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 ROSSE. ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1834. VOL. I.—NO. 7.

Speech of Mr. Tawney,

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 people have 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 I 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 violation of my duty or sacrifice; 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 an abandonment of my duty.—From the tone of the press known to be under the control of the Bank, it was easy to foresee the temper in which, though in connection measurements, 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 monopoly aristocracy has strong hold 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 occurred, which, in my judgement, 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 position, that it would be in the power of that great monopoly, the Bank of the United States, to *rule* or to *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 therefore, 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 ultimately 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 service 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 ostensibly 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 need 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 feelings 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 have exercised no award that decision in silence. Those who studied 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 patience honored.

It is well understood, that when my nomination was before the Senate for their decision, no charge was brought against me—no a word of accusation was uttered, and I was rejected by a vote of majority. 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 my therefore he considered as set to seal 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 9th 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 in this Department, to attend to the business of the Treasury with Banks. The clerkship to which that duty is annexed, can been filled for me by one of our present by Samuel M. M'Kean. He is appointed under the act of Congress of 20th April, 818, and the salary to which he is entitled under that act is $1600 a year. And as now the deposite have been removed, as I believe, he has continued to attend to the business of the Department with Banks, without any additional compensation for such services.

If the 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 empowered by the Secretary to employ agents, at a compensation to be fixed by himself, 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 due, for the advantage of having the deposites? If a dollar is received on that account, is not its only 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? There is no inspector, or supervisor, of the deposite banks. But what law has provided for such an officer? What commission has he received? What duty incurred 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 exaggerate the public means, 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. Was the President appointed whatever officers he pleases, with whatever duties he pleases, and pay them as much as he pleases out of those 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 having been given by the Treasury Department. The speech of Mr. Webster was necessarily understood, and was no doubt intended to be understood as reference 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 spoke 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 bandy 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 its "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 corruption it wields, before it could have the audacity to engage in such a conflict, and pronounced 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 trying 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 decision 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 steadily 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 public evil and thereby increase the real. And if you would know the real extent 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 businesses 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 privilege. 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 not 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 even defend 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, the 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 legislature 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 ever used 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 effects of a broken bank in 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 united 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. FORDMAN,] 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, that it was, that specie was once more finally placed by which the golden currency will soon be restored to the country, and the people rescued from the power of an irresponsible money corporation, exercising it 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 so soon as we are convinced 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. On this responsible President stands foremost to claim in the great measures for maintaining the union, preserving the liberties of the people, and promoting the prosperity of the country, which he has illustrated his administration of the government.

And among the many statesmen whose names will become illustrious and immortal 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 awaking with peculiar pride the name of THOMAS H. BENTON, who had seen and proclaimed the dangers and crimes 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 to the country. His distinguished and lasting 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, shows you at once how much they fear them. Show an union they are to prevent the dominion of paper, from which only and their friends have been rescued in moderate game.—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 moneyed 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 mi-

not 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.

THE CRISIS.

There has been no period in the political history of our country, since the adoption of the federal constitution, more imperiously demanding united and vigorous exertion by the friends of liberty, than the present moment.

We see a combination of factions, of the most heterogenous materials and discordant principles, arrayed in one body, and seeking common cause against our republican institutions.

A hue and cry has been set up against the President, the United States Bank has been seized upon as the instrument to put him down; and this polluted incendiary host, torn to its ranks, the federal conservators, & the nullifiers; and the People are now called on to decide the question at issue. If General Jackson goes down, the Bank will triumph, a new charter will be granted, and the Government will thence forth exist at the mercy of a great moneyed aristocracy. The stock, eight millions of which is now owned by British subjects, will pass into their hands, and the American Government will soon find itself under the control of a British Bank.

We ask the People, are you prepared for this? Are you ready to surrender your free institutions to the merciless grasp of a heartless corporation?

We know you place a higher estimate upon the liberty and happiness which you enjoy. We know you prize too highly the services of General Jackson, to see him prostrated at the footstool of this moneyed Autocrat.

You should bear it in mind, that if the Bank survives, it will make the next President, and that Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, or John C. Calhoun, will be the man.

Are you reconciled to trust the destinies of your country to such hands? Clay, the father of the tariff, and the man who in spite John Quincy Adams to subjugate Georgia with a military force in 1825-6, and 7.—Webster, who thought it unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victories of our countrymen over their enemies during the late war, and who is a consolidationist of the deepest die; and Calhoun, from whose sway may heaven in its mercy forfend us: and here are the Bank materials for making its first President, if it conquers Gen. Jackson.

But how is this to be accomplished? Not by the direct agency of the People, but by cheating them out of the election, by running a plurality of candidates, whereby the vote may be so divided as to carry the Presidential election into Congress, where the Bank will be strong enough to turn the scale. This is the scheme of this unholy combination, and such will be the end of their efforts, unless the People are wide awake to their rights and their interests, and it should be constantly borne in mind, that the members of Congress to be elected at the approaching October election will, in all probability, be called on to decide the Presidential election.

Standard of Union

OUR PROSPECTS.

"Advance your standards to the outward walls."

Victory on victory perches upon the plumes of the Democratic and Anti-Bank party.

The question has been fully put to the People in the farthest West, and Missouri sends more than two to one friends of the administration into her Legislature, and Illinois gives us three decided opponents of the Bank in Congress.

The question has been fully put in the farthest South, to the sovereign People, and Louisiana for the first time in some years, sends a Jackson democrat, a gallant soldier, in Ripley, who has been nurtured from childhood in those principles of true Democracy which are hostile to the mammoth—while Alabama drives most signally from her confidence almost every nullifier and national, who, under the counterfeit name of Wig, was attempting to betray her into the embraces and fangs of the Bank.

The question has been fully put in North Carolina and Rhode Island, and our friends there stand firm and true.

But again, in the remotest North and East, under circumstances most appalling to democracy, with the whole wealth and aristocracy, of all the Hartford Convention States brought to bear on the outposts of liberty, in New Hampshire and Maine the question has been fully and deliberately tried. In one of them the Senator, friendly to the Bank, has been dismissed from public trust by an overwhelming majority, and all her elections of every kind have resulted against the Bank. In the other the Senator friendly to the Bank has been signally defeated, and left between 3 and 4,000 in arrear of the democratic and anti-Bank candidate for Governor.

Advance your standards, then, to the outward walls, all ye friends of democratic principles—continue to strip the disguises from your old aristocratic enemies, attempting to cover up their odious doctrines and measures with the new title of Wig. Show the advocates of violence, the exhorters to revolution, the profaners of the Sabbath, the fabricators of every species of misrepresentation, the circulators of alarm and panic, the rejoicers at every prospect of adversity and embarrassment, the resisters of the laws, whether as nullifiers, mutilators of our public ships, burners of convents, and instigators of mobs in New York, or Philadelphia, show them that you *know your rights, and knowing dare maintain them.* Show them, that, however the Clay and Webster organs may ridicule the "huge paws" of the honest yeomanry—the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of this happy land—you have too much regard to order and decency—too sacred a love of morals and well-regulated liberty, and too great a respect for the supremacy of the laws—ever to follow or sustain the authors and patrons of such profligate courses. There are still other battles to be fought with the hydra Bank. Advance ye friends of democracy—the friends of equal rights and the foes of violence and disorder—unfurl your banners to the joyous breeze—and teach your proud calumniators, that we are a People capable of self government and not to be disgraced at home and abroad, with impunity, by the unprecedented virulence and repeated outrages of a coalition of disappointed and mongrel politicians, made up of desperate Nullifiers—broken-down Federalists—and Bank speculators.

Rally under the glorious flag of our Union—set up no bastard banner of the Hartford Convention, with five stripes, or any nullifying rag with only one star and stripe But advance—and a greater and still more glorious victory awaits the good cause in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, and New Jersey—under the true flag of the country and of the administration of your choice, and under which flag your fathers bled and conquered—many of yourselves fought and triumphed, on both land and ocean in the late war, and at the victories in which multitudes of your present opponents refused to rejoice—under this flag, with the veteran hero in command now as at New Orleans, the country will, by your vigorous efforts, be again defended and secured.

From the New York Jeffersonian.

FREEMEN READ!

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE THE PRESS!!!

City and County of New York, ss.—Addison Hill, of the city and county of New York, one of the editors of the New York Jeffersonian, being duly sworn doth depose and say, that the following proposition was made to *him* by an agent of a daily bank paper published in said city and county of New York, viz. That for a stipulated price, the editors of said Jeffersonian should dispose of all the right, title, and interest, of said paper, and that the said paper should hereafter advocate the cause of the Bank.

ADDISON HILL.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of Sept. 1834.

THOS. JEFFERSON SMITH,
Commissioner of Deeds.

Who will doubt now, but that bribery and corruption are stalking through the land? Of the Herculean efforts of the BANK to crush the voice of the People? That hundreds, nay thousands of dollars will be expended to regain a renewal of its charter?

In the very first paper we published, in our address to the public, we stated, that under the banner of the immortal *Jefferson*, we should *"live or die—sink or swim"* The agent alluded to could not have read our first number, else he would not have presumed to offer us a *bribe* to abandon our principles, and support those of the TORY party Although we are "poor—*very* poor"—although we have not realized a *cent of profit* from the publication of our paper since its first establishment, yet we cannot—we *will not* desert our principles for the gold of a mammoth institution—"for as much trash as can be grasped thus!" We have more regard for the purity of the press—*for* the liberty of the country—than thus to barter away the dear bought privileges of freemen! We trusted for support to the *Democracy* of the country—to the country—to the People! with *them*, we are willing to leave the fate of the Jeffersonian, and *if we fall*, we fall with the proud consciousness of having done our duty—both to the public, and to ourselves!

The said agent was frank enough to acknowledge that this arrangement (could it have been effected) was for "political effect," as the name of "The Jeffersonian" would be a tower of strength in aiding their sinking cause!

Now we call upon the republican party of the State—upon the People themselves—to sustain us in the course we have pointed out If they do it, we shall triumph. if not—we shall fall! and we can then say to the Bank of the United States and its adv ocates, as a hero of the revolution told a British officer, *although we are* POOR, *your King is not rich enough to* BUY *us!*" Freemen, ponder on this!

OPINIONS,

Of distinguished Statesmen, concerning the Bank of the United States.

"I conceive the establishment of the U. S. Bank as a direct violation of, and dangerous to the Free Spirit of the Federal Constitution, and oppressive and hostile to the free institutions of American people."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"I never can give my sanction to an institution which is capable, *in any emergency*, of controlling the mercantile interests of the country. I cannot recognise the authority of Congress to charter the Bank."

[James Madison's Veto on the United States Bank.

"Banks, and other vile freaks, have thrown the majority into the hands of those who were *shapen in Toryism, and in British idolatry did their mothers conceive them.*"

JOHN ADAMS.

"As soon as the Bank charter was obtained, its friends began to build up *princely fortunes* for themselves at the cost of the *widow and the orphan*, and all honest persons who have subscribed for stock. The people have furnished thirteen persons, (a majority of the directory,) with a cudgel to break their own heads; for they can fix the value of every acre of land from Florida to the Lake of the Woods."

[Niles' Register, 1818.

For a long time I saw with pain, the advances of an aristocratic moneyed institution, which threatened to cast a *poisonous mildew* over our precious liberties. They have rendered our fair country a passive instrument in their hands, in which case freedom would have vanished from among us! General Jackson possesses the honesty of a Regulus, the patriotism of a Washington, and the firmness of Tamolean."

[Lafayette, 1834.

"The establishment of a *National Bank not being constitutional*, and not being in his opinion the proper remedy for the then existing evils he proceeded to examine what was."

[Daniel Webster, 1816.

A PROPHECY.

I conceived the establishment of this Bank as dangerous to the safety and welfare of the republic.

[Henry Clay, in 1811.

We are in the midst of a revolution."

[Henry Clay, in 1834.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.

MESSRS EDITORS.—The duty now devolves upon the public press to chronicle the arrival in our city of *George Thompson!* called in the Anti-Slavery Report, the "advocate of the British slaves," who has come to "our shores to devote his noble energies to the *same cause*" It is understood that, at the instance of certain fanatics in this country, he has been sent on a mission to the "everlasting heathens" of America, to enlighten our ignorance on the subject of *"immediate abolition,"* and that he is employed for this purpose by a *society of ladies* in Glasgow.

Now, we in New-York, begin to think that we have had quite enough of *mobs*, and public agitation in this northern region where there are *no slaves*, and our fellow citizens in the several cities and towns of the free states, are generally of the same opinion. The Rev'd Capt. Stuart, who has procured him in this mission has been taught that *silence* is the better part of discretion, and we opine, that if this George Thompson should attempt a speech in any of our nothern and eastern states on the odious subject of immediate abolition, he will meet with the reception such a foreign interloper deserves. Let him go to the South; and denounce slavery where it is, if his zeal and courage be equal to the task; and if not, let him be sent home to England and Scotland with the report that the Americans will not permit dictation from abroad on any question of political policy or bearing, and especially from the country, whose yoke our revolutionary fathers have so long since broken.

The following, extracted from Dr. Reese's late Review, ought to be re-published in every press of this land, that such missionaries of mischief as Chas. Stuart, and this George Thompson, may not be permitted to outrage the peace of our community, by slandering American citizens, and reviling American laws in any part of our country.

"The attempt to propagate such doctrines in any part of the Union, by the agency of *foreign emissaries*, and especially the inculcation of such sentiments under the garb of our holy religion, as though countenanced by its divine precepts, is a high and grievous offence, alike against patriotism and Christianity; and ought to be every where peaceably, but steadily and efficiently, opposed by every lover of his country, and especially by every friend of our common Christianity."

"The language of the Father of his country can never be forgotten or unheeded, when he said 'Against the *insidious wiles of foreign influence*, (*I conjure* you to believe me, fellow citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake, since history and experience prove that *foreign influence* is one of the most *baneful foes of republican government!*" Such was the language of the great & good Washington, & can never be repeated too often to his countrymen. And there never was a time when foreign influence should be more deprecated, nor was there ever a subject, an interference with which, by the agents of a foreign government, should be more diligently guarded, than the present. No pretensions to philanthropy, however exclusive and ever disinterested in such agents, can be safely tolerated in this country; lest foreign zealots by thousands may be imported for the ostensible purpose of promoting the abolition of slavery, who may be instrumental in promoting less worthy objects. Let our countrymen take warning then, by this early movement of an Anti slavery party, lest they repent their indifference at their leisure, when it will be unavailing."

Mr. Thompson has already been the subject of one incident, which we trust will prove useful to him, and which if he has a particle of wisdom, or prudence, will induce him either to abandon at once the object of his mission, and travel amongst us unobtrusively as a private gentleman, or embark in the first packet on his return to England. The incident referred to is this: On Saturday morning last, one of the leading Anti-Colonizationists of this city, engaged apartments for a gentleman and his family, at the Atlantic Hotel—one of our most respectable establishments; but with the usual disingenuousness of the gentleman to whom we refer, he omitted to give the name of the stranger, or in any manner to indicate the nature or character of his pursuits.

Accordingly, on the evening of the day the gentleman with his lady, children, and servant, came to the hotel and it was soon ascertained that they were none others than George Thompson and his family. The fact was soon buzzed about, and occasioned no small stir among the inmates of the hotel—numbering near one hundred gentlemen—many of whom were from the South. All yesterday the dissatisfaction increased, and was not inconsiderably heightened by the repeated entrances and exits of the surpassingly unpopular gentleman who had introduced the emissary to that establishment. But this is not all. Last evening, a formal meeting was held by a large number of his boarders, at which it was resolved that either Mr Thompson must leave the house, or they would quit in a body. Mr. Seymour, the landlord was duly apprized of these proceedings, and as he is nothing inclined to second the movements of the agitators, measures were early this morning adopted in conformity with the spirit of the resolution. While we are writing this article, Mr. Thompson, as we learn, is seeking other lodgings.

We trust he will find as good apartments as are to be obtained in the city; but on the condition that he relinquishes the ill-omened and particularly impudent object of his visit to the occidental hemisphere.

GOLD COINAGE.

We have obtained, and present below, an extract from the last report of the Director of the Mint, showing the rapid and salutary progress of the new gold coinage, during the week ending the 20th inst. It is highly gratifying to see that the quantity of gold presented for coinage continues to increase in amount, and that the mint has been enabled, by great exertion, to coin of it during only the last week, over $200,000, and to meet as yet, we are informed all the public demands of the depositors of gold within the period of time allowed by the act of Congress.

When the Bank presses repeat their taunts, *where is your gold?—where is* the currency, provided by the constitution? point to these returns of the Mint, for a reply; and a triumphant reply it is, though the mammoth has already swallowed within its marble jaws, we learn, about one fifth of a million of it, which it has neither the patriotism nor spirit of accommodation to pay out to the public, when desired, for even its own bills.—Yet such an institution enters the political arena, and its advocates have the effronty to ask the People to consent to its recharter.

STATEMENT of the amount of gold remaining in the Mint uncoined on the 13th September—with the amount deposited for coinage within the week ending the 20th September—together with the amount of Gold coinage executed, and of coins delivered within the same period.

Remaining uncoined at the Mint, September, 13.		$803,000
Deposited for coinage during the week ending 20th September. viz.		
Uncoined bullion	$5.500	
Coins of the U. States of former standard	1,500	
Foreign coins	244,000	
		251,000
		1,054,000
Amount coined during the week ending 20th September		205,000
Amount remaining uncoined		$849,000.

Statement of the amount of Gold remaining in the Mint uncoined on the 20th Sept. 1834, with the amount deposited for coinage within the week ending 27th September; together with the amount of gold coinage executed, and of coins delivered, within the same period.

Remaining uncoined at the Mint, September 20,		$549,000
Deposited for coinage during the week ending 27th Sept. viz		
Uncoined bullion,	$364,000	
Coin of the U. States of former standard,	20,400	
Foreign coins,	43,000	
		427,400
		$1,276,400

Amount coined during the week ending September 27,	$200,000
Remaining uncoined,	$986,400

From the Kickapoo Herald.

GOLD.—The Globe cries out Gold! Gold! the Pennsylvanian re-echoes Gold! Gold! the People say where? where? and echo answers where?

The United States Bank has one hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars of the new gold coinage shut up in her vaults, one hundred thousand dollars of which was procured from the Mint on Monday. Several other Banks in this city, under compulsion, are said to aid in "caging the eagle," one of them to the tune of forty thousand dollars. The Kickapoo can learn from these data, where a portion of the gold is. The remainder of the million of dollars in half and quarter eagles, coined since the first of August at the United States Mint, is circulating freely all over the country, to the great satisfaction of the people. The coinage is going on with great rapidity; and the constitutional currency hourly increases.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Washington Globe, remarking upon the speech of Mr. Taney, says: Mr. Webster's wanton attack upon Mr. Taney, since the adjournment of Congress, is a striking illustration of the observation, that a mean spirit can never cease to hate the object it has injured. Mr. Webster had voted for Mr. Taney's rejection; if he had a right to do so, but for the purpose of justifying to the American People the vote which he had resolved to give, he made a deliberate misrepresentation on the floor of the senate of Mr. Taney's official acts, and weeks afterwards, coolly and deliberately reduced the false statement to writing, and sent it abroad in at least ten thousand copies of his speech. We called public attention at the time to this willful and malicious injustice. Mr. Taney, however, submitted patiently to the wrong, because, as a Senator, Mr. Webster's conduct could not properly be questioned by him. But his late aggression authorizes an examination into his motives, and we think that they are thoroughly probed in the brief and simple exposition of the subject which Mr. T. has submitted to his fellow citizens of Maryland.

The conclusion of Mr. Taney's speech is animated with the true spirit of a patriot devoted to the cause of the People—and shows the worthy of the high character given him in the neat and appropriate letter of Mr. Carmichael, of the House of Representatives.

THE EASTERN SHORE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

The fall races over the Eastern Shore Course commenced on Wednesday last, September 24th.

FIRST DAY.—A colts purse, two mile heats for 200 dollars, five entries.

Spencer Biddle's maid of the Neck, s. f. Maryland Eclipse, dam by Windflower, 4 years old. 107 lbs. (10 over weight,) 1 1

Thos. Emory's Queen Anne, s. f. by John Richards, dam Grecian Princess, 3 years old 83 lbs. 2 2

†P. Wallace's, Lubly Rosa, b. by Sir Archie, dam Equa, 4 years old, 100 lbs. (3 lbs. over weight,) 2 3

E. N. Hambleton's Matilda, g. f. by Valentine, dam Lavinia; 4. years old, 97 lbs. 4 4

J. M. Lloyd's Nimblefoot, s. by Shannondale, dam by——dis.

Time—1st heat 4m. 10s.—2nd heat 4m. 6s.

SECOND DAY.—Four mile heats for $300, 4 entries.

Gen. Forman's b. h. Uncle Sam, by John Richards, dam Sally Baxter. by Ogles Oscar 6 years old, 118 lbs. 1 2 1

†P. Wallace's g. f. Lady Archisana, by Sir Archie, dam Pandora, 4 years old. 97 lbs. 3 1 3

T Emory's s. b Pioneer, by John Richards, dam Pandora, 6 years old, 118 lbs. 2 3 2

S Jacob, g. h. Hamlet, by Silverheels, dam Floretta, 6 years old, 119 lbs. 4 dis.

Time—1st heat 8m. 15s.—2nd heat 9m. 11s—3d heat 9m 26

THIRD DAY.—A purse of 100 dollars, mile heats, best three in five—four entries.

Col. Emory's, s. f. Queen Anne, by John Richards, dam Grecian Princes, 3 years old 88 lbs. 2 1 1 1

Mr. Kennard's b. h. Robin Red Breast, by Rattler, dam Lady Hal, 6 years old 118 lbs. 1 2 2 2

Mr. Craddock's, b. f. Desdemona by Rinaldo, dam Blue Ruin, 5 years old, 110 lbs. 3 3 dis.

Mr. Lloyd's b. h. Boxer, by Maryland Eclipse, dam Windflower, 6 years old 110 lbs. 4 dis.

†*Lubly Rosa* (not recovered from the distemper) the favorite against the field.

AFFECTING SCENES.

From the Life of Alexander Hamilton, by John C. Hamilton, his son.

In a letter to Miss Schuyler, (afterwards Mrs. Hamilton,) he gives an account of the pursuit that he in company with others, had made to overtake Arnold, immediately after his detection. He thus writes respecting the situation in which he found Mrs. Arnold:

"I saw an amiable woman frantic with distress for the loss of a husband she tenderly loved—a traitor to his country and his fame—a disgrace to his connexions It was the most affecting scene I ever was witness to. She for a considerable time, entirely lost herself. The General went up to her, and she upbraided him with being in a plot to murder her child. One moment she raved, another she melted into tears. Sometimes she pressed her infant to her bosom, and lamented its fate, occasioned by the imprudence of its father, in a manner that would have pierced the bosom of insensibility itself. All the sweetness of beauty, all the loveliness of innocence, all the tenderness of a wife, and all the fondness of a mother, showed themselves in her appearance and conduct. We have every reason to believe that she was entirely unacquainted with the plan, and that the first knowledge of it was when Arnold went to tell her that he must banish himself from his country, and from her forever. She instantly fell into a convulsion, and he left her in that situation.

"This morning she is more composed. I paid her a visit, and endeavored to soothe her by every method in my power; though you may imagine she is not easily to be consoled. Added to her other distress, she is very apprehensive the resentments of her country will fall upon her (who is only unfortunate) for the guilt of her husband.

"I have tried to persuade her that her fears are ill-founded; but she will not be convinced. She received us in bed, with every circumstance that would interest our sympathy; and her sufferings were so eloquent that I wished myself her brother, to have a right to become her defender. As it is, I have entreated her to enable me to give her proofs of my friendship. Could I forgive Arnold for sacrificing his honor, reputation, and duty, I could not forgive him for acting a part that must have forfeited the esteem of so fine a woman. At present she almost forgets his crime in her misfortunes; and her horror at the guilt of the traitor, is lost in her love of the man. But a virtuous mind cannot long esteem a base one, and time will make her despise, if it cannot make her hate."

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Corrected from the Farmer of Tuesday]

Wheat, white, per bushel,		$1.06 a 1.12
" red "		90 a 98
Corn, yellow, "		61 a 0
Corn, white, "		65 a 66
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,		33 a 0
Rye,		65 a 67
Beef, on hoof, per 100 lbs.		4,50 a 5.00

WEST NOTTINGHAM

ACADEMY.

There will be a Public Examination of the students of this institution, on Friday, 10th inst. The parents and guardians of the pupils, and friends of literature generally, are invited to attend. The Winter Session will commence on Monday, November 3d. Price of tuition, $20 per annum. Boarding, including lodging, washing &c. may be had in the immediate vicinity, for $80 per annum.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JAMES MAGRAW, Principal.
October 4th 1834 3t.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Elkton, the 30th September, 1834.

A	Robert M'Graw
C. W. Andrews	Eliza Mosher
Rose Abbitt	M. S. Milburn
E. J. Anderson	Miss Frances Miles
B	John M'Kaig
Miss S. J. Beasten	James Martin
Miss Mary Barnes	Joseph E. Miller
Thomas Biddle	E. E. Massey
Richard P Bailey	N
Samuel Buckwith	Messrs. Thos Neville & Co
Andrew Barrett	Thomas Neville
C	P
Robert Cristy	Ebenezer Perry
Wm. Coulon	Felix Picat
Sarah Clement	Rev. K. S Cropper
William B Price	Susannah Cork
Elias Pennington	Littleton Cropper
James Patton	George M. Coale
R	D
Wm Reynolds 2	John Dean
John Robinson	Lightner Dorsey
John Rawlins	Elizabeth Roddee
F	Hezekish Ford
John Reardon	James Furry
James Reynolds	Dr. John Fisher
S	Charles James Fox
James Simpson	G
Rev. Wm. Spry	Miss J. E. Gordon
John W. Smith	Thomas Gale
John Starkhouse	Miss Eliza J. Grant
Adam Short	H
David Scott	Samuel Harris, 4
—— Shackelford	George Hornage
Francis G. Smith	John Horner
T	Nich. Hyland of S.
Susan Tilison	Benjamin Hill
Miss H. Thomas	George Hatten
U	Miss A Hendrickson
Miss R. Underwood	J
Zadac Urack	C D.W. Johnson
W	J. Jackson
James Vance	John Jones
John T. West	David Jervis
Rev. A. Woolston	Geo. W. Johnson
Margaret Waterson	John Johnson
Sarah Williamson	James Johnson
James Woodrow	L
Capt. James Wilson	Robert Leech
John Wright	M
Samuel Wilson	William M'Clelland

ADAM WHANN, P. M.

Oct. 4.

☞Persons calling for letters on the above list will please say they are advertised.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN AND ANTI BANK MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Jackson Democratic Republicans voters of the 3d and 4th districts of Cecil county, convened agreeably to previous notice at the house of John Pearson, Bittle Swamp, JOHN BRISCOE was called to the chair, and WILLIAM M. TOWNSEND appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, a show has lately been exhibited at Port Deposit, of a new article called *Waigism*, which has been recently manufactured, and is made out of old materials, such as Adams men, Clay men, National men, Anti-Masons men, Nullification men, United States and Port Deposit Banks men, Old Tory men, and the Lord knows how many Old Antics, &c. &c. &c. that members of their own party do not know what they are themselves in name, and are ready for fight when called *Whigs*, have passed a string of resolutions, containing so many hard words that really may be considered *big breakers*, quite equal to the toast given by their old master John Quincy Adams, which, if memory serves us, was "Envy and Taxes," that they are difficult to understand, which induces us to believe that they are the production of a learned and modest new comer amongst us, who probably found them in the identity which Whigism has been taken from, but upon the whole we understand them to talk something about 'dark horizon,' 'gloom,' 'tempest,' 'distraction,' and '*blood*,' (wonder they left out thunder and murder.) They appear to hate *Gold*, and that the Jackson men have been thing around their necks, perhaps they mean rope, that would swing a fellow in some places for stealing a silver spoon, that they are the boys of 76, and that they are prepared to sacrifice every thing on the altar of country. Noble hearted pure unadulterated patriots!!—Push on, gentlemen, throw your *Blue Lights*, the *Rail Road* is clear for you, and on Monday next, you will have a chance for a gallant race. But take care that your Wigs are not all lost in your flight, and that you will be as much ashamed to make mention of them, as you are to name your Port Bank the *skin grinders*, of which, perhaps, your chairman, Mr. Thomas Bond, that you convoked into the seat, knows a thing or two about. We are well prepared to give you a fair political battle—but we want none of your blood which you have made mention of and which you no doubt think is an article of very superior quality, handed down to you by your noble *Whig* ancestors, which you appear to think has never depreciated in your patriotic veins—it is clear as we do that all you have and is nothing but wind; therefore,

Resolved, That we do not agree with the Whigs that the election of their ticket, viz. Messrs. Bryan, Wilson, Maxwell and Roman, is the most momentous and important affair that has ever occurred since the adoption of the American constitution, and that they are the sheet anchor and palladium of our liberty; (if so good Lord deliver us.)

Resolved, That we consider the election of the Jackson Democratic Republican ticket, viz. Messrs. Nowland, Scott, Bussey, and Hyland, as very important, in order to prevent old Democratic Republicans from being misrepresented by the Whig ticket, and to aid, as far as their votes will go to sustain the distinguished hero of his country *ANDREW JACKSON* in the wise and prudent measures of his administration, and particularly with regard to his determination to put down that monster of corruption, the *British* Bank, falsely called a Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That the Jackson Democratic Republican voters of all the election districts in Cecil county, are earnestly requested to attend the election on Monday next, and not to be induced to split their tickets to oblige any of the Whig candidates, no matter what pretty tales they may tell them about old times and old names; or that they can say any about the United States Bank; or that they are against it, just as it suits—don't believe them; for if one of the Whig candidates is elected, he would certainly vote for a Governor and Council, and a United States' Senator that would support the Bank.

Resolved, That we are of opinion that our Jackson friends will find the ways and means to get to the election as usual, in order to sustain the distinguished patriot and his administration, and that we will not pretend to direct the mode of conveyance, or the personal sacrifices they are to make, but that they will, without doubt, of their own accord, accomplish that desirable object, the great exertions threatened by the *Whigs* to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That we never calculated or expected that plain unvarnished truth would please the *Whig* party, and therefore the Resolutions of our friends at Krause's which contained nothing but solid facts which seems so galling to them, were drafted to gratify our own friends, and not the fine-kin gentlemen who have so lately made their appearance among us, and although they appear to think themselves among the wisest of creation and plain language too vulgar for their polished ears, we in reply say that we consider their assertions as below the very lowest stoopings of our contempt.

Resolved, That the Jackson party have changed its name they have ever been true to their principles and stuck to their name since the origin of their party in the year 1824, a year that will ever be remembered by Republicans, as that was a time of gloom indeed, when the same mongrel party now called Whigs by the vilest intrigues led on by their *said-to-be Clay*, deprived Andrew Jackson and the American people of their just rights, by electing John Q. Adams, by a vote of Congress, after the people had condemned him by a large majority, but thank Heaven, restrictive justice soon overtook them, and the infamous Clay and his party sunk to rise no more.

Resolved, That we are of opinion that the seal of reprobation, that the Whigs say they have set on all who do not think it right to keep dark about a certain institution (meaning Port Bank) will not avail them or their beloved friends who may have feathered their nests out of that once full, but now empty shop.

Resolved, That the Jackson Democratic Republican name is as well known to the Whigs, as the Star Spangled Banner is to Old England, and we therefore deem it unnecessary to furnish any certificate on that subject to gratify their pretended doubts.

Resolved, That the certificates produced against Thomas Richards, Jr. have turned out to be as worthless as the certificates for money deposited in the Port Bank have become to the unfortunate holders, among whom are numbered many a widow and orphan now languishing in poverty.

Resolved, That we hope and believe that every man of our party will be vigilant before and at the election, and that we do not think it necessary, but on the contrary would be anti-republican to follow the Whig example, by appointing overseers to watch and direct them in any way.

Resolved, That the proceedings of another meeting of the Whigs, (or Seventy Sixers) held at the Rising Sun on the next day after the Port Deposit meeting, is only the same balderdash asserted over again by the same persons with a few additional friends from East Nottingham, and is therefore unworthy of any further notice, and we will only remark, that if they were all like their Chairman, that we are of opinion that none of them or their ancestors ever lost much of their blood in securing our liberties during the American Revolution, which they appear so fond of talking about of late, as we have always understood that friend William Kirk and his forefathers never took up arms during that eventful period, or in the late war.

Resolved, That we are not a little surprised friend Kirk, to learn that the spirit of 76 has never, until this late period, moved thee to action, and that thou art now ready for the first time in thy life, to arm thyself to fight for the liberties of thy dear and much loved country Surely thee also must have deserted thy old Federal princes of the Peace party, of which thee was one of the rankest of the day during the late war with old mother Britain; did thee then not agree with thy princes, Quincy, Webster, & Co. that it was unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at a naval or a Jackson Victory gained in an unholy, unrighteous, and unnatural war with old England? Verily we cannot help, and we hope thee wont think us uncharitable for believing, as we sincerely do, that thy great spunk has arisen now because thou knowest that there is no fighting to be done in these peaceable times under Jackson's administration.

Resolved, That it is a matter of perfect indifference to us whether Joseph Roman, Jr. came from the state of Delaware or Pennsylvania, and as the seventy sixers say he came from Delaware, he it so, but we nevertheless still think that he lived only a short time each in Pennsylvania, he may have removed about in those adjacent states before he came here, and as we have a little state pride about us, we prefer one of our old citizens like Joseph Harlan to represent us in Maryland.

Resolved, That we do not believe that the efforts and noise now made by the Whigs against the Jackson Democratic Republican party, proceeds from any alarm or apprehension on their part, whatever, about the safety of our republican institutions, and that it is nothing but the desperate effort of a lost, undone and broken down aristocratic faction, struggling to regain the eminence they have fallen from, which is as unprincipled as it is hopeless.

Resolved, That we are of opinion that no Jackson man was a Cash handling officer in the Port Deposit Bank, and that the honor and profit of those situations was exclusively held by certain Whigs, & that by some means the colour of cash has all been scratched out of the Bank, and the unfortunate stock holders and depositors have nothing but the empty bags to hold, and the only satisfaction they can get is to hear of a grand quarrel among some of the *Whigification* boys of 76, about who has the good stuff. Freeman stand or Freeman fall, Whigs are the boys that will keep it all.

Resolved, That we view the late refusal of the President and Directors of the United States Bank to pay over to the Secretary of the Treasury the dividends due the Government, evinces an unauthorized assumption of power, and is to all intents and purposes, a gross and pointed insult to the people.

Resolved, That the refusal of the Bank to redeem, when called upon, their own paper for gold, which, by a late act of Congress, has been made the lawful and current circulating medium of the country, shows but too plainly the determined hostility of the *Hydra* to the present Executive, and a wilful disregard of the laws of the land.

Resolved, That we place the most implicit reliance in the integrity of our venerable and patriotic Chief Magistrate and look to his inflexible and unyielding patriotism, to exterminate from the land this vile and ungrateful parasite that has so long gnawed and fattened upon the vitals of our beloved country.

Resolved, That we will show to the followers in the wake of this *Bloated Monster*, in our own county, on Monday next, the estimation in which we hold them and their *Idol*.

Resolved, That we will, hand and heart—one and all—rally "*to the rescue*," and by electing our ticket with such a majority, as will forever silence the pratings of the motley politicians of our county—who are ready to repeat the assertions of their file leader, Mr. Webster, that if "*Congress will take care of the rich—the rich will take care of the poor*."

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

JOHN BRISCOE Chairman.
WM. M. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CECIL GAZETTE.

ELKTON: OCTOBER 4, 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.

Jacksonians and Freemen of Cecil, on Monday next your injured country calls aloud for assistance—she expects every man to do his duty. The times are big with danger. An institution, irresponsible to all law, with its millions of money hoarded and *confined* in its vaults, backed by the aristocratic and nabobs of the land, and defended by reckless and ambitious politicians, has thrust itself before the community, and threatens to *rule or to ruin* this free and glorious country.—Are you prepared for this? Are you ready to bow your necks, and suffer this *money king* to bestride you with impunity? Has that patriotic fire which burned in the bosoms of your ancestors in that eventful conflict which stried men's souls," been extinguished? We answer for one and all no. To the polls then—*TO THE POLLS on Monday next*. Let no one stay at home. True we are strong, very strong—but let not this exhilirating thought prevent you from recording your votes. We not only want to beat our opponents, but to show how futile it is for them to contend against a party, upon whose standard is engraven the animated and soul stirring motto, "Liberty and Union, *now and forever*—one and inseparable." Remember that eternal vigilance is the price of public liberty.

To the polls, then, fellow citizens—enter your solemn protest, in the shape of ballots, against the arrogant pretensions of this encroacher upon your liberties, and teach her and all other tyrants, whether money or political, that although you are "poor, very poor," yet you are *unsold and unsalable*. Vote for the entire Jackson Republican and Anti-Bank ticket—give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.

At the request of a number of our subscribers, and a desire to keep pace with the unusual demands for the speech of Mr. Taney, we have re-published it.—It well bears a reprint, and to be read over and over again. We would advise the reader when he has perused this paper to hand it over to a neighbor. "Give us but *light*, and Ajax asks no more."

We hope our miscellaneous friends will bear with us. For the future we intend devoting our columns more to their instruction and amusement.

The President returned to Washington on Tuesday evening in good health.

The election in Maine has resulted in the choice of Dunlap, the Jackson candidate for Governor, by a majority exceeding four thousand five hundred votes.—Six out of eight members of Congress elect, and a large majority of both branches of the Legislature are friends of the administration. Truly, as the Maine Democrat remarks, this is a glorious victory for the Democracy of Maine.

Prostration of Commerce.—From the first of January to the first of September, eight months, there arrived at the port of New York 1398 vessels from foreign ports. From the first of January to the first of September last year, the number of foreign arrivals was 1850. The excess in favor of the last eight months is therefore forty-eight arrivals. In the first eight months of the last year the number of arrivals of American vessels from foreign ports was 994. In the first eight months of this year the number of arrivals from foreign ports has been 1087.—This shows an excess of ninety-six. So much for the experiment.

Communicated.

To the Jackson Republicans of good Old Cecil.—On Monday next you are called upon to exercise the privilege of freemen, a privilege purchased by your fathers' blood, and secured to you by JACKSON. You will then, if you are UNITED, prostrate forever your three defeated enemies. Let *Union, Liberty, and Jackson* be your watchword, and all will go well. Whom are you called upon to oppose? Why those whom you have so often defeated, and can now defeat, if your will but stuck to your principles, and vote the *full* and *undivided* Jackson Republican ticket. And I ask you are you not prepared to deliver over the good old man who has protected you with his blood, to a heartless money'ed monster, with neither soul nor conscience? Are you now prepared to see trampled in the dust the Hero of New Orleans, who breasted the storm of British balls to, and bared his breast to British bayonets, to protect his darling sons favorite American from the pollution of British sentiments, and ten fold worse, American bantoos! Oh no! Methinks I hear you say, in a voice of thunder, we will rally around the star spangled banner, and support the Old Hero who supported us, who alone is a terror to foreign enemies of our country, and domestic traitors, who would sacrifice upon the altar of an unholy Mammoth Bank, the best men of their country.

Citizens of Cecil! You are called on to discharge a debt of gratitude to the man who has never deserted you when you most needed a protector? When your country was threatened by the invincibles of Wellington, the conqueror of Bonaparte; when the coward grew pale, and the weak hearted hesitated, then did the great, the good, the immortal Jackson hesitate? Oh no! He girded on his sword, and at the head of his countrymen, the farmer, the mechanic, the lawyer, all united as a band of brothers, and, as American citizens, resolved to do or to die. He, almost alone and unsupported, stood forth the great American champion of Columbia and Columbia's rights. He *then* was a patriot, a statesman, a soldier, and those men who are now foremost in thundering their deep damnations upon the grey hairs of this American soldier, were *then* the loudest in shouting hozannas in his praise.—What, my friends, has produced this change? Has *he* changed, has *he* proved recreant to his country's liberties and good? Has *he* ever shunned danger when his country was threatened? Was *he* ever known to shun the battle field when the drum's roll and the war trumpet called to arms? No. But the secret is, the countrymen of this great man saw fit to select him, by an overwhelming vote, as their President, in opposition to John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay—Hence the head and front of his offending—hence his unpardonable sin—hence the reason of the attempt now to sacrifice him, and trample his grey hairs in the dust. And for this was a woman, the partner of his bosom, an American female, slandered, traduced, and hurried heart-broken to a premature grave!

My fellow citizens, I now call upon you, in the name of your bleeding country—in the name of your veteran President, to rally around the standard of the stripes and stars, and vote the WHOLE *Jackson Republican Ticket*—UNITED WE CONQUER—DIVIDED WE ARE CONQUERED—Let UNION be your motto, and VICTORY will perch upon the Jackson standard. Need I call upon you to march forward *to the polls on NEXT MONDAY*, and vote for the following *good and true Jackson ticket*: Joseph Harlan, Bennett F. Bussey, William C. Scott, and Lambert D. Nowland, for Delegates to the General Assembly, and for Thomas Richards, jr. for Commissioner for the 4th district, Nathan Lackland for the 3d district, William Mackey and Samuel B. Foard for the 2d district, and William Knight for the 1st district. Vote for no *double-faced Arnolds—for no* TRAITORS *to your party—for no man who turns his coat to-day, because he turned it yesterday—for no keep in wolves' clothing—but vote for the whole of the united, the good old Jackson ticket, with which you have so often triumphed.*

OLD CECIL.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I certify, that in a conversation with Joseph Roman, Jr., (now a candidate for the Legislature,) in the early part of September last, at the house of Robert Cather, in Port Deposit, in the presence of Robert Cather, William Patten, and others, that the said Joseph Roman, Jr. asserted that General Jackson's cabinet was a tory cabinet, composed of old Federal Torys, Woodbury, McLean, Taney and others. Upon my naming the districts, and asking him from whence he expected his support, he replied that he expected his principal support from the 1st and 3d districts, or words to that effect. I, in reply, said, then you expect your support from the districts you have pronounced tory districts.

WM MACKEY.

Sept. 2, 1834.

"O. Z." next week.

Unusual Attractions!

AT THE CENTRE STORE.
Directly Opposite the Court House.

THE Subscriber thankful to his patrons for past favors, takes the pleasure of announcing to them his arrival from the city with a Splendid Assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Of the latest fashions, amongst which may be found the following articles:

Blue, black, brown, green, olive, mixt, drab, and fawn colored CLOTHS.

Striped and mixt CASSIMERES and CASINETTS.

PETERSHAM, (a genuine article for long up coats.)

Woollen and Canton FLANNELS.

CALICOES, of every description and price.

MERINOES, double and single width.

CIRCASSIANS and BOMBAZETTS

Rose and Duffield BLANKETS.

Linen and cotten DIAPER.

Green CORDS. Beaverteen, Checks, Tickings.

Bleached and brown MUSLINS

Silk, Valencia, and Sandown VESTING. Ladies' embroidered Cashmere, Russian and Plaid Swiss SHAWLS—Black and colored dress *SILKS*. Swiss, Book, Mull, Jaconet, and Cambric *MUSLINS*. Bishop Lawn, Dongee, Colored Florence, Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Worsted *HOSE*. Men's lamb's wool and county knit *HOSE*. Children's spotted Stockings and Socks. Ladies' beaver, buskin, and kid Gloves. Men's buckskin, berlin, buskin, and fur Gloves.—Sacking Bottoms and Crash. Silk Bandannas, and scarlet pongee Handkerchiefs. Black Italian and fancy Cravats. Bosoms, Collars, and Stocks. Thread and Bobbinett. Inserting, Lace, Edging, and Quilling. Grecian nett, Cotton Wadding and Laps. Steel Pencils. Bead Purses, Shot Bags and Powder Flasks, with a great variety of other articles.

Silk and fur HATS. Seal and Otter CAPS, the best ever offered in this place; men and boys hair and cloth CAPS, Children's Merino do.

SHOES & BOOTS of all kinds.

Gum Elastic *SHOES*.

Also China, Glass, Queens, Hard, Hollow, Cedar, Tin and Earthen *WARE*.

Always on hand a good stock of *GROCERIES*.

Which, in addition to his former stock, renders his assortment now complete.

All of which he is disposed to sell on the most favorable terms. He therefore hopes by keeping up his assortment, and selling goods cheap, to merit a liberal share of the public's patronage, and from them he respectfully solicits a call.

Respectfully,
GEORGE H. JOYCE.

☞Country produce taken in exchange for goods. *G. H. J.*

Elkton, Oct. 4.

Chancery Sale

OF A VALUABLE FARM AND MILL, IN CECIL COUNTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber as trustee will sell at public sale, on the premises, about two miles from the Brick Meeting House, near North East Creek, in Cecil County, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November next, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M. THE VALUABLE FARM on which the late Samuel Hatton resided, and which was by him mortgaged to Timothy Kirk, by deed, bearing date the fourth day of April, 1833, which deed is duly recorded among the land records of Cecil County, in Lib. J. S. No. 31, Folio 171, &c. This property, which adjoins the lands of the late James Trimble and James Gillespie, is a part of one of the best tracts in that section of the country, the quality of the soil being very good and a part heavily timbered. On the premises there are two substantial DWELLING HOUSES, one of brick, a BARN and the other usual out-houses.

There is likewise a GRIST MILL, which commands a fair country business, and a SAW MILL, which from its being located in a great timber country will always find employment. The tract contains between one hundred and seventy-five and two hundred acres of land, but the quantity will be precisely ascertained and mentioned on the day of sale, and further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to view the property have an opportunity of so doing at any time before the sale.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are either cash on the day of sale, or at the option of the purchaser one half in cash, the balance in six months, to be secured by an endorsed note, and bearing interest from day of sale. Upon payment of the whole purchase money and ratification of the sale a good and sufficient deed in conformity with the decree under which it was sold, will be made. Refer to

ROBERT PURVIANCE, Jr. Trustee, at his office, Frederick street, Baltimore.

Oct 4th.

☞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

Adjourned 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 25th October, 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, 134, 135, 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 officers' fees.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.
Elkton, Oct. 4, 1834. ts.

For Rent.

THE House adjoining the Elkton Bank. C. W. PARKER.

September 27th. tf.

☞ 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 to

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 "Grafinson," 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 Bittle Swamp, containing forty 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. Ryan formerly lived, devised to him by his father, and mortgaged by him on or about the 14th day of August, 1832, 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.

Notice.

Coach and Harness Making done in the neatest style by the subscriber opposite 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.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue and in pursuance 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 Heaps, and lands belonging to the heir 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

420 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.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writ 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 certain Ann Dare to the said William Wingate, 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 Singers, 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 Rock 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. Gother, 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, } ts
Sept. 27, 1834.

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 if

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

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, djoining 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 PENINGTON, *Shff.*
of Cecil County.

Sheriff's Office,
September 27th, 1834. ts.

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 cause, 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, Clk.
Cecil County Court.
Sept. 27, 3m

HUZZA

For the Hour 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, print'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 Beds-ts, Hard-ware, Tin do. Wooden do Bottoms, 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 if

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.

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

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,

206 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

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 Cutts, 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.

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

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at This Office.

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 West, 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.

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 Landen, 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 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

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 August, 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 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 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.

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

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, Frodus 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.

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

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.

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

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1834. 4w

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 BOSSE. ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1834. VOL. I.—NO. 8.

TERMS.

The CECIL 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. Longer 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.

Unusual Attractions!

AT THE CENTRE STORE.

Directly Opposite the Court House.

THE Subscriber thankful to his patrons for past favors, takes the pleasure of announcing to them his arrival from the city with a Splendid Assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Of the latest fashions, amongst which may be found the following articles:

Blue, black, brown, green, olive, mixt, drab, and fawn colored CLOTHS.

Striped and mixt CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS.

PETERSHAM, (a genuine article for hang-up coats.)

Woollen and Canton FLANNELS.

CALICOES, of every description and price.

MERINOES, double and single width

CIRCASSIANS and BOMBAZETTS

Rose and Duffield BLANKETS.

Linen and cotton DIAPER.

Genoa CORDS. Beaverteen, Checks, Tickings.

Bleached and brown MUSLINS

Silk, Valencia, and Swanskown VESTINGS. Ladies' embroidered Cashmere, Rossian and Plaid Swiss SHAWLS.—Black and colored dress *SILKS*. Swiss, Book, Mull, Jaconet, and Cambric *MUSLINS*. Bishop Lawn, Pongee, Colored Florence, Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Worsted *HOSE*. Men's lambs' wool and country knit *HOSE*. Children's spotted Stockings and Socks. Ladies' beaver, buskin, and kid Gloves. Men's buckskin, berlin, buskin, and fur Gloves.—Sacking Bottoms and Crash. Silk Bandannas, and scarlet pongee Handkerchiefs. Black Italian and fancy Cravats. Bosoms, Collars, and Socks. Thread and Bobbinett, Inserting, Lace, Edging, and Quilling. Grecian nett, Cotton Wadding and Laps. Steel Pencils. Bead Purses, Shot Bags and Powder Flasks, with a great variety of other articles.

Silk and fur HATS. Seal and Otter CAPS, the best ever offered in this place; men and boys hair and cloth CAPS. Children's Merino do.

SHOES & BOOTS of all kinds.

Gum Elastic *SHOES*.

Also China, Glass, Queens, Hard, Hollow, Cedar, Tin and Earthen *WARE*.

Always on hand a good stock of *GROCERIES*.

Which, in addition to his former stock, renders his assortment now complete.

All of which he is disposed to sell on the most favorable terms. He therefore hopes by keeping up his assortment, and selling goods cheap, to merit a liberal share of the public's patronage, and from them he respectfully solicits a call.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. JOYCE.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange for goods. G. H. J.

Elkton, Oct. 4.

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 Kinkaid'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 Symington.

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—4t.

POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.

THE POOR SAILOR.

Who cares for Jack? not one, not one;
Each has his selfish care,
But for the friendless sailor, none
Kind word or thought can spare.
Who cares, that still alone is his
The ocean's rugged way;
By night unquiet rest and toil
And bitterness by day?

Who cares for Jack? He has no friend
To soothe his weary woe:
If tears are his, no heart is his
On which those tears may flow.
Who cares when pallid sickness bends
On him its angry frown—
Or when from the ship's plank he sinks
A thousand fathoms down.

Who cares for Jack, his voyage done?
The eager landlord cares;
And to the utmost farthing strips
The victim of his snares:
Yea, there are spoils along the deeps,
And ocean has its shoals!
But the dry land has more than these—
The hopeless wreck of souls.

Hallo! hallo! the flag is up—
'Tis nailed unto the mast;
Thank God, the sailor's battered bulk
Is near the BEVEL cast.
Hallo! hallo! a friendly port!
From cruel landsharks free;
Now comrade, bear a hand and look
THE SAILOR'S HOME for thee.

Here shalt thou meet with noble hearts,
A willing mess wilt share.
And none to mock thy true attempt
To seek the God in prayer.
Who cares for Jack and who will sor!
When seas have rod away,
His soul with rapt and sail may shine,
A gem as he of yore.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE CRUISE OF THE MIDGE

The period was now approaching when we were to part company, the Gazelle for Jamaica, and the Midge for Havanah; and on such a day, having received my orders, we altered our course a point or two to the northward, and lost sight of the Commodore before the night fell.

Nothing particular occurred until we arrived within a couple of day's sail of Havanah, when we made out a sail lying becalmed right a head; we carried the breeze up to within half a mile of her when it failed us also, and there we both lay rolling on the glass-like swell of the great Bahama Channel, one of the hottest quarters of the globe in the greatest calm, that ever I was in. The heat was absolutely roasting.—The vessel we had seen was a brig with bright sides which as we approached had hoisted a signal of distress at the mizen peak, the American ensign, with the stars down, and the stripes uppermost. I immediately manned a boat, and pulled towards her, for apparently she had none of her own. As we neared her, the crew, some six or eight hands, were running about the deck and holding out their hands imploringly towards us, in a way that I could not account for. As we came closer, the master hailed us in a low husky voice. "For Heaven's sake send some water, sir; we are perishing of thirst—water, sir, water if you please." I was now alongside, when three men absolutely *tumbled* over the brig's side into the boat, and began, before we could recover our surprise, to struggle who should first get his lips into the small puddle of dirty water in the bottom of it. Brackish as it must have been, it was drank up in a moment. The extremity of the poor fellows was evidently great, so I jumped on deck, and immediately sent back the boat for a breaker of water with order to pull for life and death.

Sailors have their virtues and vices like other men, but I am not arrogating when I say, that a scene like this, in all its appalling horrors, that misery, such as we saw before us, so peculiarly incidental to his own condition, would, were it from this cause alone, thrill to a sailor's heart, with a force unknown and undreamed of by any other human being. Dogvane, the old quarter master, had steered me on board. He now jumped up in the stern sheets, and cast of his jacket.—"You Jobes, you limber villain," said he to a slight boy who pulled the foremost oar, "come off the bow and take the tiller, will ye? and mind ye steer steady. Shift forward, my hearties, and give me the stroke oar." The boats crew at this him tore their hats off, with a chance of a stroke of the sun before their eyes, and threw them to the bottom of the boat, stripped up their frock sleeves to their armpits, undid the ribbons that fastened their frock collars, now nited their stretchers, and wetting the palms of their hands, feathered their oars, and waited for the word.—"Now mind your strain, my lads," again sung out old Dogvane, "until the boat gathers way—no springing of the ash staves, do you hear? Give way now." The boat started off like an arrow—the oars groaned & creaked, the water buzzed away into a long snow white frothy wake, and in no *time* she was alongside the feilucca, on whose deck, in his red hot haste, Dogvane first toppled down on his nose, and then bounded down the main hatchway; in another moment a small cask, ready slung, slowly ascended, and was rolled across the deck in the boat. But this was not all; the Midges on board the feiucca were instantly all astir, and buzzing about a devil of a rate—out sweeps was the word, and there was the little vessel torn along the shining surface of the calm sea, right in the wake of the boat, by twelve long dark sweeps, looking for all the world, to the distance, like a beetle chasing a fly across a polished mirror, blazing with intolerable radiance under the noon day-sun.

It appeared that, first of all, the brig had been a long time baffled in the Horse latitudes, which ran their supply of water short, and, latterly, they had lain ten days becalmed where we found them. Several days before we fell in with them, they had sent away the boat with three hands to try and reach the shore, and bring back a supply, but they had never returned, having in all livelihood either perished from thirst before they got to land, or missed the brig on their way back No soul on board, neither captain nor crew, had cooled his parched tongue for eight-and-forty hours before we boarded them—*this is such a climate!*

There was not only no water, but not a drop of liquid unconsumed of any kind or description whatsoever, but some new rum, which the men had freely made use of at first, until two of them died raving mad in consequence. When I got on board the cask was lying on the top, and persisting as they were not one of them could swallow a drop of it they tried, they said it was like taking molten lead into their mouths, at any time when driven, by the fierceness of their sufferings to attempt to assuage their thirst with it. I had not been five minutes on board, when the captain seemed to go mad altogether.

"My poor wife, sir—oh God, she is dying in the cabin, sir—she may be dead—she must be dead—but I dare not go below to look at her. Oh, as you hope for mercy at your dying day, hail your people to make haste, sir—half an hour may be too late"—and the poor fellow dashed himself down on the deck, writhing about like a crushed reptile, in a paroxysm of the most intense agony, while the men, who were all clustered half-naked in the bows, with wet blankets on their shoulders, in the hope that nature would in this way absorb some moisture, and thus alleviate their sufferings, were peering out with their fevered and blood-shot eyes, and wan faces, at the feluca, watching every motion on board with the most breathless anxiety.

"There, there—is the cask on the deck—they are lowering it into the boat—they have shoved off—oh, great God in Heaven, we shall be saved after all"—and the poor fellows raised a faint hurrah, and closed in on me, some shaking my hands, others dropping on their knees to bless me, while one poor creature lay choking on the hard deck in a fit of hysterical laughter, as if he had been a weak woman.

The boat could not possibly be back under ten minutes: so I went below into the cabin, and never did I behold such a heart rending sight. The small table that stood in the centre had been removed, and there stretched on a coarse wet blanket, by a half naked female—pale and emaciated—her long hair dishevelled, and hanging over her face, and down her neck, in wet clotted strands with a poor miserable infant pulling and muzzling at her wasted breast, while a black woman, herself evidently, deep sunk in the same suffering, was sprinkling salt water from a pail on the unhappy creature and her child.

"Oh, massa," cried the faithful negress—"oh, massa, gives misses some water, or him dead—I strong, can last some time yet—but poor misses"—and here she sobbed, as if her heart would have burst; but the fountains of her tears were dried up. The white female was unable to raise her head—she lay moaning on the deck, and mumbling audibly with her dry and shrunken lips, as if they had been ossified but she could not speak.

"Keep a good heart, madam," said I—"I have sent on board for water—it will be here in a minute."—She looked doubtingly at me, and clasped her hands together above the child's head, and seemed to pray. She ran on deck—the boat in an incredibly short time, was along side again, with the perspiration pouring down the flushed faces and muscular necks of the kind hearted fellows in her —their duck clothing as wet and dank as a boat sail in a race.

'Now, Dogvane—hand up the beaker—quick, man, quick. My order was unnecessary; it was on deck in an instant; and before I could turn round the men of the brig made a rush aft, in a vain attempt to carry it forward, but they had not the strength of children. We easily shoved them aside as it was necessary they should not get water-logged by a too free use of it at first—"Now, Dogvane mind what I tell you, make that small tub there full five water grog—no stronger, mind—and serve out a pint to each of those poor fellows, and not a drop more at present." I seized a cup full of the first of it, and ran below. "Here,' said I, to the black servant—"here take a mouthful yourself, and then give some to your mistress.—She shook her head and made as if she would have helped her mistress first; but the selfishness, occasioned by the grinding force of her own misery, conquered the poor creature's resolution; and dashing rather than carrying the glass to her mouth, she ravenously swallowed the whole contents in a second and fell flat on the deck with a wild laugh.

'Oh, massa, I can't help it—nobody love misses like Juba, but could not help it for the life blood of me massa captain. Oh, my eye like cinder—like red hot bullet dem is, massa—oh, for one tear, one leetle tear—oh, dere come one tear—but God, God; his is hot as boiling rum, and salt—ah, ah, ah.'—and the poor creature sprawled about the deck in the utmost distress.

The master of the vessel had by this time entered, and lifted up his wife in a sitting position; and there she sat with her parched mouth all agape, and the black fur on her tongue, and with glazed and half shut eyes; her pinched features, and death like complexion, evincing fearfully her tremendous sufferings.

He poured some water into her mouth but she could not swallow it; he tried again, and from the gurgling noise in her throat, I thought she was suffocating, especially as I noticed, that as if conscious she was departing she clutched her poor wasted baby to her shrunk bosom with all the strength she possessed. But she had swallowed a little and this revived her; and after several other trials, the poor fellow had the happiness to see his wife snatched from the jaws of death and able to sit up by herself with her back against the locker. She now began to moan heavily, and to rock herself to and fro over her helpless, all but dead infant, as it lay struggling faintly and crying with its small imploring voice, on her knee; at length she acquired sufficient strength to gasp out "God bless you, sir—God bless you—you have saved my child, and all of us—God bless you,"—and then resumed her moaning as if she was suffering something that she herself could not describe.

I sent on board for more water, and spared some tea and other small luxuries to the poor people; and that same evening, as the setting sun was dropping into the water under a canopy of glorious clouds, beneath which the calm sea glowed like molten gold, gradually settling into gorgeous purple, I saw a small dark ripple ruffling the mirror-like surface of the sleeping waters in the east, and gradually steal down towards where we lay becalmed, until I felt a light zephyr-like air on the palm of my wet hand as I held it up.—Presently as the grey cat's paws became darkened, and fluttered down stronger and nearer to us, and were again withdrawn, and shifted about, shooting out and shortening like streamers, Mr. Peake sung out, "There, there's the breeze at last, sir, there, there," and the small smooth shining canals that divided the blue shreds of ripples, gradually narrowed, and the latter increased and came down stronger, until the whole sea to windward was roughened into small dark waves, that increased as the night fell, until both the Midge and the brig were buzzing along on the course to Havana, before a six-not breeze.

The next evening we were under the Moro Castle, where we anchored; and at day light on the following morning we ran in through the narrow entrance, and under the tremendous forts that crown its high banks on each side, and anchored before the magnificent city, this Tyre of the West, while its batteries and bastions, with the grining cannon peering through the numberless embrazures, and through spires and towers, and the highest of the houses, and the masts and dying sails of the numberless vessels, and their gay flags. British, American, French, Spanish, and of almost every country in the world, were glancing bright and fresh in early sunbeams.

A DUEL AT ST. DOMINGO.

Translated from Le Courier des Etats Unis, for the New York Times.

Some years previous to the negro insurrection at St. Domingo, aided and seconded by England, in hatred for the success which France had supplied New England with during the war of independence, this fine French Colony was at its summit of grandeur and prosperity.—Culture and industry had amassed for it more gold than its mines could furnish to the avaricious Spaniard; this metal was in active circulation, and with it advanced luxury and superfluities of pleasures. Beneath the burning sky of the tropic, passions naturally warm, become inflamed and ungovernable, when wealth, which alone is able to generate them, comes and offers new incentives.

At the period of which I have to speak, 1778, the passion which predominated amongst the rich inhabitants of St. Domingo, was that of gaming. But those games where calculation or address equalized the chances of fortune could not suffice them for their love of play; there must needs be some of those games where heaps of gold mount upon the table, where a throw of the die would stagger a fortune, or in like manner accumulate an enormous sum. It was at dice, in fact, that the gamesters sought for feeling capable for stimulating their dull senses, and it was not unusual to see a whole plantation, a cargo of negroes, cass as a stake upon the fatal board. They would throw upon the table some dozen dice, mix them, and the player would pick up at hazard with his dice box, three, by which he would learn his fate.

Well, then, in 1778, (trusting to my memory,) there served in the capacity of captain, in the regiment of Port au Prince, the son of a rich sugar merchant belonging to the colony. Captain Severy numbered twenty five or six years, and in addition to being placed at the head of a large fortune, had, by inclination, embraced the military profession. None could rival his address at small sword, none surpass his dexterity at his pistol; at once, brave even to rashness, he did not disdain his fatal skill, and in general could make good use of those who dared to measure with him; he was boasting even to insolence, had scarcely among his numerous duels received any scratches, and had already left a long track of blood in society. Still he possessed good qualities. Severy was more dreaded than beloved; for his frankness, his cause of regret, could not restrain his fatal penchant for duelling. It is necessary to add, that he was a gamester.

One evening, in a public house, a place of resort for the gamblers of Port-au-Prince, the inmates were amusing themselves at *gourdaitler* till the society was sufficiently numerous to animate the play. In these gaming receptacles they style *gourdaitler*, simply playing *gourde*, (dollars) which was in their slang phrase throwing snow balls till the party arrived! An officer of the French marine, captain of a frigate, who had been residing for some time in their colony, entered at this moment into the gambling room. In passing a table where they were playing, he gave a look, and perceived some pieces of money before the players.

"Who makes up the game?" cried a voice.

"I," replied the captain, (whose name has escaped me.) He then came and carelessly threw a die, then turned away to a sideboard to finish his glass of lemonade; meanwhile the gamblers continued the play.

"Commandant, you have won," exclaimed Severy, who was one of the players; "pick up the stakes;" and he pushed towards his fortunate adversary several heaps of gold.

At the sight of this immense sum, the French officer, who fancied to have risked but a few dollars, recoiled in amazement, then pushing back the tray of gold which was presented to him: "I should believe myself wanting in delicacy, were I to appropriate that sum as having gained it. 'Tis but right to tell you, gentlemen, that in making up the game, I tho't to risk but the moderate sum which I had perceived upon the table. I neither wish, nor ought to regard that gold as my own."

"Take it, sir," says Captain Severy.—"You have as much right to it as you would have had to pay it, had you lost."

"You deceive yourself, if you imagine that I should not have believed my honor stained in refusing to acquit a debt which I had not contracted, and consequently I should stain it by appropriating a sum I had not gained."

"You would have paid, Mr. Commandant," returned Severy, elevating his voice and laying stress upon the words: "You would have paid. 'Tis I who tell you."

There was in the language, and still more in the captain's tone, an idea of provocation which did not escape the marine officer. He likewise retorted in a hiter tone, and it was soon too late, when the friends of the two gamesters were willing to interfere to prevent an awkward result. Each of the parties considered himself so grossly insulted that any medium to their respective wrongs became impossible, and a duel inevitable.

"Sir," says Severy to his opponent, "not wishing to have over you the advantage which every body knows my address at the sword and pistol would give me, I ought to offer you more equal terms. Let a loaded pistol be brought here immediately, a throw of the die shall decide which of us shall blow out the brains of the other."

"Agreed."

A thrill of horror pervaded them all; some took themselves off, trembling, not wishing to be witnesses of the bloody drama which was in preparation; others, animated with the feeling of brutal curiosity, formed a close circle around the gamesters, who were seated in face of each other, and separated by a table four feet wide, watching the preliminaries of the duel Meantime a third person loaded the fatal weapon in presence of Severy and the French officer; a deadly silence reigned throughout the assembly, and the calm was unbroken save by some words devoid of spleen, exchanged between the adversaries, who alone appeared to have retained their *sang froid* during this tragical moment.

As soon as the pistol was ready, the parties took it, and examined if all was right, then laying it down upon the table where two handsful of dice were scattered, each took up three with his dice box. It was decided that the French officer should have the first throw. He then shakes with a firm hand the box which might render or deprive him of the speech of life; he throws the dice, which the eager looks of the dumb circle closely follow.

"Eleven!"

"'Tis good play, Commandant," spoke Severy, suspending his throw of the dice; "the chances are for you.—Hear me: if the hazard favors you, as it seems to promise, no pity nor mercy for me, for here I declare, upon my honor, you need not expect it from me, should I have a finer play than you. I hold him a coward, the one of us too, who shall spare the other."

"Play, sir, I don't stand in need of your impertinent advice to inform me what I have to do."

Severy, with an ironical smile on his lips, tosses the three ivory cubes, which, after describing three slightly diverging rays, stop and show fifteen at pair royal.

Immediately the circle widens, quitting the side of the French officer, who finding himself alone in front of his enemy, in a measure favored, rises, and assumes the firm attitude of a brave man.

"Your life is my property, sir," says Severy, throwing down the dice box and seizing the pistol; "recommend your soul to God."

"Well, sir, fire, then." replies the commandant, laying his hand upon his heart—"fire! an honest man is at all times ready to die!"

He had not time to finish. The ball of Severy had shattered his skull, and dispersed his brains amongst the curious gazers frozen with horror.

After this shocking duel, where, in general opinion, all blame was attached to Severy, that officer, already dreaded by his companions, impressed them still more with a strong feeling of repugnance. Assiduously avoided by every one of good repute, he returned to his fellow citizens hate for hate, disdain for disdain; and when the insurrection broke out at St Domingo, he joined the enemies' ranks, when he fought in command under orders of the English general Maitland. There he showed proofs, more than once, not only of extreme bravery, but of great skill in stratagem. It was to him that the insurgents owe nearly all their success up to the last engagement near Tiboron, where he was killed by a ball in his side, at the moment when victory had declared for him.

THERE IS TIME ENOUGH.

This is one of the most mischievous sentences in the English language. Not that it is bad in itself.—for it is strictly true, as we intend to show presently.—But its meaning is sadly perverted, and what was meant for good, becomes the occasion of evil.

Many a good thing might have been done, had it been begun in season, but because there was time enough, it was let alone, and let alone, and so not started till too late, or never moved at all.

But there is such a thing as bringing good out of evil. The bee extracts honey, as sweet, if not as abundant, from the rose. And he who would profit by studying human nature, and watching divine providence, may learn wisdom from his past errors, and turn over his misfortune, to some good account.

The wisest man in ancient days, (and we believe he was fully as wise as people commonly are at present,) has given us to understand that there is a *time* for

every thing under the sun. A time for laughter, and for tears, for sorrow, and for joy. A time for business, a time for recreation, and a time for rest, but he does not say a word about leisure time, or time for idleness. He speaks too of a time to die, leaving us to infer, as we may very naturally, that He, who made the sun to rule the day, the moon and stars to govern the night, has given us *time enough*, just time enough, and none to spare, to perform all our duties, and to enjoy every rational pleasure—to make the world better for our having lived in it—and to become better fitted ourselves for another and a better world."

There is *time enough*, says the schoolboy,—but his time runs out, and he goes, half fitted, to the counting room, or enters, half fitted, at college.

Time enough,—thinks many a young man, if he does not say so, to commence habits of frugality and economy, and thus provide for future wealth—but the time never, never comes—and he, to use a homely phrase of Doctor Franklin's, "scratches a poor man's head as long as he lives."

How many designs have we formed, of doing this and that good thing, which fell through not because we had little time—but because we had time enough, and so wasted one hour after another till the time had passed.

Time enough to work, says the idler and spendthrift—but his clothes wear out before he finds time to earn new ones—and his pockets are emptied, and he has no time to replenish them.

Franklin has a homely saying to this effect,—that he who loses an hour in the morning, must run all day, and 'tis a wonder if he overtakes his business before night. So, if any one finds himself pushed for time, it is likely he has thrown away an hour, when he thought he had time enough and a little to spare.

Time enough—say we, when in a serious mood, we resolve to be more diligent, more systematic, more punctual—when we ponder upon any reform.

We do not mean to overestimate—but while we must the moment passes, it is irrecoverably lost.

Do you say, we know all this before.

No doubt of it. Yet we are apt to think there is not only time enough, but to spare. But this is an error and should be corrected.

The different length of different lives is nothing against our position, that life is just long enough. The oldest person has enough of duty and enough of pleasure, if he lives aright, to occupy his three-score years and ten—while he whose sun goes down at noon, has time enough, if he will but improve it, to make his life here a blessing to others, and that hereafter blessed and glorious to himself.

——"But life alone is long,
Which answers life's great end."

DESOLATING FAMINE IN THE EAST INDIES.

We find the following particulars of a horrid and heart-sickening misery in the Asiatic Journal for the present month:

Distress in Bundlecund.—The Saugor Chronicle of Feb 22 contains a description of the horrible state of the native population in Bundlecund, in consequence of the famine which has prevailed there for some time past. The price and scarcity of grain have put it far beyond the reach of the poorer classes, more particularly as there appears to be great difficulty in the way of finding employment. For some time they obtained a miserable subsistence of BERES, a sort of astringent and acid berry, but even this wretched supply has now ceased. A most appalling and pitiable condition of human misery is the consequence. Mothers have been seen to devour the dead bodies of their own children. It is even apprehended that the famine will become more severe when the hot winds set in, and that the mortality will frightfully increase. The most distressing scenes of human misery are beheld at Culpee and the vicinity, where the poor starving people are mere living skeletons, having scarcely strength to move. Many of them daily expire, and are thrown into the Jumna, while the corpses of others are a prey to vultures, dogs, and jackalls. Hundreds cross the Jumna daily, in the hope of obtaining food in the Doosh and Oude territories. So extensive and so severe is the famine, that mere individual efforts to afford relief can produce no effect towards checking the calamity.

We are glad to see that measures have been taken to relieve the misery and distress of the many starving and wretched creatures, fugitives from the famished provinces of Bundlecund, who are now wandering about the cantonment. It is certainly with pleasure we learn, that the King of Oude distributes, daily, 2,000 rupees for the relief of those unfortunate people who have emigrated to Lucknow. This is real charity. The distress of the poor Bundelas is so great, that they are in the habit of offering their children for sale, for two, three, or four rupees a head; and when they cannot find purchasers, which occasionally they are unable to do, owing to the government prohibition of slave dealing, the parents collect a few sticks from the jungle, and, lighting a fire, burn their children to death.

Distressing in Cashmere.—Owing to the continuance of famine, it is calculated that upwards of 25,000 individuals have perished through want since the mismanagement of this fine country first commenced with Bysak in Sing. At present, the whole of this subahdry appears to be completely depopulated; the severity of the famine has reached to that extent, that parents have sold their offspring to procure a day's subsistence, and in some instances have devoured them. A woman complained to the city outwal, that she had agreed with another woman that in order to save themselves from starvation, they should feed on each other's child by turns. She had already sacrificed her child, on which they had both feasted, and, in confirmation of her tale, produced the remains of the infant, and added, that the other now refused to comply with the agreement, and withheld her child. The bearers were filled with astonishment and horror. The Maharaja has already, in addition to repeated munificent distributions of grain and money, foregone, at the instigation of his ministers, two years of revenue, in hopes of alleviating this general distress.

The following notice (says the New York Courier,) has been handed to us for translation and insertion.—It is not without feelings of gratification that we give place to the record of a gallant act of one of our hardy seamen, and to the testimonial so appropriately and with so much delicacy given of it, by the Chief of a gallant nation. We have seen the medal refered to—it is large and costly. On one side is a bust of the King of the French, surrounded by the words

LOUIS PHILIPPE I ROI DES FRANCAIS.

On the reverse are the following words:—

A
ROGERS
(NATHANIEL)
CAPTAINE
DE NAVIR AMERICAIN;
POUR AVOIR SAUVE
DES MARINS FRANCAIS
EN DANGER DE PERIR
DANT LES FLOTS,
1834.

[*Translation.*]

To
ROGERS
(NATHANIEL)
CAPTAIN
OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL
FOR HAVING SAVED
FRENCH SEAMEN
IN DANGER OF PERISHING
IN THE WAVES,
1834.

NOTICE.

The French orig L Esperance, of Paimpol, was, on the 17th of May last, in a state of the greatest distress, and on the point of sinking. The long boat, on which the crew relied for the preservation of their lives, had been dashed to pieces by a wave, and death in its most frightful form appeared to them inevitable, when Captain NATHANIEL ROGERS, commanding the American ship Grecian, of Portland, being in sight, braved the tempest which threatened to swallow him up, courageously put to sea in his long boat, and after encountering unheard of difficulties and dangers which appeared insurmountable, succeeded in saving the lives of the crew, at the moment that the Esperance disappeared beneath the waves.

Not content with this humane and courageous act, Captain Rogers afterwards showed the kindest attentions on the unfortunate men whose lives he had saved, until the moment he landed them in Havre.

Conduct so noble, traits of character so honorable to the American name, could not remain forgotten.—The Minister of Marine in France having placed before the King the circumstances above mentioned, His Majesty the King of the French directed that a medal of gold should be struck to preserve the remembrance of them, and should be presented in his name to Capt Rogers.

The Consul General of France in the United States has received this medal, and holds it ready to deliver to any person whom Captain Rogers may appoint to receive it, should he himself not be able to accept it from his hands.

THE CONSUL GENERAL OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES

From the Maine Farmer.

A POPULAR OPINION EXAMINED.

MR. HOLMES:—It was formerly my opinion, and I find it is still the opinion of many, perhaps a majority of farmers, that the wheat plant has a more tender constitution than other kinds of grain—that wheat is more liable to disease, generally speaking, I admit—but why is this a decisive proof of its having a more tender constitution than it is that an ox or a cow has a more tender constitution than a Turkey Buzzard, because it offered no other food than carrion they would languish and die? Wheat is a more rich nutritive grain than others, of course its food must correspond in quality. Hence if we cultivate in a hap hazzard manner, and either from ignorance, laziness or carelessness adopt a mode of management not in accordance with the habits of plants, we ought not to ascribe its failure to the weakness of its constitution.

I first began to think seriously upon this subject some six or seven years ago. I was conversing with one of the best farmers in town on the subject of raising wheat and rye, and he observed that he did not often sow rye, for said he, I am confident that I can raise as many bushels of wheat with the labour and on the same land as I can of rye. I have since paid considerable attention to the subject, and the result is satisfactory to my mind and proves to me that the failures in wheat is not owing to any inherent weakness in the constitution of the plant. In point of fact, I think I may safely say that I have generally lost in point of quantity, saying nothing of the superior value of wheat, by sowing rye instead of it.—Rye in some soils will undoubtedly do well where wheat would not—this is not generally the case in this section of the country.

I have frequently, when enquiring of my neighbours in the spring what they intended to sow in the spring in some certain piece of land, received this answer, (if it happens to be somewhat late in the season,) "It is of no use to sow rye now I am going to sow wheat or oats, for rye does not do any thing sowed late."—This in plain English is as much as to say that they consider even wheat in certain circumstances hardier than rye.

It is my firm conviction that the wheat plant has as hardy a constitution as the rye plant, or Indian corn, or even potatoes, and I don't care if you add *Canada Thistles* to the catalogue. I have mentioned potatoes, and I will relate upon this subject. I once had a field of potatoes, when I lived in Massachusetts, struck with a withering blast or rust when the potatoes were about as large as bullets, and in a few days the vines were all "*as dead as a hamme*." I have said Canada thistles too—now we know that thistles have apparently as many lives as a cat, but still by mowing them frequently, at proper times, they are easily killed; but let any farmer closely examine the wheat and rye plants, especially if they have had such difficulties to encounter as mine has had the season, I think that instead of saying any thing about weak constitution he would say that they were tougher than thistles. In the field of rye, the examination of which I have partly published in the Farmer, I have lately pulled up some of the plants, the first roots of which I am confident from close observation from time to time are entirely rotten and gone, and with them the mould, occasioned by the fermentation of the manure also, and they are now "going ahead" on pieces supplied by a second or third stock of roots, the bottom leaves indicating the ripening of the stalk at the lower joint and the ear blossoming and filling above. Some of the wheat plants that labored under the same or similar difficulties, now bid fair to achieve a most splendid victory, not only over natural obstacles, but also putting to flight a host of theories and idle speculations on the diseases and habits of this plant. I ask, will not these prove themselves to be hardy plants?

I think, Mr. Editor, it is high time for farmers to look into these things themselves.—Our farmers generally, however industriously they may labour with their hands, don't like intellectual labour—No, sir, they had rather take Dr. Dwight's theory, or some other Doctor's, and patch it up a little, and then make a paraphrase about it to suit their ideas, and let it go. The more I look into these things the more I realize the necessity of long continued and close attention to them, as well as almost every thing else relating to the pursuits of agriculture. I should as soon expect to hatch hens' eggs in a furnace glowing with the intense heat of Nebuchadnezzar's as to think of reaching the lofty summit of perfection in agricultural science by any other means.

Peru, July 18, 1834. J. H. J.

Potatoes.—I had a quarter of an acre of potatoes growing very flourishingly, and I took a scythe and had them cropped down to the earth. I had another piece. I did not crop at all—and a third cropped long after the blossom showed itself; the result was, that those that were not cropped proved to be the smallest; those cropped earliest, the largest and best; and those cropped the latest, partially benefitted. This plan of cropping is particularly desirable if you have a long dry season, otherwise, the rapid growth of stock and leaves will completely exhaust the potatoes that should be formed in the trenches. I have used various other manures, and find all long manures good; but the more salt or its properties you use, the better. The stable manure is particularly good, from the saline matter it contains; what we call woods manure is the most indifferent I ever used; but if it is soaked in salt water, it is generally improved.—*Farmer's Register.*

FOLLY, CREDULITY AND BLASPHEMY. It will be remembered that about three years since a wretch made his appearance in the city of New York, and announced himself as the Prophet of the Lord. He preached the most blasphemous doctrines, and if we are not mistaken, was arrested and imprisoned more that once for blasphemy. He nevertheless succeeded in making disciples of a few deluded and half witted creatures, who looked up to him with even more veneration, if possible, than the Mormonites look to that arrant knave, Joe Smith. It seems, however, that the pretended Prophet has at last been caught and caged, on a charge of theft.

Mathias the Blasphemer and Impostor.

This wretch, to whose arrest we advert above, is in a fair way to be brought to justice. He is a more subtle fiend than was first imagined, and has no doubt added murder to the catalogue of his iniquities. The Journal of Commerce, the Albany Evening Journal, and the Commercial Advertiser contain long articles in relation to him. It appears that he commenced his career as a religious imposter, in Albany, five years since. He came to Albany from Washington county with his family, and worked as a journeyman house joiner. During a period of religious excitement in the church of the Rev. Mr ——, he took an active part, and applied for admission into the church by certificate from Washington county.—He was refused, and subsequently he applied for admission of his profession—but was again refused. He then commenced preaching in the shop—proclaimed his divine mission, and was discharged by his employer. Subsequently to this, he strayed off with his children, was overtaken in Rensselaer or Washington county, and was supposed to be crazy.—We next hear of him in New York, where his imposture was so successful as to excite amazement, and the deeds imputed to him fill the mind with horror. We subjoin from the Journal of Commerce a history of his connection with Folger and Pierson, the former said to be a most excellent man—and of the circumstances that led to his arrest. In addition to this, the Albany Evening Journal mentions that a short time previous to the death of Mr. Pierson, Mathias prevailed upon him to assign to him his whole estate. He was shortly after taken sick, and although his friends who were with him insisted upon calling medical aid, they were deterred by Mathias, who told them that "*he had power of life and death, and Mr. Pierson would not die*" But he did die; and a subsequent examination of the body by three able physicians resulted in the conviction that *he had been poisoned*, and certificates to this effect were drawn up and signed by these physicians, and are now in New York. Who poisoned Mr. Pierson, is to be determined by the proper tribunal.

It also seems that an attempt was some time since made to poison Mr. Folger and his family, and had well nigh succeeded. The wretch who is believed to have been the perpetrator of these crimes has reached New York, and will immediately be tried.

THE POTOMAC AND OLD IRON SIDES.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette

The frigate Potomac has been completely fitted for sea, and has hauled off from the wharf. She is at anchor in Charles river, and will sail in a few days for the Mediterranean, under the command of Capt. Nicholson. The Potomac is one of the largest frigates in the navy, and since her return from the Pacific seas has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, under the direction of Com. Elliott. We understand that Thomas Wells, the poet, has been appointed to the office of Schoolmaster or Chaplain on board this ship. She has a crew of four hundred and fifty men.

The greatest attraction of the Navy Yard, we are informed, is "Old Iron sides." Every visiter is anxious to tread the deck of this fine ship, and to examine her attentively. She has recently been repaired, or more properly speaking, rebuilt, at an expense of 150,000 dollars, and is to be immediately fitted for sea. Her destination is said to be the Pacific ocean. We do not know who is to command her, but as she is as great a favorite with the officers of the navy as with the people of the country generally, it is supposed there will be several applicants for the situation. The Constitution looks in every respect like a new ship, and she is destined to flourish for many years, and to do the state important service abroad. Almost every one who visits her is anxious to procure a piece of her old timbers as a memento of the brilliant victories achieved by her three commanders, Hull, Bainbridge and Stewart, over the enemies of their country.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

MORE THAN 300 LIVES LOST

Extract of a letter from Poctou, dated 11th September:—"We have just received accounts of the loss of the ship Sybelle, of Liverpool, from Cronstadt, for Quebec, with 316 emigrants, all of whom perished; six of the crew saved themselves in the boat, four of whom arrived here this morning. Can nothing be done to erect a light house on that fatal island? Surely means should be taken, if possible, to prevent such fatal shipwrecks.

Halifax paper.

We may say without fear of contradiction, that *more than a thousand* of the emigrants who have left Great Britain and Ireland the present year for the British N. American Provinces, have *perished by shipwreck on the passage*. This is a thirtieth part of the whole number. Of a still greater number who left the same countries for New York, *not one has perished by shipwreck*. These are facts worthy of being taken into consideration by emigrants and their friends.

N. Y. Jour. Commerce.

INQUISITION ABOLISHED IN SPAIN.

This important event is announced in a late London Patriot, in the following decree, dated the 15th July.—

"Art. 1. This tribunal of the Inquisition is definitively suppressed.

"Art. 2. The property, income and other goods belonging to this institution are to be applied to the payment of the public debt.

"Art. 3. The produce of the 101 canonships dependent upon the Inquisition are to be applied to the same purpose.

"Art. 4. The employes attached to this tribunal and its dependencies, who possess ecclesiastical prebends or civil employments in remuneration, shall have no right to receive their emoluments from the funds of the said tribunal.

"Art. 5. All the other employes are to receive the amount of the salaries [illegible] from the sinking fund, until they have been otherwise provided for."

We earnestly hope that the bold example thus set by Spain will [illegible] doom of this cruel, slavish [illegible] which had its origin in that [illegible] Priscillian, a mild and eloquent man, was the first victim of Religious Intolerance under this system. Torquemada, the Inquisitor General is said to have tried and tortured, in the course of fourteen years, eighty thousand persons, of which six thousand were executed!

Happily for America she has no established Church—no State Religion, and is therefore in no danger of ever countenancing any thing like force in favor of any particular sect. Every man is here left freely to form and follow his own opinions on the subject of Religion, as well as on every other, and no one has a right to throw the least impediment in his way.

National Intelligencer.

From the National Intelligencer.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—In the city of Richmond, for a year or so past, public sentiment has manifested itself very strongly against professional gaming houses, of which it would seem there have been a large number maintained in the city notwithstanding the severity of laws against those who keep them. This natural hostility to wards establishments so pernicious in any community, it is due to the Editor of the Richmond Compiler to say, has been strenuously urged and stimulated by that Journal. Whether from this cause alone, or from others combined with it, the public feelings seem to have reached a state of excitement, which an incident caused to explode on Monday night last, with a sweeping ruin of the establishment of the offenders.

A young man of the city appears to have suffered personal ill-usage from some of the keepers of the gaming tables, when, a little after 9 o'clock at night (according to the Compiler) a number of young men assembled together for the purpose of breaking into the houses of the gamblers, and destroying the instruments by which they carry on their illegal and ruinous practices. Their numbers were rapidly increased, until a short time they amounted to between three and four hundred." "No noise, no uproar, no violence disgraced their proceedings." This body of young men "accompanied by the captain of the night guard, and eight of his men," proceeded to attack, in succession, ten different gaming houses, entering each and destroying all the implements of their trade, but not touching or injuring property of any other description.

This is a summary statement of the proceeding. We cannot withhold one remark on submitting it to our readers. Every good citizen must rejoice in the suppression of establishments so demoralizing and so pernicious; the instruments of so much misery and ruin, but we could have wished that this most desirable result had been accomplished by other means. Mobs are dangerous weapons with which to effect any end however good, and, in a land of laws, their agency is greatly to be deprecated, however respectable the materials of which they may be composed.

A PIRATE.—Capt. NEWSUM, of the schr. Brilliant, arrived at Norfolk, from Tampico, informs the editors of the Beacon that soon after leaving that place, they were chased for 22 hours by the piratical Schr Caroline, of Tampico, which sailed three days previous with a knowledge that the Brilliant had a large quantity of specie ($150,000) on board. During the chase the B. was compelled to throw overboard her deck load and part of her cargo of Fustic.

Gold Mines of the United States.—What were considered the dreams of visionaries, stimulated by grasping cupidity, as the early discovery of North American continent, turn out to be true predictions. In all the old charters and in the first, especially, of the North and South Virginia companies," comprehending the entire American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, these truly magnificent grants to the then bold adventurers under Raleigh, Cabot, Soto, &c. and which were looked upon in pretty much the same light as the promises of Don Quixotte to Sancho Panza, the James and the Charles,' on the thrones of England, always cautiously and scrupulously reserved to themselves the profits that might arise from mines of gold, silver, or other precious metals. Time has shown that these conjectures on the embowled wealth of our country have proved true; and that had we continued in colonial dependence our mines would have become a lucrative source of revenue to those royal personages.

It is estimated, we perceive, in the transaction of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania, that since the commencement of the working of the gold mines, that run in a mineral belt, it may be said, parallel to the course of the Blue Ridge, from Georgia to Maryland, there has been obtained gold to the amount of no less than *six millions* of dollars. The mines are generally in talcose ganiess, &c. scattered superficiously in the gravelly beds of small streams, and therefore easily worked. Three deposite mines alone in Georgia, have yielded half a million dollars. These of North Carolina generally furnish a million of bullion annually to the mint. But little, however, of the great proportion gets into circulation. Most of it is worked into jewelry, or exported.

[*N. Y. Star.*

HORRID AND DIABOLICAL MURDER.

[From the Philadelphia American Centinel.]

At the Ward Election on Friday last, William Perry, while standing peaceably near the polls in Locust Ward, was savagely and inhumanly murdered by some villain, who has not yet been discovered, who stabbed him through the body with a *sword cane or dirk*, and ran into an adjoining tavern. The wounded man was taken into the drug store of Mr. Ashton, corner of Eleventh and Locust streets, where the wound was dressed by Dr. R. M. Huston, and every possible attention bestowed on him. The deceased was an orderly, inoffensive man, a carpenter by trade. He was a member of the Democratic Association of Locust Ward, had been present at the counting off the judges, and had pointed out some individuals in the opposition ranks, who were not entitled to vote, and it is supposed had thus excited the animosity of some coward, maliguant assassin.

The funeral of Mr. WILLIAM PERRY took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his mother, in Locust, between Ninth & Tenth streets, and was attended by an immence assemblage, consisting of the Fire Company of which he was a member, with several others; the several Democratic Associations of the City, the Nothern Liberties, Kensington, Spring Garden, Southwark and Moyamensing, together with a large number of other citizens. We counted in the procession nearly *four thousand men*. Persons were in attendance from every section of the county, and we noticed a body of nearly one hundred from Camden, New Jersey. The streets through which it was known the funeral was to pass in its progress to Ronaldson's Grave Yard, were lined with spectators. We have rarely, if ever, known the public mind more highly excited on any occasion.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

From the New York Evening Post.

VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS OCTOBER 6

	Democrat.	Bank.
New Haven	591	813
North Haven	27 majority.	
East Haven	60	91
Hamden	180	69
Derby	164	145
Milford	18	268
Oxford	9 maj.	
Bethany	57 maj.	
Middletown	25 maj.	
Durham	47 maj.	
	1184	1396
		1184
"Bank Majority,		202

The same towns, last April, (at the general election,) gave Foot, the Bank candidate for Governor, a majority of 841 votes, showing a democratic gain in these towns, since April, of 663 votes. These towns may be considered the worst part of Connecticut for the democratic cause."

POSTSCRIPT.

We have received since the foregoing was in type the following additional returns, from our correspondent of the office of the Stamford Sentinel.

STAMFORD—Democratic ticket,	150
Bank ticket,	119
Democratic majority	31
GREENWICH—Democratic ticket,	177
Bank ticket	126
Democratic majority	51

Last spring, for Senator in Stamford—Jackson only 49—Anti Jackson 172—majority against us 123—in Greenwich, Jackson 125—Anti Jackson 135—against us 12—majority against us last spring 135—majority in our favor this day in the two towns 82—gain since April 217.

When the Kent, Indiaman, was destroyed by fire in the Bay of Biscay, some years since, a letter was hastily written on board during the confusion by Lieut. Col. M'Gregor of the 93d Highlanders, and enclosed in a bottle. Lately this officer was stationed at Barbadoes, and soon after the identical bottle was picked up on the shore of the island and brought to him!

From the Pittsburg Advocate, Oct. 6.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIVES.

This morning about 5 o'clock, just as we had stopped the emission of the city edition of our paper, intelligence was brought to us of the explosion of the boiler of the Eagle Cotton Factory, in the borough of Allegheny, owned by Messrs. Arbuckle and Avery. Hastening in a short time afterwards to the scene of calamity, we witnessed the full extent of the ruin and disaster. Never did we look upon a spectacle so full of horror. The extensive building, is almost an entire ruin, a mass of stones brick and rubbish. The building and much of the costly and extensive machinery are utterly lost and destroyed; but the loss of the property is small compared with the loss of life, and the agony and misery which have resulted. So far as we could gather the circumstances, they are these.

The boilers had been suffered through neglect or inattention to become heated before the water was let into them, which caused the heads to be blown out—and the concussion was so great that they rose

from their beds, and passing out of the engine house, overturned a small office attached to the buildings, and were finally arrested by a large board pile, in the rear of the building, which it completely shivered to pieces. A machinist, James Mirlatt, a Frenchman, was killed instantaneously, and the 1st Engineer, Alexander Morrow, so badly scalded as to leave no hopes of his recovery. Two boys, named James Heming and ——Dood, are missing, supposed to be lying dead among the rubbish, which is now being removed. Another boy killed, name not recollected.—Three young women at work in the Factory were very much wounded, all of them have limbs broken.

It was a fortunate circumstance that the explosion occurred an hour earlier than that at which most of the hands are accustomed to be at work—had it been an hour later, the disaster would have been very great; as it is, the extent of injury is not yet known, as several are missing, of whom it is not known whether they were on duty or not.

CECIL GAZETTE.

ELKTON: OCTOBER 11, 1834.

THE RESULT.—The general election in this State took place on **Monday last**, and has resulted in the success of the Whig party by a large majority. It would be useless to enter into an explanation of the why and the wherefore such a result has been produced, as some of our cotemporaries are apt to do—we are defeated, sadly defeated, and that is enough. But notwithstanding the loss of the State, it is some consolation to know that *Cecil County* remains true to her first love.—She supported ANDREW JACKSON in 1824, and from that time to the present there has been no "variableness nor shadow of turning" in *her* principles. Unawed by the cry of panic, distress, and ruin which has been rung from one extremity of this Union to the other for the last ten months, shaking to the very centre the pillars of liberty, and unseduced by the secret and tremendous power which the Bank of the United States has been enabled to bring forward to bear upon the elections thro'out the whole country, the people of Cecil came "to the rescue" on Monday last, and by their votes gave renewed evidence of her attachment to the policy and principles of her beloved Chief Magistrate. She nobly performed her duty. All hail! Democratic Republican Cecil say we. *Threats* cannot intimidate these, nor *money* buy them.

We give below the votes of the respective candidates. They cannot by any means be considered as a correct test of the strength of parties in Cecil. Under circumstances well known to our opponents, a far different result would have been presented. Those marked thus (*) are Jacksonians.

	1st District.	2d District.	3d District.	4th District.	Total.
For the Assembly.					
*L. D. Nowland,	497	500	173	267	1137
*Joseph Harlan,	495	482	185	364	1136
*William C. Scott,	495	487	171	369	1142
*B. F. Bussey,	496	474	183	357	1120
Edward Wilson,	183	290	266	371	1110
William Maxwell,	180	244	283	386	1093
Joseph Boman, jr.	177	241	261	376	1055
Joseph Bryan,	184	244	248	364	1040
For County Commissioners.					
John R. Frances,	495				
*William Knight,	99				
*William Mackey,		426			
*Samuel B. Foard,		414			
William Reynolds,		326			
F. A. Whitaker,		318			
Johnson Rogers,			273		
*Nathan Lackland,			169		
*Thos. Richards, jr.				381	
William Pearce,				357	

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

Kent County.

Jackson.		Anti Jackson.	
Miller,	505	Ricard,	572
Hurit,	468	Gale,	572
Browne,	480	Kirby,	525
Herdman,	475	Welsh,	554

Queen Ann's County.

A slip from the office of the Easton Gazette states that 3 Jackson and 1 Whig delegate were elected.

Talbot County.

Martin,	572	Dudley,	668
Colson,	567	Bruff,	655
Thomas,	555	Hambleton,	665
Horney,	556	Mullikin,	631

Caroline County.

Keene,	563	Burchenal,	669
Rich,	526	Carter,	665
Thawley,	529	Turner,	657
Driver,	502	Hardcastle,	615

Dorchester County.

Pattison,	695	Lord,	1077
Griffith,	710	Nicols,	1088
Pattison,	705	Richardson,	1046
		Creighton,	1022

Worcester County.

Whitelock,	1086	Willis,	1210
Selby,	1074	Kean,	1183
Purnell,	1056	Levans,	1167
Smith,	1041	Williams,	1157

Somerset County.

Teackle,	809	Cottman,	1100
Hyland,	414	Jones,	925
Fontaine,	272	Dashiell,	893
Johnson,	866	Robinson,	764
Baltimore City.			
Vansant,	5821	Cushing,	5660
Brady,	5371	Jones,	5530
Baltimore County.			
Ely,	2402	Price,	1424
Wyse,	2269	Carroll,	1316
Orrick,	2269	Trimble,	1219
Shower,	2185		
Stansbury,	986		
Montgomery County.			
Dorsey,	671	Harding,	846
Adamson,	653	Gaither,	841
Thompson,	235	Gittings,	829
		Grunale,	809
Calvert County.			
No Jackson ticket.			
Prince George's County.			
Scott,	636	Gantt,	839
Day,	638	Pratt,	865
Edelen,	610	Worthington,	849
Summerville,	610	Key,	811
Harford County.			
Sutton,	1182	Moores,	1036
Johns,	1142	Boyd,	1037
Nelson,	1065	Amos,	942
Maulsby,	917	Bond,	857
Annapolis City.			
Harwood,	135	Brewer,	169
Grammer,	133	Wells,	164
Washington County.			
Wharton	1723	Kershner,	1834
Wason,	1686	Wilty,	1791
Hollman,	1644	Weast,	1768
Hays,	1636	Merrick,	1737
Frederick County.			
Unkefer,	3089	Roberts,	3490
Getzendanner,	3087	Annan,	3447
Harritt,	3074	Brengle,	3426
Sifford,	3048	Duval,	3418
Anne Arundel.			
(2 districts to be heard from.)			
Kent,	666	Duvall,	720
Iglehart,	676	Linthicum,	743
Hood,	712	Franklin,	670
Ridgely,	658	Dorsey,	778
Charles County.			
Hughes,	720	Wills,	481
Merrick,	714	Mitchell,	459
Carpenter,	658	Digges,	418
Dulaney,	655		
St. Mary's County.			
No Jackson opposition.			
Allegany County.			

By a letter received by a gentleman of this place, we learn that one Jacksonian and three Whigs are elected.

All told, the strength of parties will stand thus in the next House of Delegates:

Jackson,	-	-	17
Opposition,	-	-	63

The Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey elections take place next week.—In the two former of these States, we expect large majorities for the Jackson ticket. The Whigs may therefore make much of their triumph in Maryland, for the day of retribution is at hand. Look out!

Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the Mayor of Philadelphia for the apprehension of the villain who assassinated William Perry in the streets of that city on the 3d inst.

The following remarks, from the Baltimore American, are so applicable to Cecil county, that we have adopted them.

"The weather yesterday [Monday] was remarkably fine—a clear sky and sunshine—and a temperature pleasantly cool and bracing. At the polls were thronged with voters from the opening at nine in the morning until the closing at six in the evening. Although the interest taken in the election was, of course, intense in the highest degree, we may safely say there never was a political contest in Baltimore in which good order and decorum were so universal as in that of yesterday. All our inquiries resulted in the concurrent statement of the prevalence of marked quietness and order throughout the day."

And we agree in extenso with the New York Star, that "the FREEDOM OF ELECTION is the sheet anchor of our liberties; when that is gone all is gone; and if men are IMPORTED for the special purpose of overawing CITIZENS at the polls, we shall be driven to surrender the Government into the hands of the worst class of intriguers, or fight to the last for the preservation of our rights. Submission or resistance alone are left us."

It is estimated that there is at the present time, one million six hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars of counterfeit bank paper in circulation in the United States. What a commentary upon the accursed paper system advocated by the Whigs!

Mr. Livingston, it is rumored, says the New York Times, has signified to our Government his desire to be recalled and to withdraw from a scene of prevarication and bad faith.

Isaac Hill, in a recent letter to his constituents, speaks of Roger B. Taney as a man "as irreproachable in private life, as he is unsurpassed in qualifications for any public position in which he might be placed." The praise is just. Phil. Times.

A Paris Journal says, Admiral de Rigny, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is on the point of marriage with an American lady, possessed of an income of 400,000f. a year, but who has two daughters by a former husband, each of whom, on attaining her majority, will take one-fourth of this fortune.

MEMORIES.—It appears by the Wesleyan Journal published in Maine, the present number of Methodist Clergymen in the world, is upwards of three thousand, and the members of that church more than a million. The first Methodist Conference was held on June 25th, 1774, in London, and the number of Methodist preachers at that time throughout the world was only six.

There are seventy-eight chartered colleges and universities in the United States—about five to every million of inhabitants.

Communicated.

MR. EDITOR:

Sir,—I might follow the common practice and say, that it is with diffidence I apply to you for the use of your columns; but the cause which I have espoused, I believe to be a good one, and any apology, therefore, would be uncharacteristic of a plain farmer, although situated in the humble walks of life.

Having been, for many years, a resident of that part of Cecil county, called Bohemia Manor, reared and educated by christian parents, I have always, (though not a member of any particular church or sect) freely contributed my mite towards, advocated and felt, a strong predilection for that pleasing and beneficial mode of spending the Sabbath, viz: in going to church, and hearing the gospel preached. Owing to the goodness of our forefathers some years back, we were blessed with as good and substantial a church as could be found in the county, but, alas, our generation have suffered it to go to decay; the bricks which composed its walls, have been appropriated to other purposes, and hardly a trace is left of that building which our forefathers reared with so much care, passed so pleasantly their Sabbaths, and in its once well enclosed yard their bodies now repose. I could hardly restrain myself on witnessing its downfall, from appealing to the feelings of the good people of my neighborhood, through the channel of some friendly paper. But we were men, still blessed with another house, quite as eligibly situated; it was still a point to which the farmer and laborer might repair, with their families, after the cares and toils of the week, and receive the blessing and enlightening influence of the gospel. I would trespass on your good nature, were I to detail the many pleasing reflections that have passed through my mind on riding past that building. During the week might be seen the junior part of the inhabitants, assembled together, studying the various branches of an English education, and, at other times, playing with all the simplicity of nature, under the large trees which studded and adorned its vicinity. You and your enlightened readers will no doubt sympathize with me, when I inform you and them, that that house, (the only house of worship on the Manor) also, after having been suffered to go to decay, in a great measure, as if to anticipate the destroying hand of time, has been torn to pieces. The grave yard, in which many bodies were interred, and among whom the exemplary christian, as well as the enlightened expounder) no fence surrounds it, no house stands as a monument to show that it is a sacred spot. The reason assigned for tearing down the building was a good one, and it must be confessed that I looked on with a composure approaching to pleasure at its destruction. The inference I naturally drew, was, that a new and substantial building was to be erected on the same spot, as well for a protection to the graves of our ancestors, as a source of good to the present and coming generation. But no! it appears our forefathers were so unwise as to choose a beautiful and level spot, in the vicinity of good water, surrounded by the finest and most shady trees of the forest, where the farmer, after arriving, could hitch his horse and carriage, and enter the Lord's sanctuary, without care on his mind respecting them. The wide spreading foliage of the noble oak, would shield them in the summer from the sun, and in the winter from the freezing blast. Suffice it to say our *moderns* are more wise and are determined to consign the graves of our ancestors to oblivion, for not choosing an exposed rising ground, destitute of water, a shrub, or a tree. It would be very naturally asked why the old building was torn down before the new one was finished, as another place was to be chosen for the new one? Was it because they could appropriate any of the materials towards constructing the new house? It is to be supposed not. No! marveling reader! The seats and the pulpit were the only parts fit to go in the new, and take the the old house down for them before they began the new one, appears supremely ridiculous. And yet although some months have elapsed since the destruction of the old, few other signs are shown of a new one being built, other than the presence of some rough logs; some lumber, and the pulpit; and the seats of the old (instead of being in their ancient places, filled with persons, listening to fervid eloquence from the pulpit,at least till the new one was finished) lay uselessly and wantonly exposed to the destroying effects of the weather

Such being a plain statement of the case, it is to be hoped that some abler hand than myself will undertake the cause, and that through the agency of your valuable paper, the drooping spirit of our countrymen may be aroused, so that our graveyards shall be enclosed, and we speedily see, as I once have seen, a large and enlightened body of men, together with their families, in a substantial house, bowing to the Divine Disposer of events the Author of our existence, and the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

O. Z.

From the Pennsylvanian.

ELECTION RETURNS—DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH!

We publish below the returns of the Inspectors' elections in the 1st and 3d Districts in full, with a trifling exception or two, where disputes exist. It will be seen that *Joel B. Sutherland's* majority over *James Gowen*, is eleven hundred and sixty six!—that of Gen. *Michael W. Ash* over *John G. Watmough*, is eleven hundred and eighty-five!—The glorious cause rolls onward, sweeping away every impediment. "Democracy and no Bank" triumphs all around us! The monopolists are withered and chilled to the heart. But we are not done yet—but "half our task is done." The City is to be won on the Fourteenth of October. It will be achieved, for democracy is in the field, flushed with victory.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Sutherland Insp's.	Gowen do.
Southwark	913 maj.	
Moyamensing,	108 maj.	
Passyunk,	156	62
Blockley,	216	268
Kingsessing,	111	62
Roxborough,	268	217
Penn,	176	79
Germantown,		56 maj.
Bristol,		24 maj.
	1928	763
	762	
Maj. for Suther'd Insp's.	1166	

THIRD WARD.

		Ash.	Watmough.
N. Liberties,	1st Ward	235	240
	2d do	146	257
	3d do	324	272
	4th do	195	310
	5th do	386	553
	6th do	239 maj.	
	7th do	448	131
Sp. Garden,	1st do	474	239
	2d do	305	255
	3d do		
	4th do	258	324
Kensington,	1st do	248	114
	2d do	185	130
	3d do	195	140
	4th do	268	158
	5th do	236	74
Unine. N. L.		143	85
Oxford,		227	223
Lower Dublin,		196	212
Byberry,		67	82
Moreland,		27 maj.	
		4794	3607
		3607	
Maj. for Ash Inspectors,		1185	

Malta, Aug 1.—The American Com. PATTERSON in the Delaware, ship of the line, has proceeded from Naples to Alexandria, after visiting which port and the Pyramids of the Upper Egypt, he intends sailing for Jaffa, and land there to visit Jerusalem in company with his lady and some of the officers.

From the American of Wednesday.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FLOUR.—Sales of Howard st. Flour continue to be made from stores at $5.12½; some parcels of select brands at $5.18¾. The general wagon price, $5

Sales of City Mills flour to some extent, at $5. on 60 and 90 days credit without interest.

GRAIN.—There has been scarcely any wheat at market, and we know of no change in prices. We continue to quote the range of the market,—inferior to very prime reds—at 90 a 102 cents per bushel.

Corn continues scarce, and is wanted A cargo of white was sold yesterday at 67 cents, and one or two of yellow at 68 cents. We quote white and yellow to-day at 67@68 cents.

There has been no Rye at market—the article is wanted; we continue to quote at 66 cents.

We quote oats at 32@34 cents.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning, September 30, by the Rev. James McKenney, Mr. JOHN T. BRISCOE to Miss AMELIA ANN ELIZABETH BRICE, of Kent county, Maryland.

On the 28th September, Mr. L. A WILMER to Miss SYDNEY ANN BAYLESS

Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners of Cecil county, elected at the late election, are requested to meet at Elkton on Monday, the 20th instant, to qualify and perform the other necessary requisites required by law. Oct. 11.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife, *Mary Ann Lynch*, has absconded from my bed and board without any provocation, I forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES LYNCH.

Oct. 11.

Notice.

THE daily route of the Stage between this place and Port Deposit is discontinued. It will hereafter run three times a week, viz: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Oct. 4. ALLISON CRANDLE.

Land for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a small Farm of about SIXTY ACRES, more or less, lying and being in Cecil county, Maryland, adjoining lands of George Jamison, Solomon Penock, William Reynolds, and others. The corner of this land is where the public road leading from Elkton towards New London Cross Roads crosses the public road leading from New Ark, Del. towards Port Deposit, about 5 and a half miles from Elkton, convenient to mills, meeting and market.

The improvements are a FRAME HOUSE, lathed & plastered on the outside.—A well of good water near the house, with a good pump in the same,—a milk house close to the pump, so as to convey the water from the pump into it; a smoke house over the same; a corn house, hog and hen house; garden pailed in, a hundred feet square; a young apple orchard, now just beginning to bear, of the choicest and best assorted fruit; the land naturally of a good quality. Further description is thought unnecessary, as it is likely those wishing to purchase will call on the premises and look for themselves, where they can see with the naked eye, the vessels sailing on the Delaware, North East and Elk rivers, and the steamboat going up Back Creek, which makes it one of the handsomest and healthiest situations in the county. Persons wishing to purchase, will please to call on William Reynolds; near the premises, who will give every information necessary.

HENRY R. REYNOLDS.

October 11, 1834.—tf

Five dollars reward.

RANAWAY from the house of the subscriber, on Monday night, the 29th of September, a young man named

WILLIAM LAYTON.

He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather slender, with broad, square shoulders, greyish eyes, dark hair, rather a spare visage, some pimples on his face, and a diffident appearance. He is a shoemaker by trade. If he has on the clothes he stole from me, they are: a black coat, a silk velvet waistcoat, and blue cloth trowsers. His own clothes are, a blue frock coat, a pair of dark lasting trowsers, a marseilles waistcoat, and a whitish hat. Whoever will lodge the said Layton in any jail shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM A. JACKSON.

October 11.—4t

The Baltimore Republican will copy the above to the amount of $1 and charge this office.

ON application to me, the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, by petition in writing of James Williams, of Cecil county, for more than two years before the date of his said petition, a citizen of the State of Maryland, stating that he owes debts which he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly of the State of Maryland for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts, and the said James Williams having complied with all the requisites of the said Acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Williams be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Cecil County Court on the first Saturday of next April term of said Court, and at such other times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to or 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 newspaper published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once a week for three months previous to the said first Saturday of next April term of the said County Court, to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said James Williams should not have the full benefit of such Acts of Assembly.—Given under my hand, this 25th day of September, in the year 1834.

SAML. HOLLINGSWORTH.

A true copy. Attest.

JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k.
Cecil County Court.

Oct. 11—3m

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, 183[illegible].

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.

WEST NOTTINGHAM

ACADEMY.

There will be a Public Examination of the students of this institution, on Friday, 10th inst. The parents and guardians of the pupils, and friends of literature generally, are invited to attend. The Winter Session will commence on Monday, November 3d. Price of tuition, $20 per annum. Boarding, including lodging, washing &c. may be had in the immediate vicinity, for $80 per annum.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

JAMES MAGRAW, Principal.

October 4th 1834 3t.

Chancery Sale

OF A VALUABLE FARM AND MILL, IN CECIL COUNTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber as trustee will sell at public sale, on the premises, about two miles from the Brick Meeting House, near North East Creek, in Cecil County, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November next, at the hour of ten o'clock, A M. THE VALUABLE FARM on which the late Samuel Hatton resided, and which was by him mortgaged to Timothy Kirk, by deed, bearing date the fourth day of April, 1833, which deed is duly recorded among the land records of Cecil County, in Lib. J. S. No. 31. Folio 171, &c. This property, which adjoins the lands of the late James Trimble and James Gillespie, is a part of one of the best tracts in that section of the country, the quality of the soil being very good and a part heavily timbered. On the premises there are two substantial DWELLING HOUSES, one of brick, a BARN and the other usual out-houses.

There is likewise a GRIST MILL, which commands a fair country business, and a SAW MILL, which from its being located in a great timber country will always find employment. The tract contains between one hundred and seventy-five and two hundred acres of land, but the quantity will be precisely ascertained and mentioned on the day of sale, and further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to view the property have an opportunity of so doing at any time before the sale.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are either cash on the day of sale, or at the option of the purchaser one half in cash, the balance in six months, to be secured by an endorsed note, and bearing interest from day of sale. Upon payment of the whole purchase money and ratification of the sale a good and sufficient deed in conformity with the decree under which it was sold, will be made.

Refer to

ROBERT PURVIANCE, Jr Trustee, at his office, Frederick street, Baltimore.

Oct. 4th.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Elkton, the 30th September, 1834.

A	Robert M'Graw
C. W. Andrews	Eliza Mosher
Rese Abbitt	M. S. Milburn
E. J. Anderson	Miss Frances Miles
B	John M'Kaig
Miss S. J. Beasten	James Martin
Miss Mary Barnes	Joseph E. Miller
Thomas Biddle	E E. Massey
Richard P Bailey	N
Samuel Buckwith	Messrs. Thos Neville & Co
Andrew Barrett	Thomas Neville
C	P
Robert Cristy	Ebenezer Perry
Wm. Couden	Felix Picat
Sarah Clement	William B Price
Rev. K. S. Cropper	Elias Pennington
Susannah Cork	James Patton
Littleton Cropper	R
George M. Coale	Wm Reynolds 2
D	John Robinson
John Dean	John Rawlins
John Fisher	Elizabeth Roddes
Lightner Dorsey	John Reardon
F	James Reynolds
Hezekiah Ford	S
James Furry	James Simpson
Dr John Fisher	Rev. Wm Spry
Charles James Fox	John W. Smith
G	John Starkhouse
Miss J. E Gordon	Adam Short
Thomas Gale	David Scott
Miss Eliza J Grant	—— Shackelford
H	Francis G Smith
Samuel Harris, 4	T
George Horsage	Susan Tilison
John Horner	Miss H. Thomas
Nich. Hyland of S.	U
Benjamin Hill	Miss A Underwood
George Hatten	J
Miss A Hendrickson	Zadock Usher
J	V
C D/W. Johnson	James Vance
J. Jackson	W
John Jones	John T. West
David Jer[illegible]	Rev. A. Woolston
Geo. W[illegible]. Johnson	Margaret Waterson
Jo[illegible]an Johnson	Sarah Williamson
James Johnson	James Woodrow
L	Capt. James Wilson
Robert Leech	John Wright
M	Samuel Wilson
William M'Clelland	

ADAM WHANN, P. M.

Oct. 4.

☞ Persons calling for letters on the above list will please say they are advertised.

Job Printing,

Neatly Executed at This Office.

Adjourned 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 25th October, 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 fee officers' fees.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.
Elkton, Oct. 4, 1834. ts.

Notice.

Coach and Harness Making done in the latest style by the subscriber opposite 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 MOREOW.

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.

For Rent.

THE House adjoining the Elkton Bank. C. W. PARKER.

September 27th. tf.

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.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue and in pursuance 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 eastern 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 Caupbell, 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

130 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 neighborhood, 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.

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.

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 house 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

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

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.

GEORGE EAVERSON,

sept 20 ts Late Sheriff.

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, 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 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, Hand-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.

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 Reger'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

58 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.

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.

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 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.

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, }
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 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.

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 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.

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

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 Armilary 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 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, Freelon 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.

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

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 BOSLEY. ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1834. VOL. I.—NO. 9.

TERMS.

The CECIL 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.

[*From the Complete Farmer.*]

FARMERS' WORK FOR OCTOBER.

Ploughing.—Still, hard, cloggy land is ordered to be tilled should be ploughed in autumn. Fall ploughing saves time and labor in the spring when cattle are weak, and the hurry of the work peculiar to that season presses on the cultivator. A light, sandy soil, however, should not be disturbed by fall-ploughing, but be to settle and consolidate through the winter. Select your corn intended for planting next season from the field, cutting fine, fair, sound ears from such stocks as produce two or more ears, taking the best of the bunch. You will consider well, which is the best method of harvesting corn, and adopt one of the methods mentioned by Judge Buel. If the husks and bottoms of your corn, when shoved away for winter, are sprinkled with a strong solution of salt in water, (take care not to use such a quantity of the solution as to cause mould) and when dealt out are cut fine with a straw-cutter, they will make first rate fodder. Do not feed hogs with hard corn without steeping, grinding or soaking it. The grain will go much further by only steeping some or all of these operations, and if a due degree of fermentation is superadded, so much the better.

Manure.—Arthur Young took five equal portions of a field, one portion of which he manured with dry cut straw, a second with a straw soaked five hours with fresh urine; a third with straw soaked in lake water fifteen hours, a fourth with straw soaked three days, and to the fifth portion he applied nothing. The whole was tilled alike and sowed with grain. The product in grain of the first was thirty nine, of the second fifty, of the third sixty-three, of the fourth one hundred and twenty-six, and of the undunged portion nine. In weight of grain and straw, the product of the several portions, in order above named were found to be 100, 120, 300, and 48. This experiment affords a pretty conclusive demonstration of the value of vegetable matter as food for plants, and particularly of the fertility imparted by the urine of animals, which latter to us is generally lost to all useful purposes. It indicates the propriety of so constructing our cattle yards and stables as to concentrate this liquid, and where there is no cistern to retain it, of applying straw and other litter to absorb it ere it is wasted. Another fact is worth notice;—by rotting process took place wholly in the soil—the fertility was induced by long manure, and the liquids which it held—and not by muck.

Genesee Recorder.

SELF SHARPENING PLOUGHS.—We saw at Rough Creek Church in the county of Charlotte a few days ago, several of those singular ploughs, so called because they are so constructed as to sharpen themselves in the operation of ploughing. The body of the plough is like the common pigeon, and the point is a long and separate piece of iron, sharp at both ends like a mill pick, and running back towards the under part of the plough. When it gets dull by wear, it is turned over and the other side applied to the ground. After that end is sufficiently worn, it is unscrewed and the other turned before, which will last as long as the first. The wing of the plough is made in a triangular form, and each of its three sides can be alternately applied to the soil. It is said that one will last a year without going to the shop, and even then its repairs are very inconsiderable. It is said that they perform well, as far as they have been tried.—*Danville Rep'ter.*

BAIT FOR RATS.—One of our subscribers informs us, and his veracity is unquestionable, that he was advised in baiting a wire trap to catch rats, to mix a paste of corn meal and eggs; he did so, and the first night he caught seven, the second night the trap contained 14—from bait grown to full grown ones. To use his own words the trap not being very large, "they were literally piled on one another for want of room." Rats are the most destructive, troublesome and disagreeable vermin that can infest our premises, and any thing is of importance that will assist us in getting rid of them.

Ohio Farmer.

From the N. Y Transcript.

THE PARSON'S BOOTS.

The Rev. Mr. F——, of Connecticut, was a whole souled and obliging man. He would deny his neighbours nothing, in the way of accommodation, which in conscience they could ask. But, as a sort of an offset, it was hinted that he claimed a return in the good graces of certain of the wives, daughters, sisters, and so forth of his much obliged neighbors.—Whether common report belied the parson or not, the result was the same, and many a hard joke, both sly and open was passed off at his expense.

A young man, or neighbor of his, wishing to appear in boots on a certain occasion, and having none of his own, went to ask the loan of the parson's. 'Yes, Joel,' said the good-natured man, you may have the boots; but you must remember to return them soon.

"Sartainly," returned Joel; I'll fetch them home right away as soon as ever I'm done with 'em, and that'll be to-morrow evening, if nothing happens.'

The parson looked out for his boots on the morrow; but they did not come. It was the same the next day, and the day after, and so on for three weeks. In all that time Joel never showed his face and the bootless parson began to lose all patience; when, one day meeting the delinquent with a boot in each hand, he exclaimed,

'Well, young man, you're a pretty fellow, are you not?'

'Why, so the gals say,' replied Joel, showing his teeth.

'You forgot to bring home my boots, as you promised.'

'O no, I did'nt forgit, Mr. F——; I set out the very next day evening, to fetch 'em home. But just as I got agin the road that turns up to Deacon Thompson's—you know the Deacon has some plaguy handsome darters—well, just as I got agin the road, your boots would'nt go an inch further, and I was obliged to stop and talk along of the gals awhile, till by'm by it got to be so late, thinks I, I won't carry the boots home to night.'

'Well, what hindered you from bringing them home the next evening?'

'Why, the next evening I set out with 'em agin, and, with a good deal of whippin and spurrin, I got 'em past the road that leads to the Deacon's; and now thinks I, I'll get 'em along well enough. Well and so it turned out until I come to the lane that turns down to Curnal Butrick's; and there, as true as I'm alive, the boots stopped again and they wouldn't budge a step, till I'd gone and talked with Sally Butrick a while. So it got to be too late again that evening.'

'But that don't account for the whole three weeks.'

'No, but I'll tell you how it was.—The very next evening I determined the boots should go home, whether or no. So I set out to fetch 'em away round 'cross lots so as not to pass the Deacon's road nor the Curnal's lane.—Well, this project worked amazin well. The two greatest difficulties was got over; and now, thinks I, I'll take the high road a-kin; but plague take the boots, as I came opposite the widow Smith's, they would stop again. And so it was, evening after evening, until this morning, I thought I'd set out in the day time, and see what I could do then.'

The parson, vexed as he was, could not help smiling at Joel's account of the perversity of his boots, and congratulated him on his success in getting them thus far on their way home.

'Why,' to be sure,'' said Joel, 'I have been rather lucky, in getting by, as it were, the most dangerousest places; but I had to work pretty hard for it though it was day time, for the boots would keep a turnal twisching and jerkin, as I came past the Deacon's, and the Curnal's, and the Widow's. But I took the bits in my teeth, sot my face afore me, and here I am. And now Mr. F——, if you'll jest take charge of the boots yourself I'll be much obliged to you.'

'O certainly, Joel, and glad to get them so.'

Joel handed over the boots and said as he turned about to go back—"I'm very much obliged to you for the use of 'em, Mr. F——; they're capital boots, and fitted me to a shavin; but the truth on't is they have a tarnation hack of going to see the gals.'

The summit of bliss.—A marriage was celebrated a few weeks since in a romantic spot on the *top of the Blue Ridge*, under the broad arch of Heaven. The parties having obtained a license in a county in which they did not reside, deemed it necessary to be within the jurisdiction of the clerk issuing the process, and at the appointed hour, here came the groom and his train from one point, and the bride with her fair posse from another. After the nuptial tie was drawn, the parties separated in the manner and direction whence they came—but only temporarily, we presume. The scene was one of singular interest; and we have no doubt the fond pair, in their journey through the dark vales of life, will never forget what was to them, at the moment, emphatically the summit of bliss.

A CHAPTER ON MANNERS.

From the National Gazette.

ON ATTITUDES.—When you pay a visit at the house of a friend, and get firmly seated, let one of the first things you do, be, to lean back in your chair, and particularly if you are near a clean wall. I say "clean," because oily ones you ought get your head soiled. A wall newly papered with a light ground, is the best to lean against; and I would recommend a little change in the position, in order that by constantly relieving your head on the same spot, you may not make the mark of it too plain, which probably the lady of the house, if she were over nice, might not admire. As to the sort of chair which is best suited to the feet, I would prefer a mahogany one particularly if the hind legs were made so as to require a considerable effort to tilt it back. The cane and rush bottom, are best for a small man, for they generally have a bar in front, upon which he can place his feet, which will enable him to wipe the dirt off his boots, in case he got into the mud on his way, and forgot to wipe them at the door on the mat. The custom of leaning back on one's chair is purely American, and by rapidly observing it abroad, as well as at home, it speaks one's nationality. The people of no other polished nation, lean back in their chairs. All Europeans have a silly notion, that it indicates a want of respect for those in whose company you are, and that when they call unceremonigly postures, show even a man's want of self respect. But this is all affectation. "Free and easy," is the true doctrine, whether alone or in society, whether at your place of business, or in the drawing room.

I recollect hearing a foreigner say, "I am told that in America, the art of leaning back is so well understood by some persons, that they can balance themselves upon one leg only of the chair." But I looked upon this as a mere display of wit, at the expense of an American gentleman, who was indulging himself in the favorite American attitude at the expense of the foreigner's satin wood chair and orange coloured wall

After you have sufficiently indulged in this elegant accomplishment, the next sitting attitude I would recommend, is to rest your right foot on your left knee, or vice versa, and take the wrinkles out of your boot with your hands. The elevation of the foot to a level with your hands, it is particularly advisable, if any lady or gentleman is close by, and it shows that you have as much respect for one limb as for another. Why should the foot not be so highly honored as the hand? Why should not the boot be brought in contact with the glove? I have seen people shove off when a gentleman has thus introduced his foot into company, as if they thought their dignity offended, but I thought it quite as silly as I did the conduct of a friend one day, who dined with a family of fashion, and was quite provoked to see the lady feed a huge pointer dog from the table, by putting pieces of bread and meat in his mouth from her own plate.

After you get tired sitting, I would advise you to stand up, and if you do not know what to do with your hands, I would recommend you to hang them by your thumbs at the arm hole of your vest, or deposite them in the pockets of your pantaloons. An occasional thrusting them into your hair, with fingers expanded like the teeth of a comb, can be practised with advantage. If you should be walking up and down the room with a lady or gentleman, you should always turn with your back to your companion. Some people think this rude, but that is because at court no one turns his back on the king.

To conclude, when you get tired of walking, sit down and lean back again in your chair; or if the sofa be vacant, take a loll upon it, and be careful to rub your head against the wall, as before. If the sofa be covered with damask, and your boots be clean, you might safely put your feet on it as some of the members of Congress at Washington have been known to do, at the house of one of the foreign ministers.

BRUMMELL.

From the 'Lounger's Common Place Book.'

ANECDOTE OF A HIGHWAYMAN.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

A clergyman, on his way from London to the parish in which he resided, within twenty miles of the metropolis, as the evening was closing, overtook a traveller on horse back, and as the road had been long notorious for frequent robberies, begged leave to join company, which was agreed to.

The appearance of the stranger, half suppressed sighs, and a roused melancholy stamped on his countenance, against whom he seemed to be effectually struggling, interested the old gentleman in his favor. They conversed on various subjects, and soon dissipated that unnatural reserve, which has sometimes been considered the characteristic mark of an Englishman. Politics, the weather, and the danger of travelling near London at night, with other extemporaneous topics of new acquaintance, were successively the subject of their conversation.

"I am surprised," said the ecclesiastic, "that any reasonable being should expose himself to the infamy and destruction which sooner or later always follow the desperate adventures of a highwayman; and my astonishment at the infatuation increases, when I recollect several instances of wanderers in this dangerous path, who were men of sound intellect, and, previous to the fatal act, of sober life and conversation; they must have known that in this our Christian country, there are mean destitute resources of pity and relief, in the hands and hearts of the charitable and humane, many of whom make it the business of their lives to seek for and assist real distress in any form."

"I agree to the truth of your description, *generally speaking*," replied the traveller, the princely revenues and bulky magnificence of our various hospitals, the vast subscriptions on every occasion of general calamity or individual distress, the thousands, and tens of thousands, fed, cloathed, and instructed; the Gallic fugitives, and the shoals of exiles from every part of the continent, contain the justice of your panegyrics on British benevolence and hospitality; but there is a species of suffering, which, shrinking from public notice, and brooding in silence over its sorrows, often escapes the benignant but rapid glance of modern charity. There are spirits, sir," continued the stranger, in an elevated tone of voice, his eyes flashing at the moment with ferocious pride and tortured sensibility, "there are spirits which would rather perish by such a slow attempt to waken the generosity, or expose themselves to the neglect or contempt of the giddy, unthinking part of mankind, —spirits, sir, which would not endure a moment in dying for refuge to instant death, in order to evade the arrows of misfortunes, and conclude *their own* miseries, but who cannot see a wife, a child, or a parent, bereft of the necessaries of life, without receiving at any risk, to alleviate their difficulties! There is a species of distress which does not always strike the wealthy, which they cannot often find out, and which prudent men, when they do see it, often laugh at and revile; they tell the sufferer that he is poor and miserable only because he deserves to be so; that while he has legs to support him and arms able to work, he has no right to expect relief; that it would be injustice and bad policy to bestow on imaginary poverty, refined indolence, and culpable affectation, the meed due only to irretrievable calamity and indigent infirmity.

"Your appearance, sir, from the moment you approached me, and your conversation since, have strongly prepossessed me in your favor; and I am resolved, without fear or reserve, to inform you of a secret, which I never meant should have passed my lips; it will account for that anxiety and dejection, which cannot have escaped your observation.

"I am a wretched being of that class, which, as I have just said, the gay overlooks, the prudent censure, and the ignorant despise; I was reduced by a union of folly and misfortune, from ease and affluence to a total deprivation of the means of existence; I cannot dig, I am ashamed to beg, but this is the least part of my affliction, as one desperate (I do not say justifiable) step would at once remove me from the evils I endure; but pangs of want are aggravated by the bitter reflection, that a beloved wife, an aged parent, and three lovely children are involved in the same ruin. Too proud to appeal to the humanity, I resolved to work upon the fears of mankind, and I have for some time supported my family by force of arms. I confess without scruple, that to procure a purse at all events, is the business of my present journey ——— Be not alarmed, sir, at the avowal," cried the stranger, seeing the clergyman somewhat terrified at his words; "be not alarmed; I would cut off my right hand rather than abuse the confidence you have placed in me. It is on individuals of a very different description that I mean to raise contributions, on the luxurious, the wealthy, and the indolent, who porting with a little loose cash are deprived of only a minute portion of their superfluity, which they would otherwise dissipate in folly or vice."

The divine, somewhat recovered from his embarrassment, now ventured to speak.

"I cannot by any means be prevailed on to agree to your positions, nor can I, as a minister of the gospel, refrain from warning you against the fatal conclusions you draw from them; such is the discriminating sense, such the enlightened philanthropic spirit, and such the persevering benevolence of the times, that I am convinced there is no species of distress, however it may recede from public view, or bury itself in obscurity, that can escape the sharp sighted optics of English humanity. Not content with conferring favor on humble applicants, it is one of the most prominent features of the present day to form societies for the express purpose of exploring the darkest recesses of human misery; no grievance, properly explained and well authenticated, is suffered to go unredressed; remove all possibility of imposition, and to know calamity in England is to remove it.—But allowing for argument's sake that the case was otherwise, on what principle of religion or right reason are you authorized, rash and mistaken man, to desert the post at which providence placed you, and at the first appearance of difficulty or disaster, forgetting duty, interest, friendship, and every social tie, insolently to rush into the presence of your creator, your hands reeking with your own blood and murder most foul, vile, and unnatural, branded on your cheeks, in defiance of divine precepts, and in direct violation of that principle which he has so wisely and so mercifully implanted in your breast." The good man would have proceeded; but his companion seeing, as the moonlight shone through the parting clouds, a post-chaise ascending the hill, thus interrupted him:—

"To know calamity is to relieve it, if I rightly understood you, is one of your positions?" "It is." "An opportunity for putting to the test the truth of your assertion now offers itself," said the stranger; "the carriage which is coming is, in fact, what I have several hours been expecting. The owner of it is a rich man, and if my information be correct, has a considerable sum of money with him. I will without exaggeration or reserve, explain my situation to him, according to your honorable, but, in my mind, romantic and unfounded doctrine; I will endeavor to prevail on his reason to acknowledge the justness of my claims, and try to interest his feeling to relieve my distress."

The trier of this dangerous and unlawful experiment immediately turned his horse, and descending the hill, in a few minutes met the gentleman's carriage.—Requesting the driver to stop, he advanced to the door, without any appearance of violence, and, in a gentle tone of voice, thus addressed the person who was in it: "Sir, the urgency of my wants must be an apology for this abrupt application: myself, my wife, and an infant family, are in want of support, our accustomed resources have vanished, you are plentifully supplied with the means, have you the inclination effectually to serve me?"

The gentleman, considering what he said as the commonplace cant of mendicant imposture by which the hearts of the frequenters of London are so naturally, but too indiscriminately, hardened, sometimes against the wailings of real misery, yet not able wholly to suppress those feelings which an indiscriminate address had awakened, twisted all his loose silver into a paper, gave it to the petitioner, and ordered the post-boy to drive on. "This trifle, I am sorry to say," replied the illicit collector, "is by no means adequate to the pressure I feel; it will not provide for my family a week. A fifty pound bank note, which will not be missed in your abundance, would remove all my difficulties, and give me time to apply to a wealthy relation, who lives in another kingdom. If you can prevail on yourself to afford me this timely assistance, I will give you my name and address, to a place where you will see positive proof that your benevolence has not been imposed on, and I may possibly recover by diligence and good friends, my customary place in society."

"You are troublesome, ungrateful and impertinent," said the gentleman, somewhat irritated; "can you suppose I am to be duped by so shallow an artifice? can you expect me to give so serious a sum to a man whose face I never saw before, and probably shall never see again? I will do no such thing, you are mistaken in your man; post-boy, I insist on it, that you drive on directly." "Let him do it, at his peril!" cried the robber, raising his voice and presenting a double barrelled pistol; "stir not an inch; before we part, I must have your money or your life. There is in your portmanteau that which will relieve all my wants, deliver me instantly the key; your pocket book, which I see you have dropped to the bottom of your chaise, must, with its contents, be also surrendered. Driver, alight directly, if you have any regard for your safety; stand steadily at the heads of your horses, throw aside your whip, turn your back to the carriage, and unless you wish for a clog through your head, take not the least notice of any thing that is doing." The key of the portmanteau was produced, the cords and straps divided with a knife, and three hundred guineas, in two yellow canvas bags, were conveyed to the pockets of the highwayman. Having amply supplied his pecuniary wants, the marauder did not neglect to take the necessary means for insuring his own safety, cutting pieces from the cord which had secured the baggage, he tied the hands and feet of the gentleman and the post-boy, placed them in the chaise, then taking the horses from the horses, he let them loose on the heath, remounted, and quickly required the clergyman, to whom he gave a circumstantial account of the whole transaction; declared himself confirmed in his system, spurred his horse, and wishing him a good night, was in a few minutes out of his sight. The old gentleman soon reached his house, relieving with heavy heart on the circumstances of the evening; the stranger so obstinately persisting in a theory so opposite to all laws, human and divine, and defending violence by argument, disordered his feelings, and kept him awake more than half the night. Rising early, he walked to the seat of his brother, a magistrate, who resided in a neighbouring village, to whom he related the adventure of the preceding night.

They resolved, assisted by a gentleman who presided at one of the public offices, to whom the ecclesiastic immediately wrote, to watch the progress of the unhappy man, whose destruction they saw was certain. It was not long before what they dreaded came to pass. In a few posts they received a letter from their friend in London, informing them, that by means of one of the bank notes in the pocket book, the robber had been detected, taken into custody, and conveyed to prison. So vigorous, indeed, were the means pursued, and so rapid the march of justice, in consequence of the Judges of the Assize being sitting at the moment of the offender's apprehension, that an indictment was prepared, the bill found, and the culprit actually arraigned at the bar, by the time the clergyman was able to reach town. He hurried into court, anxious to be convinced that the prisoner at the bar was the companion of his nocturnal journey, in whose fate he felt himself so strangely interested.—Pressing with some difficulty through the crowd, he instantly recognized him, and, to add to the sorrow he felt, a verdict of guilty, in consequence of evidence which it was impossible to resist, was pronounced against him, at the moment of entering. The worthy priest was not able to suppress or conceal his emotion at beholding a young man of pleasing person and manners and of good understanding, who might have been an ornament to his country, the delight and solace of his family, thus cut off in the prime of life, by adhering to a system radically preposterous and unwarrantable. Rushing from the afflicting scene, he relieved himself by a shower of tears. The criminal soon after suffered an ignominious death.—But the worthy clergyman did not let his feelings make him forget his duty. He considered virtue as something more than a well rounded period, or a harmonious flow of words, and recollecting that the deceased had left a mother, widow and children, he hastened to them, and became a parent to the fatherless, promoting, and largely contributing to a subscription in their favor.

In exercising this kind office, he procured further information concerning this unhappy man. He found that he was the son of an industrious and successful mechanic, who had realized a small fortune by frugality and perseverance; but, instigated by the vanity or folly of his wife, and perhaps glad to make that an excuse for indulging his own, he had yielded in an unlucky moment to the infatuation of the times. He gave his eldest son a genteel and expensive education, that pernicious weakness in large families of small fortune; he taught him to despise that humble, but honest, art which had raised his family from indigence—the fabrication of some one part of the complex machinery of a watch.—In the formation of which, human industry is divided into so many separate and

distinct branches, while the putting the whole together and superintending its movements constitutes another reputable employment.

The young man was thus disqualified for treading in the footsteps of his father, which would have led him by the paths of duty and regularity, to health of body, peace of mind and competency; he became that most wretched of all beings, an accomplished gentleman, without fortune, without any intellectual or material dexterity, which would enable him to procure one, a class of men to whom the groaning tables on the road afford a common last resource. He had been taught to spend, and actually had spent, thousands, but had not been initiated in the most mercenary art of earning his dinner. But this was not the whole of the evil. In loveless or vicious pursuits he had dissipated a large portion of that property which, at his father's death, ought to have been equally divided among himself, his brothers, and sister. The miserable parent felt, when it was too late, the effects of his mistaken and injudicious partiality. In the decline of life he was deprived of those little indulgences, those sweet reliefs of age and pain to which honest industry is fairly entitled. This fatal error, of which I believe every person who peruses this page can produce an infinite variety of instances, embittered the old man's declining days with unavailing repentance, and hurried his son into a disgraceful death.

From the Spirit of the Age.

THE WORKING MEN.

Heere, home you idle creature, get you home.
Is this a holiday? What! know you not,
Being mechanicall, you ought not to walk
Upon a labouring day, without the sign
Of your profession? Speak! what trade art thou?

Much is said of late about the WORKING MEN. *Who are they?* They are the bone, the muscle, and the strength of this broad republic—they are the most active laborings from the earth, those the blessings of heaven, its richest fruit—they are the men who fashion the products of nature into articles for the use of their kind—they are those who make productive industry their calling in life.

These are the men, for each of whose lives a shilling would pay, a thousand years ago, if a slavish vassal of a military chief chose to take it—they were the *ceorles* under the Saxon reign in England, who cultivated the farms of the nobility, and were proud of the privilege of holding them sunrups when they mounted—they were the men, who, in the days of Henry II stood up for their lives and property, and defended them with their own arms against the licensed, or at least, permitted depredations of the Barons, they were the serfs, under the feudal system, who, preferring, or rather exercising the arts of peace, were, in times when military service was alone honorable, held in a state of absolute slavery and villanage, and who, if they ever rose by trade or manufactures to a degree of opulence, were only the more exposed to degrading duties, arising from the envy and avarice of the military nobles; they are the same men, who, having by their prudence and enterprise risen to consequence, were called into the government, and allowed a sort of negative authority, in the House of Commons, under the Tutelage of the memorable Simon de Montford, and in the reign of Henry III.; and the men who afterwards maintained their standing, and though they often sunk to the temporary which overwhelmed the kingdom, resiliently reared their heads to more peaceable times; and while the storm was brewing, were counted by all sides, and thus received still some access to their privileges, or at worst some confirmation of them."

They are the men, who, having learned to reason and judge for themselves, gave culture to the seeds of the great religious reformation of 1520, and in the face of the fire and of the faggot, maintained the doctrines which they imbibed and believed. They are still the same men, who, in the House of Commons which a few reigns before, having met by sufferance, and displeased its sovereign, was compelled to beg his gracious pardon, in 1640, sat with august ceremony, as a tribunal of justice, and adjudged Charles I. to an ignominious death, for Treason to the Constitution of his people. They are such as were the pilgrim fathers of America; they are, in short, the PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, who having, in two hemispheres, for 700 years, been struggling for their natural freedom and obtained it, have the same spirit to maintain, as they had to acquire. They are the men before whose presence the wide forests of America have been, for two hundred years, rapidly and steadily receding; they are the men whose busy hammers and cheering enterprise resounds in our cities and villages, and along the borders of our inland seas, and whose canvass flaps in the breeze on the broad waters of the world; whose labors make our valleies bloom, and crown our hills with the ripened sheaf, whose products float on the bosom of our broad rivers. Their voice is heard from the shores of the Kennebec to the rifts of St. Maria, and their steps may be traced on the snow crowned mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire, on the road to Santa Fe, and on the sands of California. They have built our canals, made our roads, erected and endowed our colleges, and, more than all, established our government, and in war and peace sustained its supremacy Think you they will quietly permit an aristocracy to grow up among them, which shall control their circulating medium, manacle their government, create invidious distinctions in society, and reserve to itself the advantages of an extended education? They were schooled to the tender mercies of a *blood* proud aristocracy a *thousand years ago*, and having annihilated *that*, in our country, at least, they leave no disposition to receive in its stead the cent. per cent. tyranny of a *purse*-proud one. They have sent forth their voice that they are and will be FREE, and it is the duty of all to listen to its cheering tones, for it will be found that they are exchanging between themselves, sentiments which tend to nerve their hearts and brace their minds. They say with Cassius, each to the other:

"Men at some time, are masters of their fates,
The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

WILLIAM PENN.—A man is now living in Bucks's county, Pennsylvania, by the name of Preston, whose grandmother died in the year 1744, and had seen William Penn, when he first landed at or near where Philadelphia now stands.—He stated that his grandmother informed him that when the ship in which Governor Penn sailed, came up to the Neshamany, he was met by the Indians, and that the most struck the trees of Leverde's hill, the present navy yard. She said the white people had prepared the best entertainment they could for the Governor and family; the Indians had done the same. William Penn walked with the Indians, sat down with them on the ground, and ate with them, roasted acorns and honey; that pleased them so, that they began to show how they could *hop & jump*; that William Penn stepped up, and *beat them all*. Such wise complaisance won and secured their friendship and affection for him during his life.

SPURZHEIM'S BRAIN.—The brain of the eminent pharenologist, Dr. Spurzheim, is now in the possession of Dr. Wm. Gregg, of Boston, carefully sealed up in a glass vase of alcohol. We were particularly struck with the magnitude of the whole organ When the recollection of the acquaintance we had the happiness of enjoying with this man, rushed to my mind, we were overwhelmed with the thought, that this was the residence of that mighty intellect, whose influence will be felt as long as human knowledge continues to be cultivated Dr Gregg was the most devoted friend of Spurzheim, and closed his dying eyes We are therefore gratified that he is the possessor of this precious relic, which will unquestionably be transmitted, with care then to him, to the admirers of genius in succeeding generations.—*Medical Journal*

From the New Orleans Bee of Sept 20

Our city seems to have become the theatre of Crimes. Last evening a gentleman returning to his house, was stopped in Rampart street, between Ursuline and Bayou by a band of villains who lay concealed until his near approach behind a gate. As soon as he had reached their hiding place, one of them came up, and aimed a desperate blow at him with a sabre which fortunately did little more than enter his coat. Finding himself alone and without weapons, he concluded that his best plan would be to effect his retreat without further ceremony—He did this with great difficulty, but had not gone more then a few steps, when he heard a shrill whistle from the corner of Bayou street. Still proceeding, however, as fast as he could, more dead than alive he reached his house in safety.—One of the band, he says, had in his hand a packet, which he concluded was stolen property.

A most atrocious murder, accompanied with suicide on the part of the diabolical perpetrator, was committed this morning. The circumstances connected with this outward tragedy, as we learn, are briefly these. It seems that a Mr Lardre, a fencing master, was charged with taking care of some property under seizure belonging to an individual named Gentil. Between these two persons there had existed a prior animosity, as the latter had been heard to declare, in a dispute that he had with the former, "*I will murder you some of these days.*" This preconceived resolution, it is supposed was accelerated by the subsequent event we have detailed, as Lardre had been in charge of the property but a few days before the murderer, in order to effect his design, repaired at an early hour to the house of his intended victim, who unsuspicious of the doom that awaited him, was on the eve of stepping upon the threshhold of his door to go out, when placing himself within five or six feet of him he discharged the whole contents of a double-barrelled gun, with which he had provided himself, with such signal effect that the unfortunate man survived but a few minutes.—Turning around with a precipitate energy, which the fear of justice no doubt inspired him with, he pulled out a pistol and blew out his own brains.

Great printing Establishment.—In looking over a file of the late London paper, we find an interesting description of the extensive printing establishment of Mr. Clawes, where the publications of the celebrated publisher, Charles Knight, and of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, are printed There are employed, 50 type founders, 9 stereotype founders, 7 men damping paper, and 160 compositors. The principle composing room where the type is set, is 270 feet long, and is filled from end to end with a double row of frames, two steam engines are employed in driving the printing machines, of which there are 8 that can each throw off from 700 to 1000 impressions per hour. There are 12 common printing presses for fine work, and five hydraulic presses, of 250 horse power each, for pressing paper. There are to the establishment about 1000 works in stereotype, of which 75 are Bibles. The first cost of these plates would amount to £400,000: the weight is about 8000 tons, and if melted and sold for old metal would be worth £70,000. The average quantity of paper printed amounts weekly to the astonishing quantity of about 2000 reams. When the paper makers and other tradesmen are taken into account, the men to which this establishment gives employment must amount to several thousands.

PENSION FRAUDS.

Several shocking cases of frauds on the Pension Office have been discovered within the present year. An Attorney in Kentucky, who has held a respectable station in society, is now in confinement upon such and other charges. A number of persons in Virginia have been detected, among whom are individuals of high standing, and one member of the Legislature.

But the most shocking case is in Vermont. The guilty person was Robert Temple, Esq. formerly pension Agent, President of the Bank of Rutland, and a man of great wealth, and the first character in that part of the country. Alarmed at the prospect of a publication of the pensioners' names, he came to Washington, and attempted to bribe a Clerk in the office to alter the books and make out false lists for the printer, so as to conceal his frauds—The Clerk succeeded in drawing from him a list of about sixty cases in which he desired alterations to be made, or the names omitted. He promised to write under a fictitious name, and left Washington. The affair was then disclosed by the clerk to his superiors, and an investigation took place in the War and Treasury Departments in which many circumstances were developed tending to strengthen the disclosures made by the clerk. Mr. Temple had been Pension Agent in Vermont, until he was removed by Maj. Eaton, when Secretary of War, and it was apparent that he had been playing the same game while in service of the Government.

The Clerk who had made the disclosure was now despatched with a companion, to Vermont, to secure the arrest of Temple and investigate the cases there. After his departure, a letter directed to him from New York, was taken out of the Post Office, enclosing a fifty dollar note, and promising a liberal reward if he would accomplish the object. It was from Temple under a fictitious name. This was forwarded to the District Attorney of Vermont, under the frank of the Commissioners of Pensions.

The Messengers from Washington arrived in the vicinity of Rutland, where the United States court was sitting, on Friday. Some delay occurred in consequence of the District Attorney being occupied in a criminal case, and they did not enter the village until night fall on Monday, and then found that Temple had committed suicide.

It appeared that he had observed in the Post Office the letter to the District Attorney enclosing his own anonymous letter with the $50 note, and induce the Postmaster to give it to him, under the pretence that he would deliver it. He undoubtedly opened it, and as soon as he saw its contents, went to his house, took his gun, retired to his stable, and shot himself through the heart.

The extent of his frauds is still unknown. It is ascertained that many of those for whom he was drawing pensions are dead, and some of them died twenty years ago. Others are supposed never to have existed. It is conjectured the amount thus abstracted from the Treasury cannot be less than $10,000, and is probably more.

It gives us pain to notice the transaction, as the guilty individual made his atonement with his heart's blood, and has left an amiable and estimable family to suffer under the double affliction of a fathers death, and its still more distressing cause. Public sentiment will not, we trust, after the expiration of his criminal conduct with the sacrifice of his life, visit the sins of Temple upon his unfortunate and innocent children.—*Globe.*

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

FREEMEN READ!—BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION!!

From the subjoined depositions it will be seen that the friends of Col. John G. Watmough, driven to desperation by the results of the Inspectors' elections, have, in two instances at least, attempted to *bribe the Jackson Inspectors* to vote for Judges favorable to the *Bank Candidate!* The base proposals were indignantly rejected, and are promptly exposed.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, ss.

Personally appeared before me the subscriber, an Alderman in and for the said County, Thomas James, who being duly sworn, according to law, doth depose and say: That on Friday the 3d instant, he was by his Jackson Democratic fellow citizens elected an Inspector of the ensuing General Election, from the Sixth Ward, Nothern Liberties—that this day Oct 9, a man named George Daniels called at my house, at the corner of Fifth and Calvert sts., and said to me that if I would appoint a place to meet him this evening, that he would give me the sum of five hundred dollars if I would vote for Judges of the General Election for the N. Liberties, friendly to John G. Watmough. And he further stated: That if they could succeed in getting their Judges in the N. Liberties the election of Col. Watmough was certain.

THOMAS JAMES.

Sworn and subscribed before me Oct 9, 1834.

JNO. R. WALKER, Alderman.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, ss.

Personally came before me the subscriber, an Alderman in and for the County aforesaid, Benjamin West, who being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say:—that on Tuesday, the 7th of October, George Daniels called at the building where he was at work on the Germantown Road above the Cottage Garden, and asked him if he wanted to make some money, to which he answered in the affirmative if it can be honestly made. He then said, you are one of the Jackson inspectors of the 7th Ward, Nothern Liberties, and if you will vote for Judges of the election friendly to John G. Watmough, I know a man who will give you five hundred dollars. If we secure our Judges said Daniels, Watmough can easily be elected. On the evening of the same day, Daniels called at the office of Alderman Walker, and inquired for me. I was there and stepped to the door with Daniels, when he told me that he thought he could get another of our inspectors to vote with them, and if I would agree to do so, that would give the friends of Watmough a majority, and that there was a man at the corner who would give me a thousand dollars, if I would do as he desired.

When he found that he could not induce me to prove recreant to the trust reposed in me by my democratic fellow citizens, he again said that "IT SHOULD BE KEPT AS DARK AS HIDDEN DEATH!!!" that if I would consent to absent myself at the time the election for Judges was to take place and feign sickness, the man at the corner would give me a thousand dollars.

Deponent says that there is no case now pending, in which he is a witness for or against George Daniels, nor has there been for several years.

BENJ. WEST

Sworn and subscribed before me, Oct. 9, 1834 JOHN R WALKER, Al'm

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, ss.

Personally appeared before me the subscriber, an Alderman in and for the county of Philadelphia, John R. Walker, who being duly affirmed according to law, doth depose and say, that early in the evening of the 7th inst. Geo. Daniels called at the office of deponent, and asked if Mr. Benj. West was there. To which deponent replied, that he was not, but was expected every minute. Daniels asked how long will his business detain him with you? Deponent answered, until about 8 o'clock. To which Daniels replied, he is a witness for me in an arbitration this evening, and it will be time enough, at half past 8. Daniels called again, and Mr. West went to the door with him, where they remained a few minutes, and West came into the office, and said a man had tried to bribe him, but that he would tell us more after he had batted them a little. JNO. R. WALKER

Sworn and subscribed before me, Oct. 9, 1834. ISAAC BOILEAU, Al'm.

The New York Times has the following paragraph in reference to our exile to France:

THE FRENCH CLAIMS.—In confirmation of the rumor which we mentioned on Tuesday of our Minister at Paris desiring to be recalled, we are now enabled to state that a letter has been received in this city from one who is in intimate relations with Mr. Livingston's family, affirming that he is ill at ease both in body and mind, annoyed by the procrastination and evasive policy pursued by the French government in relation to our claims. It states that the ministers declined bringing the subject before the Chamber of Deputies at their late session, under the pretext of the shortness of its duration, and the consequent hazard of defeat.—That neither Mr. L. nor any of the Americans there have the slightest confidence in the sincerity of the professions of the Frenchmen, but believe their design to be to gain time by the invention of these and other frivolous excuses of delay. The fallacy of the pretence that there would have been danger of the bill being lost is apparent to all who are aware of the very great ministerial majority in the Chambers; the cabinet can carry any measures which they choose to bring forward, and their shuffling in regard to our claims, conceded and guaranteed by their own ratified treaty, affords clear enough evidence that they purpose to evade paying altogether if they can.

From the Boston Transcript of Oct. 9.

THE POTOMAC FRIGATE.

We learn that the noble Frigate Potomac, completely officered, manned, and equipped, leaves her mooring to day; and drops down the Roads, prepared to meet on ocean's wave, the battle and the breeze. A farewell party was given on board, by permission of Capt. Nicholson, on Monday afternoon, by a fair Baltimorean and her father, in return for civilities extended to them by their friends here, which was graced by much of the beauty and fashion of the city. A genial autumnal sky rendered the scene peculiarly beautiful, while perambulating the spacious deck of the Frigate, and as the shades of evening closed in, the company retired below, where, decorated with national flags, the seamen's berth deck was converted into a gay and [illegible] and music and dancing terminated [illegible] of happiness, alloyed only by [illegible] collections.

Election News.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, of Wednesday.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY!!

We have met the enemy, and they are ours. Nobly did the democracy of Pennsylvania bear themselves yesterday, and a victory has been achieved which will cover them with honor. Bankism has received its final blow, and the monster will serve hereafter as an "enduring memorial" of how fields are won when the people are roused to the contest. As we write this, their shouts of victory are ringing in our ears—announcing the triumph of the free, and the downfall of the sordid and despotic money changers!

In the First Congressional District, JOEL B SUTHERLAND has been re-elected over Gowen, and his Bank minions, by the triumphant and overwhelming majority of **14361** leaving scarcely a cast of the late redoubtable wig-party, which was to carry all before it. Mr. Sutherland's majority over Gowen amounts to twice as much as that obtained over Sergeant in 1832, thus verifying our predictions to the figure.

The *Third Congressional District* has indeed nobly performed her duty to the great cause. *Watmough*, aided by the lavished thousands of the Bank, imported men, and all the efforts of coercion, intimidation and corruption, has been disgracefully routed in nearly every township, and *M. W. Ash* chosen to represent the patriotic people by the astonishing majority of **1169!** In this district was the tug. In this district the Bankites felt sure; but they, as usual, knew not the virtue of Americans. Watmough has the seal of popular reprobation on his conduct, broadly and strongly impressed. So fare all who prefer the smiles of a Bank aristocracy to their duty to the people.

In the City the Bank and the Navigation Company succeeded in electing their ticket, as it was generally supposed they would. The means used against the people in the very den of the money changers, precluded all hope of a better result, and boldly was the game carried on to keep Philadelphia in the bonds of oppression. The city mercenaries have worked at nothing else for months, and the whole establishment, from the highest to the lowest of the office-holders and employes, has been nothing for the last year but a vast electioneering machine, kept in motion by the perverted legacy of the betrayed Girard

But the whole Democratic majority in the city and county is **8801** Again we repeat that the victory has been glorious beyond example. Let the whole Union look upon our signal and tremendous triumph.

From the same.

FEROCIOUS AND BLOODY OUTRAGE.

DEMOCRATS SHOT DOWN IN THE STREETS!

The murdered democrat Perry is scarcely laid in his grave, and we are again called upon to record a scene of ferocity and horror enacted by a horde of Bank assassins, unparrallelled in the history of civilized nations. OUR STREETS LAST NIGHT RESOUNDED WITH THE ROAR OF MUSQUETRY, LEVELED AT UNARMED DEMOCRATS! It is supposed that at least FOURTEEN OF OUR FRIENDS WERE BASELY SHOT IN THE STREETS!—many of them, we fear, are dangerously wounded! —They were fired at, too, while standing on the election ground. Wild and incredible as this may appear, it is a horrible reality. Within the hour, wounded and bleeding fellow citizens have been carried past our doors to their home!

The bloody drama took place last night in Moyamensing, in front of the place of election. The circumstances were as follows:—The Bank Head Quarters for the township are directly opposite the Commissioners' Hall, in a tavern kept by James Peebles. On the east side of the Hall the democrats had erected a shantee, to serve as a political rendezvous, in front of which a hickory tree was reared.

In the course of the evening, the Bank myrmidons rushed from their house, destroyed the hut of the democrats, beat Mr. Bath, and HIS WIFE, by whom it was occupied, drove the friends of the administration from the ground, and completed the outrage by hewing down the hickory pole, and burning the large figure of the President, which was placed near!

After these achievements the mob of ruffians returned to their house, and the Democrats, who were inferior in number, approached. Stones and missiles were thrown, when suddenly a *discharge of musketry was commenced from the windows of the Whig Head Quarters.* The Democrats, unarmed as they were, moved in a mass to the front of the building, and endeavored to effect an entrance.—The firing was continued from the windows, the shutters being opened to allow the discharge of the Whig muskets, and quickly closed as soon as the fire was delivered! At one time four muskets were protruded from a single window. Many of our friends were shockingly mangled, the fire arms being charged with large shot instead of bullets, by which, at so short a distance, hideous wounds were inflicted. In less than an hour, between fifty and fifty discharges of musketry were made by the dastardly ruffians from the lurking places, and as before stated, it has been ascertained that at least *fourteen Democratic citizens were severely hurt.* At length the doors were forced; and the armed scoundrels fled like frightened sheep. Two were captured, one of whom had the audacity to fire from the roof, after the house was taken, and with deliberate aim, wound a young man standing on the opposite side of the street.

The prisoners, EMBURY, were landed over to the civil authorities—an instance of forbearance as surprising as it is credible to their captors.

The people incensed at the sight of their bleeding companions, and maddened at the cries of the wounded, as they were borne from the ground, burnt the Whig pole and insignia, and gutted and destroyed the buildings from which they were fired upon, but abstained from all personal violence.

Such are the brief details of this shocking outrage, and revolting as our sketch shows it to be, we have rather fallen short of reality than exceeded it. Comment is superfluous on this second example of the results of the frenzied course of the friends of the Bank, their incendiary invocations, and their vindictive spirit. We submit the deed to the judgement of the nation.

CONNECTICUT.

The result of the Connecticut election is now known, as nearly as can be, until the official canvass shall be published.—According to the Bank's party own statement, their ticket has succeeded but by 167 majority on the lowest calculate, and 272 on the highest. Last spring the Anti-Jackson majority in Connecticut on the Senatorial ticket was 5988, and the majority of Foot, over Edwards, the democratic candidate for Governor, was 2567. A clear accession of nearly *six thousand* to the ranks of the democratic party in less than six months, is certainly a result of the most highly gratifying character. From the auspicious event of this election, brought about, as it has been, by a radical and thorough change in the sentiments of the people of Connecticut on questions of national moment, one does not require to be of a sanguine temperament, to anticipate the most complete victory in the next spring contest.

Bets are not arguments, but merely evidences of confidence; and it is only as this point of view that we mention one of a thousand dollars money staked, which was made on Saturday last, by an intelligent merchant of Hartford with a Bankite of this city, that the democratic party would carry the state of Connecticut at the next election. We have assurances from some of our most respectable friends which tend to increase this feeling of confidence. The change that has taken place in the sentiments of the people of that state is said not to be occasioned by local causes or questions of temporary interest, but from a general feeling of strong reprobation of the course pursued by the Bank, of alarm at the extent of its political power, and disgust at the extent and shamelessness of its efforts of bribery and corruption.

Some of our opponents attempted to console themselves for the "smashing result" they have experienced in Connecticut by saying that the Bank party, too confident of victory, did not generally come forward to the polls.—This excuse, however happens, unfortunately to have not the slightest foundation in truth. The vote at the late election is probably the largest vote ever given in the state. The returns, as now imperfectly reported, show an aggregate of 13,399 votes, which of itself, is 926 more than the whole vote of 1832. There are twelve towns from which only the majorities are returned. When the full vote on both sides in these comes to be reported, together with all the anti-masonic votes, we think it more than probable that it will be found that more votes have been polled at this present October contest than in any previous election,

N. Y. Eve. Post.

GOOD NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

Our first news from Georgia is most cheering. Here Mr. Adams got the greatest proportion of his Presidential vote in Georgia. Here the Bank has the greatest strength concentrated, and was enabled last winter to get up a panic memorial for the Senate. Here Mr Wilde, the most prominent man of the Bank Tory ticket has his residence—and yet the coalition of Bank, Nationals, and Nullifiers, are defeated by a larger majority than our zealous friends anticipated. One of them writes to us as follows:

"The Union ticket has succeeded in our county by a larger majority than anticipated for the State Legislature and Congress. The lowest on the Congressional Union ticket, Gov. Sanford, had 508 votes, and the highest on the Nullification ticket, Wilde, had 445 votes."

CONSTITUTIONALIST OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, October 6—10 A. M.

The following is the result of the election held in this city yesterday:

For Senator.

Union Ticket.		States Rights Ticke	
Gen. V. Walker	506	H. Mealing	382

For Representatives.

Thos. Glascock	581	C. J. Jenkins	406
A. Rhodes	518	J. B. Walker	363
Lewis Harris	496		

Representatives to Congress.

Jno. Coffee	526	R. H. Wilde	445
S. Grantland	527	G. R. Gilmer	416

C.J.F. Haynes	521	R.M. Gamble	405
G. W. Owens	536	T. F. Foster	394
J. M. Wayne	544	R. A. Beall	347
Wm. Schley	545	W. C. Daniel	380
J. W. Sanford	508	A. H. Chappel	308
J. C. Terrel	524	D. Newman	357
G. W. B. Towns	513	M. D. Lamar	367

CECIL GAZETTE.

ELKTON: October 18, 1834.

☞ Persons holding subscriptions to the Cecil Gazette, will oblige us by forwarding them as early as convenient.

☞ Court commences next Monday. We hope our country friends will "drop in" and see us. They will, we assure them, not 'intrude.'

CHOLERA AT PORT DEPOSIT.—We regret to learn that several deaths from this dreadful scourge have occurred at Port Deposit, in this county, within a short time past, two of which are recorded under our obituary head in to-day's paper. Our information was derived from one of the relatives of the deceased. The village, otherwise, we are happy to say, is remarkably healthy.

The CENTRAL COURSE RACES near Baltimore, will commence on Tuesday next. Fine sport is expected, as many celebrated horses, &c. are already in attendance.

CONNECTICUT.—But six months since, and the Whig majority in this State was very near *Six Thousand!*—Now mark the contrast. At an election which took place week before last, for three Congressmen to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations, that majority was dwindled down to something less than *Two Hundred!!*

Pennsylvania Election.—The returns so far are highly favorable to the Jackson party. As far as heard from they have succeeded in electing eight members of Congress. The opposition, we believe, muster fourteen or fifteen in the *present* Congress. In the next they will have about ten. Great re action it must be admitted!

SPECIE.—The amount of specie imported into the United States from the 1st December, 1833, taken from returns received at the Treasury Department, to the 10th October, 1834, is

$17,670,884 44

Of which this sum has been minted in gold since June last, $2,715,004 19

"EAGLE THE EAGLE."—Of the one million six hundred and ninety thousand dollars of the new gold coin issued from the mint since the first of August, says the Pennsylvanian, five hundred and eighty thousand are hoarded by the United States Bank to keep it out of circulation!

James F. Browne, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor and Council, Register of Wills for Kent county, vice Frederick Wilson, dec'd.

We learn from the Pennsylvanian, that on Saturday last George Daniels was arrested for the crime of attempting to bribe Messrs. West Jones, and Mitchell, and bound over to answer the charge in the sum of five thousand five hundred dollars.

WASHING MACHINES.—We called yesterday at Mr. Kinkead's hotel to see one of these machines in operation. It proved to be of a very simple contrivance, but fully answering the purpose for which it is intended—cleansing the clothes as well, and with six fold greater rapidity than can be done by the hand. They are much in use in this place, and we believe are highly approved of. The price is $12.—They are for sale at the store of Mr. Welch.

ADVERTISING.—The New York papers at this season, each contain every day two or three hundred new advertisements. The merchants, traders, mechanics, and others there, as well as many other places in the North, know that it is their interest to advertise. Every man in business will make money by advertising in the newspapers.—Alex. Gaz.

With the melancholy exception of the Moyamensing outrages, (particulars in another column) the election in Philadelphia passed off with tolerable quietness.

The cholera which prevailed to a considerable extent in Philadelphia about ten days since, has abated, so that we hear no more about it.

HALLET'S COMET.—An "Old Schoolmaster" in the Troy Daily Whig, of October 2, has given the following observations respecting this strange and erratic visiter:

"At 12 o'clock, last night, this comet's bearing from Rensselaer Institute was S. 80½ E. that is, one degree less than one point south of east. At the same time its altitude was 33 degrees, 49 minutes, 30 seconds. Its angular distance from the centre of the group, usually called the seven stars, was 14 degrees, in a north easterly direction. No train or tail was discernible to the naked eye, nor through the telescope. It appeared perfectly spherical, and a little darker in the body of the disk than near its margin."

A naval Board of Surgeons will assemble at Washington City, on the 20th inst. to pass assistants for promotion, and for the admission of others, who may have the permission to do so by the Navy department.

German Emigrants.—We see it stated that the authority of Bremen, had instituted enquiries, by which it was ascertained that the number of persons who had arrived in that city early in June, for the purpose of emigrating to America amounted to sixty thousand.

In addition to the fourteen men wounded at the Moyamensing riot in Philadelphia, there were five three story brick buildings burnt, whether from accident or design is not known.

FURTHER FROM GEORGIA.

As far as our news extends, the friends of the Union have carried every thing in Georgia

In Chatham, the Union ticket has succeeded by almost *two* to one.

Judge Wayne's vote, the highest on the Union ticket, 65*
The highest on the Opposition ticket 36*

In Liberty county, the entire Union ticket succeeded by small majorities.

In Mclatosh co., the entire Union ticket has succeeded by four, five, and six to one. In all these counties the Union Candidates for the State Legislature, have all succeeded, as well as for Congress.

We hear, by letter from Milledgeville, that the Union ticket has succeeded there too.—*Globe.*

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

AN ATTACK.—We were waited upon yesterday afternoon by Samuel Hunt and a son of Capt. Chater, of the steamboat Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who were armed with dirks, and represented themselves to be a committee of the young whigs, and after considerable altercation, the former made a personal assault upon the senior in the concern while quietly seated upon a stool behind the desk, upon which he rose from his seat, and a friend who chanced to be present seized upon him behind. A scuffle ensued, upon which Chater threw his dirk, but was seized by two others who held him at bay, while Hunt received a black eye, and lost the tail of his coat. As they both had their dirks drawn, they finall made good their retreat, after suffering the worst of the combat, leaving behind them a coat tail, a dirty dicky, or sham shirt, and the heads of a polished speech which we suppose one of them had delivered or intended to deliver at one of their receivers. Thus it seems that they intend to silence the press, if they can, and butcher the advocates of liberty. The trophies may be seen at our office any time during the week.—*Balt. Republican of Wednesday.*

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The French and American Squadrons in the Mediterranean.—Letters from American officers on the Mediterranean station, offer the agreeable assurance that the late unfortunate accident, one which has often happened in the best regulated navies in the world, far from leaving any heart-burning or unkind distrust, has been followed by a better understanding and more amicable intercourse than had previously prevailed. The prompt, frank, and happy explanation of Capt. Ballard, so generally approved by his officers and crew, not only dissipated at once all suspicion which might have arisen, of mischievous or improper design, but began to do steal, on the part of the French officers, a magnanimous desire of counseling the regrets of ours; as far as that could be done by embracing all occasions to show them civility. Hence the coutest since, usual among gallant men, is to see who shall excel in acts of urbanity. Amongst other proofs that no unkind impression remains, the reader may be pleased to know, that on a recent occasion a French man-of-war brig, passing the Bay of Vourla, called eight or ten miles out of her track to go into the Bay and offer to Capt. Ballard to convey to Toulon, by the way of Napoli de Romania, any letters or despatches he might have to send. This act of courtesy is in conformity with the spirit which is now said to pervade the squadrons reciprocally—so it may long remain, and may no act of injustice or bad faith occur in any quarter to interrupt the friendly dispositions, and tendency to kind national intercourse, which have been so long and so unequivocally entertained.

ST. LOUIS, October 2.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

The Steam boat Fairy Queen, arrived at this port last evening, brings most melancholy intelligence from the steamboat Banner. The boat burst her boiler near a place called the Devils Island, on Tuesday last, by which accident *five* persons lost their lives, and thirteen others were wounded. The bow of the boat, (a letter states,) was very much shatter ed—every thing torn away—the boiler deck gone, and the boiler which burst overboard. It was with difficulty that the boat was kept from sinking, and equally hard to keep her from burning up." She was at last got shore, and a short time afterwards the Fairy Queen came up, rendered her all the assistance in her power, took on board all the passengers, landed the wounded at Cape Girardeau, and brought the others to this port. We understand that the Banner stopped her engine for a moment only, to repair some part of it, she again started, and the fatal accident happened.

Fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixteen persons visited the paintings of Adam and Eve at Boston, in the 2½ days of six weeks.

The editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Hemisphere, apologizes for a delay of one day in the publication of his paper, by saying that he had been engaged in cowhiding a man who had slandered him.

Married,

On Friday the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sharp Mr. THOMAS CROUDSHANKS to Miss SARAH E. W. COMEGYS.

On Tuesday the 7th inst by the Rev. Mr. Stock Mr. EVAN MORGAN to Miss ANN STRAWBRIDGE.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hammill, Mr. ROBERT LETTON to Miss MARGARET RANKIN; all of Cecil County.

Died,

At Warwick Furnace, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the morning of the 3d inst. Rev. WILLIAM A. STEVENS, late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in West Chester. Mr. S. had not reached the close of the 28th year of his age; and died, beloved and regretted by all who knew him.

At Port Deposit, of Cholera, on Thursday the 9th inst. Mr. WILLIAM WHITE. And on Saturday last, Mrs. W. his amiable and beloved consort, leaving three young children to mourn their premature departure.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Corrected from the Farmer of Tuesday]

Wheat, white, per bushel,		$1.09 a 1.12
do red do		90 a 1.00
Corn, yellow, do		69 a —
Corn, white, do		69 a —
Flour, best white wheat, per bbl.		6.50 a 7.00
Do. do. baker's,		5.75 a 6.25
Do. do. superfine,		5.00 a 5.25
Do. super Howard st. wag. price,		5.00 a 5.18
Do. Susquehanna,		5.75 a —
Oats,		31 a 35
Rye,		65 a 67
Beef, on hoof, per 100 lbs.		4.00 a 5.00

REVOCATION OF

Trustee's Sale.

THE Farm of the BENJAMIN FERGUSON, advertised for sale by me in this paper, will not be sold, an arrangement having been made, and the money paid by Mr. Ferguson.

AUGUSTUS MILLER, Trustee.

Elkton, Oct. 18, 1834.

NEW AND SEASONABLE

GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and customers, that he has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with a large and splendid assortment of Fall & Seasonable Goods, which he is willing to dispose of on just and reasonable terms, and at a very moderate advance. His stock consists in part of CLOTHS of various colours and prices, black, blue, olive and fawn color'd CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, FLANNELS, Id. AVERTEENS, CORDS, &c. PETERSHAM, an excellent article for long great coats.

VESTINGS.—A large and handsome assortment, such as Silk, Satin, Velvet, Valencia, Satinet and &c.

English and French MERINOES.

Cashmeres, Bombazetts, Bombazines.

SHAWLS—Merino, Cashmere, and Worsted Cotton.

SILKS, for ladies' dresses.

Satins, Book, Mull, Jaconet and Cambric MUSLINS.

Laces and Edges, Thread Lace, and a variety of other fancy articles

CALICOES, at all prices; new and fashionable style.

Osnaburg; bleached and unbleached Muslin.

SHOES AND BOOTS.

Ladies' seal skin, Morocco, leather & lasting Shoes; men's coarse & fine Boots and Shoes.

HATS AND CAPS.

Britannia and Liverpool Ware; Hardware, Tinware, Woodware; Brushes, &c.

GROCERIES.

Always a supply on hand.

The subscriber, thankful for the past liberality of his customers, humbly solicits a continuation of it, and hopes they will not forget the old and well known stand. Respectfully,

WILLIAM TORBERT, Jr.

N. B. All kinds of country produce, at the market price, will be taken in exchange for goods. W. T. Jr.

Oct. 18—tf

In Chancery,

OCTOBER 14, 1834.

ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the cause of Andrew F. Henderson against Rebecca Hart and others, made and reported by the Trustee, John C. Groome, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 14th day of December next; provided a copy of this order be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 20th day of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be three thousand, five hundred dollars.

True copy. Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

Oct. 18. Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

THE daily route of the Stage between this place and Port Deposit is discontinued. It will hereafter run three times a week, viz: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Oct. 18. ALLISON CRANDLE.

Newark College,

(DELAWARE.)

THE vacation of this institution expires on the 4th of November next; the next day (Nov. 5,) the collegiate year commences.

There are two vacations: one of four weeks beginning on the 4th Wednesday of April; one of six weeks beginning on the 4th Wednesday of September. The estimated expenses, for the collegiate year, including Board, tuition, room rent, washing, light and fuel, amount to $104.15.

The Faculty consists of a President and three Professors. The Rev. E. W. Gilbert of Wilmington, chosen president at the close of last term, has accepted. Two of the professorships are filled by Mr Agnew and Mr. Graves. The other will be filled at the begining of the term now approaching. The Trustees have felt deeply the importance of an able and well qualified Instructor, and have taken much pains to procure a Faculty worthy of confidence, as well for their qualifications to prudently and affectionately take care of, and govern the students, as their skill in teaching. To those acquainted with the gentlemen named, this representation need not be made.

The college embraces an academical department. In this department a student may be instructed in academical branches, or in any one or more of the Collegiate branches, as may be chosen in cases in which it is desired not to go through a full collegiate course. This department is under the care and superintendence of the Faculty of the College.

There is no place in the middle States, more healthy than Newark. It is in the upper part of the State of Delaware, near to Pennsylvania and Maryland. The situation is retired, and very favorable for a Seminary of youth. It is removed from the dangers of large towns, and at the same time, it is as easy of access as can be desired for convenient communications from and to points. It is six miles from Elkton, eight from Frenchtown, ten from New Castle, and twelve from Wilmington.

WILLARD HALL, President of the Board of Trustees.

Oct. 18, 1834—3w.

The Cecil Gazette, Easton Gazette, Lancaster Journal, Record West Chester, the United States Gazette and Pennsylvanian, the Presbyterian, and Philadelphian, will be pleased to give the above three insertions, and send account to Col. [Delaware Journal] office.

New and Seasonable

GOODS.

The subscriber has just received an assortment of Goods, which he offers at reduced prices, consisting, in part, of—

Super blue, black, brown, green and mixed CLOTHS, fancy CASSIMERES, Cossanct, Coarse Cloths and Kerseys, Flannels, Linseys, Merinoes, Bombazetts, Cabcoes, cambric, plaid and book Muslins, figured and plain Swiss Muslin, Bobbinett, Grecianette, Irish Linens, table and bird-eye diaper.

FANCY SHAWLS—such as Palm Thibet, painted do; Chelly (a new article) and figured silk Shawls; linen cambric Handkerchiefs; silk do; Gros-de-Naples; Matcoun's Lustring; Florences;—Popelens; Silk Velvet; Cotton do; Silk and Valencia Vestings; Stocks; Ladies' & gentlemen's super Kid Gloves; Mitts; cotton, worsted and yarn Hose; bleach'd and brown Muslin, Canton Flannel, Plaids, Checks, colored Cambric, and a number of other articles, too numerous to mention.

FUR AND WOOL HATS.

Hardware, Queens and Glassware, Earthen, Tin and Cedar do. A general assortment of GROCERIES. Powder, Shot, &c., which are offered for inspection.

ED. A. SCOTT.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. oct 18

In Chancery,

OCTOBER 14, 1834.

ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the cause of Thomas Cadwalader against William Taylor, jun. and wife, made and reported by the trustee, John C. Groome, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 14th day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 20th day of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be $1,550 00.

True copy. Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

Oct. 18. Reg. Cur. Can.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners of Cecil county, elected at the late election, are requested to meet at Elkton on Monday, the 20th instant, to qualify and perform the other necessary requisites required by law. Oct. 11.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife, *Mary Ann Lynch*, has absconded from my bed and board without any provocation, I forewarn all persons from harboring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Oct. 11. JAMES LYNCH.

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at This Office.

Hail! All hail!.

Glorious news to the purchasers of Cheap Goods!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, far and near, old and young, rich and poor, that he has just received his second addition to his Fall Stock, which renders it by far the largest and most complete now in this town.

Some of my contemporaries cried out too soon, Cheap Goods! Large Stocks, &c—they surely must have forgotten that the *Auction Mart* (founded on the ruins of the *Old Stone Stable*, and directly opposite the Elkton Post Office) had not received her Fall assortation on board, and of course was not ready to open her fire. But now we would merely let them know that we too are up and a doing, that we are now ready to take hold and pull too, and all we ask is a heavy blow of good customers, heavy laden with CASH or its equivalent, and we shall bid all Rows of Industry, all Unusual Attractions, a long adieu; we shall leave them far in the distance, for our port holes are open, our yard sticks are ready, our scissors are sharpened, we are ready for action, and are determined to maintain our ground, in spite of all manner of line ships which may open their batteries against us. We now cry out, "Come on, Macduff! and we to him who first cries hold; enough." I have heard it said, the pressure of the times are so great that people cannot afford to pay even a small advance on goods: all such we particularly invite to call at the *Auction Mart*; you will there be able to buy

Blue, black, brown, Adelaide, invisible and other greens, olive, fawn, drab, mixt and other fancy colored CLOTHS, at every price, from $2 to $9.

Blue, black, brown, drab, and fancy colored CASSIMERES; Farnham's premium SATTINETTS, (very superior); Sattinetts of every colour and at every price; the largest assortment ever opened in Elkton.

MERINOES.

A most beautiful assortment of French, German and English Merinoes, 3-4 and 6-4, of every colour and at every price.

FLANNELS,

Cotton and woollen, every quality.

Bazes, Serges, Prusse Cloths, Kerseys, Ratinetts, Bombazette & Bombazines.

BLANKETS,

every size, quality and kind.

Beaverteens, Genoa Cords, Bed Ticking, Checks, Russia Diaper, Russia Sheeting, Cotton and Irish Table Diaper, Irish Linen, Long Lawn.

CIRCASSIANS,

every colour and every price.

VESTINGS.

Silk, Valencia, Swansdown, Toilenett, Sup. white Marseilles; Merino Vesting, a new and beautiful article.

PONGEES,

most beautiful quality.

Sup Scarlet Chintz Prints, Curtain Calico, Furniture Check.

CALICOES.

Out of the abundance I am constrained to cry, just call and see them; counters piled, shelves full, and going off like hot rolls on a frosty morning.

SILKS.

A few pieces of real Mattioni Italian Lustring, the only pieces of real Mattioni in this town. Also, French and Italian Lustring at every price. Colored Silks, such as Gros de Naples, Gros de Swiss, &c.

LACES.

Super thread, bobbinett and cotton Laces, Edgings, and Footings; super thread, bobbinett and muslin Insertings, Footings, &c.

FINE MUSLINS.

Cambric, plain and plaid; Jaconett figured and plain; Mull and Swiss, figured and plain; Nansouke, Bobbinett Grecianette, Patteneit, Bishops' Lawn, Book and Lenos Muslins; children's Capes, Caps, and Collars.

GLOVES.

Men's buckskin, beaver, woollen and hoskin Gloves; ladies' kid, beaver, Yorktan silk and cotton Gloves; men's buckskin Mitts and ladies' kid Mitts.

HOSIERY.

Ladies black worsted mohair, merino, silk and cotton Hose; ladies' white, Merino, silk and cotton Hose; misses' worsted and cotton Hose; men's worsted, silk, lambs's wool and cotton half hose; with almost every article in the dry goods line.

SUPER SILK & FUR HATS.

WATER PROOF BOOTS.

Men's, boys', ladies', misses and children's Bootees, Monroes, Shoes; Slippers of every kind, quality and description.

GROCERIES,

of all kinds and qualities.

HARDWARE. QUEENSWARE. EARTHENWARE. GLASSWARE. STONEWARE, TINWARE, & CEDARWARE.

Oh! stop! stop! stop!—you have every thing. Well, we will admit we have a little of almost every thing; therefore we will stop enumerating.

Now friends, acquaintances, and buyers in general, you are well aware the world was not made in a day; you must be convinced that every thing cannot be done in a moment, at the same ratio, the abundance of goods now in Elkton cannot be sold in a minute; therefore, when you come to our town you may expect to find an assortment far superior to any ever offered in this market heretofore.—But enough. I must close, and in so doing, I return my grateful acknowledgements to my numerous country, as well as my town friends, and relying on that generous patronage which has thus far supported me, I now invite you all to the *grand Jubilee of Cheap Goods*, and whoever regrets his, her, or their bargains, at home or abroad, shall not labor long under such uneasy feelings, as the goods will be taken back (without any reserve) and the money returned to the purchaser.

Yours, very respectfully,

THOMAS S. WELCH.

Elkton, October 18.—tf

N. B. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. T. S. Welch.

Land for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a small Farm of about SIXTY ACRES, more or less, lying and being in Cecil county, Maryland, adjoining lands of George Jamison, Solomon Penock, William Reynolds, and others. The corner of this land is where the public road leading from Elkton towards New London Cross Roads crosses the public road leading from New Ark, Del. towards Port Deposit, about 5 and a half miles from Elkton, convenient to mills, meeting and market.

The improvements are a FRAME HOUSE, lathed & plastered on the outside.—A well of good water near the house, with a good pump in the same,—a milk house close to the pump, so as to convey the water from the pump into it; a smoke house over the same; a corn house, hog and hen houses; garden paled in, a hundred feet square; a young apple orchard, now just beginning to bear, of the choicest and best assorted fruit; the land naturally of a good quality. Further description is thought unnecessary, as it is likely those wishing to purchase will call on the premises and look for themselves, where they can see with the naked eye, the woods sailing on the Delaware, North East and Elk rivers, and the steamboat going up Back Creek, which makes it one of the healthiest and healthiest situations in the county. Persons wishing to purchase, will please to call on William Reynolds, near the premises, who will give every information necessary.

HENRY R. REYNOLDS.

October 11, 1834.—tf

Five dollars reward.

RANAWAY from the house of the subscriber, on Monday night, the 29th of September, a young man named

WILLIAM LAYTON.

He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather slender, with broad, square shoulders, greyish eyes, dark hair, rather a spare visage, some pimples on his face, and a diffident appearance. He is a shoemaker by trade. If he has on the clothes he stole from me, they are: a black coat, a silk velvet waistcoat, and blue cloth trowsers. His own clothes are, a blue frock coat, a pair of dark lasting trowsers, a marseilles waistcoat, and a whitish hat. Whoever will lodge the said Layton in any jail shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM A. JACKSON.

October 11.—tf

Chancery Sale

OF A VALUABLE FARM AND MILL, IN CECIL COUNTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber as trustee will sell at public sale, on the premises, about two miles from the Brick Meeting House, near North East Creek, in Cecil County, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November next, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M. THE VALUABLE FARM on which the late Samuel Hatton resided, and which was by him mortgaged to Timothy Kirk, by deed, bearing date the fourth day of April, 1833, which deed is duly recorded among the land records of Cecil County, in Lib. J. S. No. 31, Folio 171, &c. This property, which adjoins the lands of the late James Trimble and James Gillespie, is a part of one of the best tracts in that section of the country, the quality of the soil being very good and a part heavily timbered. On the premises there are two substantial DWELLING HOUSES, one of brick, a BARN and the other usual out-houses.

There is likewise a GRIST MILL, which commands a fair country business, and a SAW MILL, which from its being located in a great timber country will always find employment. The tract contains more than one hundred and seventy-five and two hundred acres of land, but the quantity will be precisely ascertained and mentioned on the day of sale, and further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to view the property have an opportunity of so doing at any time before the sale.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are either cash on the day of sale, or at the option of the purchaser one half in cash, the balance in six months, to be secured by an endorsed note, and bearing interest from day of sale. Upon payment of the whole purchase money and ratification of the sale a good and sufficient deed in conformity with the decree under which it was sold, will be made. Refer to

ROBERT PURVIANCE, Jr. Trustee, at his office, Frederick street, Baltimore.

Oct. 4th.

POETRY.

There is a touching and mournful beauty in the following lines. The sentiments though ascribed to the satiety which the possession of power, wealth and honors brings, yet are common to every rank and condition in life. There are times in every human pursuit, when a contemplation of its vanity imbues the mind with the feeling of melancholy here described.

THE MONARCHS WISH.

Oph! that I had the wings of a dove! for then would I flee, and be at rest. Lo! then would I wander far off, and remain in the wilderness. I would hasten my escape from the windy storm and tempest."—Psalm. lv. 6, 7, 8.

The weary monarch sat apart,
A moment from his troubles free,
Saddened in soul and sick at heart,
With earthly pomp and vanity;
And while with burdening care he strove,
And griefs were gathering in his breast,
He sighed for pinions like a dove,
To flee away, and be at rest.

He languished for a calm retreat,
Some faraway and peaceful shore,
Untrodden, but by sinless feet,
Where earth should vex his soul no more;
Hate had usurped the bower of love,
And with the pharezy of his breast;
And oh! for pinions like a dove,
To flee away, and be at rest.

'Tis thus with life: its best estate
Is but a feeble ray of joy—
An hour with golden hopes elate,
Which often clouds and storms destroy;
And while the heart reluctant clings,
And sorrow whelms the labouring breast,
Oh! for the turtle's gentle wings,
To soar away, and be at rest!

And though the joys of earth invite
To sip their flattering streams of pain,
Who, that has tasted earth's delight,
Would ever sigh to taste again?
Its purest joys, its fairest things,
But serve to wound the bleeding breast;
Oh! for the turtle's gentle wings,
To flee away, and be at rest!

But there shall come a glad release,
From all the storms that darkly roll,
And mercy's voice shall whisper "peace,"
Upon the tempest of the soul;
For death the envied treasure brings,
And calms the turmoils of the breast,
And gives the spirit deathless wings,
To flee away, and be at rest!

"Up to Snuff."—A volume of Italian poems lately received in the British Metropolis, furnishes new and unexpected food for the carnal eye. Leigh Hunt has since lifted up to some in giving a hearty reception to some of these effusions. The following is a free translation of the lines on sneezing:

What a moment! What a doubt!
All my nose, inside and out,
All my thinking, inking, cannot,
Pre-ound thinese-o-ute
Words be sneeze, and cannot do it!
Now it yearns me, thrills me, stings me,
Now with rapturous torment wrings me,
Now says Sneeze, you lose, get through it."
Sneez—neez—Oh, to most decrious
Issu—ius—most delrium
(sang it! I shall sneeze till spring,)
Snuff's a most delicious thing.

The Dutchman and the Subject.—Some years ago, a gentleman from New England, traveling through one of the Dutch settlements in this state, called at a tavern and asked the landlord if he could keep his sulkey for a few days, as he had some farther to go, and, on account of the badness of the roads, did not wish to take it with him.

"No," said the Dutchman, "I cannot keep your zulinckey; I pe vont neider hay neider oats.

"Well, den, I pe's vot no grass, neider.'

'It don't want any grass.'

'Vat does he eat, den?'

'Nothing.'

'Nothing! Dat ish tamdt dry fodder. But mishter, vat for a beast has you got, dat lifs on nothing?'

'Come out and see."

The landlord went out; and casting his eyes on the sulkey, exclaimed, with great contempt, 'Ish dat your zulinckey?'

'Certainly.'

'Well, mishter, dat ish vat I calls one tamdt Yankee cart."—N. Y. Transcript.

A Man without Money.—A man without money is a body without a soul—a walking death—a specter that frightens every one. His countenance is sorrowful, and his conversation tedious. If he calls upon an acquaintance he never finds him at home, and if he opens his mouth to speak, he is interrupted every moment, so that he may not have a chance to finish his discourse, which it is feared may end in his asking for money. He is avoided like a person infected with a disease, and is regarded as an incumbrance to the earth. Want waken him up in the morning, and misery accompanies him to bed at night. The ladies discover that he is an awkward booby—landlords believe that he lives upon air, and if he wants any thing from a tradesman, he is asked for the cash before delivery.

Matrimony.—The following picture of matrimonial felicity is from the "King's own."

"Mr. and Mrs. Reinecour were joined but they were not one. Like many others in this world of error, the marriage might be typified by a vial, of which one-half has been filled with oil, and the other with water, having a cork in its mouth, which confined them, and forced them to remain in contact, although they refused to unite."

The Bachelor Regions.—Under this head, a Western paper commences an article thus:—"In all the new States, virtuous females are wasted by the MALE population, thousands of whom live in a state of 'single blessedness' from sheer necessity."

"Pork and Beans."—The New York Journal of Commerce has an article with this caption, which says:—"Somebody has been importing white beans from Marseilles, and selling them by auction for a dollar and a half a bushel. If this country cannot raise its own white beans, we may as well give up the ship. The business ought to be stopped some how, or next thing we shall have the pork imported also."

Remarkable Coincidence.—Aaron Burr and the son of Blennerhassett now occupy rooms just opposite each other, on the corner of Gold and Fulton streets, New York.—probably without being aware of the circumstance themselves.

Notice.

The daily route of the Stage between this place and Port Deposit is discontinued. It will hereafter run three times a week, viz: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Oct. 4. ALLISON CRANDLE.

Unusual Attractions!

AT THE CENTRE STORE,
Directly Opposite the Court House.

THE Subscriber thankful to his patrons for past favors, takes the pleasure of announcing to them his arrival from the city with a Splendid Assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Of the latest fashions, amongst which may be found the following articles:

Blue, black, brown, green, olive, mixt, drab, and fawn colored CLOTHS.

Striped and mixt CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS.

PETERSHAM, (a genuine article for hang-up coats.)

Woollen and Canton FLANNELS.

CALICOES, of every description and price.

MERINOES, double and single width.

CIRCASSIANS and BOMBAZETTS.

Rose and Duffield BLANKETS.

Linen and cotten DIAPER.

Genoa CORDS. Beaverteen, Checks, Tickings.

Bleached and brown MUSLINS

Silk, Valencia, and S. amdown VESTING. Ladies' embroidered Cashmere, Russian and Plaid Swiss SHAWLS.—Black and colored dress *SILKS*. Swiss, Book, Mull, Jaconet, and Cambric *MUSLINS*. Bishop Lawn, Pongee, Colored Florence, Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Worsted *HOSE*. Men's lambs' wool and country knit *HOSE*. Children's spotted Stockings and Socks. Ladies' beaver, buckskin, and kid Gloves. Men's buckskin, berlin, hoskin, and for Gloves.—Sacking Bottoms and Crash. Silk Bag, bandanna, and scarlet pongee Handkerchiefs. Black Italian and Fancy Cravats. Bosoms, Collars, and Stocks. Thread and Robbinett, Inserting, Lace, Edging, and Quilling. Grecian net, Cotton Wadding and Tapes. Steel Pencils, Bead Purses, Shot Bags and Powder Flasks, with a great variety of other articles.

Silk and fur HATS. Seal and Otter CAPS, the best ever offered in this place; men and boys hair and cloth CAPS. Children's Merino do.

SHOES & BOOTS of all kinds.

Gum Elastic *SHOES*.

Also China, Glass, Queens, Hard, Hollow, Cedar, Tin and Earthen *WARE*.

Always on hand a good stock of *GROCERIES*.

Which, in addition to his former stock, renders his assortment now complete.

All of which he is disposed to sell on the most favorable terms. He therefore hopes, by keeping up his assortment, and selling goods cheap, to merit a liberal share of the public's patronage, and from them he respectfully solicits a call.

Respectfully,
GEORGE H. JOYCE.

☞Country produce taken in exchange for goods. *G. H. J.*

Elkton, Oct. 4.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Elkton, the 30th September, 1834.

A	Robert M'Graw
C. W. Andrews	Eliza Mosher
Rose Abbitt	M. S. Milburn
E. J. Anderson	Miss Frances Miles
B	John M'Kaig
Miss S. J. Beasten	James Martin
Miss Mary Barnes	Joseph E. Miller
Thomas Biddle	E. E. Massey
Richard P. Bailey	N
Samuel Buckwith	Messrs. Thos. Neville & Co.
Andrew Barrett	Thomas Neville
C	P
Robert Cristy	Ebenezer Perry
Wm Cowden	Felix Pleat
Sarah Clement	William B. Price
Rev. K. S. Cropper	Elias Pennington
Susannah Cork	James Patton
Lutleton Cropper	R
George M. Coale	Wm Reynolds 2
D	John Robinson
John Dean	John Rawlins
Lightner Dorsey	Elizabeth Roddes
F	John Reardon
Hezekiah Ford	James Reynolds
James Furry	S
Dr. John Fisher	James Simpson
Charles James Fox	Rev. Wm. Spry
G	John W. Smith
Miss J. E. Gordon	John Starkhouse
Thomas Gale	Adam Short
Miss Eliza J. Grant	David Scott
H	—— Shackelford
Samuel Harris, 4	Francis G. Smith
George Hornage	T
John Horner	Susan Tilison
Nich. Hyland of S.	Miss H. Thomas
Benjan in Hill	U
George Hatten	Miss R. Underwood
Miss A Hendrickson	Zadac Urrick
J	V
C D. W. Johnson	James Vance
J. Jackson	W
John Jones	David Jervis
John T. West	Geo. W. Johnson
Rev. A. Woolston	John Johnson
Margaret Waterson	James Johnson
Sarah Williamson	L
James Woodrow	Robert Leech
Capt. James Wilson	M
John Wright	William M'Clelland
Samuel Wilson	Oct. 4. ADAM WHANN, P. M.

☞Persons calling for letters on the above list will please say they are advertised.

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.

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 "Geodrisson," 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.

ON application to me, the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, by petition in writing of James Williams, of Cecil county, for more than two years before the date of his said petition, a citizen of the State of Maryland, stating that he owes debts which he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly of the State of Maryland for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts, and the said James Williams having complied with all the requisites of the said Acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Williams be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Cecil County Court on the first Saturday of next April term of said Court, and at such other times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to or 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 newspaper published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once a week for three months previous to the said first Saturday of next April term of the said County Court, to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said James William s should not have the full benefit of such Acts of Assembly.—Given under my hand, this 25th day of September, in the year 1834.

SAML. HOLLINGSWORTH.

A true copy. Attest,
JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k.
Cecil County Court.

Oct. 11—3m

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 cause, 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

WEST NOTTINGHAM

ACADEMY.

There will be a Public Examination of the students of this institution, on Friday, 10th inst. The parents and guardians of the pupils, and friends of literature generally, are invited to attend. The Winter Session will commence on Monday, November 3d. Price of tuition, $20 per annum. Boarding, including lodging, washing &c. may be had in the immediate vicinity, for $80 per annum.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JAMES MAGRAW, Principal.

October 4th 1834 3t.

Adjourned 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 25th October, 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 to officers' fees.

NOBLE PENNINGTON, Sheriff.

Elkton, Oct. 4, 1834. ts.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue and in pursuance 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.

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.

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.

Notice.

Coach and Harness Making done in the neatest style by the subscriber, late 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.

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, 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. Wooden do Brushes, Hats, Caps, Couch 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.

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, *Sheff.*
of Cecil County.

Sheriff's Office,
September 27th, 1834. ts.

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.

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 PENNINGTON, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Elkton,
Sept. 27, 1834. } ts

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

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.

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

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at This Office.

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, OCTOBER 25, 1834. VOL. I.—NO. 10.

TERMS.

The CECIL 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.

From the New York Knickerbocker.

LINES.

BY MRS. FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER.

Pll tell thee why this weary world to me seemeth
But as the visions light of one who dreameth,
Which pass like clouds, leaving no trace behind:
Why this strange life, so full of sin and folly,
In me awakeneth no melancholy,
Nor casteth shade or sadness o'er my mind.
'Tis not that with an undiscerning eye,
I see the present will go dancing by,
Mistaking that which falsest is, for true;
'Tis not that pleasure hath entwin'd me,
'Tis not that sorrow hath enshrined me,—
I bear no badge of roses, or of rue.
But in the inmost chambers of my soul
There is another world, a blessed home,
O'er which no living power hobbeth control,
A sigh to which all things do never come,
There shineth the glad sun light of sweet thought,
With hope and faith holding communion high,
Over a fragrant land, with flow'rs wrought,
There rush the living springs of poesy.
There speak the voices that I wish to hear,
There smile the glances that I love to see,
There live the forms of those my soul holds dear.
For ever in that secret world with me.
They who have walked with me along life's way,
And sever'd been by fortune's adverse tide,
Who ne'er again, thro' Times uncertain day,
In weal or woe may wander by my side—
These all dwell here, nor those whom life hath lost
Divideth from me, but the dead—the dead,
These happy ones, who to their rest are gone,
Whose foot prints from the earth have vanished,
There dwell they all—and here, within this world,
Like light within a summer sun cloud furl'd,
My spirit dwells—therefore, this evil life,
With all its gilded snares, and fair deceivings,
Its wealth its want, its pleasures and its grievings,
Nor frights nor frets me, by its idle strife.
O thou who readest for thy country sy,
Who'er thou art, I wish the same to thee!

Philadelphia, September, 1834.

From the New York Mirror.

FORECASTLE YARNS.

FROM A SAILOR'S JOURNAL OF HIS FIRST CRUISE.

CAPTURE OF THE CYANE AND LEVANT.

So Jack stowed away the old soger in the north-east corner of his tarpaulin, took a fresh bite of purser's plug, and tying an overhaul-knot with his fits, athwart his breadth, and mooring himself snugly, he began his yarn, as he did every thing, butt end foremost.

'Sail ho!' sung out the look-out on the fore-topsail yard of the Constitution frigate, Commodore Stewart, about four bells in the forenoon watch, of the twentieth of February, 1815, Madeira bearing south-east by east, distant two hundred miles.

'Where away?' hailed the officer of the deck.

'Right ahead, sir,' replied the look-out.

'Gentleman-of-the-watch!' hailed the lieutenant, 'report to the commodore, sir, a strange sail right ahead.'

'The middy made his report, and came up again, with orders to make all sail in chase.

'Aha!' thought we, as we set stu'n'-sails alow and aloft, though the breeze was rather too stiff for them, 'now for some fun.'

'Old Ironsides took the hint, and gathering way, we were off in no time at all, south-and-by-east, at ten knots an hour.

'The look-out hailed again in five minutes, 'Another sail, right ahead, sir, close aboard the first one.'

'This was reported to the commodore, and he repeated the order to pull a heel after them; and after them we went, at a great rate, right before the wind, which was so strong as that the stu'n'-sail-booms bent like nothing, but the old man did not care for that 'What she can't carry, let her drag,' was his rule, and he stuck to it well.

'After he had been spanking along about an hour, the officer-of-the-deck hailed:

'Fore topsail-yard, there! What do you make them out to be?'

'Men-o'-war, sir, going large, stu'n'-sails set,' says the look-out.

'This report, 'two men-o'-war ahead' then spread,' thro' the ship, in less in no time, and all the idlers, watch-below, and the commodore took a devil of a shot at them, through his long spy-glass, to make out where they hailed from. They were so far ahead that we couldn't make out any thing, so we watched old Stewart, to see what *he* thought.

'He stood on the starboard cathead, squinting and squinting, till we thought he never would knock off.—After a long spell at it, he shut up the glass, and went along aft, talking to himself, as if he was working up his dead-reckoning and came to, at the horse-block, all on a hight. All of a sudden, he brigde ned up, vent down into the cabin; and was on deck again in no time at all, in full uniform.

'There,' says we, the old man has got his lighting-traps rigged, swabs and all Now, then, look out for hard knocks and prize money.'

'The officers took the hint, and, in ten minutes, all hands of them were in fighting-togs, and things began to look a little man-o'-war fashion

'Well, we cracked on more, jink-tail, sky scraper, jib-he jib, and the d—l knows what not, and went spanking off, at twelve knots an hour; but the fellow ahead did their prettiest too, so that it was three bells, in the first dog watch, before we got near enough to make out much.

'We could then see very plainly, that one of them was a cravatte, and t'other a sloop-of-war, and they looked, like Johnny Bull's craft, as the old man order ed a bow chaser to be fired, just to make them look at us, for they were along way out of shot; and when he had waked them so, he sent up the old grid iron at the fore sky-sail-mast-head, so that they could see it plain. They answered a minute after, each a gun, and sent up British colors!

'Now, boys,' says we, 'for a brush;' but Johnny Bull did not think so, but pulled heel all the harder; but we gained on him, and 'twas very plain we should overhaul him, so the word was passed, 'Fore-and-aft, both sides, and amid-ships, all hands!' Turn to and clean yourselves, white frocks and trowsers, to muster.'

'Avast, Jack Denison,' says I, 'what did you put on your muster clothes to fight in, for? Get them smoked and dirty, and some ugly holes drilled in them, perhaps'

'Shout yarns youngster,' growled Jack, 'we were going to *meeting*, as you Yankees say; and so we rigged ourselves to put Johnny Bull's eyes out, if he looked our way.'

'Well, we cleared up decks, and got every thing in fighting trim; arm chests on deck, cutlas-sacks at the capstan, and forrad, put on the gratings, tore pu ventsherbets and breces, slung the yards in chains, lashed the topsails, carded down the decks, and got every thing ready in regular built style. When we were within about 4 miles of the Englishmen, we trained one of our bow chasers on them, and let drive, just by way of opening the conversation, as my sweetheart used to say, but that did not do much; but Johnny Bull, as if he had just thought what we wanted of him, began to shorten sail, as if he was coming to us.

'We were glad enough to see that motion, and began to think he might be a clever fellow after all, and so shortened sail ourselves. But Johnny was playing us a trick for when we got under fighting canvas, and lost some headway, he threw his men aloft and his sail being only stopped up, and not half stowed, he was under all sail again in a minute. But old Stewart saw what they were at, and they found that Yankees could loose sail too, upon a pinch, for we were under all sail almost as soon as they were, and after them we went.

'The cravatte we afterwards found she was the Cyane, and t'other the Levant, (and I'll call them so 'cause it's shorter) began to blaze away at us with her stern-chasers, but we told her nothing, for firing bow-chasers deadens a ship's way; and we determined to put off that part of the business till we got them alongside. So we went on gaining on them at every plunge, when, all of a sudden, they began to shorten sail again.

'We began to take in sail too, for stu'n' sails are no things to go into action with, keeping an eye on them, for fear they would trick us again. And, sure enough, so it was; for, when we got under topsails, topgallant sa i and courses, they both came up into the wind, gave us each a broadside, and then made all sail to get away.

'That did not please us much, and we swore some potty tough ones at them, and then gave chase. This time we gained on them the same as before, and coming nearer and nearer, they saw they could not get away, and then they shortened sail; and like true English bulldogs, got ready for whatever we chose to give them, and to do their best to be Scotch prizes to us, after all.

'We shortened sail, stowing every thing snug, for we saw they meant to fight it out this time, and the n sent up ensigns at the fore, main and mizen, at the peek, and on the bow sprit; so that if some were shot away, we should have something to fight under still. But Commodore Stewart, knowing the spunk of us fellows, gave particular orders, *not to nail them to the mast*; for he knew, as any one with brains would, that way of doing business was all folly. It was, he knew, an impossibility for Johnny Bull to beat us in fair fighting, yard-arm to yard arm, but then some accident might happen, and we should be in a hight, if the signal-halyards won't not render.

'The order was obeyed by all except Pat Flanagan, an Irish fore-topman, who was sent aloft to set the ensign at the fore He took up some rope, and a marlin-spike for a hammer, and nailed the ensign to the flag pole, in three shves.

'There,' says Pat, as he came down into the forctop, 'I'll be d—d if that flag shall be struck, unless the mast goes by the board.'

'Then the drums beat to quarters, and as soon as they had done, the enemy Englishmen repeated the cay with a full broad, and rolled off into Pistol-shot range, and both luffing suddenly in the last strain, the music was drowned with the thunder of two broadsides fired altogether, plump at us. I never heard such music before, and I hope I never shall again, especially in a moonlight night.

'Then came the orders to bringing the ship to action. Both batteries were cast loose, tompions out, sprons off, and loaded, with each a round shot, a stand of grape and canister.

'Are both batteries?' sung out the first luff, they were manned.

'Depress your guns for a close fire; wait for the word of command; silence, fore and aft!'

'He stopped, and we hardly breathed, our decks were as still as death, and as it was only about eighteen years old and had never been in action. I began to feel a little streaked. I was stationed at one of the quarter deck guns and of course could see every thing standing still alongside my gun. I had nothing to think of, but the questions wh ther the Englishmen would'nt be dubbing their ugly noses into my counter, at the bottom of the sea, before long, and. I can tell you, I felt a little queer, as the shot from the Englishmen flew around us: I did'nt like standing still to be shot at.

'Right ahead about a mile off, were the Cyane and Levant, under easy sail. The Levant was a little ahead of the Cyane, and as it was bright moonlight, we could see every thing as plain as day, and they loaded away at us with stern chasers and quarter-deck guns at the time, but we took no notice of it.

'Wait for the world of command,' says the first luff, again; 'not a shot must be thrown away.

'As we neared them, their fire grew hotter and hotter, till, when we were on the Cyane's larboard quarter, the sea was all in a blaze.

'Port!' hailed the first luff, in a voice so loud, that we heard it plain in spite of the Englishmen's broadsides —Their game was to keep both on our larboard, so that we should be obliged to divide our larboard battery between them, but Commodore Stewart knew better than that.

'We passed the starboard side of the Cyane, and luffed up between her and the Levant; they luffed too, so that we should not rake them, and then the first lieutenant hailed again,

'Mind the weather-roll——fire!'

'Every gun aboard was fired the minute the word passed his lips; the larboard-battery into the Cyane and the starboard into the Levant; and as the kick of one battery met the kick of the other, the ship did'nt heel an inch, but trembled like a leaf from the keelson to the trucks. I never shall forget how I felt then: the noise of our batteries was enough to split a man's head open; but the most awful sound to me was the crashing our shot made aboard the Englishmen, it was as if every mast had gone by the board; every shot *told*; and the yells of the wounded! it makes my blood run cold to think of it!

'They gave us as good as we sent, and tried to rake us, but they found we could fight both batteries, and work ship too; so at it we went, hammer and tongs, and shot and splinters flew well, fore and aft.

'I was first loader of my gun, and as it was in the larboard battery, my mark was the Cyane. After we had been at it a little while, a round shot took the man next me in the head, and dashed his blood and brains all over me; but all my skittishness was gone after the first broadside, and I did not mind this trifle at all. The next minute, as I had finished loading her and was stepping back, my left arm dropped numb by my side. I felt of it, but there was no skin broken, nor so much as the sleeve of my frock singed, but still I could not lift it; and I 'spose 'twas the wind of a shot passing close to it. The lieutenant of my division seeing something was foul, told me to go below to the doctor.

'If I do, I'm be d—d,' says I, touching my hat, so that he needn't call it insolence; but I took my station at the main tackle, for I could haul in and run out the gun with one hand, as well as a dozen; and the man I relieved took my post as loader, and in a minute after a round shot cut him in two; so there was my luck.

'Well, after a while, the enemy's fire began to slack a little, and that made us work away all the harder, and pretty soon the Cyane hauled down her ensign, guns 'n'sum'n' nailed to the mast! but the Levant made sail to get away; so old Ironsides fell off from the wind to bring her larboard broadside to bear on her, and give it to her so solidly, that she, too, hauled down her flag.

'We gave them three cheers, and then, hoes being lowered, the Commodore sent a lieutenant and a prize crew aboard each of them, to take possession of them and receive their surrender, for neither of them had a boat that would float, to go aboard of us

'Well, we now steered towards Madeira, sailing along easy, repairing damages, and, when that was done, we spliced the main-brace, and if ging ever tasted well, it did then.

'About six bells, in the first watch, the lieutenant in charge of the Cyane hailed, to say that he wanted the carpenter and his gang, for the ship was sinking

'Commodore Stewart answered the hail himself, 'Tack ship, sir, and crowd all sail.'

'This was just the thing. She had fought her starboard battery, and that was the side cut up by our shot; tacking, and crowding all sail, threw it clear out of water, so that the carpenter had a fair chance at it, and old Neptune no chance at all. In an hour the lieutenant made report that every thing was sung again, and we sailed quietly till morning; and then took out half of their men and brought them aboard the Constitution, and manned them with our own. We didn't steal their dunnage, though, nor abuse them, as Bob says they did in the Endymion, but let each man have his bag and hammock, the same as in his own ship.

'We made madeira in a couple of days and came to an anchor in Porto Praya, and began to refit and man the Cyane and Levant as well as we could, and still have men enough for old Ironsides. In a week we were ready for sea, and were lying quietly at anchor, when one fever morning, a small craft arrived, and reported an Englirh fleet outside, coming in. We knew well enough that the English would not care a straw for the Spanish neutrality, so we cut our cables, and as the English prisoners would be in the way in a fight, we sent them ashore, and then stood out. Now, there was an old Spanish battery ashore, which commanded the whole bay; and as soon as we had landed the prisoners, the d—d rascals ran to that battery, manned it, and opened upon us in a fine style. That didn't please old Stewart over well, and he swore some pretty tough ones, that if he got clear of the English fleet outside, he would come back and blow those fellows in the air.

'Now, the harbour of Porto Praya has a small, but high island at its mouth, so that there are two channels of entrance; and as the fog was very thick, the English fleet came in at one while we walked out at the other; but they soon found their mistake, and came out again, before we could get any kind of start, and gave chase. They were five sail; two seventy-fours, one razee, and two fifty gun frigates. We could not stand all that; they carried too many guns for us, and we crowded all sail to get away. We soon found that if our prizes could keep with us, we could run the English squadron hull down in two hours, but there was the pinch; they were both heavy sailers, especially the Levant, and no match for old Ironsides, or the English fleet either, so we had to shorten sail, to allow them to keep in company, and going so, Johnny Bull gained on us. Now, the Commodore showed them a Yankee trick. He ordered the Cyane and Levant to carry on every thing they could show, and then he cooly dropped astern of them and backed his maintopsail, to make the Englishmen think he intended to fight the whole bunch of them, so that they would shorten sail and the Cyane and Levant could get away; and then he would brace up again; and walk right away from them; for he knew that none of their ships could begin to sail with the Constitution.

'That was a pretty saucy trick. I'm thinking, one frigate heave to, for two seventy-fours, a razee, and two frigates as big as herself? whew! But, after all, this trick didn't do much good; for the English followed on, crowding all sail, so the Commodore braced up again, and then hove out a signal to the Levant, which was falling astern of the Cyane every minute, to tack ship and stand back for the Porto Praya, to take shelter under the Spanish neutrality, while we and the Cyane kept on. She tacked accordingly, and the English admiral detached *two* frigates (the Newcastle and Acasta, forty-fours,) to give her chase, while he and the rest of the squadron bore down after us.

'Now, Commodore Stewart knew well enough, that if the Newcastle and Acasta kept on after the Levant, they would certainly catch her, so he shortened sail again, backed his maintopsail, and fired a gun to windward, hoping that the English admiral would then recall his frigates to take the Constitution, and so the Levant would escape; but there he was mistaken. The admiral knew that his seventy-fours and razee was enough to take us, so he let the Acasta and Newcastle go on, while he crowded on after us. When Commodore Stewart saw that that trick had failed, he hove a signal to the Cyane to shift for herself, and then bracing again he made all sail, and in an hour the English hauled off, finding they could not catch us.

'When we came into New York, in April, the Cyane was at anchor, off the Battery, but the Levant took refuge in Porto Praya, and the English broke the Spanish neutrality, as we know they could, and managed, with two fifty-gun frigates, to take a sloop of war, of twenty-two guns, with thirty men to man her!

From the Boston Transcript.

MR. MADISON.

A friend writes us from Virginia, "On my way to Charlottesville, I called at Montpelier, the seat of James Madison. The entrance to the estate, from the main road, is though an avenue in the forest, of only the width of a carriage track, in length about three quarters of a mile.—While passing through this place, my mind naturally reverted back to the thousands who had trod the same ground before me, in by gone days—some, bearers of important information relating to state affairs, others, to sue for place; and very many, like myself, impelled hither merely by curiosity, and a desire to take by the hand a man who has occupied so conspicuous a situation in our country's history. After emerging from the wood, in the midst of a beautiful lawn, I discovered the mansion of the venerable Ex-President. It is a very large house; the portico in front of the main building is supported by four plain columns, with wings on either side. The drawing room is in the centre, into which I was ushered, and for a few moments had an opportunity to observe the thousands of objects with which it was literally crowded. The furniture was rather of ancient date, but in a style of perfect neatness—the walls completely covered with paintings, some of which, Scripture pieces, were large, reaching from the ceiling to the floor.—Portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Mr. Madison and lady, Lafayette, and others were also there, besides an innumerable number of busts, among them I observed those of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, and Franklin. A full length figure of Napoleon occupied a conspicuous place on the mantel-piece. An electrical apparatus, several philosophical instruments, and a piano, had places in the room. In a short time I was waited upon by Mrs. Madison, who bade me welcome, and conducted me to her husband, who was seated in an adjoining room, apparently in his study. He received me very cordially, and I past a couple of hours in the most delightful manner. His health is very feeble, and he suffers much occasionally from severe rheumatic attacks. Madison is now eighty-four years of age, and I was much astonished at his vivacity, and the brilliancy of his language. In conversation he reminded me of our Mr. Otis.

"I was not aware that Mr. Madison had ever visited New England; but he informed me that he travelled as far as Northampton once, in company with Mr. Jefferson. This was in the year that the Congress was removed from New York to Philadelphia. In the course of my visit, he remarked that he had lately read an article in the North American Review, on the origin of political parties —he supposed it to be the production of Mr. E. Everet. Speaking of politics, he observed that we had one party in the North which was not at all understood in this section of the country—the Antimasonic—and he expressed much surprise that *political* antimasonry could exist.

"The estate of Montpelier is situated in the centre of an amphitheatre of mountains, and is one of the most romantic spots I ever beheld—just such an one as a philosopher might choose, there to close his earthly career. Mr Madison's plantation comprises several thousand acres, the whole under the superintendence of a son of Mrs Madison, by a former husband.

"I took leave of the venerable man, fully impressed with the belief that he is at this time much the happiest man I ever saw."—Boston Transcript.

Few are the number of grey-headed, and feeble is the remnant of those who were once the bold—the aspiring—the unconquerable sons of '76. But there is a dignity and solemnity in their mien and motion—a loftiness of tone and love of country that characterizes them wherever you find them. A few years and the last of that band will be gathered to the home of their fathers: Their memories can never die. They will live in the grateful recollections of their posterity; and no matter how solitary or secluded the grave, some one can say—there lies a soldier of the Revolution; he was the companion of WASHINGTON, WARREN, LAFAYETTE, GREEN, or MONTGOMERY. He was one of the number who helped to plant the standard of liberty for posterity and for the world;—thrice honored hero! When time shall have sunk the column and mouldered the tomb, the story of your struggles and your achievements will be read by nations yet unredeemed, and millions yet unborn.

The Kentuckian's Notion of being in the company of fine Ladies.—From the "Kentuckian in New York."

"Were you never in the company of fine ladies?" asked Chevillero

"Yes! and flummock me if ever I want to be so fixed again; for there I sat with my feet drawn straight under my knees, hands up, and hands laid close along my legs, like a new recruit, on drill, or a horse in the stocks; and, twist me, if I did'nt feel as if I was about to be nicked. The whole company stared at me as if I had come without an invite; and I swear I thought my arms had grown a foot longer, for I could'nt get my hands in no sort of a comfortable fix—first I tried them on my lap; there they looked like going to prayers, or as if I was tied in that way—then I slung 'em down by my side, and they looked like two weights to a clock; and then I wanted to cross my legs, and I tried that, but my leg stuck out like a pump handle; then my head stuck up through a glazed shirt collar like a pig in a yoke; then I wanted to spit, but the floor looked so fine that I would as soon have thought of spitting on the window; and then to fix me out and out, they asked us all to sit down to dinner! Well, things went on smooth enough for a while, till we had got through one wheat at it Then the imp of a nigger come to me first, with a waiter of little bowls full of something, and a parcel of towels slung over his arm; so I clapped one of the bowls to my head, and drank it down at a swallow. Now, stranger, what do you think was in it?"

"Punch, I suppose," said Lamar, laughing, "or perhaps apple toddy."

"So I thought, and so would any body, as dry as I was, and that wasted something to wash down the fanny stuffs that I had been layin in! but not it was warm water! Yes! you may laugh! but it was clean warm water. The others dipped their fingers into the bowls, and wiped them on the towels as well as they could for giggling; but it was all the fault of that pampered nigger, in bringing it to me first. As soon as I catched his eye, I gin him a wink, as much as to let him know that if ever I caught him on my trail, I would wipe him down with a hickory towel."

"Tom, why is this copper like a strong smell of onions?"

"In faith, Dick I can't say."

"Why is it like up-hill?"

"Up-hill! why, really now, I don't think I know."

"Well, why is it like a bundle you've just received?"

"Bundle!—just received!—I can't see, Dick, why it is."

"D'ye give it up?" —"Yes."

"Yes, you say; why, why is it like yes?"

"Oh dear! I can't tell Dick;—why is it?"

"Because, you numscull, it's a cent!" (a scent—ascent—as sent—assent.)

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MATTHEWS.—This extraordinary actor appeared last night for the first time since his second visit to our country. Some evil-disposed persons had placarded handbills about the city during the afternoon, calling on the citizens to drive Matthews off the stage, under the pretext that after his return to England, he had most maliciously ridiculed the American character.—The apprehension of disturbance brought perhaps a still greater crowd to the theatre, and long before 7 o'clock the house was filled notwithstanding the rain, from the doors to the pit up to the Shakspeare gallery. A considerable proportion were ladies, which clearly proved that no hostile sentiment towards Mr. Matthews pervaded the community. All the amateurs and patrons of the drama, critics, literati, and editors of the city, we believe were present. Many who observed Mr. M.'s little table and chair and screen before the drop curtain, and who had never seen him perform, could not explain what it meant. At length the curtain rose and Mr. M. entered from the left of the stage, or right of the audience. A most tremendous shout greeted him, and the plaudits, hat clapping, and stamping, and cheering and throwing up of hats in the pit, drowned every thing for some seconds. Not a solitary hiss was heard. Mr. Matthews placing himself behind his table, continued bowing and bowing, deeply affected. Silence being obtained, he addressed the audience from where he stood, in a train of pure eloquence. He sincerely thanked them for their warm and generous reception of him. It was the most momentous event of his life. On their approbation his whole happiness rested. This night he looked upon as the most critical & important of his existence. For it was but a few hours before he learned he was to be driven from the stage for having held the Americans up to ridicule. It was false. Whatever he had said or represented of them, contained nothing he was ashamed of, or that they would condemn—nothing in which he had spoken disrespectfully of them either nationally or individually. It had never been published, except in false and garbled extracts. He knew they would not condemn him without a trial; he had come 3000 miles expressly to prove to his friends in England, that the good opinion he entertained of us was not misplaced, and that we did not believe that he was capable of treating them with ingratitude. Was it possible, if he was guilty, that he would have thus come here to face them? No. I am not acting now, said Mr. M. with exquisite feeling, which had an electric effect. The most tremendous applause followed this speech, and the play proceeded. It is unnecessary to say, that his acting was the same rich treat of exquisite humor, under a succession of remarkable, some of them almost supernatural, transformations—more perfect even than when here before. His voice perhaps is not quite so vigorous. The Police Court, and the Old Bachelor is bed, were admirable. So was Monsieur Tonson. After the latter he was called out, and repeating what he had said on his first entrance, added that to prove that he had not done injustice or been ungrateful to us, he would with their permission, take occasion hereafter to enact before them his whole 'Trip to America,' verbatim et literatim, and abide the issue of their verdict.—N Y Star.

Extraordinary Arrival—The young Chinese Lady—It is with no ordinary emotions that we announce the safe arrival at this port yesterday, in the ship Washington, Capt. Obear, of the beautiful and accomplished, the long looked for and anxiously expected Miss *Julia Loocke-ching-chung-king*, daughter of *Hang-ong-Szanglzes-king* a distinguished citizen of the celestial empire, residing in the suburbs of Canton. This is no *Kingatura Spooner* bubble of editorial romancing, but a bona-fide flesh and blood importation of a living Chinese young lady. We have gleaned some particulars of this interesting personage, which we doubt not will prove acceptable to our readers. We could not obtain the correct orthography of her Christian name, but we learn it corresponds to Julia, in English. In undertaking this astonishing enterprise, she is the first without doubt of her sex, as far as history teaches us, who has ever quitted the sunny skies and perfumed zephyrs of the Indian ocean, to visit the inhospitable clime of the new world. Yet has she not attained the tender age of *eighteen*; so that it was left for this chivalrous, dauntless girl, and the no less bold and daring genius of one of our hardy navigators to conceive and execute this yet untried and hazardous project.

Perhaps it was her filial love that induced her for a valuable pecuniary consideration to her parents, to violate a fundamental law of the empire, and to consent to be smuggled out of her father's pagoda on board an American ship, and thus alone and unprotected by kindred or countrymen, to bid a due to her native orange groves and visit seas and lands in this distant and remote quarter of the globe. She was ready to risque her life, and hazard the chance of never returning more to her own home, from the pure love she bore her father; nor would she shrink from an undertaking prompted by so noble an impulse. The undertaking so novel, and invested with such peculiar circumstances, must awaken the most thrilling feelings and the strongest desire to make her exile as happy as it is possible to render it. We learn she was delegated to gain acquaintance with the scenery of our enchanting bay. We also gather, that though very small and delicate in figure, she possesses all the charms of person and complexion that belong to the damsel of her brunette race. Her feet are of exquisite beauty and diminutiveness, not exceeding *three inches* in length. It is also averred that she is naturally of a most gay and sprightly disposition. Indeed, one on board who saw much of her, says he thinks her *a perfect little vixen*. If so, it must have been her natural fire and vivacity, rather than patient submission to her destiny, that has buoyed up her spirits, and screwed her courage to the resolution of so bold a voyage.—*N. Y. Star.*

From the New York Courier.

INTERESTING TO PEDESTRIANS.

We invite the attention of our brother editors throughout the United States to the following letter from Mr. JOHN C. STEVENS, on the subject of pedestrian feats. I stated that, in England, *ten miles* had been done by a man on foot within the hour. This assertion was deemed a little too near of kin to the marvellous for gentlemen to swallow, even with the help of a bottle. If the thing was not impossible, it was yet so nearly impossible as to justify them in believing it to be a feat too nearly allied to the powers of a horse to render its performance possible by a man—or, at least, by any man in *this country*. There must have been some mistake in the record, or in the distance, or in the time, and, after a deal of breath had been expended, and the usual quantity of argument wasted in the ordinary fruitless endeavor to convince my opponent of the error of *his* opinions, and the correctness of my own, the discussion ended where most discussions of the sort do end—in a *bet*. I am satisfied that this distance has been accomplished, (if not by men) at any rate, by a man in England, and am equally satisfied that what is possible there (so far as pedestrianism is concerned) is equally possible here. I have, therefore, wagered, that before the first day of May next, I will produce one or more men *in this country*, (he may be white, red, or black, or of any intermediate color, who shall go on foot ten miles in one hour. I know of no likelier chance of finding such a man than by advertising in your widely extended Journal, that such a man is wanted. Will you do me the favor to state, in such terms as you may think best adapted to the purpose, that I will give $500 to the first, $300 to the second, and $200 to him who shall be third in accomplishing the distance, (10 miles in the hour,) on the day selected for the trial. If but one should stut, he shall be entitled to the whole $1,000, provided he does it within the hour. In order that those at a distance may have time to prepare for such a performance, I have selected the last ten days of April next, or some one of which, to make the trial.

P. S. I do not know if it would be asking too much, but I would esteem it a favor if the gentlemen of the press generally would, at such times and in such way as may best suit their convenience, insert this notice—it may help a townsman, or perhaps a hardy backwoodsman, to earn 1000 dollars, and at the same time help me to the proof of my assertion, that, as it has been done in England, it can be done here. Yours, truly,

JOHN C. STEVENS.

New York, October 9th, 1834.

DON PEDRO.—The speech of this celebrated personage from the throne of Portugal, though long, and perhaps read by few, is one of the most able documents we have ever perused. It is a luminous and succinct view of the whole of that interesting period, which after a bloody and most obstinate conflict between the two royal brothers, resulted in the elevation of the young queen Donna Maria to the kingdom. We do not know a theme more highly dramatic, more replete with absorbing interest. There is something chivalrous and generous in the character of Don Pedro that we cannot help admiring. But few have passed through so eventful a career.—Both the new and the old world have been the theatre of his active life, each incident of which is invested with a romantic illusion that deserves a warmer and deeper coloring from the contempt of danger and singleness of purpose which he has constantly exhibited, and which, insane as some have thought him, evince a mind and an ambition of no ordinary stamp. What a brilliant subject it would form for the dramatic pencil! The legitimate heir to the throne of a small but gallant people—abdicating at the moment of giving a liberal constitution to his subjects—crossing the seas with his family to assume the empire of another world among the wild regions of Southern America;—his wily brother usurping the crown he had left in his keeping, and becoming a scourge and a tyrant to a people driven to madness by the violence of a corrupt priesthood. At this critical epoch, Pedro again laying down the imperial sceptre, and returning back over the ocean, to avenge his daughter's wrongs—combating every obstacle, and raising armies navies, for the payment of which, to use his own language, "success was his only pledge, and his signet the only surity." Struggling against the most fearful dangers, and landing heroically once more upon his native shores, and finally entering in triumph, after a brilliant succession of victories by sea and land, into the capital city of his kingdom. Where can there be found in history a picture more vivid and more full of interest?—New York Evening Star.

Election News.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian

GLORIOUS NEWS.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

"One triumph treads upon another's heels,
So fast they follow."

New Jersey is ours! and Southard and Frelinghuysen may herd with Watmough, Bell, Sprague, and the rest of the condemned of the people. After a contest of unexampled severity, New Jersey has declared herself on the side of the administration, by electing the whole Congressional ticket by a majority of over TWELVE HUNDRED! We have also elected a large majority of the Assembly, and have likewise a majority in the Council.

Gloriously have the Jersey Blues sustained their democratic reputation, and right heartily do we greet them as fellow laborers in the great cause of equality and freedom, for they have had difficulties as great as ours to contend with, and have emerged from the fiery furnace unscathed. Mother Bank may now close her eyes, content with the political death she has inflicted upon all who have labored to sustain her. Her palace will stand as the battle monument of her vain struggle against freedom.

We subjoin the returns as far as received. They are commended particularly to the perusal of those who foolishly thought that an aristocracy could defeat such a cause as ours.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

	Jackson.	Bank.
Bergen,		25
Morris,		142
Somerset,		101
Gloucester,		173
Hunterdon,		1631
Warren,		909
Sussex,		1312
Monmouth,		150
Burlington,		475
Cumberland,		231
Salem,		174
Essex,		1466
Middlesex,		198
Cape May,		246
	3012	2690

Jackson Majority, 1223.

The Assembly stands 29 Jackson, 21 B.

The Council, 8 Jackson, 6 Bank.—Majority in joint ballot, 10.

LEGISLATURE.

	Democratic.		Bank.	
	C	J	C	J
Bergen,	1	3	0	0
Essex,	0	0	1	5
Sussex,	1	3	0	0
Morris,	1	4	0	0
Warren,	1	3	0	0
Somerset,	1	3	0	0
Middlesex,	0	0	1	4
Hunterdon,	1	5	0	0
Monmouth,	1	4	0	0
Burlington,	0	0	1	5
Gloucester,	1	4	0	0
Salem,	0	0	1	3
Cumberland,	0	0	1	3
Cape May,	0	0	1	1
Total,	8	29	2	21

PENNSYLVANIA.

The members elected to the next Congress, with the majority received by each, as far as the returns have been received, are:

Democratic.		Bank.	
J. B. Sutherland	1436	J. R. Ingersoll	187
Michael W. Ash	1149	James Harper	
Henry Logan	693	David Potts,	150
Ed. B. Hurley	1178	Jos. Heister	
D. D. Wagener	2801	Jos. Darlington	
Joseph Hemerson		George Chambers	1449
Joseph Fry, Jr.	722	Wm. A Clark	450
H. A. Muhlenburg	3500	Matthias Morris	301
Andrew Beaumont	935	Harmon Denny	45
Jno. R. Anthony	2557	C. M. T. McKennon	
Jesse Miner	226	John Banks	260
And'w Buchanan	1012		
J. Klingensmith	1408		
Jos Mann	1000		
John Laporte			
John Galbraith			
Samuel McHarrison			

DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK UPON THE RESULT OF THE N. JERSEY ELECTION.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Battery yesterday evening was the scene of one of the most brilliant and animating spectacles which that theatre of many a pageant ever presented to the eyes of freemen. On the receipt of the news confirming the tidings of our glorious victory in New Jersey arrangements were hastily made to exchange a salute from the Battery with our democratic brethren of Jersey City, and let the deep mouthed cannon speak from shore to shore, across the noble river which separates the sister states, the joy with which the democracy on either side of its waters hailed the auspicious result. The time when this interesting and imposing ceremonial was carried into effect could not have been better selected. It was just after the sun had sunk from sight behind the rocky hills of that true hearted state, the noble political achievement of which afforded the occasion of the celebration. The booming sound of the first cannon from the Jersey shore hardily reached the ears of the democracy on this side, before the match was applied to the answering piece of artillery, and the loud report, rolling on to the north, mingled with the still reverberating echoes of the other. Thus, a hundred times repeated, did these responsive peals of joy break in upon the stillness of the twilight hour, and convey to ears far distant from the scene of jubilation the triumph which the democracy had achieved. As the dusk of evening deepened over the scene, a bonfire, lightened on the extreme point of Castle Garden pier, sent a column of bright revolving flames high above the walls of the fortress, and throwing a beautiful illumination on every object for some distance around. The white sails of vessels, as they glided by, were died for a moment with a ruddy glow, and the faces of the vast concourse spontaneously assembled on the Battery were distinctly shown as they turned their looks of pleasure and triumph on the various features of the interesting scene. A corresponding bonfire at Jersey City rose in a bright pyramid at the scene of the celebration, and threw its glare far over the sparkling waters of the Hudson. Rocket answered rocket, and shout succeeded shout, and the whole immense multitude joined in the loud hurras, and filled the air with sounds of their wild and hearty exultation.—These rude sounds were followed at intervals by the music of a full band, the martial airs performed by which accorded well with the general feeling. On the salute being completed, the whole concourse, composed of thousands, fell into procession, and with the music at their head, proceeded in triumphal march and with the utmost order through Broadway and Cathan street, to Tammany Hall. The doors of the great Council Chamber were thrown open, the multitude poured through them like a flood, and in less than three minutes the ample chamber was filled to its utmost capacity. The throng of citizens thus spontaneously assembled, immediately proceeded, with the utmost decorum, to organize themselves into a meeting, by the appointment of proper officers, and several of their number delivered animated and happy addresses, on subjects pertinent to the occasion which had thus, as with one mind, brought so numerous a body together to the scene of many a democratic triumph.

From the Pennsylvanian.

"IN THE MIDST OF REVOLUTION."

Who does not remember the annunciation last winter in the Senate Chamber that we were in the midst of a revolution; and who does not now perceive that the orator was correct for once? The revolution then proclaimed, is completed to the very letter in Pennsylvania. Last winter the Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress stood, *seventeen* for the Bank, and *eleven* against it. But we have gone through a revolutionary process; and the election just over terminated in the choice of *seventeen* members against the Bank, and *eleven* in favor of it—an exact revolution—a perfect turning the tables.—Our opponents, in making their little revolution, have kindly stepped down from their height, and have assisted us to take their position. The thanks of the Democratic party are eminently due to the professors of Panic and Pressure, for their successful efforts in bringing about the "revolution." Such revolutions are the invariable rewards of the labors of the Aristocratic party in our republic. Their efforts always result in our favor.

But a short time is past since the government of Pennsylvania expressed itself in favor of the rechartet of the Bank; and her delegation in Congress voted for the measure. We were however in "the midst of a revolution," and last winter the Governor and legislature of Pennsylvania proclaimed in a voice of thunder their hostility to the monster, at the very moment when the whole Bank party were at work to make the state more friendly to the cause by cruelly oppressing her, and at the very moment when they expected the Governor and the Legislature to spring into their arms, the revolution was rapidly progressing. It is past—long may it be remembered with joy—the revolution of 1834.

The revolution however was not confined to this state. It has gained us one member of Congress from Louisiana, where we never had a vote: one additional from Illinois: six additional from Georgia: and many more will be added by the coming elections.

It has revolutionized Senators Bell, of New Hampshire, Sprague of Maine, Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, and doubtless Southard of the same state. Poindexter, Leigh and others will also undergo the searching operation.

Connecticut too has been within two hundred votes of a complete revolution; shewing nearly six thousand voters revolutionized in the short space of six months.

We might stretch out our list of the particulars of this revolution: but enough is shown to exhibit the foresight of Mr. Clay in his formidable annunciation of the events to be brought about by himself and his friends; for to their exertions we must attribute many of the chances which have strengthened the hands of the Democratic party. The revolution was not entirely bloodless either; and the panic orator told us it would not be.

THE RESTORATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY.

The London Times thus speaks of the policy of the President, in regard to the reform of the currency of this country:

"The accounts from New York fully bear out the anticipation of the great demand for gold which is likely to follow the change in the relative value of the gold and silver coinage of the Union.—It is plain that Gen. Jackson's Government is achieving, and with a very rapid progress, too, one of the greatest reforms in the currency ever attempted in any country. It is admitted that a supply of specie and bullion has been already obtained from Europe, of 20,000,000 dollars, or 4,000,000 pounds sterling in value, and that a further very considerable supply will be wanted, and will be obtained. The predilection here, and in other parts of Europe, is so great for investments in the local stock of the several States of the American Union, that it finds purchasers to almost any extent that may be required; by the proper application of this power, bullion may in like manner be obtained, and the proper balance between bank notes and specie, the great object of the President's policy, established throughout the United States."

[BY REQUEST.]

MR. WEBSTER AND MR. TANEY.

It will be recollected that Mr. Taney has recently contradicted, in the harshest manner, and most positive terms, an assertion reported to have been made by Mr. Webster, relative to the appointment of an Agent to examine the Pet Banks. The Boston Patriot on this subject says:

"Mr. Webster is habitually cautious and generally exact, and, whatever political partizans may affect to believe, the public will not readily believe that he has knowingly made a statement unauthorized by facts. We find, in looking into one of the public documents distributed from Washington, at the commencement of the last session, that in Mr. Duane's instructions to Mr. Kendall, when he was despatched as Agent to make arrangements with the State Banks, it is mentioned in paragraph number 5, of what are declared to be the "President's views," that the banks are also to "pay any expenses of an Agent, *temporary* or PERMANENT, whom the Secretary may appoint to manage their affairs." In submitting his proposition to the Baltimore banks, as appears in the same document, the fifth stipulation is as follows: "Your bank shall pay a due proportion of the expenses attending the appointment of an Agent, from time to time, either *temporary* or PERMANENT, to examine and report upon the accounts of the banks to be employed by the government." The same conditions were tendered to the other banks, and entered, it is believed, into all or nearly all the contracts.

"Whether this is *the* official information, to which Mr. Webster referred, we do not know. Official information it is, and it proves that the President directed Mr. Duane to stipulate *for the payment by the banks* of a temporary or permanent agent, and that this was one of the conditions on which those deposites were offered to the selected banks. Our readers will also well recollect a letter of Mr. Whitney, signed by himself, and addressed to the editor of the Globe, in which he admits that he did himself apply for this agency, thus to be created by the President and paid by the banks.

"Mr. Taney maintains, that no such agent has been appointed. By whom, then, are the banks inspected? By whom this complicated machinery managed?—Why was the stipulation made by order of the President? How came Mr. Whitney to apply for the office? It is not incumbent on us to answer these questions. Mr. Taney, and those who join with him in impugning the accuracy of Mr. Webster's statement, must do it."

GOLD.

STATEMENT of the Gold remaining in the Mint uncoined on the 27th September, 1834, with the amount deposited for coinage within the week ending 4th October, together with the amount of gold coinage executed, and of coins delivered within the same period:

Remaining uncoined at the Mint 27th September,		$986,400
Deposited for coinage during the week ending 4th Oct. viz:		
Uncoined bullion,	$13.000	
Coins of the United States of former standard,	3,000	
Foreign coins	2,000	
		18,000
		1,004,500
Amount coined during the week ending 4th Oct., including $25,500 quarter eagles,		190,000
Remaining uncoined		$814,900

Globe.

Statement of the amount of Gold remaining in the Mint uncoined on the 11th October, 1834, with the amount deposited for coinage within the week ending 18th October; together with the amount of gold coinage executed.

Remaining uncoined at the Mint, 11th October,		$707,200
Deposited for coinage during the week ending October 18th, viz.		
Uncoined bullion,	6,400	
Coins of the U. States' of former standard.	8,700	
Foreign coins,	111,000	
		126,100
		833,300
Amount coined within the week ending 18th Oct.		169,500
Remaining uncoined,		663,800

Statement of the amount of Gold remaining in the Mint uncoined, on the 4th October 1834, with the amount deposited for coinage within the week ending 11th October, together with the amount of Gold Coinage executed.

Remaining uncoined at the mint. 4th October,		$14,900.
Deposited for coinage during the week ending 11th October, viz:		
Uncoined bullion	29,000	
Coins of the United States of former standard	6,400	
Foreign coins	60,500	
		95,500
		910,400
Amount coined during the week ending October 11		205,200
Remaining uncoined		$707,200
Amount coined before October 4th, since August 1st		1,528.000
Amount coined since Oct. 4		193,200
Total,		$1,721,200
Amount coined from Aug. 1 to October 11,		1,731,200
Ditto from 11th to 18th Oct.		169,500
Total amount of new gold coinage,		$1,900,700

The New York Times, has the annexed paragraph.

"We were permitted to examine one of the books of the house of Abraham Bell & Co from which it appears that for several years past, that distinguished firm have been in the custom of remitting a great deal of money to Ireland, sent by emigrants residing here to assist their oppressed and destitute friends at home." It has been nearly all in very small sums, from five and ten dollars, the most numerous class of amounts, up to twenty, thirty, and so on, as the industrious and kind-hearted servant girl, or laborer, could gather, and remembering the deprivations and poverty to which friends at home were subjected, would bring it to these generous and charitable agents to remit for the solace and assistance of those from whom they were separated forever.—

From two, three, to six and eight bills of exchange are drawn every day for these purposes and in these small amounts, showing plainly the narrow circumstances and great numbers of those who use this channel of imparting to their friends a portion of the comforts which they have found in the land of their adoption, and which has no truer friends nor more patriotic citizens than themselves. These remittances, Mr. Bell assures us, amount to near *Thirty Thousand Dollars* a year! and as friends and admirers of the race which manifests such warm and unchanging feelings, such generous liberality, we may, not invidiously, ask whether there be any other class of adopted citizens of whom the like can be shown, not merely in amount but in kind, as this of the warm-hearted Irish."

Other classes of adopted citizens may do the same but the only cases of the kind, which have fallen under our observation, are Irish. We have directly known several—of domestics between the ages of twenty and thirty, who regularly remitted one half their wages to their poor parents in Ireland.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Letters from Vera Cruz of the 13th ult. are received, via New Orleans. The *Conducta* had arrived with *three millions* of dollars. The p cket ship Congress arrived on the 6th from this port, and was to sail about the 18th and 20th, on her return, with about $400,000. The brig Baron, also for this port, was to sail on the 15th, with $200,000. The country continued quiet and business was improving.—*Mercantile Adv.*

From the Boston Transcript.

THE URSULINES.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the ladies of the Ursuline Community, after the great inconveniences and vexations they have experienced since the destruction of the Convent at Charlestown, have found a delightful retreat and resting place, where God grant they may not be again molested. They left the city on Saturday for Brinly Place, in Roxbury, formerly the seat of Gen. Dearborn, where they hope once more to realize the domestic quiet and religious peace of their once happy home at St. Benedict. They will not be able to recommence their school until next December—and we earnestly hope that the good people of Roxbury will not vex them with idle and impertinent visits as fruitless as they are offensive.

Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, says he will not be satisfied until the journey from Liverpool to London is made in two hours, being at the rate of one hundred and four miles an hour! He has already travelled forty.

A Jack tar the other night at the play of Tom Cringle at the Bowery, who was an old yankee-man-of-war-man, as the white anchors and stars on his blue embroidered shirt collar indicated, went out some half a dozen times or less during the play, to splice the main brace. Each time the door keeper, as he is wont to, politely offered Jack a check. "D—n your check," says Jack, "I wants none of 'em." Each time as he entered he renewed his purchase of a box ticket.—Jack was so pleased that he shelled out

the rhino with the most perfect good humor, regularly planking his silver dollar. "D—n me," says Jack, "if that 'ere Tom Cringle isn't the best sailor vot ever trod a ship's deck."—N. Y. Star.

CECIL GAZETTE.

ELKTON: OCTOBER 25, 1834.

☞Persons holding subscriptions to the Cecil Gazette, will oblige us by forwarding them as early as convenient.

☞For the convenience of our numerous friends in Kent, we have appointed Mr. Elijah Daily, Postmaster, Chestertown, our agent for that county.

"JONATHAN" is respectfully informed that if he wishes to see his ideas in print, he must adopt some other mode of communicating them. We do not approve of the Jack Downing system on such grave subjects.

OHIO ELECTION.—The news from Ohio is indeed most cheering. The Washington Globe of Thursday gives returns from thirty-five counties, in which Lucas the Jackson candidate for Governor, leads Findlay, Opposition, three thousand nine hundred and four votes, and renders his re-election certain. Besides this, we learn from the Baltimore Republican of yesterday, that Messrs. Webster, Hamer, Mc-Lean, Chaney, Kennon, Coderick, Patterson, Thompson, and Kilgore, (Democrats) have been elected to Congress, and that the election of Benjamin Jones may be considered certain, as both the counties embraced in his district have given a majority for Lucas, and our chance is good for Hitchcock, thus giving us a majority in the delegation of one member, and perhaps three. The opposition have elected Storer, Corwin, Bond, Hoverll, E. Whittlesey, Sloane, Bellamy and Vinton.

Verily, the "experiment" is working wonders. It is rowing "the monster" up Salmon R., and "using up" anti-Jacksonism with a vengeance.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Perhaps there is no State in the Union in which a more complete revolution of public sentiment has taken place than Pennsylvania. No longer back than 1833, one of her twenty-eight representatives in Congress, there was not a single voice heard opposing the claims of the United States Bank to a re-charter. This voice was that of ADAM KING, of York county.—And so virulently were the measures he advocated by the people of his district, that at the county election he was unceremoniously hurled by H. Barnitz, a friend of the Bank. This matters stood in 1833. Now let us take a glance at the political horizon of 1834. Barnitz, the successor of Mr. King, has been defeated by Col. Logan, the democratic candidate, although the Bank champion of Philadelphia, under the very nose of the Bank) has had the seal of reprobation set upon his political career, and King, Stewart, and Bard, all members of the present Congress, all staunch friends of the Bank, have been compelled to strike their colors to a staunch Jacksonian. But it is needless to particularize. Let the friends of liberty, the constitution and laws, and the advocates of hard money in preference to rag banks, rejoice for a great and glorious victory has been achieved, and the key stone" State stands resplendent, regenerated and disenthralled" from the thraldom of Bankism, Anti-Jacksonism, and all other isms, of whatever color or grade. To recapitulate:—In 1833, Pennsylvania had one Anti-Bank member of Congress; in 1834, SEVENTEEN!!

At the election of Mayor for the city of Baltimore there were nearly one thousand votes *less* polled than at the previous one for delegates, only two weeks in advance! How is this? What has become of the missing thousand? Have they migrated, evaporated, or has the Bank no further use for their services?—One plain simple answer will satisfy all these queries. One thousand illegal votes were given at the delegate election, and hence the defeat of the Jackson party.

Chance threw in our way a copy of the Baltimore *Patriot*, in which it is stated, on authority we presume of some of the Whigs in Cecil," that "the Taney Dinner at Elkton had reduced the Jackson majority of Cecil from *five hundred* down to *fifty votes!*" Here are no less than two gross errors incorporated in one short sentence. The Jackson majority of Cecil was never the one half of five hundred, and the method of calculation by which "one of the Whigs" brings it down to fifty votes" at the late contest is unknown to us.

GEORGIA.—The Union ticket, by the latest accounts from Georgia, was about *five thousand* votes ahead, and it supposed that the Union majority in the Legislature will be about seventy.

The New York Evening Post, in speaking of the triumph of democracy in New Jersey, holds the following language:—"We beg our friends to ponder for a moment on these results and reflect what glorious testimony they bear to the truth of the great axiom on which are founded the political institutions of this country—the capacity of man for self government. Let them reflect what arts have been made use of to delude the people, what threats to intimidate what force to coerce them. Let them think for a moment with what wicked industry the United States Senate labored at last winter to malign the President, to prove his motives dishonest, his measures absurd, his conduct despotic. Let them recollect, too, how well and constantly these exertions were seconded by a venal press—what force was given to them by the lavished funds of the bank. Let them turn and examine the result of the recent elections, and behold a proof of the virtue, the sagacity, the independence, the patriotism, and manly firmness of the American people, which must exalt them above all Greek, above all Roman fame.

"We have been told, repeatedly and exultingly, that Jacksonism—whereby was meant democracy—was utterly extinguished to many in the valley, and at best but flickering in the socket even in those where the light yet seemed strong. We have been told that the People's cause, the cause of democracy, condemned the removal of the deposites as an unwise measure as an unconstitutional measure, and as one likely in its direct or personal effects to be ruinous. The people have denied, in every instance, the truth of these charges. They have declared their increased admiration of the character of General Jackson, their appreciation of his measures, and their deep conviction of the Bank and its principled supporters. In every state where an election has taken place the result has shown that the democracy of the country is unshorn of its strength. In Connecticut, in the short period of but a year, three thousand citizens have joined our ranks. In New Jersey, since the last contest our majority is increased by nearly a thousand. In Pennsylvania the democracy was never at any former period so numerous and animated as now. In short, the spirit of the People is aroused, and Aristocracy is about to receive a rebuke which will cause it to hide its diminished head."

For the Cecil Gazette

"There is no crime more infamous than the violation of truth: it is apparent that men can be sociable beings no longer than they can believe each other.—When speech is employed only as the vehicle of falsehood, every man must dissemble himself from others, inhabit his own cave, and seek prey only for himself."

Idler.

Mr. Editor,—Having, a few days ago, observed a communication in your paper, over the signature of O. Z., and believing it unnecessary to trouble the county, and, indeed, the State, with the buseness of a single neighborhood, and that if such "communications" are made, they should strictly guard against misrepresentations, and seeing in O. Z.'s "communication" many gross misrepresentations, I ask leave to correct some of them.

Of the "good and substantial church" of which he writes, he must be among the oldest residents of Bohemia Manor if he can recollect when it was either "good" or "substantial," and as to the "present generation" suffering it to decay, it is a charge supremely ridiculous," as it had decayed before they came on the stage of action. Of the meeting house of which he writes, and for the loss of which he claims the "sympathy of you and your enlightened readers," I will give a "plain," correct statement.—The house, for many years past, has been suffered to "go to decay" by "the present generation;" so much so, that all sects and denominations of religion have refused or neglected to meet there; nor could they, with any kind of comfort.—For the truth of the above, I would refer you to your venerable episcopal pastor.) Had as the *citizens* of Bohemia Manor are, they became ashamed of it, and often it was the subject of conversation when they met on any occasion—until, at length, advertisements were put up in the most public places on the Manor, for a meeting, at which all were invited to attend, from A to Z," to consult, whether it would be better to repair the old, or build a new house. Among the persons that attended the meeting, were the oldest men on the Manor, and the trustees of the old meeting house (no O. Z. or plain farmer") opposed the proceedings. A committee was appointed to attend to the whole concern, who reported, that the house was not worth repairing, and having resolved to build a new one, the next consideration was the place it should be built—as having so often been objected to that place as a burying ground, being so low, that in digging a grave only three feet deep, there would be six or eight inches water in the grave, into which the coffin must be placed.—Not only this, but the "good water" was so loathsome that no person, unless parching with thirst, could drink it, and some families refused their children to the school on that account, believing it unhealthy. But these are not the only reasons for moving the house. Such was the "wisdom" of our "forefathers," that there was no title to the land on which the old house stood, and doubts arose whether it could be held or not, the only right being possession. As to the "wide spreading foliage of the noble oak," not one of them stood, or stands on the ground that was *claimed* by "our forefathers" for the meeting house, nor "a shrub or a tree," but are all entirely detached, and separated by a public road; and are subject (as many of them have, in a short time) to have the axe laid to the roots. Suffice it to say, that the committee resolved to build a new house, and put it on a suitable place for a burying ground, which is now going finely on, and was at the time that O. Z.'s communication was published (when he could see but some rough logs) raised and weatherboarded. The old house was torn down for the purpose of selecting such of its timbers as would answer in the new one, and many of them were very good, and are now in the building, Mr. O Z's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. The protection the house could have been to the graves, I cannot conceive, unless they were under it, and as for the enclosure, "our forefathers" thought as little of enclosing the ground as they did of a deed, for a paunel of fence has never been round it.

This being a correct statement of the case, I have no doubt but the "marvelling reader" will be at a loss to know the cause of O. Z.'s "communication," which he will be able to discover in the following lines from Young.

"One week are human kind by nature made,
(If rough weakness by their vice betrayed:
Almighty Vanity! to thee they vow
Their zest of pleasure and their sum of woe.
Thou, thou the sun, so colored at our birth,
Varyest the vapor of right or dark as pitch;
For every mood rein cometh to be proud,
This hide and locketh the pitching crowd.

I now conclude, believing that I have done my duty to the public, and shall trouble you no more on a subject that never should have reached your paper; but as O. Z. is a man of talents, I wish him not to bury them, and would invite him to write on

A FARMER.

Bohemia Manor, October 22.

Election of Mayor.—The following is the result of the election held in Baltimore on Monday last for Mayor.

Hunt,	- - -	5468
Smith,	- - -	4415
Block,	- - -	25

John Swift, Esq was, on Tuesday last, unanimously re-elected Mayor of Philadelphia by the City Councils.

Sporting Intelligence.—Gen. Jackson's horse Bolivia, entered by Major Donelson, won the great sweepstakes, on the Washington race course on the 14th inst. The 14th was a lucky day for the old General. He won the stakes of New Jersey and Pennsylvania on the same day. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Washington sweepstakes, in one day!—Pretty good jockeyship for one day.

Statement of Specie imported into the United States —Amount imported since 1st December, as per statement published 11th inst. $17,670,894 44

Amount imported, taken from returns received at the Treasury Department between 11th and 18th Oct, 461,892 14

Total imported since 1st Dec. last, $18,132,706 58

ROGER B. TANEY.—Nothing marks more distinctly, the character of the present party contest, than the continued assaults of the Bank myrmidons, on this eminent citizen. Not content with the result of the elections, which have terminated in their favor, the whole pack of Bank scribblers, from Baltimore to Allegany, are since unkennelled at his heels. Pursuing him into the shades of retirement, his public acts, his political morals, his private character, are still assailed, and the elections are harped upon, as a sentence of condemnation and eternal banishment from public confidence. Never was there a warfare against any man more unjust and more unmerited. Even his enemies, while they revile and scoff, admit his private virtues, his incorruptible integrity and great abilities. There is something in the picture of a great and good man, firmly encountering adversity, and exposed to the merciless attacks of his enemies, that seize irresistible on our affections, and awakens our interest. Perhaps, the most imposing incident in the life of Napoleon, is the manner in which he met his conquerors, after the battle of Waterloo, described by the Poet.

"Yet not his soul did brook the turning tide,
With that untaught, innate philosophy,
Which, be it wisdom, or deep pride,
Is gradual sorrowhood, to an one ay.
When the whole host of hatred stood hard by
To watch and mock him shrinking, then he smiled
With a sedate and all enduring eye;—
When fortune fled, her surse and favourite child,
He stood unbowed, beneath the ills upon him piled.

There is one point in which the situation of Mr. Taney may be justly compared to that of Napoleon. The men who have been fostered and advanced by his talents and friendship, were the first to exult over his defeat.

"In misfortune, desertion and exile,
Abandoned him up to the foe;
The PANTARDS that flourished and grew in his smile,
Forsook and renounced him in woe."

The time will come when the people of Maryland will do justice to Mr. Taney. He is now in advance of public opinion, but the day is not distant when he will recover the level of his character. The verdict of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, is yet to be heard on his public acts; and we look with confidence to their decision, to reinstate him, at once, in the elevated rank he is destined to occupy among the patriots and statesmen of the country.—*Frederick Citizen.*

The election in Charleston has gone in favor of the nullifiers by a small majority. The Mercury, the chief organ of the nullifiers speaks thus of the defeat of the party:—

It is certain then that the last battle of the Union Party has been fought. Let them now open the voice of their State—and submit to the will of her people.—The people have decided that Carolina is sovereign. We have no misgivings that our compatriots throughout the State have done their duty—sad that the Constitutional amendment is secured. Further opposition, therefore, by a minority to the determined purpose of the people would be foolish as well as criminal; and, we trust, that the rancour of party opposition will gradually diminish, and that our community, secure in its rights, after the arduous and glorious struggle thro' which we have passed, will have a long exemption from those political distractions by which it has been harrassed. Every friend of peace, and of his country, has reason to rejoice.

The Charleston Courier, the friend of order and good governments accounts for the success of the Nullifiers as follows:

The defeat of the Union Party is not at all surprising when the odds against them are taking into consideration. The votes of the City Guard and State Troops at the Citadel, which are controlled by the dominant party, were almost sufficient of themselves, without any reference to the influence of State and City official patronage, to turn the scales of victory. Let our opponents then, before the irrevocably fasten their Test Oath upon us, pause and reflect whether the slender majority, by which they have won their victory, will warrant them in carrying out that measure—whether there is, in fact, *a real majority* of the citizens of Charleston and the Neck in its favor. There are many in their own ranks who are opposed to the Oath, but who could not so far overcome the influence and discipline of party as to vote against them—add to these the 1280 voters, who have spoken at the polls their opposition to the Test Oath—and we verily believe the sum total would show an Anti-Test Oath majority.

A CAPITAL JOKE — At the late dinner given to Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, at which Mr. Webster made the poorest speech he ever uttered in public, one of the company who never "reads," having been assured previous to the Maine election, that Sprague would be elected, and knowing that he had been invited to Bell's dinner, gave the following toast:—

"Peleg Sprague, the Governor elect of Maine."—[Bost. Post.

CENTRAL COURSE RACES.

FIRST DAY.

For the Tasker Stakes, $300 entrance—$1000 forfeit—five subscribers—but two started, viz

O P. Hare's b. f. Virginia Carey, and James B. Kendall's b. c. Velox—won by the former: time, 3m. 51s.

SECOND RACE.—*For the Craig Plate*, two mile heats—won by Mr. Crowell's ch. h. Robin Hood, in two heats, beating Col. Minge's gr. c. Jesse, Col. Selden's c. Troubadour, Col. Wynn's b. f. Martha Ann, Col. Emory's ch. f. Queen Ann, and J. Heth's b. f. Mary Bell: time, 3m. 56s. 3m. 55s

TO DAY.—Proprietor's Purse, $500, three mile heats. Entries:

Col. Johnson's gr. m. Ironett.
Col. Selden's b. m. Florida.
Philip Wallis' f. Lady Archeana.
Race to come off at one o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

Proprietors Purse, $500—three mile heats.

Col. Johnson's gr. m. Ironett,	1	1
J. M. Selden's b. m. Florida,	2	2
Philip Wallis' gr. f. Lady Archiana,	3	dr.

Time—5 m. 56 s —5 m. 55 s.

TO DAY.—Jockey Club Purse, $1,000—four mile heats, for which the following horses will contend, viz.

J. M. Selden's b. c. Charles Kemble, by Sir Archy.
Col. Johnson's ch. c. Drone, by Tonson.
Wm. H. Minge's gr. c. Bluestreak, by Medley.
Col. Crowell's ch. h Robin Hood, by Henry.
Capt. Stockton's bl. c. Shark, by Eclipse.
Race to come off at one o'clock precisely.

THIRD DAY.

Jockey Club Purse, $1000, four mile heats.

RESULT.

Col. W. R. Johnson's ch. m. Time, 1 1
Capt R. F. Stockton's bl. c. Shark, 3 2
J. M. Selden's b. c. Chas Kemble, 2 3
Col. J. Crowell's ch. h Robin Hood, 4 4
W. H Minge's gr. c. Blue Streak, 5 dis.

Time—7 m 58 s.—7 m. 49 s.

Mr. Kendall's colt Drone was entered for the above race, but was withdrawn.

TO-DAY, the fall meeting over this Course will close with a sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old—2 mile heats—entrance $500, h. f.—twelve subscribers, of which number the following will start, making a purse of $4,500.

J. Heth's c. Cutthroat, by Medley.
Wm. Winn's ch. f. by Monsieur Tonson.
T. R. S. Boyces, b. c. Joslina, by Grahanna.
W. R. Johnson's gr. f. Columbia Taylor, by Medley.
Wm. H. Minge's b. c. Mazeppa, by Hotspur.
A. J. Donelson's gr. f. Bolivia, by Bolivar.

Race to come off at ONE o'clock.

Edward Wayles, an "shinglish chirographic" was acquited at Boston on the charge of sending a challenge to Alexander (?) Gherardi an Italian d votee to Terpsichore and Enterper for contesting the love of a fair damsel. In the course of the trial, the Signor said "she was introduce to de FAMILLE of Mons Brace (Bragg) dis nine months, in Oak street; well dere was no young lady—she was, ha, ha, smiling ver AGREEABLE to me, and I was ver AGREEABLE to her. She say me mosh attention, and I pay her mosh attention. Well, I go see her in the house of her father in Portland street, and we go PROMENER togeder. But oh! oh! I did find that dere was something DISAGREEABLE vit her father, and so did he! I not go to her house more, but de young lady meet me and say for why me not go to her house—I feel soften and promise to come to see her;—I come one night and say to Mr Wayles, good evening! good evening! Mr. Wayles, look savage, and de next morning send him cartel to blow de brains out.

TYRANNY.—Addison says, that the dog has been the companion of man 6000 years, and has only learned one of his vices, that is to worry his species when he finds him in trouble. Tie a saucepan to a dog's tail, and another dog will fall on him—Put a man in prison for debt, and another will lodge a detainer against him.

Steam Ploughs.—Major A. Tyrrell, of Genesee county, N. Y. has invented a "combined wheel plough" to be put in operation by steam, by which it is supposed that 25 acres per day may be ploughed. We do not know why a machine of this description might not prove effective on land free from rock, stumps, &c. and where the fields are large.

Among the lists of shows for a wonder seekers at Cincinatti, is David Crockett, in wax "in a beautiful forest room, surrounded by a great number of wild animals.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.
Corrected from the Former of Tuesday.

Wheat, white, per bushel,		$1.05 a 1.12
" red "	- -	90 a 1.00
Corn, yellow, "	- -	65 a —
Corn, white, "	- -	62 a —
Flour, best white wheat, per bbl.		6.50 a 7.00
Do. do. baker's,	-	5.75 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,	- - -	31 a 32
Rye,	- - -	65 a 67
Beef, on hoof, per 100 lbs.	-	4.00 a 5.00

Died.

In the city of Baltimore, on Sunday morning last, at half past 11 o'clock, the Right Rev. JAMES WHITFIELD, Archbishop of Baltimore. In the loss of this most amiable and highly respected prelate, the members of the Roman Catholic church, in the diocese over which he has for some years presided, have been deprived of a pastor to whom they were bound by the strictest ties of religion, and whose paternal care of the flock which had been committed to his charge had caused him to be regarded with sentiments of the most profound love and respect. His suavity of manners and meekness of deportment had, we believe, procured for him the kind regard of all who knew him, without distinction of sect, which caused him to be esteemed a worthy successor of the distinguished and much lamented divine to whose high dignity he succeeded some years since.

County Commissioners.

PURSUANT to public notice, John R. Francis, William Mackey, Samuel B. Foard, Johnson Simpers, and Thomas Richards, Esquires, the Commissioners elected at the late election of Cecil county, met, at their office, on Monday, the 20th instant, when, after qualifying, agreeably to law, and electing William Mackey, Esq. as the President of the Board, they proceeded to elect a Clerk, when it appeared that William Heyes, Esq. received three votes, and Thomas S. Thomas, Esq. received two votes—The Commissioners then adjourned to the second Monday of November.

October 25

For Sale.

A NEGRO BOY, about 10 or 11 years of age—slave for life, he will be sold out of the State. Enquire of the editor. oct 25

Notice.

THE Commissioners of Cecil county will meet on Monday, the 10th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of transacting any business that may come before them.

By order of the Commissioners.

WILLIAM HEWITT, Clk.

October 25—1m

Notice.

TO FISHERMEN AND FARMERS.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on MONDAY the 3d day of November, 1834, on the Fishing Shore at "Hance's Point," on the North East river, a few miles below Charlestown, the following Fishing apparatus and materials, and Farming utensils, namely: One large Batteau, two smaller Batteaux, one Seine, four hundred fathoms long, one smaller Seine, four hundred county Barrels, seventy-five hogsheads, eight Capstans, a quantity of Hauling Rope sufficient for the Seines, Cooking Utensils, Blankets and Bedding, four head of Horses, two Colts, six head of young Cattle, three yoke of Oxen, fifteen head of Hogs, one Dearborn, and two Carts.

The above property, or any portion of it, will be sold at private sale, at any time before the day of sale, at a fair valuation; if not so sold, the sale will positively take place on the day and at the place above stated, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For further particulars, and terms of sale, which will be very accommodating, apply to Augustus Miller, Attorney at Law, in Elkton.

WILLIAM WINGATE.

October 25, 1834. ts.

☞This is to give notice, that there will be a meeting of Harmony Lodge, on Wednesday, the 12th November next, at the usual place of meeting, and those desirous of becoming members will please be punctual in attendance

By order of the W. M.

CHARLES WILLEY, Sec.

Port Deposit, Oct. 25.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue and in pursuance 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 15th day of November next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. all the 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 Husson, 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 Lately, containing *Four hundred and Thirty 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 docks. 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

October 25th. 1834. ts

In Chancery,

OCTOBER 14, 1834.

ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the cause of Thomas Cade under against William Taylor, jun. and wife, made and reported by the trustee, John C. Groome, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 14th day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 20th day of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be $1,550 00.

True copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,

Oct. 18. Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery,

OCTOBER 14, 1834.

ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the cause of Andrew F. Henderson against Rebecca Hart and others, made and reported by the Trustee, John C. Groome, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 14th day of December next; provided a copy of this order be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 20th day of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be three thousand, four hundred dollars.

True copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,

Oct. 18. Reg. Cur. Can.

Magistrates Blanks,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW AND SEASONABLE

GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and customers, that he has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with a large and splendid assortment of Fall Seasonable Goods, which he is willing to dispose of on just and reasonable terms, and at a very moderate advance His stock consists in part of CLOTHS of various colours and prices; black, blue, dove and fawn color'd CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, PLANNELS, BEAVERTEENS, CORDS, &c. PETERSHAM, an excellent article for bangup coats.

VESTINGS.—A large and handsome assortment, such as Silk, Satin, Velvet, Valencia, Swansdown, &c.

English and French MERINOES.
Circassians, Bombazetts, Bombazines.
SHAWLS.—Merino, Cashmere, and Worsted Cotton.
SILKS, for ladies' dresses.
Swiss, Book, Mull, Jaconet and Cambric MUSLINS.
Laces and Edges, Thread Lace, and a variety of other fancy articles
CALICOES, at all prices; new and fashionable style
Osnaburg; bleached and unbleached Muslin.

SHOES AND BOOTS.

Ladies' seal skin, Morocco, leather & lasting Shoes; men's coarse & fine Boots and Shoes.

HATS AND CAPS.

Britannia and Liverpool Ware; Hardware, Tinware, Woodware; Brushes, &c

GROCERIES.

Always a supply on hand.

The subscriber, thankful for the past liberality of his customers, humbly solicits a continuation of it, and hopes they will not forget the old and well known stand. Respectfully,

WILLIAM TORBERT, Jr.

N. B. All kinds of country produce, at the market price, will be taken in exchange for goods. W. T. Jr.

Oct. 18—tf

Newark College,

(DELAWARE.)

THE vacation of this institution expires on the 4th of November next; the next day, (Nov 5,) the collegiate year commences.

There are two vacations: one of four weeks beginning on the 4th Wednesday of April; one of six weeks beginning on the 4th Wednesday of September. The estimated expenses, for the collegiate year, including Board, tuition, room rent, washing, light and fuel amount to $104.15

The Faculty consists of a President and three Professors. The Rev. E. W. Gilbert of Wilmington, chosen president at the close of last term, has accepted. Two of the professorships are filled by Mr Agnew and Mr. Graves The other will be filled at the begining of the term now approaching The Trustees have felt deeply the importance of an able and well qualified instructor, and have taken much pains to procure a Faculty worthy of confidence, as well for their qualifications to prudently and affectionately take care of, and govern the students, as their skill in teaching. To those acquainted with the gentlemen named, this representation need not be made.

The college embraces an academical department. In this department a student may be instructed in academical branches, or in any one or more of the Collegiate branches, as may be chosen in cases in which it is desired not to go through a full collegiate course. This department is under the care and superintendence of the Faculty of the College.

There is no place in the middle States, more healthy than Newark. It is in the upper part of the State of Delaware, near to Pennsylvania and Maryland. The situation is retired, and very favorable for a Seminary of youth. It is removed from the dangers of large towns, and at the same time, it is as easy of access as can be desired for convenient communications from and to parents. It is six miles from Elkton, eight from Frenchtown, ten from New Castle, and twelve from Wilmington

WILLARD HALL, President
of the Board of Trustees.

Oct. 18, 1834—3w.

The Cecil Gazette, Easton Gazette, Lancaster Journal, Record West Chester, the United States Gazette and Pennsylvanian, the Presbyterian, and Philadelphian, will be pleased to give the above three insertions, and send account to this [Delaware Journal] office for collection.

Notice.

THE daily route of the Stage between this place and Port Deposit is discontinued. It will hereafter run three times a week, viz: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Oct. 18. ALLISON CRANDLE.

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 enquire at this office.

Sep 19 3t

Hail! All hail!

Glorious news to the purchasers of Cheap Goods!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, far and near, old and young, rich and poor, that he has just received his second addition to his Fall Stock, which renders it by far the largest and most complete now in this town.

Some of my contemporaries cried out too soon, Cheap Goods! Large Stocks, &c—they surely must have forgotten that the *Auction Mart* (founded on the ruins of the *Old Stone Stable*, and directly opposite the Elkton Post Office) had not received her Fall ammunition on board, and of course was not ready to open her fire. But now we would merely let them know that we too are up and a doing, that we are now ready to take bold and pull too, and all we ask is a heavy blow of good customers, heavy laden with CASH or its equivalent, and we shall bid all Rows of industry, all Unusual Attractions, a long adieu; we shall leave them far in the distance, for our port holes are open, our yard sticks are ready, our scissors are sharpened, we are ready for action, and are determined to maintain our ground, in spite of all manner of line ships which may open their batteries against us. We now cry out, "Come on, Macduff! and we to him who first cries hold; enough." I have heard it said, the pressure of the times are so great that people cannot afford to pay even a small advance on goods: all such we particularly invite to call at the *Auction Mart*; you will there be able to buy

Blue, black, brown, Adelaide, invisible and other greens, olive, fawn, drab, mixt and other fancy colored CLOTHS, at every price, from $2 to $9.

Blue, black, brown, drab, and fancy colored CASSIMERES; Farnham's premium SATTINETTS. (very superior); Sattinetts of every colour and at every price, the largest assortment ever opened in Elkton.

MERINOES.

A most beautiful assortment of French, German and English Merinoes, 3-4 and 6-4, of every colour and at every price.

FLANNELS,

Cotton and woollen, every quality.

Bazes, Serges, Frieze Cloths, Kerseys, Rattinetts, Bombazetts & Bombazines.

BLANKETS,

every size, quality and kind.

Beaverteens, Genoa Cords, Bed Ticking, Checks, Russia Diaper, Russia Sheeting, Cotton and Irish Table Diaper, Irish Linen, Long Lawn

CIRCASSIANS,

every colour and every price.

VESTINGS.

Silk, Valencia, Swansdown, Toilenett, Sup. white Marsallies, Merino Vesting, a new and beautiful article.

PONGEES,

most beautiful quality.

Sup. Scarlet Chintz Prints, Curtain Calico, Furniture Check.

CALICOES.

Out of the abundance I am constrained to cry, just call and see them; counters piled, shelves full, and going off like hot rolls on a frosty morning.

SILKS.

A few pieces of real Mattioni Italian Lustring; the only pieces of real Mattioni in this town. Also, French and Italian Lustring at every price. Colored Silks, such as Gros de Naples, Gros de Swiss, &c

LACES.

Super thread, bobbinett and cotton Laces, Edgings, and Footings; super thread, bobbinett and muslin Insertings, Footings, &c.

FINE MUSLINS.

Cambric, plain and plaid; Jaconett figured and plain; Mull and Swiss, figured and plain; Nansooke, Bobbinett Grecianette, Patteneit, Bishops' Lawn, Book and Lon Muslins; children's Capes, Caps, and Collars.

GLOVES.

Men's buckskin, beaver, woollen and hoskin Gloves; ladies' kid, beaver, Yorktan silk and cotton Gloves; men's buckskin Mitts and ladies' kid Mitts.

HOSIERY.

Ladies black worsted mohair, merino, silk and cotton Hose; ladies' white, Merino, silk and cotton Hose; misses' worsted and cotton Hose; men's worsted, silk, lambs's wool and cotton half hose; with almost every article in the dry goods line.

SUPER SILK & FUR HATS.

WATER PROOF BOOTS

Men's, boys', ladies', misses and children's Bootees, Mummees, Shoes, Slippers of every kind, quality and description.

GROCERIES,

of all kinds and qualities.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE, STONEWARE, TINWARE, & CEDARWARE.

Oh! stop! stop! stop!—you have every thing. Well, we will admit we have a little of almost every thing; therefore we will stop enumerating.

Now friends, acquaintances, and buyers in general, you are well aware the world was not made in a day; you must be convinced that every thing cannot be done in a moment; at the same ratio, the abundance of goods now in Elkton cannot be sold in a minute; therefore, when you come to our town you may expect to find an assortment far superior to any ever offered in this market heretofore.—But enough. I must close, and in so doing, I return my grateful acknowledgements to my numerous country, as well as my town friends, and relying on that generous patronage which has thus far supported me, I now invite you all to the *grand Jubilee of Cheap Goods*, and whoever regrets his, her, or their bargains, at home or abroad, shall not labor long under such uneasy feelings, as the goods will be taken back (without any reserve) and the money returned to the purchaser.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS S. WELCH.

Elkton, October 18.—tf

N. B. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. T. S. Welch.

New and Cheap

GOODS.

The subscriber has just received an assortment of Goods, which he offers at reduced prices, consisting, in part, of:—

Super blue, black, brown, green and mixed CLOTHS, fancy CASSIMERES, Cassinet, Coarse Cloths and Kerseys, Flannels, Linseys, Merinoes, Bombazetts, Calicoes, cambric, plaid and book Muslins, figured and plain Swiss Muslin, Bobbinett, Grecianette, Irish Linens, table and bird-eye diaper:

FANCY SHAWLS—such as Palm Thibet, painted do; Chelly (a new article) and figured silk Shawls; linen cambric Handkerchiefs; silk do; Gros-de-Naples; Matconi's Lustring; Florences,—Popelens; Silk Velvet; Cotton do; Silk Blue, black, brown, Adelaide, invisible and other greens, olive, fawn, drab, mixt and other fancy colored CLOTHS, at every price, from $2 to $9.

Blue, black, brown, drab, and fancy colored CASSIMERES; Farnham's premium SATTINETTS. (very superior); Sattinetts of every colour and at every price, the largest assortment ever opened in Elkton.

MERINOES.

A most beautiful assortment of French, German and English Merinoes, 3-4 and 6-4, of every colour and at every price.

FLANNELS,

Cotton and woollen, every quality.

Bazes, Serges, Frieze Cloths, Kerseys, Rattinetts, Bombazetts & Bombazines.

BLANKETS,

every size, quality and kind.

Beaverteens, Genoa Cords, Bed Ticking, Checks, Russia Diaper, Russia Sheeting, Cotton and Irish Table Diaper, Irish Linen, Long Lawn

CIRCASSIANS,

every colour and every price.

VESTINGS.

Silk, Valencia, Swansdown, Toilenett, Sup. white Marsallies, Merino Vesting, a new and beautiful article.

PONGEES,

most beautiful quality.

Sup. Scarlet Chintz Prints, Curtain Calico, Furniture Check.

CALICOES.

Out of the abundance I am constrained to cry, just call and see them; counters piled, shelves full, and going off like hot rolls on a frosty morning.

SILKS.

A few pieces of real Mattioni Italian Lustring; the only pieces of real Mattioni in this town. Also, French and Italian Lustring at every price. Colored Silks, such as Gros de Naples, Gros de Swiss, &c

LACES.

Super thread, bobbinett and cotton Laces, Edgings, and Footings; super thread, bobbinett and muslin Insertings, Footings, &c.

FINE MUSLINS.

Cambric, plain and plaid; Jaconett figured and plain; Mull and Swiss, figured and plain; Nansooke, Bobbinett Grecianette, Patteneit, Bishops' Lawn, Book and Lon Muslins; children's Capes, Caps, and Collars.

GLOVES.

Men's buckskin, beaver, woollen and hoskin Gloves; ladies' kid, beaver, Yorktan silk and cotton Gloves; men's buckskin Mitts and ladies' kid Mitts.

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Ladies black worsted mohair, merino, silk and cotton Hose; ladies' white, Merino, silk and cotton Hose; misses' worsted and cotton Hose; men's worsted, silk, lambs's wool and cotton half hose; with almost every article in the dry goods line.

SUPER SILK & FUR HATS.

WATER PROOF BOOTS

Men's, boys', ladies', misses and children's Bootees, Mummees, Shoes, Slippers of every kind, quality and description.

GROCERIES,

of all kinds and qualities.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE, STONEWARE, TINWARE, & CEDARWARE.

Oh! stop! stop! stop!—you have every thing. Well, we will admit we have a little of almost every thing; therefore we will stop enumerating.

Now friends, acquaintances, and buyers in general, you are well aware the world was not made in a day; you must be convinced that every thing cannot be done in a moment; at the same ratio, the abundance of goods now in Elkton cannot be sold in a minute; therefore, when

Land for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a small Farm of about SIXTY ACRES, more or less, lying and being in Cecil county, Maryland, adjoining lands of George Jamison, Solomon Penock, William Reynolds, and others. The corner of this land is where the public road leading from Elkton towards New London Cross Roads crosses the public road leading from New Ark, Del. towards Port Deposit, about 5 and a half miles from Elkton, convenient to mills, meeting and market.

The improvements are a FRAME HOUSE, lathed & plastered on the outside.—A well of good water near the house, with a good pump in the same,—a milk house close to the pump, so as to convey the water from the pump into it; a smoke house over the same; a corn house, hog and hen house; garden paled in, a hundred feet square; a young apple orchard, now just beginning to bear, of the choicest and best assorted fruit; the land naturally of a good quality. Further description is thought unnecessary, as it is likely those wishing to purchase will call on the premises and look for themselves, where they can see with the naked eye, the vessels sailing on the Delaware, North East and Elk rivers, and the steamboat going up Back Creek, which makes it one of the handsomest and healthiest situations in the county. Persons wishing to purchase, will please to call on William Reynolds, near the premises, who will give every information necessary.

HENRY R. REYNOLDS.

October 11, 1834.—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 cause, 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

Unusual Attractions!

AT THE CENTRE STORE,
Directly Opposite the Court House.

THE Subscriber thankful to his patrons for past favors, takes the pleasure of announcing to them his arrival from the city with a Splendid Assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Of the latest fashions, amongst which may be found the following articles:

Blue, black, brown, green, olive, mixt, drab, and fawn colored CLOTHS.

Striped and mixt CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS.

PETERSHAM, (a genuine article for long-up coats.)

Woollen and Canton FLANNELS.

CALICOES, of every description and price.

MERINOES, double and single width.

CIRCASSIANS and BOMBAZETTS.

Rose and Duffield BLANKETS.

Linen and cotton DIAPER.

Genoa CORDS. Beaverteen, Checks, Tickings.

Bleached and brown MUSLINS

Silk, Valencia, and Swansdown VESTING. Ladies' embroidered Cashmere, Russian and Plaid Swiss SHAWLS.—Black and colored dress *SILKS.* Swiss, Book, Mull, Jaconet, and Cambric *MUSLINS.* Bishop Lawn, Pongee, Colored Florence, Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Worsted *HOSE.* Men's lambs' wool and country knit *HOSE.* Children's spotted Stockings and Socks. Ladies' beaver, hoskin, and kid Gloves. Men's buckskin, berlin, hoskin, and fur Gloves.—Sacking Bottoms and Crash. Silk bag, bandanna, and scarlet pongee Handkerchiefs. Black Italian and fancy Cravats. Rosettes, Collars, and Stocks Thread and Bobbinett, Inserting, Lace, Edging, and Quilling, Grecian nett, Cotton Wadding and Laps. Steel Pencils, Bead Purses, Shot Bags and Powder Flasks, with a great variety of other articles.

Silk and fur HATS. Seal and Otter CAPS, the best ever offered in this place; men and boys hair and cloth CAPS, Children's Merino do.

SHOES & BOOTS of all kinds.

Gum Elastic *SHOES.*

Also China, Glass, Queens, Hard, Hollow, Cedar, Tin and Earthen *WARE.*

Always on hand a good stock of *GROCERIES.*

Which, in addition to his former stock, renders his assortment now complete

All of which he is disposed to sell on the most favorable terms. He therefore hopes by keeping up his assortment, and selling goods cheap, to merit a liberal share of the public's patronage, and from them he respectfully solicits a call.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. JOYCE.

☞Country produce taken in exchange for goods. *G. H. J.*

Elkton, Oct. 4.

Five dollars reward.

RANAWAY from the house of the subscriber, on Monday night, the 29th of September, a young man named

WILLIAM LAYTON.

He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather slender, with broad, square shoulders, greyish eyes, dark hair, rather a spare visage, some pimples on his face, and a diffident appearance. He is a shoemaker by trade. If he has on the clothes he stole from me, they are: a black coat, a silk velvet waistcoat, and blue cloth trowsers. His own clothes are, a blue frock coat, a pair of dark lasting trowsers, a marseilles waistcoat, and a whitish hat. Whoever will lodge the said Layton in any jail shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM A. JACKSON.

October 11.—4t

ON application to me, the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, by petition in writing of James Williams, of Cecil county, for more than two years before the date of his said petition, a citizen of the State of Maryland, stating that he owes debts which he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly of the State of Maryland for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts, and the said James Williams having complied with all the requisites of the said Acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Williams be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Cecil County Court on the first Saturday of next April term of said Court, and at such other times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to or 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 newspaper published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once a week for three months previous to the said first Saturday of next April term of the said County Court, to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said James Williams should not have the full benefit of such Acts of Assembly.—Given under my hand, this 25th day of September, in the year 1834.

SAML. HOLLINGSWORTH.

A true copy. Attest,
JAMES SEWALL, Cl'k.
Cecil County Court.

Oct. 11—3m

Magistrates Blanks,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Chancery Sale

OF A VALUABLE FARM AND MILL, IN CECIL COUNTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber as trustee will sell at public sale, on the premises, about two miles from the Brick Meeting House, near North East Creek, in Cecil County, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November next, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M. THE VALUABLE FARM on which the late Samuel Hatton resided, and which was by him mortgaged to Timothy Kirk, by deed, bearing date the fourth day of April, 1833, which deed is duly recorded among the land records of Cecil County, in Lib. J. S. No. 31, Folio 171, &c. This property, which adjoins the lands of the late James Trimble and James Gillespie, is a part of one of the best tracts in that section of the country, the quality of the soil being very good and a part heavily timbered. On the premises there are two substantial DWELLING HOUSES, one of brick, a BARN and the other usual out-houses.

There is likewise a GRIST MILL, which commands a fair country business, and a SAW MILL, which from its being located in a great timber country will always find employment. The tract contains between one hundred and seventy-five and two hundred acres of land, but the quantity will be precisely ascertained and mentioned on the day of sale, and further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to view the property have an opportunity of so doing at any time before the sale.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are either cash on the day of sale, or at the option of the purchaser one half in cash, the balance in six months, to be secured by an endorsed note, and bearing interest from day of sale. Upon payment of the whole purchase money and ratification of the sale a good and sufficient deed in conformity with the decree under which it was sold, will be made Refer to

ROBERT PURVIANCE, Jr. Trustee, at his office, Frederick street, Baltimore.

Oct 4th.

WEST NOTTINGHAM

ACADEMY.

There will be a Public Examination of the students of this institution, on Friday, 10th inst The parents and guardians of the pupils, and friends of literature generally, are invited to attend The Winter Session will commence on Monday, November 3d Price of tuition, $20 per annum. Boarding, including lodging, washing &c. may be had in the immediate vicinity, for $80 per annum.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JAMES MAGRAW, Principal.

October 4th 1834 3t.

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, 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. 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.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife, *Mary Ann Lynch*, has absconded from my bed and board without any provocation, I forewarn all persons from harboring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Oct. 11. JAMES LYNCH.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Elkton, the 30th September, 1834.

A	Robert M'Graw
C. W. Andrews	Eliza Mosher
Rese Abbitt	M. S. Milburn
E. J. Anderson	Miss Frances Miles
B	John M'Kaig
Miss S. J. Beasten	James Martin
Miss Mary Barnes	Joseph E. Miller
Thomas Biddle	E. E. Massey
Richard P. Bailey	N
Samuel Buckwith	Messrs. Thos. Neville & Co.
Andrew Barrett	Thomas Neville
C	P
Robert Cristy	Ebenezer Perry
Wm Couden	Felix Picot
Sarah Clement	William B. Price
Rev. K. S. Cropper	Elias Pennington
Susannah Cork	James Patton
Littleton Cropper	George M. Coale
R	D
Wm. Reynolds 2	John Dean
John Robinson	Lightner Dorsey
John Rawlins	F
Elizabeth Roddes	Hezekiah Ford
John Reardon	James Furry
James Reynolds	Dr. John Fisher
S	Charles James Fox
James Simpson	G
Rev. Wm. Spry	Miss J. E. Gordon
John W. Smith	Thomas Gale
John Starkhouse	Miss Eliza J. Grant
Adam Short	H
David Scott	Samuel Harris, 4
—— Shackelford	George Hornage
Francis G. Smith	John Horner
T	Nich. Hyland of S.
Susan Tilson	Benjamin Hill
Miss H. Thomas	George Hatten
U	Miss A Hendrickson
Miss R. Underwood	J
Zadac Urack	C D. W. Johnson
V	J. Jackson
James Vance	John Jones
W	David Jervis
John T. West	Geo. W Johnson
Rev. A. Woolston	John Johnson
Margaret Waterson	James Johnson
Sarah Williamson	L
James Woodrow	Robert Leech
Capt. James Wilson	M
John Wright	William M'Clelland
Samuel Wilson	Oct. 4. ADAM WHANN, P. M.

☞Persons calling for letters on the above list will please say they are advertised.

Notice.

Coach and Harness Making done in the neatest style by the subscriber opposite 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.

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.

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

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at This Office.