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."—*Andrew Jackson.*

ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1837. NO. 2[illegible].

[illegible] EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY H. ROSSIE.

POETRY.

[illegible] cut the fol[illegible] appear.

WORLD.

"Time—Scenes of Blushing."

Oh! this was a bright world,
Most pleasant and gay,
Did love never begloom
Nor friendship betray;
And pure joy [illegible]
That gladden the heart
Like sunshine in nature,
Did never depart.

To life's eyes no weeping,
To fond hearts no pain,
Did Hope's buds all blossom,
All blooming remain;
No sorrow [illegible]
No care [illegible]
Oh! then what a bright world
Of gladness [illegible]!

Did time never [illegible]
Nor distance remove
The friend that we cherish,
The fond one we love.
A day never [illegible]
Wondered by any,
Oh! then life's [illegible]
Joyous to smile—would [illegible]

We [illegible] life's dwelling,
Not [illegible] in train,
The memory of pleasures
That come not again.
Oh! this [illegible] world,
All pleasure and gay,
A [illegible] have known,
But friendship betray.

THE POOR VOTER'S SONG.

[illegible] that I was poor,
And they knew that I was lazy,
Any would readily endeavor
To [illegible] me of their votes,
Whenever any [illegible] door,
They offered me a bribe,
For my vote long, [illegible]
Oh! [illegible]
[illegible] free bar!
[illegible] their votes
[illegible]

[illegible] not mine
[illegible] will
[illegible] to swine,
[illegible] in all
my conduct [illegible]
all I'll give it while I live
[illegible] and the true,
[illegible] men, boys, man!
[illegible] change, &c.

[illegible], I'll hold my vote
As a treasure and a trust
[illegible] one shall quote
When I'm mouldered with the dust
[illegible] my children, when I am gone,
Shall, in strength, rise up to the thought,
And their fathers was not one
Who bought, boys, bought!
Shame upon my letters,
Who would buy conscience buy!
[illegible] shall I swear the [illegible]
I, forsooth, not!!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is one of the best tales we have met with for many a day.—Those who are fond of light reading will find it a *treat*! rarely to be met with.

(From the Illinois Monthly Magazine.)

The Useful Man.

Jemmy Gossamer was the only son of a reputable tradesman, who grew rich by his skill and industry in his business, and who might, with propriety, be said to have been a man of most excellent *habits*, for he was an eminent tailor. Perhaps I should have said a *man's mercer*, for it is a curious trait of human nature, that even those who are not too proud to labor, are too vain to be called by their right name.

In our republican country, and when the operative classes are joying the proudest triumphs of liberty, it is a matter of history, it is true, that ambitious artificers, by mere occupations are attempting to conceal under dignified names. A shoemaker was content to be a cobbler, but now he is elevated into a cord winner; a tinker is a tin plate worker; and one-half the blacksmiths in the country have the title of engineer. So let it be, it is a name costs nothing, and does nobody any harm. But old Gossamer was one of those who cared very little what people called him, provided they *called often*, and were punctual in the payment of their bills. He sat on his shopboard from morning till night, and worked like a man—or, more properly speaking, like the hind part of a man—from the expiration of his apprenticeship, at the age of sixty-five. He grew rich, and with wealth came a train of honors—he made a bank director, a city councilor, and President of the Bank—and president of the Bank—and president of the Bank—and president

NEWS.

[From the Missouri Argus, Nov. 9.]

MOB AT ALTON, ILLINOIS—THE REV. E. P. LOVEJOY KILLED, AND HIS ABOLITION PRESS DESTROYED!

The infatuated editor of the Alton Observer has at length fallen a victim to his obstinacy in the cause of the abolitionists. Disregarding the known and expressed sentiments of a large portion of the citizens of Alton, in relation to his incendiary publications, and, as it would seem, bent upon his own destruction, he formed the determination to establish another press for the propagation of the odious and disorganizing principles of Tappan and his western confederates. But his temerity has received an awful retribution from the hands of an intoxicated and lawless mob. The following particulars of the tragical outrage, is contained in a postscript to the Alton Telegraph of the 8th instant:

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

It is with the deepest regret that we stop the press in order to state that, at a late hour last night, an attack was made by a large number of persons on the warehouse of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman, and Co. for the purpose of destroying a press, intended for the revival of the Alton Observer, which, shocking to relate, resulted in the death of two individuals—the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, late Editor of the Observer, and a man named ——— Bishop. Seven others were wounded, two severely, and the others slightly. We can add no more at this time, than the assailants succeeded in effecting their object.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 10.

ABOLITION EXCITEMENT AT ALTON.

We subjoin the following copy of a letter from a friend at Alton—

"Alton, Wednesday evening, Nov. 8.

"The curse of Abolitionism has again fallen upon our town. Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, P. M. a fourth abolition press was landed from the Missouri Fulton, and put into Godfrey, Gilman & Co's. warehouse under guard of the friends of Mr. Lovejoy. During the day of yesterday much excitement prevailed, and during the evening many individuals collected with a full determination to destroy it. The warehouse was again guarded by some 18 or 20 friends of the cause, and when the attack was made, Mr. Lovejoy fired from a window and shot down a Mr. Bishop. The populace infuriated at this, and not being able to make entrance, set fire to the building. The individual who applied the torch to the roof was about to be fired upon (or was fired upon) by Mr. Lovejoy, when he, Mr. [illegible] received a mortal wound from one of the assailants. Two others inside received wounds, but not dangerous. The press was then given up and destroyed. To-day, we have peace and quietness, and trust in God that it may continue."

In addition to the foregoing, we learn that the crowd attacked the house of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman & Co. about eleven o'clock in the night, but finding it defended they retired. In a short time afterwards the attack was renewed. At each time no violence was manifested, except to demand the press. Those in the house having refused to give up possession, and having expressed their determination to resist, it was resolved by the assailants to set fire to the building. For this purpose a ladder was raised and a fire kindled on the roof. The fire when first kindled did not burn freely, and a second person ascended to add fuel to it. Whilst he was in the act of ascending the ladder, the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy came out of the house and stood opposite to the S. W. corner of the building. He fired from this position several times, at the man ascending, but without effect. A man fired behind a pile of lumber on the wharf below, fired at Mr. L. The gun was charged with two balls, both of which entered Mr. L's body near or in the chest. He dropped the gun he was in the act of ramming into the house, and as he left the Clerk's room fell on the threshold and expired instantly.

Those in the house now proceeded to surrendering, if the fire was put out. The crowd without ascended, and carried water in their hats to extinguish the flames.—The doors were then thrown open, and as the crowd rushed in, two guns were fired, by some of those entering. The ball from one of the guns lodged in the ancle of a Mr. Roff, one of the defenders of the house, and it is yet doubtful whether he will not lose his leg. The other ball lodged in the foot of Mr. Weller. Several other persons in the house were injured, in attempting to escape. As soon as the crowd had gained possession, they took the press, broke it up into many pieces, and threw it into the river. All then dispersed, and by two in the morning the town was again quiet.

The Mayor, we learn, was on the ground, attempting to arrest the disturbance, but without any effect. He narrowly escaped being wounded, or killed, as a ball perforated his hat.

Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Bishop were both interred yesterday, and every thing seemed to indicate, that the storm had subsided. Report states that Mr. L. on the evening preceding his death had agreed to leave Alton and remove his press, but was dissuaded by Dr. Becher and some others from doing so, on the ground, that the war had been commenced here and must be terminated there.

If the press had not been surrendered, a large amount of property must have been destroyed, as the entire house in which the press was, contained more than $100,000 worth of goods, exclusive of the value of the building.

Every one must regret this unfortunate occurrence, but the guilt of the transaction will ever rest with those who manifested and obstinately persisted in the attempt to establish an abolition press there. They were warned time after time of the consequences, and urged by every consideration not to press the attempt; but to all they turned a deaf ear, and public opinion will hold them responsible for the fatal consequences.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Daily Advertiser.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

"Truth is strange, stranger than fiction."—An incident has lately come to our knowledge in this city, which goes to verify the correctness of this remark. Some days since a gentleman arrived in Cleveland, in pursuit of a fugitive debtor, and having here learned that the runaway could probably be found in Detroit, went on in pursuit of him to that place. He there discovered the object of his search, and with him a very beautiful and interesting young female, who was living with him as his wife. Knowing that he had a wife residing at the east, our friend was somewhat surprised at this new accession to the domestic circle of the fugitive, and still more so when she assured him, in a manner too sincere and innocent to leave room for a doubt, that she had been legally married to the person with whom she was found. Not troubling himself, however, at the time, with an inquiry into the matter, the creditor arrested his debtor, and brought him to this city, where he was lodged in jail. Hither the lady followed him, and here the circumstances were disclosed, which have doomed a pure young creature to a broken heart, and will probably terminate in her early death, or a fate more horrible than the grave.

From the information we have received, and it is furnished as an unquestionable authority, it appears that M. A. J., the lady of whom we have spoken, was an inmate of a boarding school, at Lewiston, N. Y. when she became acquainted with the man to whom she was after ward married.

She was an orphan, and it is said inherited a large fortune, which was under the care of an uncle, her guardian. Delicately bred, and ignorant of the world, it is not a cause of wonder, that her feelings were strongly tinctured with romance.—She was young, too, only sixteen, and in addition to extraordinary beauty, possessed of every accomplishment of intellect and education. The villain who deluded her was introduced to her relatives as a gentleman of standing and respectability, and by his personal graces and consummate tact, was well calculated to win the affections of an inexperienced and unsuspecting bosom.

Unable to accomplish his object by any other means, he proposed marriage, and contrary to the earnest remonstrances of her uncle and friends, she listened to his entreaties, and finally eloped with the fascinating stranger, to whom she was married in Detroit. It was not until her arrival in this city that she discovered the fatal secret of her husband's former marriage. The person who gave her the information, states that he never beheld a more heart-rending scene. The conviction that she had been duped by him upon whom she had placed her hearts' richest affections, with whom but a moment before, she had expressed her willingness to die in a prison, together with the thought that she was not his wife, produced an alternate struggle between pride and love, such as can only be understood by those who have learned its horrors by experience. Nature, ever kind to its tenderest flowers, left Miss J. long insensible to her fate. Another, and perhaps little less bitter affliction, was in reserve. The unprincipled villain had circulated far and wide, a report that they had never been married, and that she was only one of the many, whose love he had won without the ceremony of legal union. This story reached her ears, and the conviction of its truth gave another and deeper pang to her wounded spirit.

For him she had given up all—the home of her fathers, the associates of her childhood, the friends she loved—and how had the wealth of her heart been repaid! He, for whom all had been sacrificed, determined on a still further sacrifice of her only remaining treasure—her good name; and by a pitiful and malicious falsehood, endeavored to complete the ruin his arts and wickedness had devised.

In the meantime, the author of her sorrow and disgrace, having procured his liberation from prison, has gone we know not whither, and escaped for a while the consequences of his offence. But though the law, tardy and utterly impotent as it is in matters of this kind, may be ineffectual to inflict upon such a being the punishment his crimes demands, there is an avenger in his own conscience, if there is one spark of humanity yet left, which sooner or later must award him a retribution more fearful than any human tribunal can dispense.

Miss J., contrary to the orders of her physician, who considered her removal, in the present state of her health, hazardous, has returned to her home in Canada.—Poor girl! If sympathy can heal the wounds of the spirit, no honest heart will refuse her the balm of its pity and compassion.

A physician informed us the other day that New Orleans has now become as *alarmingly healthy* as it was *alarmingly otherwise* last winter.—Picayune.

From [illegible]

Thomas [illegible] well known [illegible] at Newton in this county, w[illegible] wealth and prodigality made him conspicuous. His [illegible] is somewhat remarkable. It seems that he was born in Liverpool, England, and served a long time in the merchant navy, during which he formed an intimacy with a young man about his own age; and they mutually agreed that the one who should die first should leave his property to the survivor. Tired of the service in which he was engaged, Mr. Naters left it and went to Canada, and subsequently settled on the Island of South Hero, in Lake Champlain, where he lived in great obscurity. At this time the friend above mentioned died, and bequeathed to Mr. Naters the whole of his immense property. Search was made for Naters by the late Peter Remsem of New York, the Albanian agent, and he was found at the place above stated. He then removed to Newton, where he built a fine house.

The possession of such wealth deprived him of repose and peace of mind,—and being beset by various charitable and religious institutions, he squandered his wealth according to his whims, rather than the exercise of any good judgment. He became weary and disgusted, and without taking leave of his friends suddenly embarked for Europe. His intention was to find out some solitary abode, where he might conceal himself and his riches from mankind, for he had become a complete misanthrope. He avoided going to England, and sought refuge first in France, and afterwards in Switzerland.—He lived a long time retired near Yeardon, and then removed to Goldenberg, a remote country seat of the district of Adelfingen, in Zurich, where he at last found and enjoyed the solitude he had been so long in quest of. Naters, although a misanthrope, was, nevertheless, charitable to prodigality.

He lavished his fortune indiscriminately on every body around him, and his munificence was attended with such deplorable consequences, that the authorities of Zurich were at last obliged to require him to confine his benevolence within limits which would render it truly beneficial. Naters acceded to their invitation, and from that day he placed yearly at the disposal of Government, a considerable sum, to be divided, in proportion to their wants, among the public establishments of Zurich, such as the libraries, the deaf and dumb, and blind institutions, &c. On arriving at the Canton of Zurich, in 1823, he dropped the same of Naters and took that of Van Mater. In return for his unbounded charity, the government conferred on him the right of naturalization, [illegible] all the privileges and annuities arising [illegible] it. He quitted his country seat [illegible] Gemburg but one year, and then for a [illegible] to Havre.

[illegible] tidings of his death have lately been received in this country. This is another instance of the singular freaks of fortune.

His [illegible] was found concealed in a portmanteau, locked up in a closet next to his bed room, into which he allowed no one to enter. It was read on the 28th of October, 1836, before twelve witnesses, and it was discovered that he had constituted as his universal legatee, Mr. William Mather of Newcastle-upon-Tyne—a distant relative of the friend whose wealth Mr. Naters had inherited.

It seems that some differences have arisen between the British minister and the government of Zurich, respecting the claims to the property of Mr. Naters.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

JIM CROW IN LONDON.

Acting by T. D. Rice, with great applause, at the Holliday and Front st. Theatres.

Oh, I took a trip to Europe,
As I'd have you all to know,
To see the people wheel about
And jump Jim Crow!
Turn about, &c.

Oh, the very day I landed,
I walked all over to and fro,
To see if there was room enough
To jump Jim Crow!
To turn about, &c.

I measured all de city,
Jus' twenty miles aroun'
And found dere plenty room enough
To light upon de groun'.
So I turn about, &c.

When de lords and dukes dey hard oh me
Dey say, "an—I—I'd like to know,
Who-an-de-dibbil is dis Yankee chap,
Dat jumps Jim Crow!"
So turn about, &c.

Soon as dey introduce to me,
Dey ax me out to dine,
An' I strutted up an' down de room,
Jus' like a Porkerpine!
Turn about, &c.

Oh, when de dine was done,
An' de wine began to flow,
Dey all began to turn about,
An' jump Jim Crow!
Turn about, &c.

I went down to de watch house,
An' de fun was no ways slow,
To see de chaps dey had up,
For jumping Jim Crow!
Turn about, &c.

Question and Answer.—A fellow who had been "shinning up" to a young lady, was finally dismissed, when he became so much affected—so wrathy in fact, that he for some time could not move from the door, but stopped to argue the matter with her. "Answer me one question, Miss ———, now ain't I a fellow of pluck, that's all?" "Certainly—you have a cat's head, and you know cat's head and pluck always go together." "I'm satisfied."

From the Albany Argus.

The Recent Election.

We are happy to learn from our democratic friends in various parts of the State, that although defeated, they are by no means conquered or disheartened; generally they manifest a resolute and unshaken spirit—a determination to cast aside all dissensions and heart-burnings—to avoid criminations or recrimination—to heal the wounds inflicted by local differences and personal bickerings, fomented by the arts and misrepresentations of an inveterate common adversary—and to unite upon the old democratic ground, sustaining the President and an Administration of their choice, giving new life and fervor to their Cause, and ensuring the speedy and triumphant success of the Democratic Party.

The result of the recent election cannot be taken as an index for the future.—Many causes have combined to produce it, which cannot and must not be operative again. We have no doubt that the official returns of the counties will show that it is owing, not to an increase of the federal strength, but to THE ABSENCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS FROM THE POLLS: nor have we the least doubt, that a single year will reverse the result and restore the democratic ascendancy in both branches of the legislature. No one familiar with our state will doubt, and all candid men will admit, that the friends of the administration are at this moment a decided majority of the people of the state. With harmony in our ranks, and an adherance to democratic principles, the next election will afford a demonstration of this fact, that will throw back the aristocracy, whether in the guise of "whigs," or as the friends of a great bank, as panic alarmists, or as the opponents of every government measure of relief again into a minority of years.

The history of our state elections furnishes a parallel case—parallel, we venture to say, in the immediate resuscitation, as in the temporary prostration, of the friends of the democracy. In 1824, the federalists swept the state. The democratic party, placed then, as now, in a false position before the people, and having to contend as well with internal dissension as the labored perversions and misrepresentations of its opinions and measures, were defeated as they are now, and to the same extent, except that the issue then involved tickets of higher magnitude. Then we lost the governor by a majority of 16,000, the lieutenant governor by 30,000, three-fourths of the members of congress, six of the eight senators, and nearly three-fourths of the assembly. Then, as now, only 18 of the counties returned democratic majorities; and the federal triumphs included Onondaga, Cayuga, Montgomery, Dutchess, New York, Ulster, Kings, Queens, Oneida, Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, &c.—the four last by majorities of 1000 to 1400 each—Even Herkimer, St. Lawrence and Steuben succumbed to the conquering march of federalism—whilst the counties which stood their ground then as now, were Suffolk, Delaware, Rockland, Putnam, Otsego, Greene, Seneca, &c. Then also were heard the mad shouts and delirious rejoicings of the victors; and shows, illuminations and salutes, from one end of the state to the other, were among the exhibitions of partisans prused to victory and intoxicated by it.

But the triumph was as short-lived as it was sudden and sweeping. It was the victory of a day. At the next election, the democracy regained their ascendancy in the legislature; and from that day until the election of 1837—thirteen years—they have sustained it, in a series of triumphs, nearly every one of which, quietly as they have received them, have surpassed that which has now actually driven the victors mad with transports of joy.

So it will be now. A single year of harmonious exertion, will throw back, with a fearful recoil, the political strength of the state, and the democratic party, triumphant in its unity and its principles, firm in its attachment to the "favorite son of New York," and unshaken in the support of the great principles and measures of his administration, will resume and maintain its predominance.

From the New York New Times.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Every person and officer who receives a salary from a Government, is bound in common decency and justice to respect its measures, and not act in open opposition to its interests. A mind may exercise the right of elective franchise, and no umbrage can be taken at the exercise of this individual privilege; but if he chooses to array himself as a partizan against the Government, he ought certainly to resign his office, and not turn against the administration the influence he has acquired by its favor and confidence. If he has abused these, the Government, in self-defence, *should remove him.* Now, it is a well ascertained fact, that, during the late election, some forty or fifty of the custom-house *employers* in this city, were very active in their support of the whig ticket, and did their best to defeat the election of the friends of the administration, and there is no doubt that they took a leaf from the book of the excellent collector, who publicly expressed his wishes that the Philadelphia election would be unfavorable to Mr. Van Buren, and lent more than his influence to the encouragement of the whigs in New Jersey. As the principal is, so will be the subordinates—and if the Government wishes to exercise its just and natural influence in its own department, it behooves it to commence a new system in the public offices, and deprive its treacherous and lip friends of the means and opportunity of plotting its overthrow. The custom-house is an Augean stable of political filth, and a new and effective Broom is an article of furniture much required there.

☞ The last Richmond "Enquirer" has several communications in favor of the Sub-treasury system. They are written in a manly tone, and speak some home truths to the veteran editor, whose liberality has this left open his columns to both sides, and in a great measure has been the means of counteracting the influence of his own articles in opposition to the system. We have selected the shortest communication referred to, and [illegible] happy to see from a reply to his correspondents, that Mr. Ritchie has determined henceforth to forbear from all discussion on the subject. He disclaims the epithet of "conservative," and buries the tomahawk.—"We must abandon our animosities" says he. "We must rally together. A great struggle is at hand. We must meet it in the same spirit, in which we have so often fought together. We must settle this question amicably—bear and forbear, as we have so often recommended; unite our common energies on these great common principles and in that common cause which binds us together; and all will be well. If we are wise, we defy the Whigs to put down Martin Van Buren. Let other? go as they may, we, for one, will never despair of the Republic."

This is the true spirit to come to the contest. All things will come right once more if we exercise prudence and firmness. Democracy *must* triumph if we are but true to ourselves. If we are vigilant and united in our duty, our pilot will carry us safely through the breakers, and we shall weather the storm in triumph.

[Baltimore Republicm.

☞ *Look at this!* The New York Star says, THE WHIGS ARE SENSIBLE OF THE FACT, THAT THEIR VICTORY COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED WITHOUT THE ACTIVE AID OF THE CONSERVATIVES:—Every one can make his own comments on this acknowledgment. The Star also admits, that it is doubtful whether the whigs by their own power can carry out successfully the principles of their victory. The bearing of this admission can be easily understood. The Whigs are already beginning to cry for help against the strong arm of the democracy. Let that democracy be vigilant and united, and the day of triumph will soon again be ours.—ib.

Authentic returns from all parts of the State, at length establish with certainty, the political complexion of the two houses of the Legislature of New York. Senate, 22 democratic, 10 whig members; Assembly, 28 democratic, 100 whig members. The Governor is a decided democratic republican. With the exception of the State Officers and Canal Commissioners, all appointments rest with the Governor and Senate, so that the "spoils" men of the great whig party, after all, will have but little cause for congratulating themselves on their victory. What a pity!—ib.

THE OBJECTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

We copy the following sensible article from the Bristol County (Mass.) Democrat, as expressive of the objects of the democracy in seeking a reform in our banking system:

"A WORD TO BANK STOCKHOLDERS.—The whig party, in order to carry the election, are resorting to the most disengenious and dishonest courses. They are constantly charging upon the democrats views which they do not entertain, and have never expressed. Among other things, the whigs charge the democratic party with wishing to destroy all bank property, prostrate credit, and make gold and silver the sole circulating medium.—The whigs who make this assertion know it to be false, but they make it in order to frighten the holders of bank stock. Now, the democrats have never wished to make any holder of bank stock to lose any part of his property vested in banks; their object is rather to prevent the loss of property. Our object is not destruction, but security. We wish such a reform in the system of banking as will at the same time, give safety and security to the public and to the stockholders. We wish no more bank paper to be issued than can be redeemed, so that the public may be safe. We wish that *money borrowers* may not have any longer the entire control of banks, so that stockholders may be safe.

If the great money borrowers had not controlled the banks, bank stock would not have depreciated as it has during the past summer. How have the banks lost money, and the stockholders accordingly been injured! Because a few money borrowers have controlled the banks, and obtained money for speculations, and neglected or become unable to repay it.—They could control the funds of the banks, while the honest working man could not obtain a dollar. Why have the banks suspended specie payments? Is it not because they have extended their loans too far to accommodate the large money borrowers who have been allowed to control the bank operations! If it not, therefore, the interest of the stockholders, as well as the community, to have the system reformed?"

ONE WAY OF ACCOUNTING FOR DEFEAT.

The result of the New York election is to be accounted for by many democratic cotemporaries. One in New Jersey has hit upon the following reason. If our defeat is only owing to being "Zac Rossell's year," we shall right again as soon as this lucky warm in his clerkship. We will, however, that he would contrive so to secure his office that would not [illegible] so uncomfortable an [illegible]

"We will remark that five years the democrats [illegible] minority, and that this poll always happens when a Chi[illegible] prene Court is to be appoi[illegible] lucky is Mr. Rossell, the pre[illegible] bent, that for twenty years past, at expiration of his term of service [illegible] ical party to which he is attach[illegible] ways gained the [illegible] ally lost it every *fifth* Rossell's [illegible] nous to the F[illegible] cotemporari[illegible] we should be [illegible] year.

[Baltimore Republican.

AURORA BOREALIS.

The National Intelligencer's newsman writes to his employers that an aurora borealis brilliantly illuminated the heavens, "*probably in honour of the recent Whig triumphs.*" The success celebrated, we believe, will resemble the northern light, in its fitting, cold, unprofitable qualities.

Another opposition print says that "*the weather was beautiful, all the ministers of the elements acting the good Whigs.*" These city gentry would make Providence to be a very humble *servitor* in their ranks.—*Globe.*

AN OPPOSITION LIE NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

The N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of Monday says:

"GOV. MARCY.—We claimed Gov. Marcy yesterday as a conservative, we have since learned that he voted the entire whig ticket. Patriotism was superior to party, and for that we owe him our thanks, and an honorable mention."

The federalists have changed their mode of warfare towards Gov. Marcy.—But he deprecates their praise, far more than their epithets. It is not true that Gov. M. can be claimed as a "conservative" the one hand, or as a "loco-foco" on the other. He recognises no such terms in his political vocabulary. He is a DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN, and no man was more decided than he in the support of the republican ticket; and none gave a more cheerful vote.—*Albany Argus.*

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.—The Legislature of that State, by a vote of 1[illegible] 36, lately passed resolutions against tering any more banks. An amendment making the *private property of stockholders responsible for bank debts* was carried—114 to 68. Both the resolution and amendment were supported by a majority of each political party. These resolutions show the sagacity of the people of Vermont. That State has always been less under the dominion of banks, than any State in New England, and therefore has suffered less than any other. them from these fluctuations, expansions contractions and *revulsions*, which an responsible banking system always produces.

A Committee of twenty-six has been appointed by the Philadelphia whigs come to New York and join their whig brethren in a celebration on the 22d inst of the result of the late election. It will be quite amusing to see these jealous Philadelphians shake by the hand the New Yorkers who are preparing a fifty million bank to overshadow Mr. Biddle's Monster. We should like to view monopolists of Wall street and Chatham street arm in arm.—*N. Y. Even. Post.*

Anxiety the cause of indigestion.—The prevalent cause of indigestion is the pressing influence of anxiety. In the present day, with men engaged in business, the mind is scarcely ever free from care for business is not now as formerly a simple matter of buying and selling by the profits; it is now a speculative gaming. Every man is a speculator, and his mind is lightly kept vibrating between hope and fear for he knows and feels that the slightest straw may make him or marr him forever. Never was the making, &c. more religiously observed than at the present day. No man is satisfied to live and rear his family to tread in his own steps. Every man is striving to be wealthy.

Irish Ancestry.—An Irishman being asked how his mother's health was, "My jewel," said he, "I am very much obliged to you for your enquiry, but I never had a mother!" "How is that?" said he. "Why don't you know," said Paddy, "that I am the son of my aunt!"

For Sa[illegible]

A COLORED [illegible] of age to [illegible] Inquire of [illegible] Nov. 11.

THE CECIL GAZETTE.

"SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION."

Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1837.

☞ It is stated in the Albany Argus that the aggregate of votes polled in the different counties of New York at the recent election, will be at least FIFTY THOUSAND less than in the contest of 1834, three years ago, and that the deficiency is on the democratic side.

DRINK AND BE MERRY, FOR TOMORROW YE DIE.

We agree with our friend of the Frederick Herald that the Democrat who should look with like upon the rejoicing of the whigs at the results of the New York election, would evince much ill nature. Poor fellows, the prospects a head at home are so cheerless, that they ought to be pardoned for looking ahead for a little comfort. The people of Maryland are resolved to make responders in the State, and gave a very distinct hint of this at the recent elections.—Next fall after the reform bill shall have been confirmed, the dominant party in the State will be called upon for a distinct account of their stewardship, and we anticipate that the people will, after a full hearing, conclude to call up every man in public employment, pay him his wages, and give him his discharge. Those who have lord rapid Maryland, shall not escape by raising a hue and cry about elections elsewhere—or by any other means attempt to draw the observation of the people from the deplorable condition into which she has been run, by their gross mismanagement.

Whatever may be the result of the elections in other states, cannot affect that which is of the greatest importance to every man in the State of Maryland—the deplorable condition of her finances, and the immense debt under which she is sinking. And whether *this* or *that* party gain the ascendancy in New York, is but as dust in the scale, when compared with our own local concerns. When we set our own household to rights, we can then, with some show of sincerity, pretend to congratulate our neighbors upon having effected changes essentially beneficial to their welfare and prosperity.

OMINOUS!

We learn that as the rail road cars, containing the Baltimore Committee to the great whig festival at New York, were passing under the bridge at Bacon Hill on Thursday, the flag which was borne aloft to attract, we suppose, the attention of our *sled hoppers*, and admonition of the importance of the *cargo* within, came in contact with the bridge, and, unless *Shew* to relate, went by the boat. This will be the fate of the *party* ere long. Federalism may flourish for a season, and become mighty at a little temporary success—but when the Rip Van Winkles of New York shall wake up—when the time shall have arrived for fighting the great *national* battle, a blow will be dealt out to it by the people far more potent and disastrous than that which bell the dog on the occasion alluded to. To think otherwise would be a reproach to the democracy of that State, who have ever been firm in the support of the individual who so ably presides over the destinies of the republic. There is too much honest Dutch blood there to admit even to foster the idea.

BANKS vs. THE GOVERNMENT.

We will venture to say, says the New York Daily News, that not a single *President, Cashier, or Director* of any Bank in this *City*, voted the entire democratic ticket at this election. We will go further, and say, that we believe not one Bank President or Cashier in this whole *State* voted the *entire* democratic ticket. If the Presidents, Cashiers and Directors of Banks opposed us, it is pretty certain their Tellers, Clerks, Runners, Debtors, &c. &c. followed their example, and then is it a wonder that our party was defeated?

MANUFACTURERS vs. THE GOVERNMENT.

Another cause of our defeat is to be found in the tyranny and oppression exercised by those rich English nabobs who have our manufacturing establishments in their hands. The vote of Stockport, and in the vicinity of other manufactories, will prove the truth of the above assertion; the owners of those factories were seen at the polls every moment of the election, watching with unceasing vigilance every man in their employment, and threatening to dismiss them if they voted the democratic ticket.

[Hudson (N. Y.) Gazette.

"Office Holders! Office Holders!"—There are in this county, sixty-three Post Masters, of whom the politics of one is unknown, three are neutrals; twenty-two are democrats, and THIRTY-SEVEN are federalists, being near two to one against the administration. Several of the post masters are leading active politicians, and all of them use what official influence they have against the administration. We have not the slightest doubt that an accurate classification throughout the United States would show a decided majority of the "ten thousand Post Masters," about whose influence and patronage, the whigs have made such a hue and cry, to be anti-democratic and opposed to the administration. Yet will the whigs, holding as they do this decided majority of the post offices, continue to whine about "Office holders." Shame! where is thy blush!"

[*Lowell (Mass.) Patriot.*

BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE.—A case of this kind of some interest, has recently been decided in Baltimore County Court. It was that of *Louisa Wallace* vs. *Dr. John Sappington*. The parties are both of Harford County. The trial came on early last week, and the case was submitted to the jury on Saturday evening, who brought into court a sealed verdict on Monday morning, in favour of Plaintiff, with damages to the amount of $5000. We learn that Messrs. Constable, Lee, Jenkins and Martin, were counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Johnson and McMahon for the defendant.—*Balt. Repub.*

Yesterday an immense number of our citizens of all parties called at the Washington Hotel to pay their respects to the Vice President. In the evening, by invitation, he met the Democratic Republican Young Men's General Committee, at Tammany Hall, and a large number of our Democratic fellow-citizens assembled to meet this distinguished Democrat.—Every one present seemed to be gratified with this opportunity of honouring this able advocate of the people's rights.

[*New York Daily News, Nov* 18.

☞ Col. Johnson passed through this place on Tuesday on his return to Washington.

From the West Chester Village Record.

FIRE—CRIME AND ITS REWARD.

The grocery store of J. Clinton, in the first story of the Odd Fellow's Hall, in this borough, was discovered to be on fire, on Thursday night last, about 12 o'clock, midnight. Three young men were passing and incidentally lifted the latch of the door—found it unfastened, and the building on fire. The door was closed, and the alarm given. In a short time, our citizens were aroused, the engines upon the ground, and the fire was soon extinguished without any considerable damage.—The damage done did not exceed $100. Great praise is due to the activity of our citizens, as well as to our country friends who were in attendance at Court, and gave their cheerful aid to extinguish the fire. Had the fire progressed a few moments longer without discovery, the whole building, and its valuable contents, worth but little short of $20,000, would have been in the most imminent danger.

It was at first apparent that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The principal fire was in the centre of the store near the stove—but the large money drawer under the counter, in which were kept many of the books and papers of Mr. Clinton, was also on fire; and $650 had been taken from the desk, and the other papers set on fire. It was also said that 2 barrels of flour had been removed or consumed. It was perfectly certain that the fire was not the result of carelessness or accident, no disclosure took place during the night; but rumor was busy with its thousand tongues.

Next morning this subject, of course, was the town's talk. Every one visited the scene of the fire, and examined the boxes of teas, coffees, segars, &c. The trap door that communicates with the cellar had been forced open—whence, no doubt, the incendiary had entered! What was most wonderful was, that the flour was gone; what could have become of the seven barrels of flour! The story of Mr. Clinton looked so improbable, that many began to suspect he himself had been guilty of the arson, and that the money had not been stolen. It was said that he had borrowed money of one or two neighbors the day before—that he had recently got his goods insured at two insurance offices to four times their value. Heaven seems to have set its mark on the guilty action, and every effort to blind the public seemed to open new light to their eyes. The money was advertised—the handbill was headed $650 00—but the notes described amounted to upwards of $900! The house of a respectable citizen was searched also for the goods—but in vain—the mystery was not unravelled. The day passed over—the store was put to rights—the damage estimated by a committee of the Insurance Company, and Mr. Clinton prepared to go to the city next day for fresh goods!

On the ensuing night, at 12 o'clock, Mr. Impertinent Curiosity, constable Calanan, took it into his head to investigate the trunks of Mr. Clinton. It was a daring proposal, and reflecting in the highest degree upon the *dignity* of Mr. C. It was done however, and the stolen goods found in the trunk, *all but the flour*. The money was carefully wrapped up in a handkerchief, and the books and papers supposed to be burned were there.

Clinton was arrested and taken to jail, where he now is awaiting his trial for one of the most diabolical acts of which a man can be guilty. He is a young man with every faculty to have made himself a useful citizen, and an ornament to society; he has been a resident in this borough several months. He may probably have indulged in gambling—and here is the melancholy finale—a charge of arson, perjury, and—the fear of the penitentiary! In a day—an hour—a character may be forever ruined which required years to establish.

Michigan Election.—We believe Governor Mason has been re-elected. The Daily News has a letter from Detroit, of the 8th inst. saying "that Governor Mason is re-elected by a large majority, and that he received majorities in all the federal counties. The Legislature has a decided democratic majority."

[*New York Evening Post.*

TRENTON FALL RACES.

The races over this course terminated on Friday last. The citizens purse $800, four mile heats, was contended for by Colonel Johnson's Atalanta, Colonel Selden's Lady Clifden, and Mr. Van Mater's Champagne, and won by the former in two heats. The following is the result:

Atalanta,	1	1
Lady Clifden,	2	2
Champagne,	3	3

Time 8.22—8.22.

The defeat of Lady Clifden will surprise no one who witnessed her exertions at Camden, at the Union Course, Long Island, and the Beacon Course, Hoboken, within the past three weeks.

EXECUTIVE FRANCHISE.—Dr. Franklin was once a member of a body in which it was contended that a certain amount of property (fifty dollars we think) should be required as a qualification for voting. The doctor was opposed to it.

"To-day," said he, "a man owns a jackass worth fifty dollars, and he is entitled to vote; but before the election, the jackass dies. The man, in the mean time, has become more experienced; his knowledge of the principles of government, and his acquaintance with mankind, are more extensive; and he is, therefore, better qualified to make a proper selection of rulers; but the *jackass is dead*, and the man *cannot vote*. Now gentlemen," said he, addressing himself to the advocates of that qualification, "pray inform me, in whom is the right of suffrage, in the *man*—or in the *jackass*?"

☞ Wealth is the test of merit," say the whigs, and as property is wealth, and a jackass being property, according to *modern* whig logic the right is vested in the *jackass*.—Ed. C. Gaz.

☞ The Whigs in New York are "going the whole" in their celebration. Let them rejoice to their heart's content; it will be our turn next. "Give a rogue rope enough and he will soon hang himself."

The *New Era*, a daily paper of much ability, published in New York, has formally announced its intention to abandon its neutral position, and henceforth to sustain the cause of democratic principles.

NOT SURPRISING.—The following roundabout way of announcing a marriage, is copied from a paper published at Brownsville, Tenn:

"A young lady in Missouri, was sleeping one morning in her bed, when a bee, more industrious than she, came buzzing into her room in quest of honey. Spying her ruby lips, it alighted, no doubt mistaking them for a rose. The buzzing of its little wings awoke the fair one, who in an instant, struck the honey envying insect with her hand, and received in return a sting on her lip. She went with a swollen lip to a young doctor, who happened to be near, and begged him to extract the sting. He set his head to work to devise a plan to effect her purpose, and finally concluded that the one only was to suck it out. He proposed the plan; she agreed; the sting was extracted, but it seems it went to the young man's heart, for he kept trying to extract been stings from her lips, till they were summoned by Old Cupid to appear at Hymen's holy altar.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American,
Nov. 22, 1837.

FLOUR.—The transactions in Howard street Flour are on a limited scale. Sales from stores are making at $9.75, although some holders refuse to sell for less than $10. The wagon price to-day is $9.25a$9.50.

The wholesale price of City Mills flour is $9.75. Sales are making by the dray load at $10.

We quote 1st Rye Flour at $6.50—scarce.

GRAIN.—A sale of very prime red Md. Wheat was made yesterday at $2.14. Other sales of prime reds, yesterday and to-day, at $2.10.

We quote old yellow Corn at 98 a 100 cents, and old white at 95 a 98 cents. We quote new white, in good shipping order, at 89 a 91 cents, and new yellow, in same order, at 90 a 92 cents.

We quote prime Md. Rye at 113a115 cents.—Oats at 35a37 cents.

Died,

At Middletown, Delaware county, Penn., on Saturday morning the 28th ultimo, ELIZABETH DELLEKES, aged 14 months; on the same evening, JAMES YOUNG, aged 3 years and 5 months; on the 5th inst. ANNA MATILDA, aged 7 years and 6 months; on the 13th inst. SARAH JANE, aged 11 years and 9 months; and on Friday the 17th inst. WILLIAM HENRY, aged 9 years, seven months and 12 days—all the children of Norris and Sarah Hannum of that place, and grandchildren of the late James Young of Philadelphia.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber's some time in May last a MULEY COW, of a brindle and white color, short tail, and a little white in her face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

THOMAS P. PEARCE.

Nov. 25—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil county court, at the suit of William Davis, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Peregrine W. Veasey, I have taken into execution, and will expose to Public Sale, on Thursday the 7th day of December next, at the residence of the said Peregrine W. Veasey, in Sassafras Neck, the following property, to wit: One Brown Mare, Bridle and Saddle; one Bed and Bedding; Bedstead, two tables, with other articles of Household and Kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms cash.

WM. McCULLOUGH, Sheriff.

Nov. 25.—3t

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on SATURDAY the 9th day of December next, at the residence of Samuel McKown, in Charlestown, the following property, to wit: 4 Stacks of Hay. Seized and taken as the property of the aforesaid Samuel McKown, and to be sold for cash, to satisfy officers fees, due James Sewall, Esq. and others, &c.

Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M.

WM. McCULLOUGH, Sheriff.

Nov. 25—3t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias of condemnation issued out of Cecil County Court, against the goods and chattles of Hemen Holmes, wherein Stephen H. Ford was garnashee, at suit of Weld & Jenks, will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY the 7th day of December next, on the landing of Stephen H. Ford, the following property, to wit: One lot of White Oak Timber, one Seine and lot of Lumber. Seized and taken as the property of the aforesaid Hemen Holmes, and to be sold for cash to satisfy said judgment.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

WM. McCULLOUGH, Sheriff.

Nov. 25—3t.

Masonic Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by a resolution unanimously adopted by Union Lodge No. 12, JOHN R. HEWITT has been expelled from said Lodge for gross un-masonic conduct.

ADAM WHANN, W. M.

Test, HUGH MCCULLOUGH,
Secretary pro tem.

Nov. 18—3t

MILLINERY.

MISS MARGERY HYLAND and Miss FRANCINA WIRT have taken the House west of Roach & Bennett's Store, recently occupied by Mrs. Clayland & Co., for the purpose of opening and carrying on a *Millinery Establishment*. They have just returned from the city with the latest fashions and an assortment of materials in the millinery line, and are prepared to attend to and execute all orders with which they may be favored.

Miss Hyland having been engaged in the business in the most fashionable establishments in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and having an extensive acquaintance in both cities can at all times be made acquainted with any change of the fashions.

They hope by strict attention to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

Elkton, Nov. 18.

For Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell at private sale a Tract of Land, lying and being in Cecil county, Maryland, near the road leading from Port Deposit to the Rising Sun, three miles from the former and four from the latter place, containing

95 ACRES,

of which fifteen are meadow land, twenty-four heavily timbered, and the remainder arrable land, which is natural to the growth of clover and timothy. Those wishing to purchase may expect a bargain, as the subscriber is desirous of selling. The property adjoins the Lands of Wm L. Rowland, Eli White and others.

The subscriber may be found at his boarding house at Mrs. Ann Patterson's, near Port Deposit.

MADISON ROWLAND.

Nov. 18—4w.

Great Bargains!!

SELLING OFF AT COST FOR CASH!!

AS the Subscriber intends to decline business in Elkton on the 25th of March next, and leave for the "far west," he will sell off at cost, for cash his most splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Silk Vestings, Flannels, Muslins, Hats, Caps, Boots, Bootlets, Shoes, &c.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

Groceries.

He particularly invites the attention of the Ladies to his new assortment of Silks, French and English Merinoes, Bombazines, Bombazetts, fine Chintzes, English Prints, of the most beautiful patterns, Merino, Circassian and Cotton Shawls, Gloves, Ribbons, &c.

He has also on hand a large supply of *China, Liverpool and Queensware, Hardware, Cedar-ware, Hollow-ware, and Tin-ware.*

He will venture to say his assortment is larger and more complete than any in Elkton or in this county, and he will sell them for cash as cheap as they can be procured at wholesale prices in either of the cities of New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

He invites the attention of his customers particularly.

The public will please call and judge for themselves.

Grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from the public generally, he has the honor to subscribe himself the public's humble servant,

S. HYLAND, of J.

N. B. It is presumed that no one will expect to purchase any of the above described goods at less cost and expense than

Nov. 18—tf

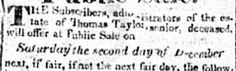
Public Sale.

THE Subscribers, administrators of the estate of Thomas Taylor, senior, deceased, will offer at Public Sale on

Saturday the second day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following described property, to wit:

A large quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding; Bureaus; Tables; Chairs; Looking Glasses; Carpets, &c. &c.

Five or six head of good work Horses; a number of milch Cows and young Cattle; two yokes of valuable Oxen; Hogs; Carts and Wagon; one Gig and Harness; Ploughs, Harrows and many other articles of value and necessary to the farmer.



There will also be sold at the same time, parcels of wood, Oats and Corn; also the wheat in the ground—together with a large quantity of provender, such as hay, corn fodder, straw, &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance given by the undersigned.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Jr.
THEODORE TAYLOR.

Nov. 18—4s.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber having sold his Farm, offers for sale his stock of Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Hogs, likewise Hay, Straw, and Corn Fodder; Farming Utensils generally; two Dearborns, each of them calculated for one or two horses; a general Pinny Carriage, Philadelphia make; one Gig, not much worn; and five good Cows now giving milk.

All of the above property will be sold on pleasing terms, either for ready money, or promissory notes payable 1st of April next.

HENRY ANDREWS.

Nov. 18—3w*

For Rent,

THE TAVERN HOUSE at Chesapeake City, now occupied by Esther T. Bennett. Possession given on the 25th of March next.

Terms made known by the subscriber

E. T. BENNETT.

Nov. 11—tf

Books for Sale.

The following Books and Maps have been left at this office for sale.

Horace, one vol.
Latin Dictionary, 1 vol.
Greek Lexicon, 1 vol.
Nisi Prius, 2 vols.
Blair's Lectures, 2 vols.
Greek Testament, 1 vol.
Wilkinsons's Atlas, 1 vol.
Marshall's Life of Washington, with maps, 5 vols.

Nov 11

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil County Court, at suit of Richard J. Cross and others, against the goods and chattles of Agness Kerr and Rebecca Kerr, will be exposed to Public Sale on SATURDAY the 25th day of November inst. at the Inn of Mr. Cather in Port Deposit, the following property, to wit: One Case of Drawers, and 2 Chests and contents. Seized and taken as the property of the above named Agness Kerr and Rebecca Kerr, and to be sold for cash to satisfy said writ.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WM. McCULLOUGH, Sheriff.

Nov. 11—4s.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscribers of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said County, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Gerry, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly authenticated, unto before the 11th day of June, 1838, 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 11th day of November, 1837.

JOHN S. GERRY, } Administrators.
ROBERT GERRY, }

November 11—6w.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber having returned to Elkton, respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has recommenced the Tailoring Business at his old stand opposite the Court House, where he will be happy to receive the patronage of the public. He pledges himself to give his undivided attention to his profession.

Grateful for past favors, the public's humble servant,

SAMUEL DOUGHERTY.

☞ Two or three Journeymen wanted, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

S. D.

Oct. 28.—tf

Notice.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to claim the attention of his friends and the public, to his Removal to the Shop immediately opposite to Mr. Moses Scott's Smith Shop, on Main street—and also to the fact that he has now become PERFECTLY VERSED in the art of cutting and making

Gentlemen's Habiliments,

according to the most modern rule, and is now prepared to refer any who will favor him with a call to persons whom he has RECENTLY FITTED in the MOST SATISFACTORY and APPROVED STYLE.

Thankful for past liberal patronage, he hopes in future to give satisfaction, and to receive a share of the public patronage.

ABRAHAM T.

Elkton, Nov. 4—tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on MONDAY the 4th day of December next, at the Court House in Elkton, all that tract or parcel of land commonly known by the name of "*Mount Pleasant*," but more properly called "*Manly's Purchase*," lying on North East River, in Cecil county, Maryland, one mile and a half below the Village of North East. It contains about

129 Acres of Land.

Its situation is very elevated and beautiful, commanding a fine view of the River. The Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road passes within a very short distance of it. The improvements consist of a frame Dwelling house and some small out buildings in only tolerable repair. This property is said to abound in iron ore of the best quality, and it has on it a Fishery.

Also

20 acres of land detached from the above, principally covered with wood, being part of a tract of land called "*Hylandle's Forest Reserved*."

All persons desirous of purchasing are requested to view and examine the premises for themselves.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

The sale will commence half past 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN C. GROOMS, Agent for
Gen. Thomas Cadwalader.

Elkton, Nov. 11—ts.

For Sale,

THAT Valuable Farm lying in Cecil county, Maryland, adjoining lands of Elk Forge, within two miles of the town of Elkton.

The above property contains about

275 ACRES,

of which there is about 30 or 40 acres of good Bottom Meadow, and about 40 acres of Woodland.

The Farm is well adapted for raising grain, or grazing, or both if necessary, and has upon it a good Orchard of a large collection of Fruit.

The buildings are a comfortable Dwelling House, a good Barn, and all necessary outbuildings, a pump of excellent water at the door, and a good spring and spring house convenient to the buildings.

There is a good spring in almost every field.

The situation of the above property is supposed to be one of the most beautiful in the county. The spectator may sit in the porch, and have a commanding view of the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road for nearly three miles, likewise the steamboats of the Union Line and sloop craft in Elk river.

It is bounded by the waters of the Big Elk. The neighborhood is healthy, and surrounded with the best of society.

There are strong indications of iron ore on this property, some parcels of which, from a little effort, having been found.

It is deemed superfluous to give a more minute account of the advantages (and there are many) of this land, as persons wishing to purchase will no doubt examine for themselves.

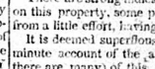
Address Washington Rice, Wilmington, Del., or the subscriber near Elkton, Md.

JAMES S. SPRINGER.

Oct 22—tf

Cecil County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Amos Pierson of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosure, a Sorrell Roan Gelding, about twenty years old, about fifteen hands high, blind of the right eye, blaze in his face, left hind foot white, trots and racks, has been driven in harness, as may be seen from the marks on his back and shoulders &c. Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1837.



CYRUS OLDHAM.

The owner of the above horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

AMOS PIERSON.

Near Brick Meeting House,
Cecil County, Maryland.
Nov. 11—2m.

West Nottingham Academy.

THE semi annual Examination of the students of this Institution will take place on TUESDAY the 10th inst. The Winter Session will commence on Monday, November 6th.

The Terms are, for boarding, washing, lodging, fuel, lights, &c., $2.00 per week, or $90 per annum. Tuition $20 per annum. The French, Spanish, Italian and German languages are taught, for either of which an extra charge of $10 per annum will be made.

Persons wishing to place youths in this institution for the next Session, will please to make early application. No boy over fifteen years of age will, under any circumstances, be admitted as a boarder in either of the boarding houses under the charge of the Principal, unless they can come well recommended. Address, Nottingham Post Office.

SAMUEL M. MAGRAW,
Principal.

Oct. 7—tw.

Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

At This Office.

Nov 23 1837

TERMS OF THE
Cecil Gazette.

Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents within the year, and if payment be deferred to the end of the year, Three Dollars will be demanded.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editor.

Advertisements of one square inserted three times for one dollar, and for each subsequent insertion twenty-five cents; longer ones in proportion. Advertising customers will please to mark on the manuscript how many insertions are required. If no such direction is given, the advertisement will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

Brandreth's Pills.

ROGUERY—IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills having gained great notoriety by the cures they have performed, unprincipled venders of medicines, finding there is a great call for his celebrated medicines, have had the audacity to counterfeit the medicine. Now be it known to all men, that Dr. Brandreth's Genuine Vegetable Universal Pills can never be obtained of a vendor of a medicine, whether druggist or doctor, as neither are allowed to sell the Genuine Brandreth's Vegetable Pills under any circumstances whatever.

Again.—A Shameful Procedure.

We understand that Dr. Brandreth's Pills are counterfeited by a man residing in the vicinity of Pelton Market. That any one can be so base as to stoop to any thing like respectability, to buy and our comprehensions, however, we have seen the counterfeit, which is sold by many druggists who profess to be respectable.—But we should like to know the difference between the man and the counterfeiter of a highly popular medicine, which has gained it reputation by its goodness, and the base counterfeits the speculating rascals. These both are equally guilty, and actuated by the same motives, for the same purpose, namely, to benefit themselves at the expense of others. *March. No chemist nor doctor has the genuine medicine for sale.

Once more.

Dorchester, July 19, 1837.

MR. R. R. GREEN—sir,—You are constantly advertising in the Papers of this place, that I keep for sale the genuine Brandreth Pills. Now I do not keep any of the genuine pills, for the reason that I can get more profit on a spurious article. I do not like to do so, but as you have found a man who will have them, you can send me a dozen pills. Prepared by your agent, I think that is bound any doubt in my mind and you do not keep your pills to supply one of the little Sam you will suffer be the Devil Sir. Free to your house and send you one your Pills both to hell.

Opposer to Nostrums.

Pa. the very next time I see any of your small stuff in the SUN you may look out for you bones for I will See Sir to it so shore as fate.

DRUGGIST.

The above letter was received yesterday morning through the Post Office. For the edification of the public, I have thought proper to publish it like wise. The writer, whoever he may be, certainly entitled to, and I now tender him my sincere thanks for the *particular kindness* he has so manifested towards *me*, as well as for the *royalty* imposition he has shown for the future BRANDRETH PILLS. Hoping that he will, at least, so far lay aside his benevolent design of sending me to hell, until the weather becomes *little cooler*, I remain his,

Most respectfully,

R. R. GREEN,

General Agent for Dr. Brandreth.

P. S. Any person wishing to see the original letter can do so, by calling at the Brandreth Pills office, No 80, South Charles street.

AGAIN ANOTHER COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.

A man (*if such he be*) who has been carrying on a very extensive business, in vending counterfeit Brandreth Pills, has been finally arrested at Baltimore, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000, and as he could not procure bail, was consigned to jail for safe and deception, the trial to take place in September next. This man has become so lost to every sense of honor, that he actually boasted of having sold over ten thousand boxes of *counterfeit* Brandreth Pills. It appears that he, with several others, have been in the habit of supplying Drug and Chemical stores, with the above spurious medicine; and they, in turn, with some few exceptions, have continued to practice the same fraud upon their customers.

If it is their object to destroy the fame of this justly celebrated medicine, would it not be a more honorable method to try and make a better medicine, and call it by its own name, than thus undermine their customers, the very persons upon whom they *depend for support*.

Dr. Brandreth begs leave to caution country merchants and others against purchasing said Pills of any Druggist or Apothecary, as they are never, under any circumstances, appointed as agents for the sale of this medicine. Therefore all purchased of them must of necessity be *counterfeit*.

The subscriber having in his possession a number of boxes of counterfeit Brandreth Pills, which were bought of Druggists in Baltimore, Norfolk, Va., and Washington City, D. C. also the names of the persons from whom they were bought, all of which may be seen at the Brandrethian Office, No. 80, South Charles street, Baltimore.

R. R. GREEN, Agent.

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

Dr. Brandreth has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorized Agent must have one of the following certificates of agency; and it will be seen that a double forgery must be committed before any one can procure a forged certificate; and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will dare to passage a State prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills.—At least I hope so.

(*Copy of Certificate of Agency.*)

BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Security against Counterfeits.

The within named R. R. GREEN, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the States of Maryland and Virginia and District of Columbia, in the United States of America, and this letter, which is signed by me, Benjamin Brandreth, in my own handwriting, must be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the newspaper papers of the United States. The caution has become absolutely necessary, to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are sold of the above popular medicine.

This letter will be renewed every 12 months. Therefore, should any imitation be made in the dale, do not purchase. There is doubt.

(Signed) B. BRANDRETH.

New York January 1, 1837.

☞ Purchasers ask to see the certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth Pills have one.

☞ The following are regularly appointed Agents:

William Torbert, Jr., merchant, Elkton; *Morgan & Parker*, merchants, Port Deposit; *George H. Dutton*, merchant, Havre de Grace; *John & S. B. Ford*, merchants, North East.

Oct. 9.

Blood Pills.

☞ Twenty-five Cents a Box.☜

10,000 Boxes of Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills

Have been sold during the past year in Philadelphia alone.

These are prepared altogether from vegetables, a component part of which is *Sarsaparilla*.

These Pills *are warranted* FREE FROM MERCURY, OR OTHER MINERAL PREPARATIONS, which *form the basis of nearly all the Pills in existence*, from the employment of which more serious consequences have resulted, than from any other causes; and it is here considered a duty incumbent upon the proprietor *to caution all against the use of so baneful and dangerous a class of remedies, as is found among the Minerals.* The foundation of Mercurial diseases, and diseases consequent to the use and employment of Minerals, are gradual, their evil consequences once connected with the human system, it is difficult to overcome them, and their effects are generally transmitted to posterity, producing misery and suffering from generation to generation.

Hence Dr. Barham, a very respectable Physician, most emphatically remarks, "*Married persons should be particularly cautious of these afflictions; what a dreadful inheritance to transmit to their posterity.*" Of the correctness of this extract, the medical gentleman must be sensible, and know how to appreciate.

☞ **Impurity of the Blood.** ☜

It is a fact well established, and that needs not much argument to prove, that disease results from an unhealthy condition of the blood. *It is the most necessary and principal supporter of life, and essential to existence.* Having become impure, circulating as it does through the whole system, the vitiated portion becomes attended by such impurity, and produces consequence offensive alarming and distressing; finally terminating in death. Like the Sap which constitutes the vital principle of Plants and all Vegetables, and is so necessary to their existence. So is the Blood to the human body. The sap or vital juice in plants becoming vitiated, they wither and die—so in the human system, the blood, in other words the vital juice of the body, becoming impure and unhealthy, unless such impurity be removed, the system takes on disease and finally sinks into decay.

To convince all persons of the similarity between the Animal and Vegetable kingdom, it is only necessary to impregnate any vegetable with any poisonous or foreign substance that may mix with the sap, and soon it withers and falls into decay. So the human system, the Blood being impregnated with something received into the stomach, either in eating or drinking, (the food circulating through the stomach, as well as all other organs of the human body,) produces a change, brings on disease, and causes a rapid decline.

To restore vigor to the withering plant, various means are resorted to, to counteract the effects of the insidious enemy—so to restore the human system when in disease, it is necessary *to employ some remedial agent that will remove the offending cause*, and for this purpose the principal study of the Proprietor was to discover a remedial agent, and it is highly gratifying that *for this important end* so effectual a composition has been made and discovered as is possessed only by LEIDY'S BLOOD PILL.

The proof will be found in their employment. These pills have performed many very astonishing cures (upwards of twenty-seven hundred) in the Practice of the several Physicians, who have employed them in their practice, in the following diseases, all of which are more or less dependent upon the condition of the blood and fluids of the human body, finally involving the Stomach, and embracing the train of affections resulting therefrom, namely,

Rheumatic affections; General debility; Ulcerous sores of the Nose, Throat and Body; Scurvy; White swellings; Diseases of the Liver and Skin; Scaly eruptions; Dry and Watery Pimples and Pustules of the face; Blotches of the Skin; Tetter; Rash, or a breaking out sometimes called Prickle heat; Ring worm; Dry and Bloody Piles; Scrofula or Kings-Evil; Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire; Caries, or Diseases of the Bones; Pain over the region of the Heart, Breast and Stomach; Pain of the Side, along the Back and Spine; Constitutional diseases, formed or produced by the Mineral preparations, the injudicious use of Mercury, Barbs, Arsenic, Quinine, &c. from imprudences of life, and all the dangerous affections consequent to Syphilis, Lues, Venereal, &c. From impurity of the blood and fluids, of the body, derangement of the stomach and liver takes place, and these pills are equally serviceable in diseases resulting therefrom, viz: Bowel complaints, dysentery, cholera morbus cramps of the stomach, Indigestion, Want of appetite, Costiveness, Headache, Heartburn, Jaundice, Liver complaint, stomach cough, sour eructations and acidities of the stomach, sick head, inward fevers, foul breath, bad taste in the mouth, flatulency, sickness of the stomach and bowels, shortness of breath, &c. Also for glandular affections, such as swellings of the glands of the neck, under the arms, in the groins, along the spine, swelling of the breasts, &c. &c.

Important and General Remarks.

The peculiar effects of these pills and which gives them precedence over all others, is that their operation upon the system is so gentle and mild, that they do not produce debility or sickness, but on the contrary support the constitution while under their influence, and prove a mild tonic.

They may be taken at all times and under all circumstances, without any apprehension or fear of danger from their use; they will not interfere with the pursuits or occupations of any one; they will not render the system liable to cold, as other medicines do, but on the contrary will prevent taking cold, and all contagious diseases; they require no change of diet, and may be taken before or after the meals. Persons of all ages may take them, from extreme old age down to infancy.

Recommendations from Physicians.

Sir—According to promise, I have made a fair trial of your Pills, and have now the satisfaction of pronouncing them superior to any composition I could prescribe, or in my own knowledge of Medicine, for all the affections, depending upon the condition of the blood.

To my practice, I have, Therefore, should any imitation be made in the dale, do not purchase. There is doubt.

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To my practice, I have all the cutaneous diseases, such as Tetter, Ringworm, Scurvy, Scrofula, Erysipelas, &c. &c. I have succeeded in curing, and shall continue to employ them, and in my next, will give you the names of upwards of Two Hundred of my patients, to whom I have successfully administered them.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. LAWSON.

Mobile, Oct. 15th, 1835.

From Dr. Sampson,

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1836.

Dear Sir: At your request I have made use of your Pills in several very severe cases, wherein I could produce no impression, or even a change with the usual remedies, by persisting in the use of your pills, an alterative effect was finally produced, and the patients are now doing well. I have prescribed them with much benefit in various affections, such as *Ulcers of the Leg, Nose, and Throat, Running Sores, Eruptions of the Skin*, as also for purifying and cleansing the system from the vile consequences resulting from the use of Mineral, and other remedies, such as Lues, Venereal, &c.

Yours truly.

From Dr. Herriman, Boston.

Dear Sir: Sufficient time has now elapsed to enable me to judge of the merits of your Blood Pills. I was rather at first doubtful in using them, not thinking any compound could be made more effectual, than was in the formulas of the Pharmacopeias. But I must acknowledge my disappointment in having found them more effectual than any article I could direct for various affections *resulting from impurity of the blood, and involving the Stomach.*

Having found them successful in so many diseases, I shall continue to employ them. I have found them even highly serviceable in the *Pulmonary affections*, such as *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Pain in the breast, Inflammations, Catarrhs, &c.* Respectfully yours.

3d Nov. 1835.

The following Physicians have employed them with great success, and concur in one opinion, that they are the most valuable preparation they have ever employed, for *all the affections before alluded to*, and employ them in their practice.

Drs. J. C. Hancock, Chas. Hamil, Wm. Francis, } Pennsylvania.

Drs. Isaac P. Loyd, Chas. Halsh, } New Orleans.

Drs. Jacob G. Levis, John Dehree, } Kentucky.

Drs. J. Clement, Richmond, Simon Sneed, Natchez, J. O. Jarrett, Pittsburg.

Caution.

The public are particularly cautioned against false imitations of these Pills, got up by unprincipled individuals and foreign impostors, who from pecuniary and mercenary views, are vending their vile compositions throughout the country, without regard to the health and lives of the human race. The genuine "*BLOOD PILLS*" have the signature of Dr. N. B. Leidy on two sides of a black and yellow label around each box.

☞ For sale at Dr. C. W. PARKER'S Drug Store, Elkton, Md.

Sept. 23—1y.

NOW PUBLISHING IN MONTHLY NUMBERS

The Largest and Cheapest Periodical in the U. S.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

Edited by William E. Burton, Philadelphia.

The proprietor takes great pleasure in announcing to the reading public, the complete success which has attended the establishment of this Magazine—a success far beyond their utmost expectations, and considerably exceeding the prosperity of any other publication in America. The daily increasing subscription list and the numerous commendatory notices of the press, attest the merits and the popularity of the Gentleman's Magazine, each number of which contains more *original matter than any other monthly publication in the United States.*

The contents embrace a fertile range of amusing and instructive subjects, by authors of celebrity:

Original Tales of powerful interest;

Humorous and graphic delineations of Men and Manners;

Novel sketches of foreign lands; Poetry;

Characteristic Studies; Essays on popular subjects, and Biographical Notices of celebrated or eccentric persons, with many original anecdotes.

The fates of Paganini, with likenesses;

Prince Puckler Muskau;

Dickens, (Boz,) the author of the Pickwick Papers, with a likeness;

Dr. John Faust, the sorcerer;

The Duchess of St. Albans, and

Zingha, the Negro Queen,

Have already been given.

THE NEW PUBLICATIONS

Are reviewed in full, liberal extracts are made from rare and valuable works—presenting a complete account of the popular *Literature of the Day.* An original copyright song, and otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine contains seventy two extra-sized octavo pages, twenty columns to a page, forming at the close of the year two large volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns—each column contains more than an octavo page of average proportion, and each monthly number has more reading matter than a volume of a novel. The work is beautifully printed, on good paper, and stitched in a neat colored cover. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves to produce an agreeable book—an epitome of Life's adjunctives—a Literary Melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

An Engraved Title Page of superior production, embracing every possible variety of pictorial display, and executed in the first style of art by J. A. Adams, of New York, accompanies the October number.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following extraordinary inducements for Clubbing, *the advantages of which proposition can only remain in force till Christmas next.* The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a Five Dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, and a club of Ten Dollars will command five copies.

Oct. 14.

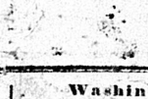
Two Stray Cows.

CAME to the Subscriber's on or about the 1st October, two stray Cows.—The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

RICHARD BISTOW.

Oct. 21—4t

DAILY,



MORNING AND AFTERNOON, between the Cities of *Baltimore* and *Philadelphia*, by Castle and Frenchtown Rail road.

MORNING TRAIN OF CARS

Will leave the Depot at Frenchtown for Philadelphia at 11 o'clock, (Morning.)

AFTERNOON TRAIN OF CARS

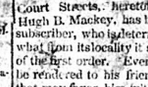
Will leave the Depot at Frenchtown for Philadelphia at 5 o'clock, (Evening.)

Passage per Morning and Evening Lines as follows:

Fare from Frenchtown to New Castle,	50 cents.
Fare from Frenchtown to Glasgow,	25 "
Steamboat fare from New Castle to Philadelphia,	25 "

WM. S. BARR, Agent.

Attention!



DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS OILS, DYE-STUFFS, FANCY ARTICLES, STATIONARY, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY AND WINDOW-GLASS.

THE Subscriber, having just returned from the city of Philadelphia, has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, the largest and best selected assortment of the above named articles ever before offered the citizens of this section of the country. He flatters himself that he will now be able to supply Physicians and country store-keepers with good articles, as cheap as they can be purchased in the cities.

The attention of the Ladies is *particularly* requested to his assortment of *Perfumery* and *Fancy Articles*, which are of the best quality, and selected from the *most fashionable houses* in Philadelphia, *expressly with the view to please the fair.*

The following list comprises a part of his assortment of Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Brandreth's *Vegetable Pills; Swaim's* Panacea; do Vermifuge; Hoarick's Panacea; Jaffkin's Ointment; Jave's Indian Expectorant; do. Carminative Balsam; Whitehead's Essence of Mustard; Rheumatic or Red Liniment; Wister's celebrated Cough Lozenges; Apperiol, Anti-Dyspeptic Pills—a valuable remedy for this troublesome disease—Chemical Opodeldoc; Ague and Fever Powders, *warranted to cure if taken according to direction*; Haarlem Oil; Dr. Weaver's Worm Tea and Salve; Hull's Patent Hinge Truss & Spring Lancets; Apothecary's Scales and Weights; Composition Shells;—

WORM SYRUP,

The most valuable Worm Medicine in use;

Breast Pipes; Nursing Bottles; Payson's Indelible Ink, to be used without any preparation; Roman Lights; Lucifer Matches; Tapers; Oil Meal, Tapioca; Sago; Arrow-Root, &c. &c.

Fancy Articles.

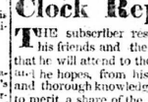
Florish Water,	Pearl Powder,
Otto of Roses,	Toilet Powder,
Extract of Roses,	Fancy Pungents,
Rose Water, very fine,	Bead Purses,
Cold Cream,	Preston Suits,
Lavender Water,	Cologne Water, Glass's
Chlorine Tooth Paste,	Otto of Rose Shaving
Indian Dye, for coloring the Hair,	Soap,
Indian Oil,	Camphor do
Macassar Oil,	Musk do
Bear's Oil,	Jessamine do
Antique Oil,	Cinnamon do
Vegetable Rouge,	Palm do
Lilly White,	Castile do
	&c. &c.

CHARLES W. PARKER.

Elkton, May, 1837—tf

☞ In addition to the above, a constant supply of WHITE LEAD and other Paints, (including water colors,) Oils, Putty, &c. C. W. P.

SEMPLE'S PATENT TRUSS.



THE subscriber has purchased the Patent for Manufacturing and vending this celebrated TRUSS for the cure of Rupture; and feeling a desire that all persons afflicted with that disease may have an opportunity of getting the instrument, he has determined to sell them on moderate terms. They can be had at Dr. Charles W. Parker's, Elkton, Maryland, who will attend to the application of the instrument if required; he keeps constantly on hand a supply of the article.

VALENTINE CARTER.

BALTIMORE, September 23d, 1836.—I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with Hernia for several years, and wore De'Hull's Patent Truss for sometime, and received no benefit therefrom. I then applied one of Dr. R. Semple's Patent Trusses, furnished by V. Carter, and in a few weeks it radically cured me.

JAMES WISE.

I have examined Mr. Wise, and the disease appears to be radically cured.

R. R. SMITH.

At Mr. V. Carter's request I examined Mr. J. Wise, and believe he is perfectly cured of the rupture for which he used Dr. R. Semple's Truss.

M. S. BAER.

Extract from the proceedings of the Navy Medical Board, which met in the city of Washington, on the 18th of January 1836.

We have examined a Truss presented to us by Dr. R. Semple. We are of opinion that it is on the most improved plan, and will be found useful in the Navy.

Signed JOHN A. KEARNY, Pres't.
R. WASHINGTON,
THOS. WILLIAMSON.
MORD. MORGAN.

May 30

Dentistry.

THE subscriber will perform any of the operations of Dentistry. Charges moderate. C. W. PARKER.

May 26.

Washington

HOTEL,

ELKTON MD.

THIS large and commodious Hotel, situated on the corner of Gay and Court Streets, heretofore occupied by Hugh B. Mackey, has been taken by the subscriber, who is determined to make it what from its locality it should be, a Hotel of the first order. Every satisfaction will be rendered to his friends and all others that may favor him with their patronage. His Table will always be loaded not only with the substantials of life, but the luxuries of the season, and his Bar supplied with the very best liquors the cities can afford. He hopes to receive, as he will use every exertion to merit, largely of the public patronage. Respectfully,

Sept. 16. GEO. H. JOYCE.

To the Public.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Public, that he will continue to run a two horse carriage between Elkton and Wilmington, leaving Elkton every morning at 6 o'clock, carrying the United States Mail, and arriving in Wilmington one half hour in advance of the Rail road cars from Baltimore, so that passengers going to Philadelphia, will arrive there by the Wilmington Boat. Fare to Wilmington seventy-five cents,—go and return from Elkton same day one dollar; passage from Newark to Wilmington fifty cents; from Newark to Wilmington and return same day seventy-five cents.

Grateful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he hopes by a continuance of his exertions to oblige the Public to merit their future patronage.

JOSEPH MAHANN.

August 12.

Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will attend to the above business, and he hopes, from his long experience and thorough knowledge of the business, to merit a share of the public patronage. If requested he will go to their dwellings, on short notice, or they may be left at his house, in Elkton. All of which shall be done on reasonable terms.

J. WOODFORD.

June 10.

Patent Bee-Hive.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Cecil county, that he has the right for making, using, and vending to others, to be used in Cecil county,

MORRILL'S PATENT BEE-HIVE

This Hive is so constructed that the Bees work in glass vessels, or common glass tumblers, and is a complete preventive to the web-worm, moth and other destructive insects; the vessel can be taken away at any time, without interrupting the Bees, thus rendering unnecessary the most cruel practice of destroying these useful insects.

The Honey elaborated in these Hives is of a far superior quality to that made in the common Hives, as there is a place prepared in the interior of the *Patent Hive*, where the Bees deposite their young, bread, and winter stock.

WM. K. COUDEN.

May 20.

VENITIAN BLINDS, AND SIGN

Painting.

The Subscriber is prepared to make and repair VENETIAN BLINDS, in the most improved manner; likewise

SIGN PAINTING,

will be done in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

WM. K. COUDEN.

May 20. tf

Notice.

In accordance with the wishes of a number of the Faculty, the undersigned beg leave to inform, and earnestly solicit the whole of the Medical Faculty on the Eastern Shore, to attend the Medical Convention to be held in Easton in November next, and to consider themselves as fully Members, and as equally entitled to the right, and privilege of voting on any measures, and discussing their expediency as those are, who have been delegated for that special purpose.

T. Thomas, M. D.
P. Wroth, M. D.
Thos. Denny, M. D.
Geo. T. Martin, M. D.
Alex. H. Bailey, M. D.

Members of the Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore.

Sept. 26, 1837—Oct. 9.

Richard C. Hollyday,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE nearly opposite Kinkand's Hotel Elkton, Md.

May 27.

JAMES H. JAMAR,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE nearly opposite the Washington Hotel. May 27.

HIRAM McCULLOUGH,

Attorney at Law,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to his friends and the public generally. In any change he may be found at his office, next door to the Court House, unless absent on business.

May 20.

PROSPECTUS

United States Magazine and Democratic Review.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, would be a desideratum of great importance to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of a sound and vigorous literature, an political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people—discussing the great questions of public policy, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that party can furnish, in articles of proper length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone, than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of the character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means by thus explaining and defending, the representative of the great Democratic Party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which it frequently connect the country, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they often are by friends, and grossly represented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightfully informed. It is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

"In the almighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depositary and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith which the *cause of the People* in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a concentrated means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has been hitherto almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views, and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated, by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States Magazine the attempt will be made to remove this reproach.

Coordinate with this main design of the United States Magazine, no care nor cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country, and fit to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors.—Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, it will be the ambition object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy emotion.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we all stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike sensitive, will alone be recognised as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiassed by partial or minor views.

As the United States Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic Party in the United States can present, it is intended to be rendered in every respect a thoroughly National Work; not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view, a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above:

A general summary of Political and of Domestic intelligence, digested in the order of the events comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General Literary Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign.

General Scientific Intelligence, including Agricultural Improvements; a notice of all new Patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of Improvement throughout the Union.

Military and Naval News, Promotions, Changes, Movements, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of the proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately paged and bound up at the ending by itself, and will be furnished with a copy gratis, so that the United States Magazine will also constitute a Compact Annual Register, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only as affording a correct and condensed chronicle of the events, and of the subjects which it will comprise, but also as a record and reference through future years; the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character the United States Magazine addresses its claims to support particularly to the Democratic Party, it is hoped that its other features referred to above—independently of the desirable object of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of an opposite extrinsic advocated—will recommend it to a liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the medical patronage of the Democratic Party, as well as from others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *five dollars* per annum; while in mechanical arrangements, and in size, quantity of matter, and in all respects the United States Magazine will be found at least with the leading monthlies of England. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or for the first year, on the delivery of the third number, and the strictness of this rule is only to be dispensed with in cases of well known and approved responsibility. Subscribers who may be in arrears of a year, will be considered remiss, and charged at the rate of Five Dollars per annum, from the date of their subscription.

LANGTREE & O'DONNELL.

Washington City, Nov. 4.