Natural Philosphy, and Chemistry, Astronomy, with the use of an Orrery,—Also plain and fancy needle work, at $40 per session; the session including twelve weeks

Day scholars from $5 to $10 per session.

Music, French, and Drawing, extra charges.

Calvert street, adjoining North side of the City Spring.

Baltimore, Aug. 30.