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.

VOL. 1. ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1838. No. 42.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY H. BOSEE.

POETRY.

Mr. Bosee:—The following humorous poetical effusion is cut from an old paper in my possession. I do not know that it has ever met the eye of your readers generally. If you will do a friend of the Gazette a kindness by giving it a place in its columns.

THE GHOST.

'Tis about twenty years
Since Abel Law,
A short, round-skirted entire
Old soldier of the revolutionary
War,
Was wedded in
A most abominable surloo —
The tongue of old Shakespeare's
Catharine
Could no more compare with her's,
Than mine
With Lucifer's.
Her eyes were like a crocodile's
Shaded by lurid
Fires, from cranberry marsh;
All spread
With spots of white and red
As if, in endless wisdom,
With hair the color of a wisp of straw,
And complexion like a crow cut over,
The appellation of this lovely dame
Was Ann, or Nancy—won't somebody TOP HER NAME.

Her brother, Isaiah, was a tall
Good looking man—and that was all.
Out of your power by nothings, as we say
In Hunterstown, pitching on all sides
And crushing them on either side.
Well, David undertook one night to play
The ghost, and frighten Abel, who was to have
Watch—returning from a distant place
A gallon of Bethel wash
That night
He
The house some warlock, half a mile or so,

With a long taper
Lapped round
Just made to carry
A wag neatly as big one
As a coal basket, and a sheet
With hole cuts made to meet
Across his breast
The way in which ghosts are always dress.
He took
His station near
A huge oak tree,
Whence he could overlook
The road, and see
Whatever might appear

It happened, that about an hour before
Friend Abel
Had left the table
Of an ox, where he had made a hole
With his horse and wagon
To taste a bagon
Of malt
Liquor and so forth, which being done
He went on
Caring no more for twenty ghosts
Than if they were so many posts.

David was nearly tired of waiting,
His patience was abating,
At length he heard the wheelbarrow tones
Of his kinsman's voice,
And then the noise
Of the waggon wheels among the stones

Abel was quite elated, and was roaring
With all his might, and pouring
Out, in great confusion,
Scraps of old songs, made in the revolution,
His head was full of Bunker Hill and Trenton
And still he went on
Roaring the whip-poor-wills among the trees
With rhymes like these:

"See the Yankees
Leave the hill
With their buggers clothing,
With [illegible] down their rusty guns
And scythe spring shining."

"See the Yankees—oh, what is that?"
Said Abel, staring like a cat,
As slowly to the fearful figure strode
Into the middle of the road.
"My conscience! what a suit of clothes,
Some enemy fellow, I suppose.
Hallo, friend, what's name? Why? you're glo
Thanks, stranger, drops to travel by."

"Be silent, Abel, I now am come
To read your doom.
Thou traitor, while your fate I now declare:
I am a spirit! I suppose you see,
But you'll not know why
All spirits must be either bad or good—
What's undecided
Before you goes for evil is a clear:
If a good spirit, you would not be here,
As well.
I do not know but you may be the Devil,
If that's the case I shouldn't wonder
Thank Lord you are not a stitch of cloth.

Property.—Do you intend to pay [illegible] Sir? Mr. B.—I intend to pay [illegible] second one half of whatever is a proper [illegible]

Why, I am not exactly up. Just how many bushels is required?

Yes, a great number.

Then I believe I shall go and take the contract for the potatoes myself, as I've had nothing for the last week.

Penny Trust.—The [illegible] Clinton, have made [illegible] Alabama for [illegible] millions. Another corporation [illegible] Bank of Pennsylvania!

Why, replied the barrister, that is a story, the claims will [illegible] a fee in a case [illegible] would be worth [illegible] a very small [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Transcript.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Most, or all of our readers, must have heard of the romantic episode in the loves and lives of the parents of the celebrated Thomas A. Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, being no less a circumstance than that the father of the Archbishop went to fight the infidel Saracens in the Holy Land, and while there was wounded, taken prisoner, and was nursed by a beautiful young female pagan, who, like most young warrior nurses, fell desperately in love with the object of her attention and solicitude. After the elder Becket sailed from the Holy Land for England, she became inconsolable at his departure and a short time afterwards she secretly left her father's house, with a little money and a few jewels, made her way to Acre, took her passage in a ship bound to England—landed in London—and although she could not speak a word of the language, except the name of the being she loved, and only knew a part of this, viz. that his name was Thomas, yet she went through the streets of that great city until she found him—soon after which they married.

Singular as the above story seems, we have it record one to-day almost equally singular and romantic. Some time in the course of the last year, as one of our late sailing vessels was dropping down the Mersey, with a fair wind and tide for New York, the lands on board observed a man, boat in the river, aboard of the ship, speaking a party of passengers, which was about to sail. The ship yards were cleared away, for hoisted bucket, and a man lowered, who made for the party in the water. They were received, except a young lady, who becoming separated from the rest, was carried down the river by the rapidity of the tide, and must inevitably have been lost had it not been for the watchfulness and intrepidity of the mate of the ship, who instantly jumped into the life cutter, and quickly dropped into the water, swam to the drowning girl and being a strong young man, supported her till the boat reached and took them both up. She was taken on board the ship which was here to sail she resumed, when the missed party were immediately landed. Strange to say, the parties as separated without the name of the vessel or any of her people being made known to the rescued parties, and the ship was [illegible] on board New York

On her return to Liverpool, the mate, who was a fine, handsome fellow, and who had not failed to observe, during their short acquaintance, that the lady he had rescued was a very beautiful young woman—thought it might not be so much amiss to endeavor to find her out, and inquire after her health. With this object in view, he hurried over a file of old Liverpool papers, and discovered that on such a day, 1834, a party of pleasure in a sail boat, including Miss Mary ——, had been rescued from a watery grave by the crew of a vessel bound out; let as some forty or fifty (which had been wind bound) sailed the same day, the name of the vessel was not known. On making further inquiries, he found that the young lady's brother, a surgeon, was one of the rescued people, and that they had left Liverpool and gone to reside in the country. He obtained leave of absence from the ship, and without any chart or compass to steer by, he mounted a horse and rode out of the town towards Warrington. He had not proceeded half a dozen miles before the horse took fright, ran off, and threw him violently on his head. He was taken up senseless, and carried to the nearest house, which fortunately happened to be a surgeon's. The usual explanations and greetings took place, and we are happy to say, they were married yesterday afternoon, and set off the same evening to spend the honey moon at Albany, and by this time, doubtless, know one another as well as though they had been acquainted for years.

HARD OF HEARING.

A LOVE STORY.

A young Jonathan once courted the daughter of an old man that lived down east, who professed to be deficient in hearing, but forsooth who was more cautious than Bashful in hearing, as the sequel will show.

It was a stormy night in the idea of March if I mistake not, when lightning was lightning and hard peals of thunder unwarned asunder, that reminded me by the old man's fireside discussing with the old lady (the aforesaid earthen-ware) on the expediency of raising the old man's permission to marry—said

Jonathan resolved to go at to the old man the next day, that, said he, as I must cut the task and [illegible]

So [illegible] night passed, and by the dawn of the next day the old man was to be found in the barn, by shelling peas. Jonathan [illegible] and sung to the evening, went [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

d) not speak the voice of the people, or that they have been corruptly or improperly obtained, a Senator could always justify himself to himself for disobedience. I shall, therefore, not disobey my instructions. My only alternative, then, is either to obey or to resign.

Upon questions of mere expediency, in which no constitutional principles are involved, it not fit to be a very strong case to induce the Senator to abandon his post. If every difference of opinion between the Senator and his Legislature should produce this effect, the right of instruction itself would soon grow into disrepute, and the Senatorial term of six years, as fixed by the Constitution, would terminate whenever such a conflict of opinion should arise.

I can conceive of extreme cases in which, on questions of mere expediency, an honorable man might be led himself disgraced in even becoming the agent to give the vote of his State. No person, of any party with whom I have conversed, considers the present to be such a case, and I am confident in my opinion upon this subject by the example of the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy,) I shall, therefore, obey my instructions immediately and in good faith, and, like him, on every question of proposed amendments, shall give such a vote as I fairly and honorable opponent of the bill ought, in my judgment, to give.

It is scarcely necessary to add that, as I am not instructed to support the substitute for the Bill, offered by the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives,) I shall exercise my own opinion, and vote against its adoption.

I shall take leave to express my high gratification at one clause contained in the resolution of instruction. The Legislature of Pennsylvania have shown to the world that they fully appreciate the merits of the statesman whom the people of the United States have placed at the head of the Government in declaring their full confidence in Martin Van Buren." Such a well-deserved tribute to superior merit might be considered as the mere result of flattery, had it been offered by his political friends. The reverse is the case upon the present occasion. The resolution containing this expression of confidence on its final passage, received the vote of every Opposition member of the House of Representatives, and, I am informed, of the Senate, whether Whig or Antimason, and I was approved by Joseph Ritner, Governor. Thus, even his very enemies are made to praise him. I ought to say that I have not yet received any statement of the votes of the individual Senators.

A compliment equally well deserved is paid by the resolution to the Democratic portion of the Representatives of the state in Congress. I heartily commend the Legislature for expressing full confidence in their wisdom and intelligence. A more firm, faithful, intelligent and patriotic set of men never represented Pennsylvania.

We are also instructed, in the equivalent of the resolution, "to cause such a plan of the receiving, keeping and disbursing the public moneys, as will separate, as far as practicable, the banks from the Government." Now it is our duty, if possible, to reconcile and render consistent the first with the last clause of the instruction, and to give each of them its proper weight. My conception of their meaning, when thus fairly construed, is that whilst we are bound to oppose the separation of the banks from the Government in the manner proposed by the bill of the Senator from New York, or by any bill of a similar nature, yet we are equally instructed to support any other and different mode of receiving, keeping, and disbursing the public moneys, as will separate, as far as practicable, the banks from the Government." In short, the Legislature are friendly to such a separation; but they are opposed to its accomplishment in the manner proposed by the bill now before the Senate. Whether any other practicable mode of effecting this separation can be devised, I shall not at present pretend to say. I shall not now participate in the general debate on this bill, as I had intended, and will, therefore, have ample time for reflection on the subject, and should I become convinced that any mode can be devised of accomplishing the same object, different in its nature and character from this bill, I may perhaps present it hereafter in the form of an amendment.

Mr. Buchanan then presented the resolutions, and on his motion they were read, and ordered to be printed, and laid upon the table.

He also gave notice that he would, at the first convenient opportunity, after consulting his colleague, move, in obedience to his instructions, to postpone the bill reported by the Senator from New York, until the next session of Congress.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 24, 1838.

I had just concluded a political and general letter for the Republican—of much greater length than would probably suit your convenience for the day, when I found it necessary to lay it aside, to give you the "city intelligence" involving the hopes and probably the lives of two members of Congress. The letter referred to will be sent at another time.

This morning, the honorable Jonathan Cilley of Maine, and the Hon. William J. Graves of Kentucky, went out to settle a personal difficulty by trial by battle, a duelling used to be denominated by the laws of England. This trial by battle, was originally imported to England, prior to the Norman conquest, and the march of mind and religion has not suppressed it. There may be times when it can be justified, and circumstances may occur that may render it justifiable; but in the case immediately under consideration, it scarcely admits of an apology.

Mr. Cilley was accompanied by Mr. Byrum of South Carolina, and Mr. Beauchamp of New Orleans, not a member of Congress, and Doctor Duncan of the Ohio delegation went out as surgeon.

Mr. Graves was accompanied by Mr. Wise and another gentleman, whose name I omit, as friends, and an eminent physician of the city accompanied them as surgeon.

It was agreed prior to the going out of the parties that they should fight with rifles at the distance of eighty yards. It is now quite late in the day, and as we have not obtained any intelligence from the battle-field, curiosity is on tip-toe, and excitement has resolved itself into absolute agitation.

Graves got into the difficulty through Webb. Webb challenged Cilley. Cilley would not accept a challenge from him on the ground that he could not recognize him as a gentleman. Graves, thereupon, acting under the rules of chivalry, challenged Cilley. Cilley accepted without a moment's hesitation. Thus Webb, escaped the penalty of chivalry with his life; —the other lives to lament that he has been the instrument by which a good man fell, and a wife and her helpless children have been rendered desolate and distracted.

Toward the living antagonist, I bear no unkind feelings; but for those who brought about a meeting which nothing could justify, and which no settled law of honor or chivalry exacted, I, for one entertain and foster every sentiment of abhorrence and detestation. In what took place, after the belligerents were forced to the field by the clamor and irritation that was excited by unprincipled men, no one, to my opinion is censurable; but those who could have prevented the duel and would not, have a deep debt of responsibility to discharge at the bar of public judgment.

I do not believe that Mr. Graves was anxious for the duel; no one here thinks so, and the prevailing opinion is, that he was forced on by partizans and selfish partizan considerations.

The man behind the curtain worked the wires and pulled the strings, and to disobey his wishes, was to incur the displeasure of an unprincipled man, and run the risk of meeting the ire and the vengeance of an engine, the press, which of all other engines, is the most potent.—But, as it is not my object to add to the excitement that now rages like a whirlwind, I dismiss the painful subject, with the hope, that it will speedily be erased from the book of remembrance.

As it was known that the death of Mr. Cilley would be announced this morning at the meeting of Congress, the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the Senate Chamber, were both crowded to excess as early as ten o'clock. When the Chaplain had despatched the usual morning service, and after the journal had been read, the Hon. Mr. Fairfield of Maine, rose and announced the death of his late colleague, the Honorable John H. Cilley. He prefaced the usual resolution, with a modest, and eloquent and a well deserved eulogium on the character of the deceased; recounted some passages of his history, and alluded in the most pathetic manner, to the melancholy condition of his wife and children. That wife, and three children were yet happy, in their ignorance of the fate of the husband and father, but the next mail would possess them of the withering fact, that the husband worshipped, and the father loved, had fallen into an untimely grave.

The remarks of the honorable Mr. Fairfield, were not only pertinent, eloquent, and just; but, they produced a powerful sensation, as was evidenced by the profound silence that prevailed, and by the tears that stood in almost every eye.

In the Senate, the death of the unfortunate Mr. Cilley was announced by the honorable Mr. Pierce of New Hampshire. In discharging the painful duty, Mr. Pierce found it difficult to suppress his own emotions, and the sensitiveness that thrilled his bosom was responded to by every heart.

Mr. Pierce had been the warm and faithful and confidential friend of Mr. Cilley—he knew how to appreciate his value, how to do justice to his merits. He sought no studied phrase, no pompous eulogium to apply to the memory of the dead; he gave utterance to the language of truth and friendship, and paid the last sad act of a friend to the prostrate remains of a man who was singled out for political proscription, and whose blood has not yet satiated the inhuman gluttony of an unholy faction. Peace, peace forever to his ashes.

The excitement produced by the duel of Saturday, has not yet been silenced.—The melancholy scenes of this day have added to the flame, and it may yet vent itself in one common tone of abhorrence and denunciation.

I take no pleasure, in informing you, that another duel is in embryo. I hope it may be arrested, but if it cannot be delayed in abeyance, cannot be suppressed, I hope and trust in God, that the fruits of vengeance may fall—where they should fall.

The funeral of Mr. Cilley, takes place to-morrow at 12, M.

Yours, &c. J.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27.

The Congress of the United States today, attended the Funeral of the late Hon. Jonathan Cilley. An immense concourse of people were in attendance, embracing the resident population of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, and the families of many gentlemen of the adjacent counties.

The Hall of the spacious House of Representatives, the galleries, and the seats without the bar were all filled to excess, and the lobbies and the spacious Rotunda were all crowded. I never on any occasion witnessed so vast an assemblage within the Halls of the Capitol.

The usual ceremonies were had, and at the close of an appropriate sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Reese, the Chaplain of the House, of the Methodist Reformed Church, the remains of poor Cilley were conveyed to the tomb. The most intense feeling and sympathy was exhibited on the part of the audience within the Hall, whilst a spirit of subdued indignation and abhorrence for Webb, was awake in the lobbies and the Rotunda, and in despite of all sense of decorum due to the occasion, it now and then sought and found utterance in a half stifled whisper. Not a man, by word, by look or gesture, was disposed to defend him; no friend of his stepped forward to defend him or to apologise for his conduct. The man who had had the hardihood to attempt either, would in all human probability have suffered personal insult for his indiscretion.

The public voice has issued its verdict, and if Webb has heretofore flattered himself, whilst exulting in the fruits and outbreaks that his press has generated, that he can escape the denunciations and maledictions of Public Opinion, he has at last placed himself in a position that must teach him that he is amenable to the public, and to the laws of his country.

The press which Brisset conducted during the worst days of the French Revolution, and which sent its thousand victims to the guillotine, was not more unrelenting than the press now conducted by Webb. Circumstances and the able afforded it by party, have given to it an extended circulation—the Commercial portion of the country has been bamboozled into the opinion that it is its only champion; and without being aware of the fact, hundreds of our most worthy and most influential merchants, have contributed to build up an engine of disorganization and terror.

In the language of Major Noah of the New York Star, it has become a kind of turnpike gate to which every passenger is required to pay tribute. If you dare express an opinion, that is not acceptable to the Brissots, and Dantons, and Marats, who hang around the columns of the Courier and Enquirer, the cry of *Le Lanterne* is raised against you, and if the stiletto and the pistol are not put in requisition to compel you to subscribe to a tract of obedience to its will, your reputation is violated and your repose is destroyed. The love of infamous party prostitution is published against you, and you are doomed to suffer disgrace. It assails with the same spirit of violence, the actor and the statesman; and when it succeeds in working up the fury of a mob, and the inmates of stews, and the brawls of the brothels, and is successful in compelling a vocalist and a woman to fly to ship board to avoid the vengance of scoundrels who belch their blasphemy and the effluvia of gangrened lungs, in the face of every well bred passenger, it turns round upon the world, and glories in its achievements and boasts of the chivalry of its deeds. And such is the character of the press that is claimed, and not denied to be the organ of the Whigs—the every-day companion of the *Reverend* Henry Clay, and the God-like Daniel Webster.

Well, let the *Reverend* Mr. Clay, and the God-like Mr. Daniel Webster, hold on; let the Whigs hang to it as its *organ* with renewed energy, for the time is not distant, when the world will be satisfied of the infamy of this press, and the hypocrisy of the candidates for the Presidency, whom it supports.

Yours, &c. J.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, February 26, 1838.

DEATH OF THE HON. JONATHAN CILLEY.

As soon as the journal was read,

Mr. FAIRFIELD rose and addressed the House as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER: An event has occurred since our last adjournment, which has spread a deep gloom over this community and deprived this body of one of its most valuable members. I allude, sir, to the death of my late colleague, the Hon. JONATHAN CILLEY, which, it is my painful duty to announce, took place on Saturday last near this city. One hour we saw him in full life, standing in the midst of us all in all the pride and vigor of manhood; the next, a helpless, inanimate corpse. It is a case, sir, most melancholy and heartling in all its circumstances, (of which, however, this is not the occasion to speak,) and brings home to our minds, with peculiar emphasis, the trite but solemn truth, that "in the midst of live we are in death."

Mr. deceased colleague was a man of uncommon talent. His mind was strong, vigorous, well stored, and well disciplined. He had, moreover, that indomitable spirit of perseverance in all the pursuits of an elevated and honorable ambition, which would not rest satisfied with low attainments. He partook largely, too, of that fearless patriotism of his ancestors, which made them "pour out their blood like water," in the war of the Revolution, and which also displayed itself in the brave and chivalrous conduct of an only brother during the late war.

His fellow citizens had often elected him to places of honor and trust in the State of his adoption, and had now given him a seat among the Representatives of the nation;—among us, who are now spured to deplore his abrupt and tragical departure. Though he had not long been a member of this body, he had established an enviable and an enduring reputation. His ready powers of debate, his warm and fervid eloquence, his manly bearing towards opponents, and courteous demeanor to all, will be readily acknowledged, and long remembered, by the members of this House.

That his sudden and melancholy death will produce a deep sensation in Maine, and indeed throughout the whole country, no one can doubt; but the annunciation of the dreadful fact to the partner of his bosom, sitting in the midst of the voting pledges of their mutual affection, little dreaming of the blow that awaits her, it is shocking to contemplate. No one can think of it but with feelings of the most poignant and heartfelt grief. May "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and who "will not break the bruised reed," give her that consolation and support which she needs, and which no earthly power can give.

With this brief and imperfect announcement, I beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this House will attend the funeral of Jonathan Cilley, deceased, late a member of the House from the State of Maine, at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of Jonathan Cilley deceased.

Resolved, That the members and officers of this House will testify their respect for the memory of Jonathan Cilley, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Fairfield,

The House then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

IN SENATE,

Monday, February 26, 1838

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Parsons, their Clerk, announcing the death of the Honorable JONATHAN CILLEY, a member of that House from the state of Maine, and stating that the funeral would take place from the Hall of the House to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. WILLIAMS rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I came into the Senate this morning, exhausted and overwhelmed, to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to you and to the Senate of the United States the sudden and lamented death of my friend and colleague, the Hon. JONATHAN CILLEY, a Representative from Maine in the Congress of the United States.

At the last adjournment of the Senate, Mr. CILLEY was in perfect health, full of hope and expectation of making himself useful in asserting and vindicating the violated rights of his State, and of distinguishing himself in the great questions which now so deeply agitate the public mind; full of zeal and ardent patriotism, and of devotion to the great cause of human liberty and of human right, he considered that a crisis had arisen when his country had a right to claim the services of her sons. He obeyed the call of his constituents, relinquishing the enjoyments of the domestic circle of a wife and three children. He is now a lifeless corpse; all his hopes are blasted and destroyed, and his constituents are deprived of the services of an able and faithful representative.

Mr. CILLEY was a native of New Hampshire, and belonged to one of the most ancient and respectable families in that State. Patriotism and bravery were his inheritance. His grandfather was the distinguished patriot and brave officer of the Revolution, General CILLEY; and his brother, Captain JOSIAH CILLEY, was the gallant leader of the heroic charge under Colonel MILLER, at the battle of Bridgewater Heights, in the last war.

The deceased was a graduate of Bowdoin College, in Maine, and by his superior talents and application attained a high standing at the bar in that State.—He was a good lawyer, an able advocate, and a powerful debater.

From early life Mr. Cilley was ardently attached to the principles of free government; a zealous advocate of the rights of the whole people, and a determined opponent of the claims of the few to tyrannize over the many.

In 1832, Mr. CILLEY was elected to the House of Representatives in Maine, and in 1835 and 1836 was Speaker of that body, where his talents and love of country became so conspicuous, that in 1837 he was elected to Congress in a district in which the majority were his political opponents.

Of his conduct here I need not speak, for all who hear me, and all who knew Mr. CILLEY in the other end of the Capitol, will bear testimony to his ability, to his open, frank, and determined course, to the high order of the talents and powers as a debater, and to the respect and deference he paid to the rights of others. As a man, Mr. CILLEY was warm, ardent, generous, noble as a friend, true, faithful, affectionate. He was by the members of his late district, and by the people at large, esteemed as the ornament of the State.

In his native State he has lost one of her brightest ornaments, and the nation is bereft of a devoted patriot, and an ardent, zealous supporter of its free institutions.

The sun which set upon the lifeless corpse of my late friend and colleague, rose bright and cheering upon his distant fireside circle, and the wife of his bosom blessed its gladsome beams, and told her innocent children that it brought the return of their father one day nearer.

Alas! our wife nor children shall see him more. Who shall now penetrate that bereaved mansion, and witness the tears, the agony, the distraction of the widow and the fatherless! Mr President, I cannot. May the Father of all mercies be their comforter and their support.

Of the cause and manner of the death of Mr. CILLEY, I forbear to speak; but allow me to say, that it is my solemn conviction that he entertained no ill will, and intended no disrespect, to Mr. GRAVES, in any thing that occured, and that in accepting the call, he did nothing more than he believed indispensable, to avoid disgrace to himself, to his family, and to his constituents.

Mr. WILLIAMS then submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved unanimously, That the Senate will attend the funeral of the Hon. JONATHAN CILLEY, late a member of the House of Representatives, from the State of Maine, at the hour of twelve o'clock to-morrow, and as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased they will go into mourning, by wearing crape around the left arm for thirty days.

And, as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased,

Resolved, That the Senate do now adjourn.

The Senate then adjourned.

For Sale,

THE farm at present occupied by the subscriber, 3½ miles distant from Elkton, and 2 from the East Blood. The Road to Turkey Point passes through it It contains

340 ACRES,

about **100** cleared, including a small marsh, fifty Acres under good fence, in small lots. The remaining part is covered with wood of various kinds. From 4 to 5000 cords of first rate fire wood may be taken off it. There are many white oaks suitable for saw logs or ship builders, and considerable young thriving timber.

Plum Creek, which is navigable for vessels of 5 to 6 feet draft, runs on one side and the land bounded from through the extent of it. There are several landings convenient, where a team may deliver from the farthest part, 4 to 5 loads a day, and a considerable part only 3 or 400 yards to haul. Persons desirous of purchasing will call and see for themselves. As a road to speak of the Premises, there are as many and as good as necessary for a farmer.

THOMAS HOOPER.

Elk. Neck, Cecil Co. Md. }
Jan. 9, 1838.—tf }

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale a tract of land lying in the neighborhood of the Blue Bell Tavern, and Brick Meeting House, in Cecil county, Maryland, which contains

213 ACRES OF LAND,

of which about **33** acres are covered with good timber, and **180** acres are arable land. The Improvements are a comfortable two story Dwelling House, partly of stone and partly frame, and a Stone Spring House over a never failing spring of pure water. The soil is tolerably productive and of an improvable quality, and there has been **1700** bushels of Lime put on it within a very few years past.

The fencing is in good condition.—There is on the premises a large apple orchard bearing fine fruit. Lime can be had within 12 miles of this property. An indisputable title can be made, and the terms will be reasonable.

Apply to John C. Groome in Elkton, or to the subscriber near the Brick Meeting House.

JOHN HADDOCK.

Jan. 27—3w

Henry R. Reynolds, use of Giles S. Langdon, vs. Levi Todd. } Judgment before the Justices of the Magistrate's Court, for the second election district of Cecil county... For the sum of $65,19 debt, with interest from date of Judgment till paid, and costs.

THE subscriber having purchased the real estate of the above named defendant, at sale thereof, in virtue of an execution issued upon the foregoing Judgment, made on the 10th day of June 1837, by William M'Cullough, (Sheriff,) hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the Judges of Cecil County Court, at its next session, to be held in Elkton on the first Monday of April next, for a confirmation of said sale, when and where the said defendant, or his creditors, or any other person or persons, claiming an interest in the matter, will have an opportunity of stating their objections, if any they have, why the sale should not be confirmed, and for that purpose are hereby warned to appear.

The property purchased by the subscriber consists of a tract or part of a tract of land, called "Whip Poby," lying and being in Cecil county, adjoining the lands of William Reynolds and others, containing 77 acres more or less, and is struck off for the sum of $80.

EDWARD T. FORD.

Feb 16—3

THE CECIL GAZETTE.

"SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION."

Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1838.

Extract from the London Banker's Circular.

"From its nature, the influence of a Bank "must be allied to the Aristocracy of Wealth; "and not to the Democracy of Numbers; and "this is more especially the case with great "chartered Banks having immense power. The "late Bank of the United States was one of this "description, and its political influence was "prodigious."

WHIG CURRENCY.

SPECIE and Bills Exchangeable for Specie, at the option of the holder.

[Whig Carrier.

Proof!

Every Federal White Legislature has REJECTED or UNCONDITIONALLY POSTPONED IN THE HOUSE vs COMPT. THE BANKS TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS.

☞The dwelling house, store and Granary of Major Jones N. Brack at Charlestown, in this county, were destroyed by fire on Monday morning. We have not learned how the fire originated, nor the amount of loss sustained by Mr. B. It must however be considerable.

THE DUEL AT WASHINGTON.

The affair of honor which occurred at Washington on Saturday last, and which resulted in the death of the Hon. Jeremiah Cilley, representative in Congress from Maine, has been the source of the highest degree of excitement in every community where the news of it has reached. And we have never before witnessed a more universal burst of popular indignation than has been elicited by the tragical issue of this murderous duel. Every one deeply deplores the death of Mr. Cilley. We have not seen an individual, or read a public journal, that does not speak in the strongest terms of detestation of this murdering; and we are sure no one can be found so lost to honor, or so dead to the feelings of humanity, as to become their apologist.

What must be the feelings of Graves, the individual by whose hands the honored Cilley has fallen? and in what light must he view the act in every community? Without the slightest ground being given him for a personal quarrel—without an insult being offered for him to resent, or an injury to avenge—without a single being stood upon his honor, or a life upon his head alone, or the possibility of a reproach resting upon him, or without entertaining even the feelings of personal hostility to Mr. Cilley, he challenges to the field for mortal combat, and the unfortunate has his hands red in blood, nay he commits murder. For what cause is it that he exercises death and misery into the bosom of an amiable family? For what does he take a wife of her husband, and infant children of their father and protector? For what does he wantonly render the one a desolate widow and the others helpless orphans? For what does he deprive a community of one of its brightest ornaments, a State of her able and invaluable representative, and his country of a worthy and a valiant son? Why does he create so much distress and misery? And why, in cold blood has Graves sought to wipe away a stain from his character, in rendering a grievous wrong he has suffered, as he relates his honor unsullied. No, it is not for this, but to bolster up the reputation of James Watson Webb, that miserable, detested and shuffling scoundrel and coward, who has so often been bought and sold, so often kicked, cursed and cuckolded. It was to bolster up his reputation and to make him pass for a gentleman and a man of honor. It was to establish the character of Matthew L. Davis, the hired "Spy in Washington," the sycophantic parasite and minion of Aaron Burr and tradducer of the immortal Jefferson, a creature, who, to use the emphatic language of Mr. Duncan, was notorious a liar, and as generally known to be such, that he is incapable longer of telling a false hood." If was to gratify not his own vindictive feelings but those of the black hearted Tyrrites of our country, that pest of mankind, Henry A. Wise. It was for this that Mr. Cilley was murdered—cruelly, hellishly murdered. And what under these circumstances must be the feelings of Mr. Graves! We envy them not.

But whatever blame may attach itself to Mr. Graves, and although Mr. Cilley has fallen by his hand and without a cause, he ought not and he cannot be as much condemned, or such odium rest on him as on Henry A. Wise his second. It is he who has conducted the whole of this affair and urged Graves on—it is he who, after the first and second exchange of fires between the parties, prevented on the field a reconciliation—it is he who was prominently accessary and signally guilty in this horrible tragedy, and against him the indignation of the country should be particularly directed, and on him the load of odium should rest.

Graves, Wise, Webb and Davis have among them slain a brave and honorable man. Had he been our own immediate representative, his constituents would in a body demand the punishment of those who were instrumental in his death. We would require that they should be tried by the laws of the land, and condign punishment inflicted on them for the deed they have done. We would require that Congress should expel from their body men who have been guilty of so foul a murder. We are sure the constituents of Mr. Cilley have chivalric determination enough to do this, and we hope Congress has enough self respect and patriotism to expel such men from the hall of our national legislature.

The official account of the late horrid transaction at Washington—which we shall lay before our readers next week—is published in the Globe of Monday. The reporter was among the parties, whose names are appended to the account, at the conclusion earnestly recommend that with the publication of that document, all discussion of the matter shall forever cease. On this subject the Baltimore Republican introduces the following remarks,to which we cheerfully subscribe:

"This must be left to that arbiter of opinion, the public press. Looking upon the affair in the light we do, we can acknowledge neither the right or justice in the matter, nor the propriety in acceding implicitly to the request—The act has become a public act—and as such, is open to unrestricted discussion. Were it true, as editor says, the thing would take a different color. But it is not. It was decided on from its inception to its conclusion, more senseless and absurd—most cruel and abhorrent. It was a result springing from no more sensible a demand, as that a noble and high-minded man should endorse the character of an obnoxious individual as a gentleman, at the hand of a third person for whom there was a disregard of any discrimination the country or a continued series of bullying, violence and absurd outrage—and has subjected by threats and insults, by strike and pistol, to obtain an unenviable notoriety which has been preceded by the whole opposition press by its ever ready encouragement and its somewhat brazen to the misguided courage and boldness in those who have taken the lead in these most disgraceful scenes. Under such a view of the subject it remains for the independent press of the country to say, whether it will be silent, or whether as the judgment of those who controlled it may dictate, it will speak as a free press should ever speak. For ourselves, we can acknowledge no other restraint upon our pen, than our own sense of propriety shall enforce, and would rest to the subject whenever it may seem to us right and fitting."

DEMOCRATIC CREED IN RELATION TO BANKS, STATE AND NATIONAL.

Mr Ingersoll, on whose report speaks most favorable as a man of eminent abilities, sound public principles, and unquestioned character) has submitted to resolutions into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, setting forth, by force clearness of expression, logical arrangement, and soundness of doctrine, are fitted to stand as articles of a political creed for Republicans. Here, Lovers, propose them to the consideration of our Readers.—Gazette.

In the same paper, the "Globe" passes no more than a just encomium upon the character and services of our respected Delegate from Queen Anne. We are pleased with the free comments of the official organ of the party with our own opinions as expressed some days since when we placed Mr. Grason's resolutions before our readers. Should it fall to the lot of the Democratic Whigs of Baltimore first to elect one of the federal-national candidates, we know of no man to whom he or party here could give a more cordial support than to Mr. G. He is a Marylander in heart and soul; and his resolutions, in the words of the "Globe,"—are fitted to stand as articles of a political creed for Republicans.

Baltimore Republican.

We endorse most cheerfully the above. The resolutions recently offered in the Legislature by Mr. Grason, *were fitted to stand as articles of a political creed for Republicans*"—and Mr. Grason well qualified to represent the Republican party of Maryland in any office in the gift of the people. He is a man of the first order of intellect, a true patriot, a staunch republican, and withal one of the smartest and most polished gentlemen to be found on the Eastern Shore or in our State. And should it fall to the Eastern Shore to give the first Governor under our new constitution, the republican reformers would be proud to elevate to the highest office in the State Mr. Grason, whom we all know as the *plain, frank and honest former* of Queen Anne.

☞That base wretch, James Watson Webb, after the fall of Mr. Cilley, remained a day or two concealed at Washington, for he dared not show himself. At Baltimore he did not delay a moment, and on Tuesday last when he passed through this place on the railroad he kept himself hid in the cars, and had it not been that our citizens entertained too high a respect for the other travellers, Webb would have received some strong demonstration of the detestation in which we hold him. And if he is ever again found south of Mason's and Dixon's line he may expect a coat of tar and feathers for his cowardice and villainy.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, as soon as the journal of the previous day was read, Mr. Fairfield of Maine, asked leave to offer the following resolutions, which, after considerable discussion, were adopted by a vote of 152 to 40. A resolution was also at the same time adopted calling upon the Select Committee to report a bill to suppress dueling as far as in the power of Congress.

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed to investigate the circumstances which led to the death of the late Hon. Jonathan Cilley, and report the same.

Resolved, That said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and have leave to sit during the session.

☞A blackguard letter writer at Washington writes to his employer in N. York (the editor of a profligate and corrupt paper) that a member of Congress is guilty of bribery. An investigation is demanded—had, and during the discussion a highly respectable member entertains doubts as to the veracity of the writer, and the paper in which the charge appears, and expresses himself accordingly. This is taken in high dudgeon by the editor, and forthwith he pens off for Washington, and calls the member out to mortal combat. He is not recognized as a gentleman. His second takes it up, and to the field he and his antagonist go. The *gentleman* dies—is murdered—while the *blackguard*, his *employer* and *second* escape punishment. Is it not monstrous—hellish! And yet this is a true statement of the late bloody tragedy—for this a wife and her *little ones* are deprived of their husband and protector—and for this a whole nation is called on to mourn the untimely and unrighteous death of one of its most gifted and amiable sons. Shame! shame! shame!

☞The New York papers, with one single exception, speak in terms of the highest contempt of Webb and his associates in the murder committed at Washington. The Herald says:

"The public mind is sick—the expression of personal indignation against Webb is terrific; and, as we learn, upwards of a hundred subscribers of the *Courier* yesterday withdrew their names from the wicked and blood-brimmed sheet. The reign of terror set on foot by that paper and its reckless conductors, is being now withstood in earnest, as every one can see to what it tends, and how society must be turned into a den of wild beasts, if such bloody doings are to be tolerated and justified. The course pursued by the cowardly murderer's own paper, even aggravates its principal's conduct, and shows in indelible characters the mad and intolerable impudence and wickedness of those who would vindicate what the universal voice of a great and moral community has united to condemn."

☞Mr. Clay has been formally nominated as a candidate for the Presidency by the whig members of the Legislature of this State.

☞There is a condensed truth in the following from "Patrick Henry," an able writer in the "Globe," which should be read and remembered by every Republican in the country. It compresses the true question into few words which every man can understand.—*Balt. Rep.*

"The whole struggle of the Federalists and Conservatives is TO GET THE PUBLIC MONEY FOR PRIVATE USES. *The struggle of the Republican party is* TO KEEP THE PUBLIC MONEY FOR PUBLIC USES. *This is the true question. All the rest is mere circumstance and detail."*

Fresh Shad, the first this season, of excellent quality, were exhibited for sale in the Norfolk market, on Thursday morning.

Ruling Passion.—Gen. Jackson has been attacked with severe bleeding at the lungs, but apprehending that the supposed certainty of his death would influence Van Buren to believe that the Bond was cancelled, he props himself up in bed and writes to Blair that he is getting better. "Aint dead yet—hold on to the reins until Pluto comes." What kind of a patriot must he be whose death would create rejoicing and lead to prosperity throughout the land.

☞We challenge the exhibition of a more fiendish, Hyena-like spirit than that displayed in the above extract from the high organ of whigism, that purchased and pushes-a-head press, the New York "Evening Star." It is a disgusting stain on human nature, that the wretch who in cold blood could write such an article, should be admitted as a leader of any political party in a civilized country. But so it is. And there are men of that party, too, who call themselves christians, who will chuckle with delight over such belchings of hellish malignity.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—James N. Barker, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury from the first of March inst. in the place of George Wolf, resigned.

George Wolf Collector of the Customs for the District of Philadelphia, from the first of March inst.

A LIST OF APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Jehoiakim Brickley, (smith) Joseph Roman and James E. Blackiston, to be Justices of the Peace, in addition to those already commissioned.

Benedict Jones, Richard Lockwood, and William W. Porter, to be Justices of the Magistrates Court for first Election District.

George R. Howard, Thomas Miller, jr. and Davidson D. Pearce, to be do. for 2d Election do.

John Cossard, Thomas S. Thomas, and Robert Thompson, to be do. for 3d Election do.

Taylor Reynolds, Peter Askew, and James Broughton, to be do. for 4th Election do.

Samuel Gay, Absalom Roman, and Thomas Bond to be do. for Port Deposit.

True copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clerk.

March 3

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 4th ult. by the Rev. Mr Woolley, Mr. JOSEPH TYSON to Miss MARY ABRAMS—all of Cecil co. Md.

Also, by the same, on the 30th ult. Mr. RAWLINGS ABRAMS to Miss MIRA CHANDLEE—all of Cecil co. Md.

DIED,

On Sunday last, at the residence of his uncle *Mr. John M. Johnson*, after a long and painfullness, CHARLES CARR, son of the late George Ricketts of this county, in the 15th year of his age.

Obituary.

Died, on the 3d instant, at his residence on Bohemia Manor, EDWARD OLDHAM, Esq. after a lingering illness of nearly 5 weeks, aged 60 years, 11 months and 22 days, leaving a family of affectionate, intelligent, and endearing children, and an amiable, kind, but now a disconsolate, widow to deplore his irreparable loss. The deceased was a man who had been in various vicissitudes of life, through all of which he conducted himself with philosophic firmness and christian fortitude. As a husband, he was kind and affectionate; as a father, he was prudent, careful and indulgent, who was in every way calculated to be the monitor, counsellor and guide of his family, and as a friend he was faithful. His loss will be long and severely felt. With christian resignation to the will of God he awaited with calmness and composure the summons which was to separate him from his beloved family, he saw around him those who vied with each other in endeavouring to alleviate his sufferings, and to soothe and still the throbbings of his aching breast; but it availed not, the mandate was given and he must obey. Feeling that life was fast ebbing, and knowing that he had but a few hours to live, he called his weeping family to him bestride to give them his farewell kiss, and calmly and composedly breathed his last, at peace with all mankind.

Calmly he died without a sigh,
Without a groan he left the presence of his God,

His spirit took its flight far, far away
Beyond the ken of man, as some bright bark,
Fanned by aerial breath upon its course,
Soon glides beyond the view to some far clime
Of far off loveliness. While they who stood
Around his dying bed exclaimed,
O death where is thy sting
And where thy victory grave.

The deceased was a man of a polished mind and independent spirit, urbane and courteous in his manners, and frank in his conversation. He met death like a hero, and passed from earth as the morning star melts into the light of day.

"All that's bright must fade,
The brightest's ne'er the fleetest."

And he died! and what is said of all the patriarchs of old, after recording the good or bad deeds of their life'—and he died! and what is death! Death is the end of fear and the beginning of felicity. Death is the law of nature, the tribute of the flesh, the remedy of evils, and the path either to happiness or misery.

Fond foolish man would fain these thoughts decline,
And lose them in his business, sports and wine,
But canst thou lose them? soon'st thou not each hour,
Age dropike autumn leaves, youth like a flower
Cut down; do coffins, graves and tolling bells
Warn thee in vain? In vain do parents, wife,
The heights of life above, the vales beneath,
In towns and fields, we every where meet death.

WASHINGTON HYLAND.

Elkton, March 1, 1838—3

To the Public.

THE Subscriber has this day purchased of Stephen Hyland (of J.) his large and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, in addition to which he will offer to the community an

Entire new stock of Dry goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Cedar-ware, Hollow-ware—Also, a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots, Bootees, Shoes, &c., &c.,

All of which he will sell for cash or country produce cheaper than they can be had in any other store in the county, and as cheap as they can be had in any city in the United States. He therefore invites his friends and the public in general to call and judge for themselves. Tasting's proving, &c.

WASHINGTON HYLAND.

Elkton, March 1, 1838—3

To the Public.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has this day disposed of all his stock in trade to Washington Hyland, who will in future conduct the business at the old stand on his own account, and earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him, by note, book account, or otherwise, to come forward and settle the same.

Respectfully, the public's humble servant,

STEPHEN HYLAND (of J.)

Elkton, March 1, 1838—3

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a farm in Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing about

90 ACRES OF LAND,

of a good natural quality, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, directly on the post road from Philadelphia to Baltimore—24 miles from the Brick Meeting House—4 miles from Oxford Village, 2 miles from Irvin's forge, convenient to mills and places of worship. The improvements are a comfortable 2 story Dwelling house and stables, with a well of pure water convenient to the dwelling.

There is a good proportion of TIMBER. Also, valuable Stone Quarries. For terms apply to

JOHN HADDOCK.

Feb. 3—tf

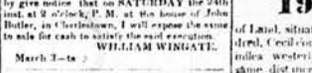
Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Allen Conard, Esq. Chief Judge of the Magistrates Court, for the 3d election district of Cecil county, at suit of Col. Thomas W. Veazey, against one Lot of ground in Charlestown, No. 23, belonging to James McGowan of Schuylkill, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution all his right and title to said Lot of land No. 23, both at law and in equity of him the said James McGowan. And I do hereby give notice that on SATURDAY the 24th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of John Butler, in Charlestown, I will expose the same to sale for cash to satisfy the said execution.

WILLIAM WINGATE.

March 3—ts

Public Sale.



THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale at his residence near Elkton, on Tuesday the 20th of March next, several head of Horses, three of which can be recommended as safe family horses; four head of Cows, one full bred Devonshire Bull, well broke as an ox, a fine cattle animal, worthy the attention of those who may wish to improve their stock—He is six years old; one pair of well broke work Oxen seven years old, good size; Hogs and Sheep; one farm Wagon, complete, with extra pole and axeltrees for oxen or horses, one fancy tired ox-cart, one narrow do., two Dearborns, one set of Blacksmiths Tools, two sets of Carpenters tools, the necessary implements for a Slaughter house, 1 double Carriage, one first rate Gig, Farming Utensils generally, Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw; Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

HENRY ANDREWS.

Feb. 24—ts

Trustees' Sale of

LAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on TUESDAY the 20th day of March next, at the Court House in Elkton, the two following described parcels of property, being a part of the real estate whereof the late John Mar beth died seized, lying in the State of Maryland, viz:

That valuable MILL PROPERTY situated on Big Elk Creek, about two miles from Elkton, which was for many years occupied by Mr. John M. Johnson. There will be sold with it 55½ ACRES OF LAND, all arable, and all of a good quality of alluvial soil. On the premises there are a

Dwelling House, with two rooms on the first floor and two rooms on the second floor, a stone *Mill House* and *Smoke House*. The Mill House is much out of repair but some of the machinery will remain. This property has many attractions to persons disposed to engage in any kind of manufacturing business. It is very convenient to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore markets, being within one mile and an half of the Rail road running between those cities, and within two miles of navigable water. The Elk creek is a large and never failing stream of water, and at the point where the Mill stands there may be had a fall of 8 or 10 feet.

ALSO—All that tract of land near Cowantown, on which Mr. William Maxwell resided for many years. It contains about

110 Acres of Land,

principally arable, and lies within one mile from the Head of Christiana Church, two miles from Newark, Del. and four from Elkton, Md. The improvements are a small Log House and Shed.

The title to the above property is believed to be indisputable.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser give bond to the Trustees, with approved security, for the payment of the whole purchase money, in three equal instalments, at 6, 12 and 18 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, or may pay the whole or a part in cash, on the day of sale, at his option.

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

NATHANIEL W. S. HAYS,
JOHN C. GROOME.

Feb. 24—ts Trustees.

N. B. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to view and examine the premises for themselves.

Port Deposite Property

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, in the town of Port Deposite, that well known and desirable TAVERN and STORE HOUSE with excellent Warehouse, Stables, Granary, &c. adjoining, together with the Wharf on which it is located—now, in the occupation of S. & J. Nesbitt. Also, an unimproved LOT adjoining the Tavern.

ALSO—In the upper part of the town a large commodious STORE and WAREHOUSE, occupied, with a separate Dwelling House in the rear. The dwelling house is now occupied by Mr. Francis Yarnall.

ALSO, opposite, a large Frame HOUSE, occupied as a shoemaker's shop.

Persons wishing to purchase any part or the whole of the above property, will apply to S. & J. Nesbitt, or F. Yarnall, who will give them every information respecting it, or to

WM. BROMWELL,
No. 175 Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Feb. 17—dw

Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Public Sale.

BY authority from the last will and testament of Thomas Clement, deceased, the undersigned, as the Executors thereof, will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on MONDAY (50 day) the 12th day of the third month March, 1838, a valuable plantation of about

198¼ Acres

of Land, situate in East Nottingham Hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, about nine miles westerly from Newark, near the same distance from Elkton, and three miles east of (Faber's) Rock Meeting House, adjoining lands of James Steel, James Ewing, William Cochran, and others.

The improvements are a good substantial brick House and Kitchen, conveniently constructed, both completely

roofed and part frame, Tenant House, Cooper's Shop, Milk House, with a Spring of good water, a Well of good water and a Pump therein, Warren House, Lime Kiln, Acre on Apple Orchard of grafted fruit, in the prime of bearing, also other fruit trees, a good portion of WOODLAND.

The arable land is divided into convenient fields, the most of which are well watered, and in a good state of improvement.

Persons however desirous of purchasing are requested to view and examine the premises for themselves.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when conditions will be made known by

SARAH CLEMENT, }
SAMUEL CLEMENT, } Ex'tors

24 month, 17th—ts

A Valuable Farm

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land containing about 240 acres, lying in Cecil county, nearly opposite the town of Havre de Grace on the Susquehanna River, and about one mile from the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road Depot.

This land is well watered, having a natural stream running through it the greater part, and a mill race directly down the whole extent of the farm, besides many springs of pure water in different fields.

On the premises are a tenant's HOUSE and BARN, both built within the last few years. The soil is of an excellent quality, and by the use of Lime, (which will soon be abundantly furnished by the Canal to Havre de Grace,) can be made very productive.

GEORGE GALE.

Living adjoining the above described property.

Feb. 10—tf

Maryland, Cecil County, to wit:

ON application, during the recess of Cecil county Court, at Hezekiah Foard of Cecil county, by Petition in writing, to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he may way entitled, a schedule whereof, and lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before this application, I appointed James H. Janar Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Hezekiah Foard who has entered into bond, with security, by me prescribed and approved for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee, having certified to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts contained, have ordered, and appointed, the first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next, for the said Hezekiah Foard, to appear before the Judges of Cecil county Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as then may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said Hezekiah Foard, having entered into bond in a penalty, and with security by me prescribed and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Hezekiah Foard, be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed, for his final hearing in Cecil county Court, to his creditors by Advertisement in some Newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months, before the said first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next.

Given under my hand and seal this 23d day of October, 1837. ENOCH CLOUD.

A True Copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
Feb. 17—3m of Cecil County Court

Millwrighting.

THE Subscriber having located himself at the village of the Rising Sun, Cecil county, Md., will be happy to serve the public in his line of business, and from long experience he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction.

SAMUEL M. McCUTCHEN.

Jan. 12—tf

Wanted,

FOR the present year, a good farm hand. He must be a sober

Apply to SAMUEL H. FOARD.

Jan 27—tf

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber intends to apply to Cecil County Court, at the next April Term, for a transcript of the record and bond of the said "Hopewell," "Small Hope" and "Hopewell Enlargement" tracts of land, by whatever other name or names the same may be known.

Jan. 20. JOSEPH GEORGE.

TERMS OF THE
Cecil Gazette.

THE DOLLAR 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 subscriber will be received for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

Advertisements not exceeding one square inserted three times for one dollar, and for each subsequent insertion twenty-five cents; by the year on a liberal reduction. 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.

Farmers

Look to your interests.

ALL persons interested in the most important of all the improvements of the present age, the *Centrifugal Dessicator* for speeding flour, plaister, marl, and compost, and for sowing wheat and other small grains, are requested to call on the subscribers, who have purchased the patent right of the patentee, for the counties of New Castle and Kent, in the State of Delaware, and Cecil county, in the State of Maryland, and are now engaged in making the same.

GARRET COX & Co.
Middletown, Del.

June 20, 1838—tf

Maryland, Cecil County, to wit:

ON application of William Mallet of Cecil county, by petition in writing, to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county,) setting forth that he is no actual defendant for debt to which he is unable to pay, and offering to abscond for the benefit of his creditors all his property, real, personal and moral, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof, and lists of his creditors and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from all personal confinement, and to have interest to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland, and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the limits of this State for the last two years next before his application, I appointed John S. Mallet Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Mallet, who has entered into bond, with security, by me approved and appointed for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee, having certified to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts contained, have ordered, and appointed the first Saturday in April next, after the first Monday in April next, for the said William Harris, to appear before the Judges of Cecil County Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as may be then and there proposed to him by his creditors, and the said William Mallet having entered into bond as a penalty, and with security by me approved, and ordered, and directed that the said William Mallet, be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his petition, and of the day on which he was appointed, for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors by Advertisement to come Newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months before the said first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next.

Given under my hand and seal this 27th day of October, 1837.

ENOCH CLAUD.

A True Copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
Dec 25—3m of Cecil County Court.

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 50 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 choice 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 bay 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 28—tf

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.

Page 10.

IT appears by the following information given to the public, by Dr. Rowland of this city, that the much talked of M. Libbes Sanative is indeed what it professes to be—an efficient and valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention of every consumptive person and the sick generally.

Matchless Sanative.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine(invented by the immortal Godicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has recently received, with many others of similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his Agents, especially in Sidney, as will be seen below—which, together with the annexed certificate from three eminent German Physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative, as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq. of New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1837.

DR. D. S. ROWLAND,—Sir, About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the remarkable cures of the Multibus Sanative, by which I perceived you were agent and which prompted to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and assiduously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped in order to have some and asked him if he had any objections to her taking the new medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it would do her no good, as *he had tried every remedy for consumption and he knew none could benefit her*."—Still as a dreaming person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I accordingly purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to "the directions, by pursuing this course, *she suffered wonderfully for the first week or two of the time*, but from that period she gradually and steadily improved, and in the short astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to do all the house and other work.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and we are all who know her to be a remarkable case, that she *owes her life to the Sanative alone*, and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the City of New York, who have not got hold of this medicine, no means ought especially to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit.

I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will purchase the sale of the Sanative in that quarter, for although some of the Physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it.

Respectfully, &c. H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No 2

Extract from the Lewis Register, published in Sidney, Mass.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable Medicine in this city have in their possession many instances which have already been successfully made to them of the benefit resulting from its use. Inquire and be convinced. Individuals by calling at the Book Store of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street.

Testimony No 3.

A certificate from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may incur the friendship of some of the faculty, but out of the benevolent motive, who are unenlightened by Godicke's Sanative, we shall certain time an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Godicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known, for what more can be in hold and our care hear, we must believe

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Odlon Godicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base imposter and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients: and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at those unexpected results: and as an amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAUTT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 16, 1836.

☞ The above medicine is for sale by Edward L. Foard, Elkton, Md.

January 29—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. Moore 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 more and more delicious, and to receive more and more encouragement.

ABRAHAM TAYLOR.

Elkton, Nov. 4—tf

Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED.

At This Office.

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.

Maryland, Cecil County, to wit:

ON application of William Hamme of Cecil county, by petition in writing, to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property real, personal and moral, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof, and lists of his creditors and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from all personal confinement, and to have interest to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland, and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the limits of this State for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Hiram McCullough Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Hamme who has entered into bond, with security, by me approved and appointed for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee, having certified to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts contained, have ordered, and appointed the first Saturday in April next, after the first Monday in April next, for the said William Hamme, to appear before the Judges of Cecil County Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as may be then and there proposed to him by his creditors, and the said William Hamme having entered into bond as a penalty, and with security by me approved, and ordered, and directed that the said William Hamme, be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his petition, and of the day on which he was appointed, for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors by Advertisement to come Newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months before the said first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next.

Given under my hand and seal this 27th day of October, 1837.

EDWARD WILSON

A True Copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
Jan. 6—3m of Cecil County Court.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale the Farm on which Mr. David House formerly resided, situated in Cecil County, Maryland, containing

Sixty-five Acres of Land,

more or less, principally arrable. The land is of a good quality and susceptible of easy improvement. It adjoins the property on which he resides, in the neighborhood of Octoraro Forge, and about two miles from Rock Springs. It is convenient to houses of public worship, mills, blacksmith shop, &c.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary further to particularize, as persons desirous of buying will no doubt call and view the property. Address Rock Springs Post Office.

LEWIS THOMAS.

Dec. 2—tf

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 surrounded with more MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, which *form the basis of nearly all the Pills in existence*, than the employment of which more serious consequences have resulted, than from any other cause; and it is here considered a duty unto their posterity." Of the correctness of this extract, the most ignorant must be sensible, and know how to appreciate.

☞ **Impurity of the Blood.** ☜

It is has 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 whole system becomes affected by such impurity, and produces consequences oftentimes alarming and distressing finally resulting in death. Like the Sap which passes from 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 decay—So in the human body the blood, in like manner wards the vital juices of the body, becoming impure and unhealthy, unless such impurity be removed, the system takes on disease and finally sinks into death.

To counteract all impurity of the blood, similarity between the Animal and Vegetable kingdom, it is only necessary to incorporate any vegetable with some deleterious or foreign substance, that may mingle with the sap, and soon it withers and fall into decay. So the human system, the Blood being impregnated with something received into the stomach, either in eating or drinking, (the blood 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* an effectual a compound 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 Stomach, Scaly eruptions, Dry and Watery Pimples and Pustuls of the face, Blotches of the Skin, Tetter, Rash, or a breaking out sometimes called Prickly Heat, Ring worm, Dry and Bloody Tetter, Scrofula or Kings Evil, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, Cutica, 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 originated by the Mineral preparations, the injudicious use of Mercury, Barks, Arsenic, Quassia, &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 those 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 coughs, sour eructations and acidities of the stomach, waterbrash, inward fevers, foul breath, bad taste in the mouth, Dizziness, Sickness, or 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 whilst 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 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 from my own knowledge of Medicine, above, for all affections, depending upon the condition of the blood.

In my practice, I have found them an unfailing and successful in all diseases of the *Liver and Skin, Ulcerated Sores, Rheumatic affections, Gout, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcerated Sore Throat, &c.*

I 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, where in I could pronounce no improvement, or even a change with the usual remedies; by persisting in the use of your pills, an alternative 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, Liver, 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 Minerals, and other remedies employed in Lues, Venereal, &c.

Yours truly.

From Dr. Berriman, Boston.

Dear Sir: Sufficient time has now elapsed to enable me to judge of the merits of your Blood Pills. I was reluctant at first about using them, not thinking any compound could be made more effectual, than was in the formulæ of the Pharmacopœia. But I must acknowledge my disappointment in having found them with much benefit in various affections, such as *Ulcers of the Leg, Liver, and Throat; Running Sores; Eruptions of the Skin*, as also for purifying and cleansing the system from the vile consequen, ces resulting from the use of Minerals, and other remedies employed in Lues, Venereal, &c.

Yours truly.

34 Nov. 1835.

The following Physicians have employed them with great success, and approve 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, } Pennsylvania.
Wm Francis, }
Drs. Isaac F. Love, } New Orleans.
Holbrook, }
Drs. Jacob G. Lewis, } Kentucky.
John Dehner, }
Dr. J. Clement, Richmond.
Simon Snead, Natchez.
J. O. Jarrett, Pittsburg.

Caution.

The public are cautiously 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 safety of the human race. The genuine "*BLOOD PILLS*" have the signature of Dr. N. R. 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 30—3y

SODA, for WASHING CLOTHES, for sale but twelve and a half cents per pound.

C. W. PARKER.

August 12

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 medicine, finding there is a great call for them in consequence, have had the audacity to FORGE the medicine. Now be it known to all men, that Dr. Brandreth's Genuine Vegetable Universal Pills can never be obtained of a vender of 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 Fulton Market. That any one can be so base who pretends to any thing like respectability, is beyond our comprehension; 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 moral guilt of his counterfeiter of a highly popular medicine, which has gained a reputation by its goodness, and he who counterfeits the circulating medium. They both are equally guilty, and both commit great crime before the moral purpose, namely, to benefit themselves at the expense of others. *.*Mark! No one is not nor doctor has the genuine medicine for sale.

Once more.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1837.

MR. R. R. GREEN—Sir,—You are constantly advertising in the Papers of this place, that no one can suspect to get the genuine Brandreth Pills but the People are a ware of it you need not make a dumb fool of you selie on the one hand and know you have found a mare nest you have found some counterfeits, on your genuine pills. Prepared by, your selie, that that is to no end to deceit in my mind and if you do not stop your damb nonsense out of the little Son you will suffer bynt for I will Set Fire to your house and sand you and your Pills both to hell.

Opposer to Nonsense

Ps. the very next time I see any of your damb stuff in the SUN you may look out for you *house for* I will Set fire to it no chance or delay.

DRUGGIST

The above letter was received by me, yesterday morning through the Post Office. For the edification of the public I have thought proper to publish it literally. The writer, whoever he may be, is certainly entitled to, and I have hereby return my sincere thanks for the *particular kindness* he has manifested towards me, as well as for the *friendly* disposition he has shown for the far famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Hoping that he will, at least, so far follow my example in the design of sending me his name, that the author becomes a *little* more known.

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 Brandrethian office, No. 80, South Charles street.

☞ AGAIN ANOTHER COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.☜

A man (*if man 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 fraud and deception, the trial to take place in September next. This man had become so fast 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 in turn, with some few exceptions, the Druggists refused 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 sell it by its own name, than thus to *deceive* their customers, the very persons upon whom they *depend for support*.

Dr. Brandreth begs leave to caution country merchants and others against purchasing and selling 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 *counterfeits*.

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 whole of the person 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 will be equally liable with the forger. No one will be supplied with the genuine medicine, who cannot produce one of the above popular medicines.

This letter will be renewed every 12 months. Therefore, should any alterations be made in the date, do not purchase; they are void.

(Signed) DR. 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, Wilton; *Morgan & Forbes*, merchants, Port Deposit; *George H. Dutton*, merchant, Havre de Grace; *John A & S. B. Ford*, merchants, North East.

Oct. 9.

Dentistry.

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

C. W. PARKER.

May 20

BIRAM McCULLOUGH,
Attorney at Law

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

May 20.

RICHARD C. HOLLYDAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE nearly opposite Kirkland's Hotel Elkton, Md.

May 27

JAMES H. JAMAR,
Attorney at Law,

OFFICE nearly opposite the Washington Hotel.

May 27

Attention!

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS OILS, DYESTUFFS, FANCY ARTICLES, STATIONARY, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY AND WINDOW GLASS.

THE Subscriber, having just returned from the City of Philadelphia, has received from wholesale and Retail Druggists, 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 be able to supply Physicians and country shopkeepers with good articles, as cheap as they can be purchased in the city.

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, Hoofe's Panacea, Jaffrin's Ointment, Jate's Indian Expectorant, do. Ointment, Ridgely, Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, Rheumatic or Rod Liniment, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Lozenges, Ayer's Anti Dyspeptic Pills—a valuable remedy for that troublesome disease—Chemical Opodeldoc, Aqua and Fever Powders, *an invaluable remedy in cases according to direction*, Hamilton Hill, Dr. Worster's Worm Tea and Salve, Huff's Patent Hinge Trusses, Spring Trusses, Apothecary's Scales and Weights, Composition Shillings—

WORM SYRUP,

The most valuable Worm Medicine in use;

Breast Pipes; Nursing Bottles; Peyton's Indelible Ink, to be used without any preparation; Razors, Razor Straps, Pocket Memorandum Book, Tapering Tapers, Oil Meal, Tapering Taper Arrow-Root, &c. &c.

Fancy Articles.

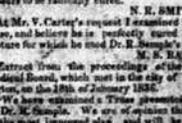
Florida Water,	Pearl Powder,
Opodeldoc,	Toilet Powder,
Extract of Roses,	Fancy Soaps,
Rose Water, very fine,	Head Combs,
Court Cream,	Tooth do.
Lavender Water,	Cologne Water, Gleason's
Cologne,	Pills of Health,
Toilet Paste,	Shaving
Indian Dye, for coloring the Hair,	Soap,
	Camphor do
Indian Oil,	Musk do
Macassar Oil,	Jessamine do
Bear's Oil,	Cucumber do
Antique Oil,	Palm do
Vegetable Rouge,	Castile do
Lady White,	&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 Ruptures; and feeling a desire that all persons afflicted with that disease may have an opportunity of getting the instrument, 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 applications of the instrument if required; also keep constantly on hand a supply of the article.

VALENTINE CARTER.

BALTIMORE, September 29th, 1836.—I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with a Hernial rupture, (right side,) and wore Dr. Hedge'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.

F. WISE.

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

N. 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 28th of January 1837.

"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, Fresh
R. WASHINGTON,
THOS. WILLIAMSON,
HOSE. MORGAN

May 20

Wanted to hire,

A negro girl from eight to fifteen years of age, to go into the country. To one who can come well recommended, kind usage and good wages will be given. Inquire at this office.

Sept 30

Mr. U. Townsend, Esq.

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.

VOL. 1. ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1838. NO. 43.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY H. BOSEE.

The Late Duel.

We publish below the official account, as we presume it must be called, of the late infamous murder of Jonathan Cilley, that the persons engaged may have the opportunity of presenting their own statement of the facts to an outraged and indignant community. The impression as to the unmitigated atrocity of the affair is not the less rendered nor palliated by this exhibition. On the contrary, we find in it a confirmation of all that was previously believed. It will be perceived that the duel was simply a meeting in the field merely upon pointilios, without personal hostility between the parties, and without the slightest cause why they should desire to injure each other. It will also be seen that Mr Cilley made every proper personal concession after the first fire, and after all that the most scrupulous honor could ask had been done; but Mr Wise and his associates were not content with this—and the affair was recklessly and remorselessly urged on by them to the bloody catastrophe.

To render the melancholy statement complete, we add the following note from J. Watson Webb to Mr. Cilley, which commenced the controversy. Mr. Cilley, it will be remembered, refused to receive this note, and it is said, threw it back into the hat of Mr. Graves, by whom it was borne.

GADSBY'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON,
Feb. 21st, 1838.

To the Hon. Jonathan Cilley:

SIR—In the Washington Globe of the 12th inst. you are reported to have said in the course of the debate which took place in the House of Representatives on that day growing out of a publication made in the New York Courier and Enquirer—He (you) knew nothing of its editor; but if it was the same editor who had once made grave charges against an Institution of this country, and afterwards was said to have received facilities to the amount of some $62,000 from the same Institution, and gave it his hearty support, he did not think his charges were entitled to much credit in an American Congress."

I deem it my duty to apprise you, Sir, that I am the Editor of the paper in which the letter from the copy in Washington" charging a member of Congress, with corruption, was first published, and the object of this communication is to enquire of you, whether I am the Editor to whom you alluded, and if so to ask the explanation which the character of your remarks renders necessary.

Very respectfully, your Ob't. Ser't.
J. WATSON WEBB.

—

STATEMENT.

Washington City, D. C.
February 26th, 1838.

The following is a statement of the facts of the duel between the Honorable Wm. J. Graves of Kentucky, and the Honorable Jonathan Cilley of Maine, as agreed upon by George W. Jones and Henry A. Wise, the seconds of the parties, committed to writing between the hours of 10½ o'clock, A. M., February 25th, and 12 o'clock, M. this day. The seconds propose, first, to state the correspondence which occurred before the challenge, and which was communicated through others than themselves; neither second having borne any paper or message, verbal or written, to or from either of the principals, until Mr. Wise bore the challenge and Mr. Jones bore the acceptance. This correspondence, as it has been placed in the hands of the seconds, is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Graves to Mr. Cilley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 20, 1838.

In the interview which I had with you this morning, when you declined receiving from me the note of Col. J. W. Webb, asking whether you were correctly reported in the Globe in what you are there represented to have said of him in this House upon the 12th instant, you will please say whether you did not remark, in substance, that in declining to receive the note, you hoped I would not consider it in any respect disrespectful to me, and that the ground on which you rested your declining to receive the note was distinctly this: That you could not consent to get yourself into personal difficulties, with conductors of public journals, for what you might think proper to say in debate upon this floor in discharge of your duties as a representative of the people, and that you did not rest your objection in our interview, upon any personal objections to Col. Webb as a gentleman.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. JONATHAN CILLEY.

—

Mr. Cilley to Mr. Graves.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 21, 1838.

The note which you just placed in my hands has been received. In reply, I have to state that in your interview with me this morning, when you proposed to deliver a communication from Col. Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, I declined to receive it, because I chose to be drawn into no controversy with him. I neither affirmed or denied any thing in regard to his character; but when you remarked that this course on my part might place you in an unpleasant situation, I stated to you, and now repeat, that I intended by the refusal no disrespect to you.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JONA. CILLEY.

Hon. W. J. GRAVES.

—

Mr. Graves to Mr. Cilley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 22, 1838.

SIR: Your note of yesterday in reply to mine of that date is inexplicit, unsatisfactory and insufficient, among other things in this, that in your declining to receive Col. Webb's communication, it does not *disclose* any exception to him personally as a gentleman. I have, therefore, to inquire *whether you declined to receive his communication, on the ground of any personal exception to him as a gentleman or man of honor?* A categorical answer is expected.

Very respectfully,
W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. J. CILLEY.

—

Mr. Cilley to Mr. Graves.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 22, 1838.

SIR: Your note of this date has just been placed in my hands. I regret that mine of yesterday was not satisfactory to you, but I cannot admit the right on your part to propound the question to which you ask a categorical answer, and therefore decline any further response to it.

Very respectfully,
JONA. CILLEY.

Hon. W. J. GRAVES.

Here follows the first paper borne by Mr. Wise.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 23, 1838.

As you have declined accepting a communication which I bore to you from Col. Webb, and as by your note of yesterday you have refused to decline on grounds which would exonerate me from all responsibility growing out of the affair, I am left no other alternative but to ask that satisfaction which is recognised among gentlemen. My friend, Hon. Henry A. Wise, is authorized by me to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion.

Your obedient servant,
W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. J. CILLEY.

Mr. Wise states that he presented the foregoing challenge to Mr. Cilley, in the parlor at Mr. Birth's boarding house, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, M. on Friday, the 23d instant.

In addition to the foregoing correspondence, the seconds propose to relate only such facts and circumstances as occurred within their joint knowledge, after their own participation in the melancholy affair.

On the evening of the 23d instant, about the hour of 5 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Jones, the second of Mr. Cilley, delivered to Mr. Graves, in the room of Mr. Wise, and in his presence, the following note, which was the first paper borne by *Mr.* Jones, to wit:

WASHINGTON CITY, 23d Feb. 1838.

Hon. W. J. GRAVES:

Your note of this morning has been received. My friend, General Jones, "will make the arrangements suitable to the occasion."

Your ob't serv't,
JONA. CILLEY.

Immediately upon the presentation of the acceptance of the challenge, *Mr.* Graves retired, leaving *Mr.* Jones with *Mr.* Wise, who submitted to *Mr.* Wise the following propositions for the arrangement of the meeting, to wit:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1838.

SIR—*Mr.* Cilley proposes to meet *Mr.* Graves, at such place as may be agreed upon between us, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, *M.* The weapons to be used on the occasion shall be rifles; the parties placed side to side at eighty yards distance from each other; to hold the rifles horizontally at arm's length, downwards; the rifles to be cocked, and triggers set; the words to be, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" After which, neither answering "No," the words shall be, in regular succession, "Fire—one, two, three, four."—Neither party shall fire before the word "fire," nor after the word "four." The position of the parties at the ends of the line to be determined by lot. The second of the party losing the position shall have the giving of the word. The dress to be ordinary winter clothing, and subject to the examination of both parties.—Each party may have on the ground, besides his second, a surgeon, and two other friends. The seconds, for the execution of their respective trusts, are allowed to have a pair of pistols each on the ground, but no other person shall have any weapon. The rifles to be loaded in the presence of the seconds. Should *Mr.* Graves not be able to procure a rifle by the time prescribed, time shall be allowed for that purpose.

Your very obedient servant,
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. HENRY A. WISE.

—

About 9 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Jones' room, at Dowson's, Mr. Wise returned to him the following answer, to wit:

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 23d, 1838.

SIR: The terms arranging the meeting between Mr. Graves and Mr. Cilley, which you presented to me this evening, though unusual and objectionable, are accepted; with the understanding that the rifles are to be loaded with a single ball, and that neither party is to raise his weapon from the downward horizontal position until the word "fire."

I will inform you, sir, by the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow, whether Mr. Graves has been able to procure a rifle, and consequently whether he will require a postponement of the time of meeting.

Your very obedient servant,
HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. GEO. W. JONES.

About 8 o'clock, A. M. on the 24th inst. Mr. Jones left at Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
February 24, 1838.

SIR—I will receive, at Doct. Reilly's, on F street, any communication you may see proper to make me, until 11 o'clock, A. M. to-day.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. H. A. WISE.
Dr. REILY'S F street, Feb. 24, 1838.
10 o'clock, A. M.

SIR—I have called at this place, in conformity with your note of this morning to inform you that Mr. Graves has not as yet been able to procure a rifle and put it in order, and cannot be ready by 12 o'clock, M. to-day. He is desirous, however, to have the meeting to-day, if possible, and I will inform you by half past 12 o'clock, M. to-day, what time to procure and prepare a weapon he will require.

Very respectfully, &c.
HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. GEORGE W. JONES.

—

Afterwards, Mr. Jones, left at Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

WASHINGTON, 10½, A. M,
February, 24, 1838.

SIR—Your note dated at 10 o'clock today is received.

In reply, I have the pleasure to inform you that I have in my possession an excellent rifle, in good order, which is at the service of Mr. Graves.

Very respectfully, &c.
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. H. A. WISE.

—

Afterwards Mr. Jones sent to Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1838,
11, A. M.

SIR—Through the politeness of my friend, Doctor Duncan, I now tender to you, for the use of Mr. Graves, the rifle referred to in my note of 10½, A. M. this morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. H. A. WISE.

And with this note a rifle and powder flask, and balls, were left at Mr. Wise's room.

After the reception of this note from Mr. Jones, Mr. Wise called on him, at Dr. Reilly's, and informed Mr. Jones that Mr. Graves had procured a rifle other than that left at his room by Dr. Duncan, and would be ready for the meeting at 3 o'clock, P. M. It was then agreed that the parties should meet at the Anacosta bridge, on the road to Marlborough, in Maryland, between the hours of one and a half and two and a half o'clock, P. M. and if either got there first he should wait for the other, and that they would thence proceed out of the District. Accordingly, the parties met at the bridge, Mr. Cilley and his party arriving there first, and all proceeded, about 2 o'clock, P. M., to the place of meeting. On arriving at the place, Mr. Jones and Mr. Wise immediately proceeded to mark off the ground. They then decided the choice of positions. Mr. Wise won the position, and consequently Mr. Jones had the giving of the word. At the time Mr. Jones was informed by Mr. Wise that two gentlemen (Mr. Calhoun of Kentucky, and Mr. Hawes of Kentucky) were at some distance off, spectators, but they should not approach upon the ground. Mr. Jones replied that he objected to their coming on the ground, as it was against the articles of the meeting, but he entertained for them the highest respect. Mr. Wise also informed Mr. Jones that, contrary to the terms, he had brought on the ground two rifles; that if he (Mr. Jones) required him to do so, he would immediately send one of them away. Upon Mr. Jones finding that the rifle was unloaded, he consented that it should remain in one of the carriages. There were, it is proper to remark, several persons on the ground, (besides the hack drivers, and the two gentlemen before mentioned at a distance,) who were there without the authority or consent of either party or their friends, as far as is known either to Mr. Jones or to Mr. Wise, and one of these persons was supposed to be the owner of the field.—Shortly after the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., the rifles were loaded in the presence of the seconds; the parties were called together; they were fully instructed by Mr. Jones as to their position, and the words twice repeated to them, as they would be, and as they were, delivered to them, in the exchange of shots. After this they were ordered to their respective positions, the seconds assumed their places, and the friends accompanying the seconds were disposed along the line of fire, to observe that each obeyed the terms of meeting.—Mr. Jones gave the word distinctly, audibly, and in regular succession, and the parties exchanged shots without violating in the least a single instruction. They both missed. After which, Mr. Wise called upon the friends generally to assemble and hear what was to be said.

Upon the assembling of the friends, Mr. Jones inquired of Mr. Wise whether his friend (Mr. Graves) was satisfied? Mr. Wise immediately said, in substance.—"Mr. Jones, these gentlemen have come here without animosity towards each other; they are fighting merely upon a point of honor; cannot Mr. Cilley assign some reason for not receiving at Mr. Graves's hands Col. Webb's communication, or make some disclaimer which will relieve Mr. Graves from his position?" Mr. Jones replied, in substance: "Whilst the challenge is impending, Mr. Cilley can make no explanations." Mr. Wise said, in substance. "The exchange of shots suspends the challenge, and the challenge is suspended for the purpose of explanation." Mr. Jones thereupon said he would see Mr. Cilley, and did go to him. He returned, and asked Mr. Wise again—"Mr. Wise, do I understand aright that the challenge is suspended?" Mr. Wise answered: "It is." Mr. Jones was then about to proceed, when Mr. Wise suggested that it was best, perhaps, to give the explanation or reason in writing. Mr. Jones then said, in substance: "Mr. Wise, if you require *me* to put what I have to say in writing, I shall require you to put what you have said, and may say, in writing." Mr. Wise replied: "Well, let us hear the explanation beforehand, as it may not be necessary to put it in writing." Mr. Jones then proceeded, as he now thinks, substantially to say: "I am authorized by my friend, Mr. Cilley, to say, that in declining to receive the note from Mr. Graves, purporting to be from Col. Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr. Graves, because he entertained for him then, as he now does, the highest respect and the most kind feelings; but that he declined to receive the note, because he chose not to be drawn into any controversy with Col. Webb." Mr. Wise thinks this answer of Mr. Jones was, in substance, as follows: "I am authorized by my friend, Mr. Cilley, to say, that in declining to receive the note from Mr. Graves, purporting to be from Col. Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr. Graves, because he entertained for him then, as he does now, the highest respect and the most kind feelings; but my friend refuses to disclaim disrespect for Col. Webb, because he does not choose to be drawn into an expression of opinion as to him."—Such is the substantial difference now between the two seconds, as to this answer of Mr. Jones. The friends on each side, with the seconds, then retired from each other to consult upon this explanation.—After consultation, Mr. Wise returned to Mr. Jones, and said: "Mr. Jones, this answer leaves Mr. Graves precisely in the position in which he stood when the challenge was sent." Much conversation then ensued between the seconds and their friends, but no nearer approach to reconciliation being made, the challenge was renewed, and another shot was exchanged in a manner perfectly fair and honorable to all parties.

After this, the seconds and the friends again assembled, and the challenge was again withdrawn, and very similar conversations to that after the first exchange of shots again ensued. Mr. Jones then remarked—"Mr. Wise, my friend, is coming to the ground, and exchanging shots with Mr. Graves, has shown to the world, that in declining to receive the note of Colonel Webb, he did not do so because he dreaded a controversy. He has shown himself a brave man, and disposed to render satisfaction to Mr. Graves. I do think that he has done so, and that the matter should end here." To this Mr. Wise replied in substance—Mr. Jones, Mr. Cilley has already expressed his respect for *Mr. Graves* in the written correspondence, and Mr. Graves does not require of Mr. Cilley a certificate of character for Colonel Webb; he considers himself bound not only to preserve the respect due to himself, but to defend the honor of his friend, Colonel Webb."—These words of Mr. Wise, Mr. Jones recollects, and Mr. Wise thinks he added the words—"Mr. Graves only insists that he has not borne the note of a man who is not a man of honor, and not a gentleman." After much more conversation, and ineffectual attempts to a just the matter, the challenge was again renewed—and whilst the friends were again loading the rifles for the third exchange of shots, Mr. Jones and Mr. Wise walked apart, and each proposed to the other anxiously to settle the affair. sr. Wise asked mr. Jones, if mr. Cilley could not assign the reason for declining to receive the note of Colonel Webb, that he (Cilley) did not hold himself accountable for words spoken in debate? sr. Jones replied that, "mr. Cilley would not assign that reason, because he did not wish to be understood as expressing the opinion whether he was or was not accountable for words spoken in debate." sr. Wise then, according to his recollection, asked mr. Jones whether "mr. Cilley would not say, that in declining to receive the note of Colonel Webb, he meant no disrespect to mr. Graves, either *directly or indirectly?*" To which mr. Jones replied affirmatively, adding, "mr. Cilley entertains the highest respect for mr. Graves, but declined to receive the note, because he chose to be drawn into no controversy with Colonel Webb. After further explanatory conversation, the parties then exchanged the third shot, fairly and honorably, as in every instance. Immediately previous to the last exchange of shots, mr. Wise said to mr. Jones, "If this matter is not terminated this shot, and he not settled, I will propose to shorten the distance." To which mr. Jones replied, "After this shot, without effect, I will entertain the proposition."

After mr. Cilley fell, mr. Wise, for mr. Graves, expressed a desire to mr. Jones to see mr. Cilley. mr. Jones replied to mr. Wise, "my friend is dead," and went on to mr. Graves, and told him there was no objection to his request to see mr. Cilley. When mr. Jones approached mr. Graves, and informed him that his enemy should be grazed, mr Graves inquired, "How is he?" The reply was, "my friend is dead, sir." mr. Graves then went to his carriage. mr. Wise inquired of mr. Jones, before leaving the ground, whether he could render any service, and tendered all the aid in his power. mr. Wise and mr. Jones concur that there were three shots exchanged.

Such is the naked statement of all the material facts and circumstances attending this unfortunate affair of honor, which we make in justice to our friends, to ourselves, to all concerned, to the living and to the dead; and it is made for the only purpose of allaying excitement in the public mind, and to prevent any and all further controversy upon a subject, which already is full enough of woe. We have fully and *substantially* stated wherein we agree and disagree. We cordially agree, at all events, in bearing unqualified testimony to the fair and honorable manner in which this duel was conducted. We endeavored to discharge our duties according to that code under which the parties met, regulated by magnanimous principles, and the laws of humanity. Neither of us has taken the least exception to the course of the other; and we sincerely hope that here all controversy whatever may cease. We especially desire our respective friends to make no publication on the subject. None can regret the termination of the affair more than ourselves, and we hope again that the last of it will be the signatures of our names to this paper, which we now affix.

GEO. W. JONES.
HENRY A. WISE.

From the New York American of Wednesday.

THE LATE DUEL AT WASHINGTON.

From the Editor.

WASHINGTON, 26th Feb. 1838.

I send the following statement for publication, in justice to Col. J. W. Webb. It is accurate, as I know, in its essential particulars, in that which relates to the impression, under which Webb rested on the evening of Friday, 23d, and up to 10 o'clock, A. M. of Saturday, that no meeting could take place on that day between Mr. Graves and Mr. Cilley.

Col. Webb had evinced the most resolute purpose to prevent at any rate, and at any hazard, the substitution of Mr. Graves for himself, in the combat, and nothing but the unusual haste with which this matter seems to have been present to an issue, could, it is believed, have defeated the success of his interposition, and that of other friends, as well as of the law, to prevent the duel.

It is not deemed necessary to give the signatures to this paper, as it might not be agreeable to the parties to see their names in print, on such an occasion.—Any gentleman, however, desiring it, may see the original statement at this office.

Citizen's Guard.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1838.

Early in the morning of yesterday, Col. Webb, of New York, called at my lodgings while I was yet in bed, and stated that on the evening preceding, Mr. Cilley, of Maine, had accepted a challenge from Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, and that they were to fight at eighty paces with rifles. Col. Webb said that the proposed meeting grew out of a correspondence between Mr. Graves and Mr. Cilley, founded upon a letter from Col. Webb to mr. Cilley, asking for an explanation of certain language used on the floor of the House of Representatives, and of which letter mr. Graves was the bearer. He said it was utterly impossible that any meeting could be permitted to take place between messrs. Graves and Cilley until mr. Cilley had first met him, and that he was determined to have such meeting upon mr. Cilley, be the consequences what they might; and that in pursuance of that determination, he had secured the services of ——— on the evening previous, shortly after the acceptance of mr. Graves' challenge by mr. Cilley, and now called to ask my co-operation in the following proceeding, viz: That Colonel Webb, accompanied by mr ——— and myself, properly armed, should repair to mr. Cilley's room, when mr. Webb should offer to mr. Cilley the choice of the following positions, with the following alternatives. Either turn and there to settle the question, or pledge his word of honor that he would give Colonel Webb a meeting before mr. Graves, at such place and time, and with such weapons, as mr. Cilley might appoint, and in the event of declining neither, then to expect the most serious consequences on the spot." Mr. Webb then added, "Should he refuse either to fight me at the time, or give the pledge required, I shall have no alternative left but to shatter his right arm, and thereby prevent his meeting my friend."

I considered Col. Webb bound in honor to take the course he suggested, and promptly declared my willingness to accompany him. At 10 o'clock I was informed by Col. Webb, that although he had been assured on the evening previous, that mr. Graves and mr. Cilley would not meet for some days, he had reason to believe that he had been intentionally deceived, and that the meeting would take place on that day: at 12 o'clock. At his request, I immediately took measures to ascertain whether mr. Cilley was at his lodgings, and finding that he was not, Col. Webb, mr. ——— and myself, all well armed, took a carriage and repaired to Bladensburgh, where it was said the meeting was to take place. Before arriving at the ground, Col. Webb designated the following as the order of proceeding, to which we assented, believing it to be the only course left him, and demanded by every consideration of duty towards his chivalric friend, mr. Graves: "On reaching the parties," said Col. W., "I'll approach mr. Cilley and tell him that this is my quarrel, and must fight me, and that if he aims his rifle at my friend, I'll shoot him on the spot. We know that on this, messrs. Graves and Wise will interfere, and that we will be ordered off the ground, but I shall tell them that we have come prepared to lose our lives or prevent the meeting, and that it cannot proceed without first disposing of us. From our knowledge of the parties, it is probable that some one of them will then raise his weapon at me, when I shall instantly shoot Cilley, and we must proceed to defend ourselves in the best way we can."

On arriving at the usual duelling ground, we discovered that the parties were not there, and after waiting half an hour, returned to the Capitol, when Colonel Webb had a conversation with, and we understood, requested General Mercer to go to the civil authorities, make a formal complaint in his (Col. W's.) name, and cause officers to be despatched in every direction to discover and apprehend the parties.

We learnt at the Capitol, that the parties had only been absent about twenty minutes, and that the meeting was to take place at the old magazine. We instantly followed in pursuit; but on arriving at the place designated, understood that the parties had not been there. We were then induced to believe that the scene of the Potomac, near the Arsenal at Greenleaf's Point, was the place of meeting, and we followed in pursuit. But here again, we were foiled; and I have since understood that the place of meeting was changed to avoid interruption by Col. W. It now being after three o'clock, P. M., we returned to Gadsby's Hotel, and there awaited the result.

It is unnecessary to add, what would have been the course of Col. Webb, of mr. Graves, instead of mr. Cilley, had been in arms. Suffice it to say, that his determination was sanctioned by us, and how-

ever much we deplored it, we could not doubt but the extraordinary position in which he would then have been placed, would have warranted the course determined upon.

(Signed.) ——— ———.

The foregoing statement of Major ——— is correct in all that relates to myself, and to our joint proceedings—or in other words, in all parts of which I could have any knowledge, not having been present at the time Major ———'s services were sought for and secured.

(Signed.) ——— ———.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

After Mr. Jones returned, the last time, from the conference with Mr. Wise, and reported Wise's reply, Mr. Cilley said in a calm and collected tone, *"they thirst for my blood!"* Mark the result.—*"Graves,"* said Mr. Wise, *"You have fired too high, aim lower!"* Mr. Graves took the advice, and Cilley fell a corpse. Here are the uncontradicted facts, stated by those who were present, and which are no doubt true.

From the Baltimore Republican.

THE LATE MURDER.

☞The resolutions of Mr. Fairfield calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes that led to the death of Mr. Cilley, were passed by a vote of 152 to 49. It is not necessary to give the whole debate on the subject.—The following closing remarks of Mr. Fairfield, in reply to the opponents of the resolutions, embrace the chief points adduced in opposition to so righteous a measure. We are rejoiced to see the manly spirit with which this gentleman has undertaken the task, and in the sacred name of Justice, we trust, that the damning ignominy of this "murder most foul" may be fixed indelibly with a Cain-like brand upon the real & reckless offenders against the holiest laws of human and divine enactment. In God's name, we say to Mr. Fairfield, go on,—unscathed by any false sympathy for the living, and unterrified by threats from men of violence. The life-blood of the amiable, the noble, the talented CILLEY,—the fearful desolation of a once happy home,—the cause of humanity,—the cause of justice, are holy incentives for a bold and unflinching prosecution of duty, and cry aloud to him—*Go on—and quail not!*

Mr. FAIRFIELD said, it has been with feelings of surprise and pain that I have listened to the remarks of my colleague (Mr. Evans) and the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. Garland). And in regard to the remarks of the latter gentleman, my surprise was blended with no small degree of indignation. That feeling, however, has now subsided. If that gentleman is incapable of entering into my feelings in moving this inquiry into the causes which led to the death of my friend and colleague, and can find no motive but a political or sinister one, I cannot signify the feeling I entertain for him by calling it resentment. Sir, I have no wish to use harsh epithets, nor will I commence an attack upon any man; but self-defence is a right which I cannot willingly yield.

The gentleman from Louisiana has also insinuated that I knew of the contemplated duel, and stood by without making any effort to prevent it; and now that it has terminated fatally to my friend, have come into the House to move a committee of investigation. To that gentleman, sir, I have no reply to make; but to the House I wish to say, that I did not know that a challedge had been sent to my colleague by the survivor in the contest until near 12 o'clock of the day on which they fought, when I was told that they had already gone out, and no one knew what ground they had selected. Neither of my colleagues, nor myself, were his confidants in this unfortunate affair.

[The SPEAKER here interrupted Mr. F. and stated that the circumstances of the duel could not be gone into under this resolution.]

Well, sir, let that pass then. But my colleague (Mr. EVANS) comes in with his insuendoes. He cannot possibly perceive the object of moving this inquiry. What is it? says the gentleman. What can be effected by it? what good will it do? Sir, is it possible that my colleague can seriously entertain such questions on this subject? One of your number, a Representative from the State of Maine, was shot down and deprived of life by another member; and when a resolution is moved to inquire into the circumstances, and to have the facts reported to the House, that some action may be had thereon, my colleague is at a loss to perceive the object of such a resolution!

He is in great doubt, and says that if any evil comes of it, he washes his hands of it. Sir, when I ask that gentleman to assume and relieve me from a responsibility voluntarily incurred by myself, I shall be so explicit as not to be misunderstood. But of all affairs in which I was ever engaged, this is the last from which I would wish to be relieved. If the country and the House will not sustain this enquiry, and I am to incur consequences from which my colleague is so desirous of washing his hands, I have only to say that a foreknowledge of all would not have changed my course. What I have done has been a matter of duty, and from the performance of that no danger shall deter me. Hence my friend from Virginia (Mr. BOCOCK) will pardon me for declining to accede to his request, and withdraw my resolutions.

Is it asked, what is *the object?* I answer, to have the facts correctly reported to the House, and then to take such action as the facts warrant. Many members have been guilty to that extent which warrants their expulsion, why let them be expelled: for one, I will not shrink from such a course if it should seem to be the proper one.

But it is said by the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. Garland,) that this thing cannot be prosecuted without *serious consequences;* and the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Johnson,) has said that if he were placed on such a committee, he should feel a necessity of going thoroughly armed. Sir, I am no duelist. I have adopted principles that forbid revengeful or vindictive feelings, much more the taking of a fellow creature's life. But, sir, I will not be deterred from doing what I deem to be my duty, by any threats that may be thrown out from any quarter.—*And has it come to this, that a member of this House is to be called to account out of it for words spoken in debate, and shut down; and that, when an inquiry into the circumstances is proposed, we are told to take care—that such an inquiry cannot be had without exposing ourselves to personal danger!* Sir, if we have really come to this pass, it is high time the country knew it, it is high time, too, that some steps should be taken to prevent the evil, and to have a just and fearless representation of the people maintained. The course now proposed is taking one step towards that object, and I hope it will be followed up by such measures as will effectually secure the members of this House in freedom of debate and security of person.

From the Baltimore Republican.

☞We find the following card from William Leggett, Esqr. in the New York "Evening Post." *Mr.* Leggett was formerly editor of that paper and is the gentleman who inflicted personal chastisement on Webb in Wall street at 'change hours, which insult Webb pocketed very quietly. *Mr.* Leggett was formerly in the Navy, and Webb once held about the same grade in the Army—here they were on an equal footing—as they were also, both being editors of daily papers. As to personal standing in society Leggett was every way his equal,—as to intellectual standing.—Webb cannot bear the least comparison with Leggett. So, on no score was there a loop-hole for Webb to creep out after receiving a public insult. Webb has published a letter under his own signature, in which he says that in all his broils he has "never desired to shed blood," quite a needless disavowal, by-the-way, as there is no difference of opinion on that point—and that he will inflict "chastisement of some sort" upon any respectable individual who will circulate the report that he was purchased from his political consistency by the United States Bank. In answer to this threat Mr. Leggett meets him as follows:—

☞Mr. JAMES WATSON WEBB caps the climax of his most ruffian-like conduct by announcing, under his own signature, in his paper of this morning, that he is determined to inflict chastisement of some sort upon every respectable person who shall dare to speak of his having been bribed to support the late U. States Bank. It is probable this threat may silence some, but I trust there are yet more who will despise it as utterly as the wretch who proclaims it ought to be despised by every honorable man. For my own part, while the proof that this atrocious braggart's services were bought and paid for by the United States Bank exists on the enduring records of the National Legislature, I, for one, shall never hesitate to speak freely my sentiments of the contemptible apostate. I am willing to acknowledge that he is, technically and etymologically, a gentleman,—that is, that his father and grandfather were respectable men, and that some few gentlemen lend him their countenance in society—but as for himself, I hold him to be one of the basest and most craven braggarts that ever disgraced the human form.

If every man and woman in this community should speak their true opinion of him, it would be found that but few voices would dissent from that which I have here expressed. I say this, not because I have any desire to obtrude myself personally before the community; but because, in the face of such a defiance as that thrown out in the Courier of this morning, I deem it the duty of those who have heretofore spoken plainly of this creature's character, to show that they are not to be intimidated by his bluster from continuing freely to express their sentiments.

WM. LEGGETT.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

MR. CILLEY.—I saw him not long before he went to the fatal field. He had just received a letter from his little boy, and spoke of him with deep emotion.—He attempted to speak of his wife—but could not. I had urged him *not to fight.* I told him that if he killed his adversary, he would carry with him to the end, a hell in his own bosom. He replied that *he had not sought it;* that he could not surrender, even for life, *the liberty of his own undoubted opinions.* I could say no more.

He went upon the field calm and collected and preserved the same steady composure—but I shall ever believe, from a remark made to me, that he had from the first a presentiment of his fate. Others appear to have entertained the same impression, for the infamous Matthew L. Davis said to Gen. Green, after the parties had left the city, that *no compromise could be made until death stepped in.* This was a dark prediction to come from such a source.

From the New York Evening Post.

SEVENTEEN DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE—NINE DAYS' LATER FROM ENGLAND.

After a long interval in which no European news has been received, the packet ship Albany, Capt. Johnson, arrived on Saturday from Havre, bringing papers of that place to January 17th, and Paris to the evening of the 16th, containing London dates to the evening of the 13th.

The affairs of Canada naturally occupy a prominent place in the London papers. The disposition and conduct of the American government in regard to these disturbances, is generally applauded.—The Times, however, thinks we are preparing for war!

Among the items of news, are the burning of the London Royal Exchange, the Emperor Nicholas' Winter Palace at St. Petersburgh, and the Italian Opera House at Paris.

From the London Times, Jan. 11.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE BY FIRE.

An event which may be regarded almost as a national calamity occurred last night—the Royal Exchange is a heap of ruins; a destructive fire has laid waste this extensive commercial building, one of the most magnificent in Europe. Soon after ten o'clock, last night, the fire broke out in Lloyd's coffee room, at the north east corner of the edifice, opposite the Bank. It was soon discovered by one of the Bank watchmen, who gave the alarm at the gates, and the bank engines were immediately brought. A strong party of the city police and night watchmen, and the soldiers on duty in the bank, immediately repaired to the spot, and expresses were sent to the fire engine stations, at which period no sign of fire could be seen from the street. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining entrance to the building; but when this was accomplished the flames burst through the windows with great fury and drove the people back. An extraordinary scene ensued; the whole neighborhood was alarmed, and the tradesmen who held the shops around the exterior of the building instantly commenced the removal of their goods.

It was at once predicted that the whole building would be destroyed, and this foreboding was realized too correctly.—The Jerusalem coffee-house, Whitecross street, Farrington street, Southwark-bridge road, Holborn, Chandos street, Schoolhouse lane, and Wellclose-square engines, with those belonging to the West of England, the Country office, &c. were all on the spot, with 95 of the fire brigade men, within an hour after the fire broke out.—Before any water could be thrown on the building it was necessary to thaw the hose and works of the engines, by pouring hot water upon them, and this caused some delay. For some time afterwards owing to the intense frost, there was great difficulty in working the engines, and the fire continued extending in a south-west direction; consuming the whole of the long range of offices belonging to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

At twelve o'clock these and Lloyd's establishment, the coffee room, the captain's room, and the offices of the underwriters, presented one body of flame, which shot up to a great height, illuminating the Bank, St. Bartholomew's, St. Michael's, and St. Mary's churches.

At one o'clock, the north and west sides of the Exchange were consumed, and the fire was rapidly approaching the new tower, which was erected about twenty years ago. The efforts of the firemen appeared not to have the least effect; the flames extended rapidly over the building, although not less than twenty engines were at work; indeed for what good they seemed to do, they might as well have been unemployed.

At two o'clock the flames reached the tower, and the terror and excitement of the assembled multitudes in Cornhill, Mansion-house street, and Poultry, were extreme. A thousand voices murmured, "It has reached the tower, it's all over."—The appearance of the frightful conflagration at this period was awful in the extreme, the whole of the Exchange was completely enveloped in flames, and the heat was so great that the firemen and auxiliaries could scarcely pursue their labors near the burning mass.

The splendid tower, nearly 150 feet in height, was reduced to ashes, the musical peal of eight bells with a tenor of about 18 cwt, fell one after the other carrying away every thing in their progress towards the pavement, including the roof and clock work, and the arch over the centre entrance. The clock had a very singular effect while the tower was burning, which was no doubt visible at a considerable distance. The plates of the dials became red hot, and the hands pointed to the hour, twenty-five minutes past one, when the works took fire, melting the chime barrels and the machinery in a few minutes.

The Royal Exchange is stated to be insured for £55,000 in one establishment. It is said the building cannot be replaced for less than £150,000. One account says—"The safety-vaults under the Exchange, which are now covered with immense heaps of ruins, and which contain the account books and other valuable property belonging to the London Bankers, it was hoped had escaped danger but, unfortunately, we learn, that there was not less than four feet of water in them, which was being pumped out as fast as circumstances would permit.

DESTRUCTION OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS' WINTER PALACE BY FIRE.

A letter of Dec. 30th, from St. Petersburgh, states that a destructive fire broke out on the previous evening, in the winter Palace. As soon as the conflagration, which soon extended throughout the whole of the Palace was perceived, the Empress and the Grand Dutchess Maria, (the Emperor's daughter) took refuge in the Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whilst the Emperor, accompanied by the Grand Duke Michael, personally gave the necessary directions for extinguishing the flames, which were fortunately prevented from communicating with either the Hermitage or the buildings adjoining the winter Palace. The magnificent building itself, was however entirely destroyed. The Emperor and his family afterwards established their temporary residence at the Palace of Anitschodf.

From the New York Evening Post.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

At a meeting of the Banks of the city of New York, held on the 28th of February, 1838, the committee on the resumption of specie payments" submitted the following report, in part, viz:

In contemplation of the resumption of specie payments, by the banks of the city of New York, on or before the tenth of May next, and under the uncertain contingency of a simultaneous or early resumption by the banks of some of the other great commercial cities, it is incumbent on those of New York to adopt all the measures within the limits of their resources, which may enable them not only to resume but also to maintain specie payments.

Much has already been done in that respect, the result, as well of causes not under the control of the baks, as of positive action on their part.

1. It appears by the annual returns of the Bank Commissioners, that, exclusively of the Dry Dock Bank, which is not included in the sales of this year, the gross amount of all the liabilities of the city banks, payable on demand, deducting therefrom the notes and checks of other banks held by them and the balances due to them by other banks, amounted on the 1st of January, 1836, to $26,918,105; on the 1st January, 1837, to $25,485,247; and on the 1st Jan. 1838, to $12,690,604 —making a diminution in the liabilities of more than twelve millions and a half during the year 1837.

2. The detailed statement for the 1st January, 1838, rendered by the several city banks to their standing committee, shows a balance to their credit of more than four millions due to them by the banks out of the State, and of more than two millions in account with all the banks out of the city. Ample means are also appears by those statements, have been provided by the country banks of the State, for the redemption of their notes, which circulate in this city.

On our view of the whole subject we may confidently say, that the relative strength of the banks is, and at the time of the resumption, will be greater than it was during the last two years, and probably at any former time.

The fall in rate of foreign exchanges, now considerably below par in our city paper, renders it absolutely certain, that no exportation of specie can take place, and more than probable that considerable influx may be expected. This fact, now indisputable, must have an effect on public opinion and ought to remove the apprehension of those who may have believed our efforts for an early resumption premature. Secure, as all the banks in the United States are against foreign demands, we are justified in expecting their co-operation. If this is obtained, we do not perceive any obstacle to an early, easy and safe resumption of specie payments.

A continued suspension on the part of some of the other great commercial cities, can alone render the resumption on our part difficult, and may prevent a free application of the legitimate resources of New York. Yet, such is the favorable relative state of the balances between this and the other parts of the Union, that for the present at least, but little need be apprehended from the effect of natural causes. Of deliberate acts of hostility, as there could be no motive for such, there should be no apprehension on our part.—We trust that, supported by the community of this city, and by the State, the banks will be able to surmount all obstacles, and on or before the tenth of May, to resume and maintain specie payments.

The preparatory measures on their part appear to be, first, a reduction of their liabilities out of the State, and drawing in their foreign funds; second, an equalization of the balances due from and to each other, and a mutual return of their notes, which may enable all to resume on equal footing and with equal safety; third, a sufficient increase of their specie. On these points the committee will submit a separate report.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
PETER STAGG,
GEO. NEWBOLD,
CORNS HEYER,
JOHN I. PALMER,
C. W. LAWRENCE,
F. W. EDMONDS.

Whereupon, the report was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

On motion, resolved, that the same be published.

BENJ. M. BROWN, Chairman.
Wm. M. Vermilye, Secretary.

The Nashville "Union" ship of the 8th ult. says—We heard from the hermitage yesterday—the General's health is still improving, and he is rapidly regaining his usual strength and spirits."

☞General *David R. Porter*, of Huntingdon, has received the nomination as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. There were two ballots; on the second, Gen. Porter received *eighty-six* votes and was thereupon announced as the regularly nominated candidate of the party. A resolution was immediately offered pledging the exertions of every member of the convention in favor of the nominee and carried by a vote of *one hundred and thirty-three*, every member voting YEA. We congratulate our brethren in the Keystone State, on this evidence of unanimity, and receive it as a cheering token that the Democracy of Pennsylvania are determined to unite heart and hand in regaining their wonted ascendancy in that great State. The Harrisburg "Reporter" says, the "nomination has already carried dismay into the ranks of the Amalgamated Federal party." Our heartiest wishes are for the success of our friends, and we look forward with pleasure to the certainty, that those wishes will be gratified to the full. *Baltimore Republican.*

☞The resolution passed by the popular branch of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, requiring the resumption of specie payments by the banks of that State on or before the 16th day of May next, has been lost in the Whig Senate by a vote of 17 to 13! The people can have no difficulty by this time, in saying which is the legitimate rag-currency party. The Philadelphia bank presses are in ecstacies at the result, and heap all sorts of abuse upon a measure so loudly exacted by every principle of justice. It is a triumph, say they, over the "destructive principles of a bill of abominations." As if in the Whig creed, it is well understood by that party, that honesty is an "abomination" and the preans to enforce the moral obligations of the banks to the community, were not more nor less than "*destructive principles.*" Let it so stand upon their own confession!—but for the sake of consistency, let us hear no more of Whig "bullionists," and a redeemable paper currency. The truth is, and every day makes that truth stronger, shin-plastering and Whigism are the same thing, look at them in any light you please.—*Ibid.*

DREADFUL MORTALITY—SMALL POX AMONG THE INDIANS.

From the Washington Globe.

Extract from a letter from Major Pilcher, dated St. Louis, Feb. 27, 1838.

SIR. Having received authentic information from the remote region of the Upper Missouri, of a highly important character, I deem it my duty to communicate it without delay, though not entirely applicable to my own agency, having, as I conceive it does, a bearing upon Mr. Harris's letter of the 11th ultimo.

It appears that the effects of the small pox among most of the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri surpass all former scourges, and that the country through which it has passed is literally depopulated, and converted into *one great graveyard.* The Mandans, consisting of 1,600 souls, had been reduced, by the 1st of October last, to thirty-one persons. The *Gros Ventres*, or Minetarees, a tribe about 1,000 strong, took the disease a month later than their neighbors, the Mandans. One half had perished, and the disease was still raging. They, no doubt, shared the same fate with the Mandans. The Ricaras, who had recently joined the last named tribes, and numbered about three thousand, were most of them out on a hunting excursion when the disease broke out among the Mandans, and consequently received it something later. One half of *them* had fallen, and the disease was raging with unabated fury, not more than one out of fifty recovering from it. Most of those that survived subsequently committed suicide, despairing, I suppose, at the loss of friends, and the changes wrought by the disease in their persons—some by shooting, others by stabbing, and some by throwing themselves from the high precipices along the Missouri. The great band of Assiniboins, say 10,000 strong, and the Crees, numbering about 3,000, have been almost annihilated; and, notwithstanding all the precaution used by the gentlemen engaged in the trade of that remote region to prevent it, the disease had reached the Blackfeet of the Rocky Mountains; a band of 1,000 lodges had been swept off, and the disease was rapidly spreading among the different bands of that great tribe, numbering, *I think*, about 60,000 souls. I have no doubt but the predictions contained in my letter of the 27th ultimo will be fully realized, & all the Indians on the Columbia river, as far as the Pacific ocean, will share the fate of those before alluded to.

GEN. WILLIAM CLARK,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

This is a fearful description of deplorable suffering among the red men. It is gratifying to know, that as soon as authentic accounts of the ravages of the small pox among the tribes on the Missouri were received, inquiries were promptly instituted by the proper authorities to ascertain their origin and extent, and measures adopted to afford alleviation, and, where practicable, to prevent further infection. Funds for vaccinating the Indians were immediately remitted, with authority to employ the necessary agents.

The agents charged with the execution of these measures, possessed great energy, and the most favorable results may be anticipated.

The Neutrality Bill has passed Congress.

THE CECIL GAZETTE.

"SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION."

Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1838.

Extract from the London Banker's Circular.

"From its nature, the influence of a Bank must be allied to the Aristocracy of Wealth and not to the Democracy of Numbers; and this is more especially the case with great chartered Banks having immense power. The late Bank of the United States was one of the "description, and its political influence was "prodigious."

WHIG CURRENCY.

SPECIE and Bills Exchangeable for Specie, at the option of the holder.

[*Elkton Courier.*

Proof!

Every Federal Whig Legislature has REJECTED OR INDEFINITELY POSTPONED THE BILLS to COMPEL the BANKS TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Democratic Republican Reform Meeting.

☞On TUESDAY the 3d day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a Public Meeting will be held in the Court House in Elkton. The many important subjects intimately connected with the interests of our State and our County, which demand from the freemen of Cecil early consideration, have induced the call of this meeting, and the Democratic Republican Reformers of our county are urgently solicited to attend.

The meeting will be addressed by several gentlemen.

MANY VOTERS.

☞We learn from the Baltimore American that the Legislature on Wednesday determined, by lot, the order in which the Gubernatorial Districts should stand, in the elections for Governor under the reformed constitution. The result was as follows.

Eastern Shore District	No. 1,
North Western do.	No. 2
Baltimore City do.	No. 3.

The Eastern Shore District consequently is entitled to the first choice.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

In another column will be found the proceedings of a meeting of the officers of the New York Banks, which are important, as they indicate a disposition on the part of those institutions to resume specie payments on or about the 10th of May. The shinplaster journalists of the country will of course utter a shriek of horror at the bare idea of such a proceeding, as in their view a convertible paper is the *sine qua non* of happiness. The rest of the public, however, are tired of the delay, although cowed by the "great regulator."

We copy on our first page from the New York American a statement made on behalf of James Watson Webb, in reference to our late card, and we do so for the purpose of putting the public in possession of all that is officially issued in relation to the matter. Let the public read this promulgated programme, and form their own opinion on the subject. Let them reflect upon the avowal here made that Mr. Cilley was to be killed in some way—to be shot in his own chamber, to be destroyed in a brigand fight on the field, or if he had injured Mr. Graves before the pursuing party arrived, to be disposed of in a manner significantly hinted at in the document alluded to. His death it seems was sure in any alternative, if faith is to be reposed in the statements now made. And are such dispositions and such proceedings to be sanctioned in the bosom of a civilized community? Is every feeling of propriety and humanity to be outraged with impunity in this way? We trust not, and hope that such a rabble will now be found in the spontaneous burst of public opinion as will put an end to such scenes in this country forever. If so, some good will arise from the evil which we now deplore.

The Pennsylvanian says that the names of the persons who signed the Webb programme of arrangements, for the maiming or murdering of Mr. Cilley, are said by the N. Y. Evening Post, to be Major Morrell and Daniel Jackson of New York. They are the "resolute and chivalric friends." Had that programme been carried into effect, lump would have been in requisition.

THE STATEMENT OF THE SECONDS.

Messrs. Jones and Wise have special reason for wishing that oblivion may soon throw its pall over this transaction, as it has over the murdered body of poor Cilley. The position of both of them can be regarded as little better than that of murderers. Other developments, we have no doubt, would disclose other facts and deeper ramifications of conspiracy which would throw additional responsibility on them. That Cilley fell on the fourth fire they considered a fact too horrible to be told, and they have conspired to suppress it, though they do not deny it. Access or to their statement the difference was adjusted before the third fire. Yet they leave that adjustment to come to nothing without telling us how or why. It devolves on Mr. Wise to satisfy the public on the subject of his second visit, and upon other circumstances which have created the impression, that if duel had not occurred the jury on measure would, and that Mr. Jones was compelled to put his principal forward or lose the consequences of himself. He owes that much to the community to say that the "fourth fire" was not the last one fought by principals, & to explain why he did not continue the combat. Whatever may be the disposal made of the matter, the public will not rest satisfied.

ANOTHER DEPOSIT BANK GONE BY THE BOARD—BUT IT HAPPENS TO BE THE

Port Deposit Bank!

The Susquehanna Bank, (formerly called the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company,) on the 20th of February last ceased to redeem its new issued notes. This, however, is only the third time that it has bursted under its original charter. And as it appears this banking corporation can make more money by stopping every now and then, than by doing a regular business, under its new title, some time in September last, it commenced issuing its promises to pay, in one, two and three dollar shin plasters, but refused to redeem its old notes in any other way than by giving certificates payable *ten per cent. every 60 or 90 days.* This procedure was to give them an opportunity of getting all their old issued notes, (the amount of which was much greater than the bank had ever acknowledged it to be) in such a situation that the bank directors and officers in the secrets of the bank could tell exactly what certificates were out, and in whose hands, that they might buy them at a considerable discount. This may be inferred from the fact that one of the bank officers did buy the certificates given for the old notes, at a discount of from 25 to 30 per cent. before the last stoppage of the bank, and shows that the institution was conducted more like a shaving shop than a bank. Is it right, or is it possible that our Legislature will longer permit such an institution as this to exist within our limits, and allow it again and again to defraud the public? Our interests require that such institutions should be put down and their charters forfeited, or the same scene will be enacted over again. K.

We have received the above communication from a correspondent. Three times has this Port Deposit Bank failed; three times have our citizens suffered considerably by its failure, and its charter still exists. In this case we think legislative aid is demanded, and we hope this bank charter will be annulled. What can be thought of a blinking institution which continues in operation from September till February, and one which takes old notes up with certificates which its officers buy up at a discount of 25 to 30 per cent? Is this fair dealing? and here do matters stand as they should? We say again this Bank charter ought to be forfeited by our legislature. Such frauds as these should not be allowed to disgrace our State. The suspension of specie payments by the banks is bad enough, but this is certainly worse. It is a case perhaps even in the annals of banking without a parallel. Here legislation is certainly required. Such institutions as this should not exist. All banks pretend to act for public convenience, but this has another object in view, not the public good, but to pay upon the public. It ought to be put down, and that forthwith.

WEBB'S LETTER.

☞The infamous Webb has published a letter in which he gives out that he will not suffer any "respectable person" to say that he was bought up by the U. States Bank without "chastisement of some sort." He is well mastered by Mr. Leggett, formerly Editor of the Evening Post. Mr. L. says the proof that Webb was purchased is on "*the authorizing records of the Alabama Legislature*," and while it stands there he for one shall never hesitate to speak freely his sentiments of the contemptible apostate. Bennett of the Herald, too, does not seem disposed to let the swaggering braggadocio's threat pass by with impunity. He says that the charge is as "true as holy writ; he knows the fact, and can bear witness before God and man that both James Watson Webb and M. M. Noah, were bought, bribed and purchased like cattle at the Bull's Head by the United States Bank, after Noah had calumniated that institution, and Webb had sanctioned those calumnies." And great confidence is to be placed in what Bennett says, for it will be collected that he was the associate of Webb in the Courier and Enquirer at the time the bargain and sale took place. He therefore speaks knowingly on the subject. The Journal of Commerce also reiterates the charge, and the editors tell Webb that while they hold a pen it shall be free, and that they will write just what they think the interests of their country require them to write, and if they are assassinated by the hands of the author of this proclamation, they have no doubt their fellow citizens will take care to see the assassin hanged." These are all "respectable men," and reside in the city of New York, right under Webb's nose.—Why is this "chastisement of some sort" not inflicted upon them! Simply because the charge is true, and that he has not the courage to carry into execution his threat, detestable as it is. If this "chastisement of some sort" were to be inflicted upon all who believe that Webb, for and in consideration of the sum of $52,000, sold himself, his press, type, &c. to the U. S. Bank, he would require a force as large as the purchase money, even though converted into cents, to enable him to comply with what he has promised. The whole world believe it, and one and proclaim JAMES WATSON WEBB A GUILTY MAN.

☞The "Jersey Blue," published at Hoboken, New Jersey, appeared in mourning on the 3d inst. for the death of Mr. Gilley. The head of the editorial column contains the following:

Jonathan Cilley,

"A zealous advocate of the rights of the whole people, and a determined opponent of the claim of the few to tyrannize over the many," was murdered by FEDERALISTS, for words spoken in debate, aged 35 years.

We find the subjoined paragraph in the National Intelligencer of Wednesday:

Among the late arrivals in this city is Lord Clarence Paget, Commander of Her Britannic Majesty's Sloop of war, *The Pearl*, now in Hampton Roads, from Bermuda, with despatches to the British Minister. [This young nobleman is one of the sons of the gallant Marquis of Anglesea, who commanded the Cavalry at the Battle of Waterloo.]

☞The blacksmith shop of Mr. Robert Thompson at Charlestown was consumed by fire on Thursday the 1st inst. with many articles of value. Loss said to be $1,000. This is the second fire which has occurred in that village within a week.

A Heavy Capital.—A Boston paper says that the amount of specie in the Middlesex Bank of that city, as returned by its officers, is ONE DOLLAR & NINETY SEVEN CENTS.

A bill fixing the salary of the Governor at $4,200 and that of the Secretary of State at $2,000, has passed the House of Delegates. They are both required to reside during their time of service at Annapolis. The present incumbent does not come within the provisions of this bill.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, proceeded to New York, on Friday the 2d inst. to summon James Watson Webb, to appear before the Committee of Investigation in the case of Mr. Ruggles of Maine, and to answer to the charge preferred against that Senator, by Matthew L. Davis, and the Courier and Enquirer.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1838.
Saturday Night.

It is understood that all who were engaged in the Court-yard Saturday, (Mr. Utley of course excepted) will be hanged to night and burned in effigy.

The Washingtonians are in a state of great excitement, and cannot be easily appeased. It is very probable that Webb will meet with a warm reception on his return to the city.

Yours, &c. J.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1838.
Sunday Evening.

About 11 o'clock, last night, a bright flame was seen in a remote part of the city; an alarm of fire was sounded, and the few citizens who left their beds, found the effigies of certain individuals who insurrectioned themselves by the bloody and infamous acts of Saturday week, hanging to gallows enveloped in flames! The act, being approved of, and deemed a rational expression of popular indignation.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

THE INVADING FORCES DISBANDED.

The Albany Argus of Monday says:—Official despatches from Gen. Wool and Col. Worth, from the former of the 24 inst., and the latter of the 1st, show that both on the Northern and Western Frontiers, the disturbing forces have been dispersed, and that tranquility has been restored in every direction.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 15th ult. by the Rev. E. Kennard, Mr. WILLIAM CALVERT to Miss LOUISA BENNETT, both of Charlestown, Cecil county.

On the same evening, at North East, Mr. JOSEPH BENJAMIN to Miss MARY ANN JOHNSON, both of Cecil co.

On Tuesday the 27th ult. at Green Hill, the residence of Mary Ann Russell, by the same, Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM KEMP to Miss DELICIAN JOHNS, of North East, Cecil co.

On Thursday the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Parkyn, Mr. ELISHA MAHANY to Miss REBECCA WEAVER, all of this county.

FOR SALE.

A good working or farm Horse; also a Dearborn for one or two seats, springs, and almost a new set of gears. Also one pair of strong Gig Wheels, suitable for a light cart, by the subscriber. GEORGE JONES.

Elkton, March 10—3w

Tailoring.

Cheap and Elegant Tailoring.

THE Subscriber, residing directly opposite the Court House, Elkton, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that in addition to executing every description of garments that may be intrusted to his care in his *usual superior style of fit, fashion and workmanship*, he will, after the first of April, as a further inducement to the public to call on him, make dress coats for $15.50 each; pantaloons and vests at $4 cents each, and all other work in proportion.—He wishes it to be particularly understood that those who expect to avail themselves of the above advantages must pay cash on delivery of their garments, otherwise they will be charged the same prices as at present.

SAMUEL DOUGHERTY.

N. B. Should any garments intrusted to his care be deficient in any of the above important requisites, he pledges himself that he is not only willing but able to indemnify his customers for any loss they might otherwise sustain by such deficiency. S. D.

March 10—tf

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Haines Reynolds, use of Frisby Henderson, against Jethro Johnson and William Kirk, (clothier) and the other at the suit of Richard Bidwell, use of Frisby Henderson, against Jethro Johnson and Benjamin F. Johnson, I will expose at Public Sale, at the Court House in Elkton, on TUESDAY THE THIRD DAY OF APRIL, NEXT, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, and estate, both legal and equitable, of Jethro Johnson & Benjamin F. Johnson, to all that Farm or tract of land with the improvements thereon, situate in Cecil county, on which the said Jethro Johnson now resides, containing sixty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Pritchard, Charles Tully and others. The said property to be sold for cash to satisfy said writs, and officers fees.

NOBLE PENNINGTON,
March 10—ts late Sheriff.

DIED,

At his residence, in Somerset county, Maryland, on Monday, 26th February, the Right Rev. WILLIAM MURRAY STONE, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having determined on closing his business in Charlestown, and selling all his property, personal and real, for the purpose of leaving the neighborhood, now offers his

STORE GOODS

for sale at the room formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN OWENS, in Charlestown, where they will be sold either wholesale or retail; and as I am determined to sell them for cost, and a great number less than cost, it will be to the interest of the public generally to call

Store keepers wishing to purchase can be accommodated on easy terms, as I am determined to sell.

I have about thirty well improved Lots in town, under good fence, which will raise grain, &c. sufficient to keep a family, and sell three or four hundred dollars worth yearly besides, all of which will be sold with the out buildings I have on the property where my late dwelling was burnt.

If the Lots will not sell in a body, I will sell them separate, to suit purchasers.

Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN N. BLACK.

Charlestown, March 10, 1838.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber intending to decline business at Chesapeake City, will, on THURSDAY the 15th inst., offer at Public Sale the following described property, to wit:—Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, one Sideboard, two Mahogany Tables, Wash Stands and Bowls, one dozen cane bottom Chairs, a variety of Windsor Chairs, one large Dining Table, one Clock, one large Cook Stove, two Coal Stoves, Bar Fixtures, Looking Glasses, one Refrigerator, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Queens-ware; together with a variety of other articles.

Terms cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ESTHER T. BENNETT.

Chesapeake City, March 10.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Cecil county Court, at the suit of Glenn, Poultney and Sewall, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Benjamin F. Johnson, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to Public Sale on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said B. F. Johnson, in and to the farm on which he now resides containing 66 acres, more or less. Also all his undivided interest in that valuable Factory, known by the name of "North East Factory," situated on the North East Creek, in the county aforesaid.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of said Johnson, and to be sold for cash, to satisfy said claim.

WM. McCULLOUGH,
March 10—ts Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil County Court, at the suit of Glenn, Poultney and Sewall, & Richard L. Thomas, and a writ of fieri facias at suit of James Baynes, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Jethro Johnson, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to public sale on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Jethro Johnson, in, and to the farm on which he now resides, adjoining lands of James Pritchard, Charles Kelly, and others. Also all his undivided interest in that valuable Grist Mill and Woollen Factory, known by the name of "North East Factory," situate on North East Creek, in the county aforesaid, adjoining the lands of Ann Russell and others.

Terms of sale cash.

WM. McCULLOUGH, Sh'ff.

March 10

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Cecil County Court, at the suit of George A. Thomas, Executor of John W. Thomas, the Mortgagee of Philip Thomas, administrator of Sarah M. Thomas, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Samuel and Joseph G. Nesbitt, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution and will expose to public sale on SATURDAY the 31st of March, from the front door of the Court House, in Elkton, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Nesbitts, in, and to two Lots of ground situated in the village of Port Deposit, in Cecil County aforesaid, designated on the plot of said town as lots No. 7 and 17, being the same property which was purchased by the said Samuel and Joseph G. Nesbitt, at a sale of the real estate of Sarah M. Thomas, together with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of the said S. and J. G. Nesbitt, and to be sold for cash.

WM. McCULLOUGH, Sh'ff.

March 10

For Sale.

THE editor of the "REPUBLICAN CITIZEN" desirous of settling up his business here, will sell the entire establishment upon reasonable terms, to a person entertaining the same political principles which this press advocates.

Its circulation and advertising patronage are equal to any other press in the City, and have been for some time steadily on the increase, and the materials are of the best quality, and in excellent order.

To a young man with a small capital, it affords an opportunity of establishing himself in a profitable business.

Letters on the subject (post paid) addressed to the Editor of the Citizen, Frederick, Md. will be promptly attended to.

Editors who exchange with us, will confer a favor by giving this advertisement a few insertions. March 10.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil county Court, at the suit of James Gerry, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of William Norris and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to Public Sale on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Norris, in and to a Lot, in the village of Port Deposit, designated on the plot of said town as Lot No. 7, together with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of said Norris and to be sold for cash to satisfy said claim.

WM. McCULLOUGH,
March 10—ts Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil county Court, at the suit of Glenn, Poultney, and Sewall, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Charles Harris, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to Public Sale from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, all the right, title and interest of the said Harris, in and to the farm on which he now resides, containing 66 acres more or less. Seized and taken into execution as the property of said Harris, and to be sold for cash.

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

WM. McCULLOUGH,
March 10—ts Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Cecil county Court, at the suit of Passmore McCullough, against the goods and chattles, lands, and tenements of Samuel McKown, sen. and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution and will expose to Public Sale on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said McKown, in and to three Lots of ground in the village of Charlestown, designated on the plot of said town as Lots No. 8, 17, 77, together with the improvements thereon. Seized and taken into execution as the property of said McKown, and to be sold for cash to satisfy said claims.

WM. McCULLOUGH,
March 10—ts Sheriff.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber has this day purchased of Stephen Hyland (of J.) his large and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, in addition to which he will offer to the community an

Entire new stock of Dry goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Cedar-ware, Hollow-ware—Also a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots, Bootees, Shoes, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell for cash or country produce cheaper than they can be had in any other store in the county, and as cheap as they can be had in any city in the United States. He therefore invites his friends and the public in general to call and judge for themselves. Tasting's proving, &c.

WASHINGTON HYLAND.

Elkton, March 1, 1838—3

To the Public.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has this day purchased of his stock in trade, to Washington Hyland, who will in future conduct the business at the old stand on his own account, and extremely requests all those who are indebted to him, by note, book account, or otherwise, to come forward and settle the same.

Respectfully, the public's humble servant,

STEPHEN HYLAND (of J.)

Elkton, March 1, 1838.—3

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a farm in Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing about

90 ACRES OF LAND,

of a good natural quality, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, directly on the post road from Philadelphia to Baltimore—24 miles from the Brick Meeting House—4 miles from Oxford Village, 2 miles from Lyon's Ridge, convenient to mills and places of worship. The improvements are a comfortable 2-story Dwelling house and stables, with a well of pure water convenient to the dwelling.

There is a good proportion of TIMBER. Also, valuable Stone Quarries. For terms apply to

JOHN RADDOCK.

Feb. 24—3w

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by John Conard, Esq. Chief Judge of the Magistrates Court, for the 3d election district of Cecil county, at suit of Col. Thomas W. Veazey, against one Lot of ground in Charlestown, No. 23, belonging to James McCowan (of Samuel) and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution all his right and title to said Lot of land No. 23, both at law and in equity of him the said James McCowan. And I do hereby give notice that on SATURDAY the 24th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of John Butler, in Charlestown, I will expose the same to sale for cash to satisfy the said execution.

WILLIAM WINGATE.

March 3—ts

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale at his residence near Elkton, on Tuesday the 20th of March next, seven head of Horses, three of which can be recommended as safe family horses: four head of good Cows; one full bred Devonshire Bull, well broke as an ox, a first rate animal, worthy the attention of those who may wish to improve their stock.—He is six years old; one pair of well broke work Oxen seven years old, good size; Hogs and Sheep; one farm Wagon, complete, with extra pole and axletrees for oxen or horses, one broad tired ox-cart, one narrow do; two Dearborns, one set of blacksmiths Tools, two sets of Tackles with the necessary implements for a Slaughter-house, 1 double Carriage, one first rate Gig, Farming Utensils generally, Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw; Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

HENRY ANDREWS.

Feb. 24—ts

Trustees' Sale of LAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on TUESDAY the 20th day of March next, at the Court House in Elkton, the two following described parcels of property, being a part of the real estate whereof the late John Macbeth died seized, lying in the State of Maryland, viz.

That valuable MILL PROPERTY situated on Big Elk Creek, about two miles from Elkton, which was for many years occupied by Mr. John M. Johnson. There will be sold with it 58½ ACRES OF LAND, all arable, and all of a good quality of alluvial soil. On the premises there are a

Dwelling House, with two rooms on the first floor and two rooms on the second floor, a stone *Mill House* and *Smoke House*. The Mill House is much out of repair but some of the machinery still remains. This property has many attractions for persons disposed to engage in any kind of manufacturing business. It is very convenient to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore markets, being within one mile and an half of the Rail road running between those cities, and within two miles of navigable water. The Elk creek is a large and never failing stream of water, and at the point may be had mill stands there may be had a fall of 8 or 10 feet.

ALSO—All that tract of land near Cowantown, on which Mr. William Maxwell resided for many years. It contains about

110 Acres of Land,

principally arable, and lies within one mile from the Head of Christiana Church, two miles from Newark, Del. and four from Elkton, Md. The improvements are a small Log House and Shed.

The title to the above property is believed to be indisputable.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser give bond to the Trustees, with approved security, for the payment of the whole purchase money, in three equal instalments, at 6, 12 and 18 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, or may pay the whole or a part in cash, on the day of sale, at his option.

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

NATHANIEL W. S. HAYS,
JOHN C. GROOME,
Trustees.

Feb. 24—ts

N. B. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to view and examine the premises for themselves.

Port Deposite Property. For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, in the town of Port Deposite, that well known and desirable TAVERN and STORE HOUSE with excellent Warehouse, Stables, Granary, &c. adjoining, together with the Wharf on which it is located—now in the occupation of S. & J. Nesbitt. Also, an unimproved LOT adjoining the Tavern.

ALSO—In the upper part of the town a large and commodious STORE and WAREHOUSE unoccupied, with a separate Dwelling House in the rear. The dwelling house is now occupied by Mr. Francis Yarnal.

ALSO, opposite, a large Frame HOUSE, occupied as a shoemaker's shop.

Persons wishing to purchase any part or the whole of the above property, will apply to S. & J. Nesbitt, or F. Yarnal, who will give them every information respecting it, or to

WM. BROMWELL,
No. 173 Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Feb. 17—4w

Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

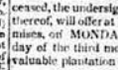
At this Office.

Public Sale.

BY authority from the last will and testament of Thomas Clement, deceased, the undersigned, as the Executors thereof, will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on MONDAY (2d day) the 12th day of the third month March, 1838, a valuable plantation of about

198½ Acres

of Land, situate in East Nottingham Hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, about nine miles westerly from Newark, near the same distance from Elkton, and three miles east of (Friend's) Brick Meeting House, adjoining lands of James Steel, James Ewing, William Cochran and others.



The improvements are a good substantial brick House and Kitchen, conveniently constructed, both completely collared, a Barn, part stone and part frame, Tenant House, Cooper's Shop, Milk House, with a Spring of good water, a Well of good water and a Pump therein, Wagon House, Lime Kiln, &c., an Apple Orchard of good fruit, in the prime of bearing, also other fruit trees; a good portion of WOODLAND.

The arable land is divided into convenient fields, the most of which are well watered, and in a good state of improvement.

Persons however desirous of purchasing are requested to view and examine the premises for themselves.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when conditions will be made known by

SARAH CLEMENT, } Ex'tors.
SAMUEL CLEMENT, }

2d month, 17th—ts

A Valuable Farm FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land containing about 240 acres, lying in Cecil County, nearly opposite the town of Havre de Grace on the Susquehanna River, and about one mile from the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road Depot.

This land is well watered, having a natural stream running through one part, and a mill-race directly down the whole extent of the farm, besides many springs of pure water in different fields.

On the premises are a tenant's HOUSE and BARN, both built within the last few years. The soil is of an excellent quality, and by the use of Lime, (which will soon be abundantly furnished by the Canal to Havre de Grace,) can be made very productive.

GEORGE GALE,

Living adjoining the above described property.

Feb. 10.—tf

Maryland, Cecil County, to wit:

ON application during the recess at Cecil county Court, of Hezekiah Foard of Cecil county, by Petition in writing, to me the subscriber, (one of the judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof, and lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed James H. Jamar Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Hezekiah Foard who has entered into bond, with security, by me prescribed and approved for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee, having certified to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts contained, have ordered, and appointed, the first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next, for the said Hezekiah Foard, to appear before the Judges at Cecil county Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as then may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said Hezekiah Foard, having entered into bond in a penalty, and with security by me prescribed and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Hezekiah Foard, be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed, for his final hearing in Cecil county Court, to his creditors by Advertisement in some Newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months, before the said first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next.

Given under my hand and seal this 23d day of October, 1837. ENOCH CLOUD.

A True Copy, Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
Feb. 17—3m of Cecil County Court

Millwrighting.

THE Subscriber having located himself at the village of the Rising Sun, Cecil county, Md., will be happy to serve the public in his line of business, and from long experience he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction.

SAMUEL M. McCUTCHEN.

Jan. 13—tf.

Wanted,

FOR the present year, a good farm hand. He must be a slave.

Apply to SAMUEL B. FOARD.

Jan 27—tf

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber intends to apply to Cecil County Court, on the first April Term, for a commission to insolvent debtors, by the name of "Hopewell," "Samuel Hope," and "Hopewell Rumpsteyed," if by whichever other name he names the said petitioner to know.

Jan. 20 JOSEPH [illegible]

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 specify the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

Farmers

Look to your interests.

ALL persons interested in the most important of all the implements of husbandry, the *Centrifugal Duncanator* for spreading lime, plaister, marl, and compost, and for sowing wheat and other small seed, are requested to call on the subscribers, who have purchased the patent right of the patentee, for the counties of New Castle and Kent, in the State of Delaware, and Cecil county, in the State of Maryland, and are now engaged in making the same.

GARRET COX & Co.,
Middletown, Del.

Jan. 20, 1838—tf

Maryland, Cecil County, to wit;

ON application of William Maffit of Cecil county, by petition in writing, to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof, and lists of his creditors and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed John S. Maffit, Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Maffit, who have entered into bond, with security, by me previously approved and approved for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee having certified to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts contained, have ordered, and appointed the first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next, for the said William Maffit, to appear before the Judges of Cecil county Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as may then be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said William Maffit, having entered into bond in a penalty, and with security by me previously and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said William Maffit, be discharged from personal confinement, and that the give notice of this his application, and of the time so by me appointed, for his next hearing in Cecil county Court, to his creditors by Advertisement in some Newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months, before the said first Saturday next after the first Monday in April next.

Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of October, 1837.

ENOCH CLOUD.

A True Copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
of Cecil County Court

Dec 23—3m

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 choice 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 on the Union Line and bay creek 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 28—tf

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.

Nov 18

It appears by the following information given to the public, by Dr. Rowland of this city, that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed what it professes to be—an efficient and valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention of every consumptive person and the sick generally.

Matchless Sanative.

David S. Rowland, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has recently received, with many others of similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his Agents, especially in Salem, as will be seen below—which, together with the annexed certificate from three eminent German Physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative, as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq. of New York.

New York, Oct. 9, 1837.

Dr. D. S. Rowland,—Sir, About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to recover her to health without success, I stepped into her house and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this new medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as *her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her.*"—Still as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three Physicians who had used it as a last resort, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to its directions. By pursuing this course, *she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days*, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her bodily and wasted form began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to walk about the house and attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her recovery, that she has had *a new life given to her by the Sanative alone*; and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit.

I think of going to the South, with my family, some time this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the Physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it.

Respectfully, &c. H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No 2.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Mass.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable Medicine in this city have in their possession, many instances which have already been voluntarily made to them of the benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Book store of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street.

Testimony No 3.

A certificate from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are manifested by selfish motives. That we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Godlicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes beheld and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Otto Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base imposter and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients: and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we before believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and so as amends for our error of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

Herman Etwuller, M. D.
Walter Van Gaffit, M. D.
Adolphus Werner, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

☞The above medicine is for sale by Edward L. Foard, Elkton, Md.

January 20—tf.

Notice.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to claim the attention of his friends and the public, to 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,

agreeably 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 more and more satisfaction, and to receive more and more encouragement.

ABRAHAM TAYLOR.

Elkton, Nov. 4—tf

Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

At This Office.

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.

Maryland, Cecil County, to wit;

ON application of William Haines of Cecil county, by petition in writing, to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof, and lists of his creditors and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Hiram McCullough Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Haines who have entered into bond, with security, by me previously and approved for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee, having certified to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts contained, have ordered, and appointed, the first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next, for the said William Haines, to appear before the Judges of Cecil County Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as may then be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said William Haines, having entered into bond in a penalty, and with security by me previously and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said William Haines, be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the time so by me appointed, for his next hearing in Cecil county Court, to his creditors by Advertisement in some Newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months before the said first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next.

Given under my hand and seal this 27th day of October, 1837. EDWARD WILSON

A True Copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
of Cecil County Court.

Jan. 6—3m

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale the Farm on which Mr. David House formerly resided, situated in Cecil County, Maryland, containing

Sixty-five Acres of Land,

more or less, principally arrable. The land is of a good quality and susceptible of easy improvement. It adjoins the property on which he resides, in the neighborhood of Octoraro Forge, and about two miles from Rock Springs. It is convenient to houses of public worship, mills, blacksmith shop, &c.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary further to particularize, as persons desirous of buying will no doubt call and view the property. Address Rock Springs Post Office.

LEWIS THOMAS.

Dec. 2—tf

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 Materia.* 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. Bochan, a very respectable Physician, most emphatically remarks, *"Married persons should be particularly cautious of these directions; what a dreadful inheritance to transmit to their posterity."* Of the correctness of this extract, the most ignorant must be sensible, and know how to appreciate.

☞**Impurity of the Blood.**☜

It is a fact well established, and that beyond not much argument is given, that Scrofula or Kings-evil is 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 whole system becomes affected by such impurity, and produces consequences oftentimes alarming and distressing, finally resulting in death. Like the May which penetrates the vital principle of plants and all Vegetables, it is so necessary to their existence. So is the Blood to the human body. These are vital juice in plants bursting vitality, they wither and die—so in the human system, the blood is no other word for the life of the body, becoming impure and unhealthy, unless such impurity be removed, the system takes on disease and finally sinks into death.

The convinced all persons of the necessity to procure the Antidote and remedy for the Kingsevil, namely to impregnate any vegetable with some deleterious or foreign substance that may mingle with the sap, and when 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 blood 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 sixty out of 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; Diseases 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 Prickly Heat; Ring worm; Dry and Blotchy Pimples; Scrofula or Kings-Evil; Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire; Ulcer, 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, arising or produced by the Mineral preparations, the injudicious use of Mercury, Barks, Arsenic; Quinine, &c. from imprudentces of life, and all the dangerous affections consequent to Syphilis, Lues, Venereal, &c. From impurity of the Blood and Juice, 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, Heartburns, Jaundice, Liver complaint, stomach coughs, sour eructations and acidities of the stomach, sea-sickness, 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 depost produce debility or sickness, but on the contrary support the constitution whilst 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 satisfactory of pronouncing them superior to any compostion I could prescribe, or from my own knowledge of Medicine, devise for all affections, depending upon the condition of the blood.

In my practice, I have found them universally successful in all cases of the *Liver and Skin, Ulcerated Sores, Rheumatic affections, Gout, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcerated Sore Throat, &c.*

I shall continue to employ them, and in my retreat, will give you the name 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, where in I could produce no impression, or even a change with the usual remedies; by persisting in the use of your pills, an alternative 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; Erysipelatous of the Skin*, as also for purifying and cleansing the system from the vile consequences resulting from the use of Minerals, and other remedies employed in Lues, Venereal, &c.

Yours truly,

From Dr. Berriman, Boston.

Dear Sir: Sufficient time has now elapsed to enable me to judge of the merits of your Blood Pills. I was reluctant at first about 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 vitiating 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, Asthma, Pain in the breast, Influenzas, 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, in all the affections above alluded to, and employ them in their practice.

Drs. J. C. Hancock, Clinton Hamill, Pennsylvania.
Wm Fenton,
Drs. Isaac Bell, Jr. Hall, New Orleans.
Drs. Jacob G. Lewis, John Delozo, Kentucky.
Drs. J. Christian Richmond.
Blood Stood, Matches.
J. O. Jarrett, Pittsburg.

Caution.

The public are particularly cautioned against false imitations of these Pills, got up by unprincipled individuals, and foreign importers, who from personal and pecuniary views, are sending 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. S. S. *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 -tf

☞Old, for WASHING CLOTHES, for sale by the subscriber at the Gazette Office.

August 26.

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 medicine, finding there is a great call for them in consequence, have had the audacity to FORGE the medicine. Now be it known to all men, that Dr. Brandreth's Genuine Vegetable Universal Pills can never be obtained of a vender of 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 Fulton Market.* That any one can be so base who pretends to any thing like respectability, is beyond our comprehension; 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 moral guilt of the counterfeiter of a highly popular medicine, which has gained it reputation by its goodness, and he who counterfeits the circulating medium. They both are equally guilty, and both commit their crime for the same purpose, namely, to benefit themselves at the expense of others.

*Mark! No chemist nor doctor has the genuine medicine for sale.

Once more.

Baltimore, July 19, 1837.

Mr. R. R. Green—Sir,—You are constantly advertising in the Papers at this place, that no druggist keeps the genuine Brandreth Pills. The People are a wise set if you need not make a dumb fool of you while on the occasion and know you have found a mare nest you have found some counterfeit, on you genuine pills Prepared by you, your self, and I will send any dozen in my mind and if you do not keep your damn nonsense out of the little Sun you will suffer by it for I will Set Fire to your house and send you and your Pills both to hell.

Opposer to Nostrums.

Ps. the very next time I see any of your dam stuff in the SUN you may look out for you house for I will Set fire to it so shore as fate

DRUGGEST.

The above letter was received yesterday morning through the Post Office. For the edification of the public I have thought proper to publish it literally. The writer, whoever he may be, is certainly entitled to, and I now tender him my sincere thanks for the *particular kindness* he has manifested towards us, as well as our *too friendly* disposition he has shown for the farmed BRANDRETH PILLS. Saying that he will, at least, so far lay aside his benevolent design of sending me to h—l, until the weather becomes a *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 Brandrethian office, No. 80, South Charles street.

☞Again another counterfeiter caught.☜

A man (*if man 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 fraud and deception, the trial to take place in September next. This man had become so bold to every sense of honor, that he actually boasted of having sold over two 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.

It 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 to *deceive* 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 this must of necessity is *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 chance ten years in 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, is my own hand writing, must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States. The testing has become absolutely necessary, to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are not of the above popular medicine.

This letter will be renewed every 12 months. Therefore, should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase; there is doubt.

(Signed) B. BRANDRETH.

New York, January 1, 1837.

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

☞The following are regularly appointed Agents:

Wilkes Turbutt, Jr., merchant, Elkton.
Morgan & Parsons, merchants, Port Deposit.
George A. Patton, merchant, Harre de Grace.
John & S. B. Ford, merchants, North East.

Oct. 9.

Dentistry.

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

R. W. PARKER.

May 20

HIRAM McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law,

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

May 20.

Richard C. Hollyday,

ATTORNEY AT LAW!

OFFICE nearly opposite Rinkead's Hotel Elkton, Md.

May 27

JAMES H. JAMAR, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE nearly opposite the Washington Hotel. May 27.

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 shop-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; Houck's Panacea; Judkin's Ointment; Jane's Indian Expectorant; do Carminative Balsam; Whitehead's Essence of Mustard; Tobermatore or Red Liniment; Wistar's celebrated Cough Lozenges; Aperient, Anti-Dyspeptic Pills—a valuable remedy for this troublesome disease—Chemical Opodeldoc; Ague and Fever Powders, *warranted to cure if taken according to direction*; Hartrom Oil; Dr. Weaver's Worm Tea and Salve; Hall's Patent Hinge Trusses; Spring Lancets; Apothecary's Scales and Weights; Composition Shellac—

WORM SYRUP,

The most valuable Worm Medicine in use;

Breast Pipes; Nursing Bottles; Paysen's Indelible Ink, to be used without any preparation; Roman Lights; Lucifer Matches; Tapers; Bat Moth; Tamarind Sago; Arrow-Root, &c. &c.

Fancy Articles.

Florida Water,	Pearl Powder,
Otto of Roses,	Toilet Powder,
Extract of Roses,	Fancy Pomgents,
Rose Water, very fine,	Bead Purses,
Cold Cream,	Preston Salts,
Lavender Water,	Cologne Water, Glenn's
Chlorine Tooth Paste,	Otto of Rose Shaving
Indian Dye, for reddening the Hair,	Soap,
Indian Oil,	Camphor do
Macassar Oil,	Musk do
Bear's Oil,	Pomatum 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 Ruptures; and feeling a desire that all persons afflicted with this 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; also keep constantly on hand a supply of the article.

VALENTINE CARTER.

BALTIMORE, September 22d, 1836.—I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with Hernia for several years, and wore Dr. 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.

I. WISE.

I have examined Mr. Wise, and the disease appears to be radically cured. N. 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. Semple. We are of opinion that it is one of the most improved plan, and will be found useful in the Navy."

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

May 20

Wanted to hire,

A negro girl from eight to fifteen years of age, to go into the country. To one who can come well recommended, good notice and liberal wages will be given. Application is offered. Inquire at this office.

Dec. 30

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 shop-keepers with good articles, as cheap as they can be purchased in the cities.

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Fancy Articles.

Florida Water,	Pearl Powder,
Otto of Roses,	Toilet Powder,
Extract of Roses,	Fancy Pomgents,
Rose Water, very fine,	Bead Purses,
Cold Cream,	Preston Salts,
Lavender Water,	Cologne Water, Glenn's
Chlorine Tooth Paste,	Otto of Rose Shaving
Indian Dye, for reddening the Hair,	Soap,
Indian Oil,	Camphor do
Macassar Oil,	Musk do
Bear's Oil,	Pomatum 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.

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.*

VOL. 1. ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1838. NO. 11.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY H. BOSEE.

A Valuable Farm FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land containing about 240 acres, lying in Cecil County, nearly opposite the town of Havre de Grace on the Susquehanna River, and about one mile from the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road Depot.

This land is well watered, having a natural stream running through one part, and a mill-race directly down the whole extent of the farm, besides many springs of pure water in different fields.

On the premises are a tenant's HOUSE and BARN, both built within the last few years. The soil is of an excellent quality, and by the use of Lime, (which will soon be abundantly furnished by the Canal to Havre de Grace,) can be made very productive.

GEORGE GALE.

Living adjoining the above described property.

Feb. 10—tf

For Sale,

THE farm at present occupied by the subscriber, 3½ miles distant from Elkton, and 2 from the Rail Road. The Road to Turkey Point passes through it. It contains

340 ACRES,

about **100** cleared; including a small marsh; fifty Acres under good fence, in small lots. The remaining part is covered with wood of various kinds. From 4 to 5000 cords of first rate fire wood may be taken off it. There are many white oaks suitable for saw logs or ship builders, and considerable young thriving chesnut.

Plum Creek, which is navigable for vessels of 5 to 6 feet draft, runs on one side and the head branches run through the extent of it. There are several landings convenient, where a team may deliver from the farthest part, 4 to 5 loads a day, and a considerable part only 3 or 400 yards to haul. Persons desirous of purchasing will call and see for themselves. As usual, to speak of the Buildings, there are as many and as good as necessary for a farmer.

THOMAS MOORE.

Elk Neck, Cecil Co. Md.
Jan. 6, 1838—tf.

Maryland, Cecil County, to wit:

ON application, during the recess of Cecil County Court, of Hezekiah Foard of Cecil county, by Petition in writing, to me the subscriber, (one of the judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof, and lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland, and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed James H. Jamar Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Hezekiah Foard who has entered into bond, with security, by me prescribed and approved for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee, having certified to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts contained, have ordered, and appointed, the first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next, for the said Hezekiah Foard, to appear before the Judges of Cecil county Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as they may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said Hezekiah Foard, having entered into bond in a penalty, and with security by me prescribed and approved, as to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Hezekiah Foard, be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed, for his final hearing in Cecil county Court, to his creditors by Advertisement in some newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months, before the said first Saturday next after the first Monday in April next.

Given under my hand and seal this 23d day of October, 1837. ENOCH CLOUD.

A True Copy, Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
Feb 17—3m of Cecil County Court

Millwrighting.

THE Subscriber having located himself at the village of the Rising Sun, Cecil county, Md., will be happy to serve the public in his line of business; and from long experience he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction.

SAMUEL M. McCUTCHEN.

Jan. 13—tf.

Wanted,

FOR the present year, a good farm hand. He must be a sober, Apply to SAMUEL B. FOARD.
Jan 27—tf

POETRY.

ABOU BEN ADHEM AND THE ANGEL.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!),
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel, writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And, with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still; and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow men."
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

FOUR ACROSTICS.

No. I.

Curst be the hand that crush'd thee to the earth,
Hateful victim of a murderous crew!
Lives there a man who honors not thy worth?
Live there a soul in all old Greece more true?
Each scourge that to thy gallant breast was given,
Each wrong to thee, shall stain thy waking thought.
Let tyrants fear!—He lives, like a living ever,
Dies upon the tree from heat wrought.
Angelic, still haunt thy slayers—thy sleep confounding,—
Vision of blood shall stain thy waking thought.
Let tyrants fear!—He lives, like a living ever,
Each scourge has to lay tomb—*that shall* not
Give liberty!

II.

Wretch!—hated wretch!—now writhing in the slime
Engender'd by thy lecherous infamy—
Ice as thou art!—thy name, throughout all time,
Branded like Cain's, shall never die.
Z. L. B.

* The House voted to wear crape for thirty days, unanimously.

AN EPITAPH

From Southey's Edition of Cowper's Posthumous Writings.

My name—my country—what are they to thee?
What, where or how of proud my pedigree?
Perhaps I far surpass'd all others more;
Perhaps I fell below them all, what then?
Suffice it, stranger! that thou see'st a tomb;
Thou know'st its use, it hides—no matter whom.

WHAT I HATE.

I hate long stories, and short ears of corn,
A costly farm house, and a shabby barn—
More cure than pigs, no books, but many guns,
Sour teas, tight boots, old cribs and paper suns.
I hate tight lacing, and loose conversation,
Absurd or ill-fed little re-production—
For soul who sings in hell, or snores in meeting,
Who laughs while talking, or who talks while eating.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

ODE TO JOHN SMITH.

Thou art a queer old fellow, John,
I've know thee many a year;
Thou art like a chameleon,
Though twenty times more queer;
For thou canst change thy form and face,
Where'er thou art inclined;
A thousand times more curious ways,
Than can a woman's mind.

Nay, sometimes I have deemed it true,
When fancy had its sway,
That thou must be the Wandering Jew,
Just travelling this way,
To see the world and edit books,
On our domestic ways,
And reading down our books and crooks
To muster cash and praise.

For burglary I've been thee tried;
I've seen thee nabbed for theft,
And, in the dungeon yawning wide,
I've seen thy body kept:
Never once upon a mournful day,—
Oh how my heart was wrung—
Saw thee borne in white array,
And saw thee—saw thee—hung!

I left the spot with weeping eyes,
And homeward turned once more;
But as I reached it—in disguise,
I saw thee at the door.
Forgive me John—I thought I smelt
A rank and sulphurous smell,
And for a while quite sure I felt
That all could not be well.

Thou art a very Turk for wives,
The grand three-tailed Pacha,
Can count no more at mosaic love
Than thou can'st do by law;
For why, dames I've seen thee wed—
Have been of fifty score,
And maiden one hundreds have sometimes wed
Thy wives were twenty more!

Sometimes thou art to Congress sent,
And hast been every thing
On earth, except a President,
And, it would be a thing
Thou art a jolly rare old trade,
And no one is diluted
Can'st whistle, conjure or spade,
And drive a quill as well.

Thou art a jolly roystering wight,
Who loves a parting glass,
Because I tell thee a good night
A bottle to thee I pass.

Where'er thou art, good luck be thine,
And if you chance to die,
Before you go just drop a line
To tell us where you lie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PENCIL SKETCH OF A NIGHT SCENE IN LONDON.

"These young men," said my guide, "are from your side of the Atlantic—Kentuckians, I believe: they have lost large sums of money here and suspecting foul play, are feigning drunkenness, in order to throw these fellows off their guard, and with full determination, should their suspicions be verified, to have either restitution or revenge. Keep your eye upon the dealer; you will see sport anon." Resolved to assist my countrymen, should their temerity expose them to danger, I awaited the *denouement* of the affair in silence. For some time all went on smoothly and quietly, neither winning more than a mere trifle, and the proceedings of the proprietors appearing to be fair and honorable. At length a very heavy stake was thrown down by each of the brothers at the same time, and on the same color —namely, black. "Watch!" said my companion—and I distinctly saw the dealer place port of the cards he had dealt, on the *undealt* pack in his hand, as he pretended to throw the former in the basket, in the centre of the table. The *coup* proceeded, & *black lost*. In an instant a grasp like that of a blacksmith's vice was on the throat of the dealer. "Villain!" shouted the excited Kentuckian, shaking him as a terrier would a weasel, "I've caught you at last!" The croupier, who was *riz-a-vis* with his colleague, was immediately seized by the brother of the assailant, in a similar delicate manner, and thus resistance, or cry for succor, was rendered impossible. But they did not attempt either and seemed as much paralyzed by fear, mentally, as they were bodily by the unrelaxing clench of their opponents—"Scoundrel!" resumed the former speaker; "refund to us the money you have robbed us of, or it will go ill with you. You will find the amount *there*," he added, handing a small piece of paper with his left hand—still keeping his dexter digits firmly twisted in the cravat of his trembling captive. "My—dear—Sir!" gasped the wretch deprecatingly, unwilling to part with his spoils, though shaking like an aspen from terror, and the choking, "my good—Sir—we have—*but so*—immense—lately,"—— "*Pay it!*" said his antagonist, sternly. "But my"—— "*Pay it!*" I say, or"—— And the click produced by cocking a pistol, filled up the pause more eloquently than words. "Allow me to go—and fetch it—from—my—my bureau below—then," stammered the rascal, not forgetting his cunning, even in his abject fear.

"What! and alarm all your confidantes? No, no, my friend—it won't suit," replied the young man: "Fork up, and that instantly, or take the contents of this," he added fiercely, as he thrust the cold barrel of a pistol against the supplicant's cheek. The argument was too cogent to be trifled with. Notes to the required amount were counted out with trembling hands by the baffled swindler, and quietly transferred to the pocket-books, of the brothers, who, after giving the two partners in infiquity a brace of hearty shakes, by way of receipts, wished them a "very good morning," walked off, and left them to their unsatisfactory meditations.

A HOLY PACK OF CARDS.

One Richard Middleton, a soldier, attending divine service with the rest of the regiment, in church in Glasgow, instead of pulling out a bible to find the parson's text, he spread a pack of cards before him. This behaviour was observed by the clergyman and sergeant of the company to which he belonged. The latter ordered him to put up the cards, and on his refusal, conducted him after service before the mayor, and preferred a formal complaint of Richard's indecent behaviour. Well, soldier, said the mayor, what excuse have you to offer? If you can make an apology, it is well, if not, you shall be severely punished. Since your honor is so good, replied Richard, as to permit me to speak for myself, an't please your worship, I have been eight days on the march with the bare allowance of sixpence per day, and consequently could not have a bible or any other good book. On saying this, Richard drew out his pack of cards and presenting one of the aces to the mayor, continued his address to the magistrate as follows—When I see an ace, may it please your honor, it reminds me that there is only one God; and when I look upon a two or three, the former puts me in mind of the Father and Son, and the latter of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; a four, of the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John; a five, the five virgins who were bid to trim their lamps, (there were ten indeed,) but five were wonderfully remember were wise and five were foolish; a six, that in six days God created heaven and earth; a seven, that on the seventh day he rested from all that he had made; an eight, of the eight righteous persons who were saved from the deluge, viz: Noah and his wife and three sons and their wives; a nine of the lepers cleansed by our Saviour, (there were ten, but only one offered his tribute of thanks;) and a ten, of the ten commandments.

Richard then took the knave, placed it beside him and passed on to the queen, on which he observed as follows—This queen reminds me of the queen of Sheba, who came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon, as her companion the king does of the great king of Heaven, and of king George the Second.

Well, returned the mayor, you have given me a good description of all the cards except the knave. If your honor will not be angry with me returned Richard, I can give you the same satisfaction on that as on any in the pack. No said the mayor. Well, returned the soldier, the greatest knave I know is the sergeant who brought me before you. I don't know, replied the mayor, whether he be the greatest knave or not; but I am sure he is the greatest fool. The soldier then continued as follows. When I count the number of dots in a pack of cards there are 365—so many days are there in a year. The cards in a pack are 52—so many weeks are there in a year; when I reckon how many tricks there are in a pack, I find there are 12—so many months in a year. So that a pack of cards is both bible and almanac, and prayer book to me. The mayor called his servants, ordered them to entertain the soldier well, gave him a piece of money, and said he was the cleverest fellow he ever heard in all his life.

From the United States Gazette.

CATHARINE McINNES,

ON THE WRONG LETTER BOX.

Amusing incidents often occur by persons mistaking the letter box of stores and offices in this vicinity, for that of the Post Office. We sometimes find three or four letters in our own letter box, intended for the mails. These we, of course, put on their way.

Standing once at our front window, we observed a young woman, whose face was not visible to us, drop a letter into our box, and on taking it out, we found that she had mistaken our establishment for that of the Post Office. It was directed to Thomas ——, in Ireland, and the inland postage accompanied it. The letter we caused to be sent with some others to the Post Office, and gave the circumstance no farther thought.

Busied a few months afterwards in examining the contents of our exchange papers, and inditing such paragraphs as they suggested to us, we did not pay much attention to a gentle tap at the door of our private room, until it was repeated. We then, too anxious to conclude our labors to open to the applicant, bade the one that knocked "come in," and continued our labors without lifting an eye to the door, which was opened quietly, and as quietly closed. We were startled at length with a sweetly modulated voice inquiring "is there a letter here for me?"

We at once raised our eyes, and saw a female about eighteen years of age—or, as we have of late lost the art of judging closely in these matters, perhaps *twenty*. It did not make a dimple's difference to her face, and would not if five more years had been added to them. There was an oval face, with nature's own blush, and a slight projection of the mouth that told of Ireland, even without the softened modulation of voice that belongs to the women of that island. Neatness was all that could be ascribed to her dress—it deserved that.

Letters are frequently asked for in a newspaper office, in reply to advertisements—so we bade the young woman to go to the front office and inquire of the clerks.

She had been there, and there was no one but a boy, who could not give her the information.

So we inquired the name.

"*Kitty McInnes*, but perhaps it will be *Catharine* on the letter," said she, "as that is my name."

We looked on the letter rack in the front office, among the "A. B.'s," the "X. W.'s," the "P. Q.'s," &c. but saw none for Catharine.

Returning, we inquired to what advertisement she [illegible] to be an answer.

"Advertisement!—to no advertisement—it would be in answer to my letter."

"And from whom did you expect a letter?"

The young woman looked much confused—but apparently supposing the question perfectly fair, she said, "from Thomas."

We saw at once that she had, as hundreds before had done, mistaken our office for the Post Office, and the minor question was that upon the letter which we had some months before sent from our letter box to that of the Post Office.

"He has not written, then," said Catharine, in a low voice, evidently not intended for our ear.

"But—he may have written."

"Then where's the letter?" said she, looking up.

"At the Post Office, perhaps."

And we took Catharine by the hand and led her to the door, and pointed out the way to the Post Office.

"You will ask at the window," said we, "but as the clerks are young men, you need not tell them from whom you expect the letter."

"Not for the world," said she, looking into our face with a glance that seemed to say there was no harm in telling us.

We must have used less than our usual precision in directing Catharine to the Post Office, as quite half an hour afterwards, when visiting the place, we saw her at the window, receiving the change and a letter from one of the clerks, and the impatience, shall we say of woman or of love, induced Catharine to break the seal at the door. A glow of pleasure was on the cheek of the happy girl. We would not have given a penny to be informed that Thomas was well, and was coming in the next packet. We felt anxious to know whether Thomas would come, but the names of such persons rarely appear among the passengers of the Liverpool packet, being commonly included in that comprehensive line, "and two hundred in the steerage."

So we gave up all hopes of knowing when Thomas would arrive, not considering that we would see the name with that of Catharine in the marriage list, to which we had determined to keep a steady look.

It was but a short time afterwards that we did indeed see the name of Thomas in the paper. He was one of the passengers in the ship cast away below New York, of whom nearly every one perished, and Thomas among the rest.

We had never seen Thomas, but had sometime cherished such an interest in his fate, that we felt a severe shock at its announciation—and what must have been the feelings of Catharine, with her ardent, sanguine, Irish temperament! Loving deeply as she must have loved, and hoping ardently as she must have hoped, what must have been her feelings!

We passed a few weeks afterwards, to mark the young grass shooting, green and thick, in Ronaldson's grave yard, & to see the buds swelling on the branches of the trees that decorate that populous city of the dead, when a funeral, numerously attended, wound slowly round the corner of the street, and passed into the enclosure. It was the funeral of an Irish person—we knew by the numbers that attended—and as the sexton lowered the coffin down into the narrow house, the place appointed for all the living, we saw engraved upon a simple plate,

CATHARINE McINNES.

The story was told. The small sum of money which Catharine had deposited in the savings fund to give a little consequence to her marriage festival, had been withdrawn to give her "decent burial."

TACT AND TALENT.

Talent is something, but tact is every thing. Talent is serious, sober, grave and respectable; tact is all that and more too. * * For all practical purposes of life, tact carries it against talent, ten to one. * * Take them to the bar, and let them shake their learned curls at each other in legal rivalry; talent sees its way clearly, but tact is first at its journey's end. Talent has many a compliment from the bench, but tact touches fees from attorneys and clients. Talent speaks learned and logically, tact triumphantly. Talent makes the world wonder that it gets on no faster, tact excites astonishment that it gets on so fast; and the secret is, that it has no weight to carry; it makes no false steps; it hits the right nail on the head; it loses no time; it takes all hints; and, by keeping its eye on the weather-cock, is ready to take advantage of every wind that blows.

Take them into church. Talent has something worth hearing, tact is sure of abundance of hearers. Talent may obtain a living, tact will make one. Talent convinces, tact converts. Talent is an honor to the profession, tact gains honor from the profession. Take them to court. Talent feels its weight, tact finds it way. Talent commands, tact is obeyed. *Talent is honored with approbation, and tact is blessed with preferment.* Place them in the senate. Talent has the ear of the house, but tact wins its heart and has its votes. *Talent is fit for employment, tact is fitted for it. It has a knack of slipping into place with a sweet silence and gliteness of movement,* as a lubricated tool insinuates itself into pocket. It seems to know every thing without having any thing. It has served an invisible and extemporary apprenticeship. It wants no drilling. It never makes in the awkward squad. It has no left hand, no dead ear, no blind side. * * * *

Talent is certainly a very fine thing to talk about, a very good thing to be proud of, a very glorious eminence to look down from; but tact is useful, portable, applicable, always alive, always alert, always marketable; it is the talent of talents, the available of resources, the applicability of power, the eye of discrimination, the right hand of intellect.—*Widow's Offering.*

AMUSING.

THE ALPHABET OF REJECTED FOR A WIFE—*By an Elderly Bachelor.*—A wife should be amiable, affectionate, artless, affable, accomplished; beautiful, benign, benevolent, chaste, charming, cordial, cheerful, complaisant, charitable, constant, dutiful, dignified, elegant, easy, engaging, entertaining, fond, faithless, free, good, graceful, generous, governable, good-humored, handsome, harmless, healthy, heavenly-minded, intelligent, interesting, industrious, ingenuous, just, kind, lively, liberal, lovely, modest, merciful, masterly, neat, notable, obedient, obliging, pretty, pleasing, peaceable, pure, righteous, sociable, submissive, sensible, temperate, true, virtuous, well-informed, and young. When I meet with a woman possessed of all these requisites, *I will marry!*

A FORCIBLE ARGUMENT.—"Gentlemen of the jury," said a lawyer, addressing a real shoeblack jury—I say that are magnanimous sun shines in the heavens though you can't see it 'cause its behind a cloud, but you know it, though I can't prove it, so say I now who does it, my friends rejoice like an honest man has a good cause though he can't prove it—now if you believe what I tell you about the sun, you are bound on your oaths and oath's to believe what I tell you of the my client's case, and if you don't, there you call me a liar, and that I'll resent, I tell you if I'm stand my law; so if you don't want, to swear false and have no truck of, you'd better give us our case."

How to make a Somnambulist—The Mother Hill Academy which Mr. Poyen was lately making some experiments in animal magnetism at Waltham, when a remarkable circumstance occurred.—He put his patient to sleep in a very handsome style, and declared that nothing could awaken her—neither pinches, pistols, guns, thunder, nor earthquakes—Just at this moment the alarm of fire was given in the house. "Fire!—the house is on fire in the chambers!" was the cry—The Somnambulist, much to the astonishment of the spectators, and perhaps of Mr. Poyen himself, having no notion of being burnt to a crisp, sprung upon her feet in a twinkling, with her eyes wide open, and with consternation on her countenance—the spell was broken.

CALLED QUOTES.—An Ohio paper advertises for a good practical printer, who would take charge of the mechanical department of a printing office, read proof, make selections, scribble a paragraph when necessary, rock the cradle, dig potatoes, cut wood, and go with the *gals* to singing school, and neighboring quiltings.

☞ The 'singing school' and 'quilting' duties would undoubtedly be the most agreeable. Fa-ol-la! Bust!

How it sounds.—A western farmer's wife was recently overheard by a traveller as she was addressing her *olive* branches in the following *heroic* strain:

"You Martha Washington! come here this moment and mind Andrew Jackson and William Shakespeare—while Arthur Wellington helps Napoleon Bonaparte over that mud puddle; and then run and call your *daddy* to dinner!"

Texian Clerical Despatch.—I rode 30 miles the other day to marry two couple, but got belated and did not reach the house till about 12 at night. Folks ashed—"sides to be and all—and a deal of trouble it was to wake them. They finally got up, struck a light, spread the table, bread, venison, and wild honey, were married and went to bed again, and——

In the days of the blue laws, a shoemaker was condemned to be hung for some crime; but on the day of execution it was discovered that he was the only person of that trade in the town, and could not possibly be spared. A weaver was hung in his place, as they had plenty of them.

Loss of Honour.—I had rather, said Louis the 12th, suffer the loss of a kingdom, which may be retrieved, than the loss of honor, which never can.

New development.—A western schoolmaster has the following sentence bound text upon his door—"No licking the school-master inside buildings."

THE INFALLIBLE EDITOR.

Sir, your Journal of yesterday contained false information.'

'Impossible sir—but tell me what you allude to.'

'You said Mr. M. had been hissed.'

'True.'

'Understand!'

'Very true.'

'Hung!'

'Most true.'

'Now, sir, I am the gentleman himself.'

'Impossible.'

'I assure you it is a fact, and now I hope you will contradict what you have alleged.'

'By no means sir.'

'Hem, what do you mean, you are deranged.'

'I may be sir, but I will not do it.'

'I will complain to a magistrate.'

'As you please, sir, I never retract.—The most that I can say for you is to announce that the rope broke, and that you are now in perfect health. I have my principles sir, it is said of me that I never deceive.'

KNOWING YOUR MAN.—The following capital anecdote is from the Boston Transcript.

The recent tragic affair at Washington, which should fill the mind of every one with indignation and horror, reminds me of a little anecdote of the late Judge Thatcher, of Maine, who was for many years a member of Congress, and now of the late Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He was challenged on a certain occasion by, I think, a member of Congress. The Judge was not deficient in true courage, but his principles were decidedly opposed to duelling. "I will go and consult my wife," replied he, "and if she will consent, I will fight you." "You are a coward," replied the challenger.—"Very well," said the Judge, "you knew I was, or you never would have challenged me."

The tragedy of Othello was lately performed to the life, or rather to the death, in a small town in Italy. In the last scene, in which, according to the Italian version, the Moor consummates his vengeance by the dagger instead of the pillow, the actor approached the bed with the fatal instrument, made the stab, and a piercing shriek ensued, the blood flowed, and Desdemona expired, in such frightful convulsions that the audience applauded to the skies. When the curtain dropped, the deed was found to have been too truly done, for the representative of the Venetian senator's daughter was found lifeless, the dagger having entered her head. The actor was, in fact, a jealous lover, who had taken this opportunity to satisfy the violence of his evil passion. He had time to make his escape before the discovery.

Married in Boston, on Sunday, 25th ult. by the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, Rev. Edward N. Harris, member of the House, from Malden, to Miss Sarah George of Boston. This hymenial affair is the subject of some remark in the city. Mr. Harris, who has exhibited many eccentricities as a legislator, as well as a divine, being in a state of widowhood, with three children, saw Miss George, accidentally, through the windows of a milliner's shop, and being favorably impressed with her appearance, popped his head into the door, and popped the question of marriage to her.—She blushed and hesitated—he gave a brief account of himself, said he would give her a week to consider and determine, and left the shop. At the expiration of the term, he again appeared, consent was given, & the ceremonies were at once performed. Mr. Harris resigned his seat in the House, and has taken his young bride (only seventeen) off to Methuen, where he has received a call for a settlement over a Universalist Society, at $800 per annum.—*Essex Register.*

"Tom, what are you laughing at," said a mother to her son, who was rising greatness itself, as he sat shaking his sides.

"Nothing," roared Tom."

"Nothing!" exclaimed she. "Thomas, my son, I did not think you were so foolish as to laugh at nothing."

"Why, mother, I could'nt think of any thing to laugh at, and so I laughed 'cause I couldn't."

Thirst for Knowledge.—A man who rejoices in the curious cognomen of Stiff Wilford advertises in the Poughkeepsie, (N. Y.) Eagle, that he will give one hundred guineas to any one who will convince him satisfactorily that he has a wife.

The Posts.—Halleck it is said is footing up Mr. Astor's account books—Wetmore is selling crockery—Sprague is dealing in shin-plasters—Bryant is editing a newspaper—Hillhouse is planting trees and potatoes—Brooks is pickling pork—Percival is manufacturing pills—Paulding is paying seamen—and some of the others are

"Busy in the cotton trade,
And sugar like!

Grandeur Abroad.—The Paris papers mention the curious facts, that of all the *fetes* got up by private individuals, this season, those which died most successfully with the luxury and pomp of royalty, were given by an American parser and an English quack doctor—Col. Thorne and Mr. Morrison, of pill notoriety.

From the Washington Globe.

THE LATE DUEL.

We have been furnished with the following for publication:

WASHINGTON CITY, March 6, 1838.

SIR: I enclose you three printed paragraphs, cut from newspapers, having relation to the inquiry with which the committee of which you are chairman has been charged by the House of Representatives. The first is taken from a letter written from Philadelphia; the second from a letter written from this city, and the third is taken from the editorial head of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and all of them attributing the death of Mr. Cilley to my counsels and contrivances. The positiveness with which the writers of these paragraphs detail the circumstances which enable them to charge me with the death of Mr. Cilley, may present them as proper witnesses to be examined in relation to that event; and, if so, I have to request that I may be allowed to be present at their examination.

In the mean time, justice to the dead, who can no longer speak for himself, and a due regard to the object of these coincident movements from three cities, induce me to say that, so far as my name is concerned, there is not one particle of truth in the statements of these paragraphs—So far from counselling with Mr. Cilley, and preventing him from admitting the true report of his conversation with Mr. Graves, it happens to be the fact that I never saw Mr. Cilley, to know him, but once in his life, and that at the commencement of the session, when he did me the honor to call upon me in company with Mr. Pierce of the Senate, and that no communication of any kind, written or verbal, direct or indirect, personal or political, has ever taken place between us. Instead of contriving and creating this duel it so happened that my *first* knowledge of it was received in my chair in the Senate on Friday, from Mr. Haight, the Sergeant-at-arms, who mentioned it to me as a town talk; my *next* knowledge of it was from Mr. Pierce, of the Senate, and at my place in the Senate; so that I was in arrear of the town talk on the subject. With respect to this wonderful ridiculing, of which I am represented to have been the superintendent, and to have expressed such high admiration, it happens to be the fact that I have not seen a rifle fired in twenty years. With respect to Mr. Graves, whose death I am charged with so anxiously contriving, it so happens that I do not know the person of that gentleman, that not a word of any kind has ever passed between us, that I do not know that he has ever spent a thought upon me, and am certain that his existence even was unthought of by me at the time that I am charged with planning his death. With respect to Dr. Duncan, with whom I am charged with being in consultation nearly all the week, I have no recollection of having seen him until after mid-day on Saturday, when he and others stopped at Mr. Jones's door, which is next door to mine, on their way out, and when my counsels can be stated by others more appropriately than by myself.

Reserving any further details for a more suitable occasion, I have to request you to lay this letter with its enclosure, before the committee of which you are chairman, for such action upon it as they may think proper to have.

Respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant.
THOMAS H. BENTON.

To the Hon. Mr. TOUCEY,
Chairman, &c.

For the sake of humanity we would hope that the annexed extract is too highly colored. It can scarcely be accredited that any man holding the position in society it has been the lot of Mr. Wise to have held, could be guilty of such cold-blooded heartlessness. If it be true—God pity him, for every man worthy of the name must execrate him.—*Balt. Rep.*

From the Boston Advocate.

Mr. Wise, though so ready to get others into deadly quarrels, has great ingenuity in not drawing upon himself the necessity of the last resort. Poor Cilley, who lies still and cold, in all his youthful manhood, is not the only victim to the ferocity of Graves's second. Where is young midshipman Key, who was murdered in a duel with another lad? Was not that lad taught by Wise to kill his opponent, with the duelling pistol of the Virginians? There is a story connected with that transaction that should thrill every parent with horror. We heard it from a relative of one of the combatants. They were both Midshipmen, under twenty.—A boyish quarrel took place. It came under the notice of the duellist. The offended boy sent a challenge to his friend. They met. Wise being the adviser, and we believe the second of the challenger who had practiced under his eye. Two or three shots were exchanged, no reconciliation being permitted in the same way that the unfortunate Cilley was forced to his death. At the second or third fire, Key, the challenged party, fell dead, and Wise was then satisfied as he is now.—The parents of these boys were living in Washington. They knew nothing of all these bloody preparations, and the first knowledge conveyed to one of them was that his son was a murderer and a fugitive from justice, and to the other, the dead body of his child brought home to his own house.

Sir George Arthur, the new Governor of Upper Canada, and several officers of the British army, arrived at New York on Thursday, in the Sheldon, from London.

POLITICAL.

From the Frederick Citizen.

THE NEXT STATE ELECTION.

The passage of the Reform Bill will enable the people of this State, in some measure, to redeem her from the low and degraded condition into which modern Whiggery has reduced her. She will now be able to shake off the political parasites, whose especial benefit has been the principal motive of all recent legislative acts for the appropriation of money. That this is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, none can, with truth, deny, who will seriously contemplate the deplorable condition of our State, at this moment. Its Treasury bankrupt, its credit destroyed, its resources exhausted, its inhabitants exorbitantly taxed, its public works languishing—while its substance has been destroyed by a swarm of greedy office holders, are only a part of the blessings bestowed upon the people by a faction who have governed it without check or restraint for the last eight years. During all of this time the whole of their mighty energies have been directed to one point—the retention of power. For this the interests of the people were neglected, and the finances squandered—for this, every art that could be practiced, was essayed, to prevent the people from throwing off the shackles, which were every day becoming more and more galling and insupportable. At length, through the firmness of the nineteen Republican electors, the power of this faction has been broken; the hand writing is on the wall, their doom is about to be pronounced in the very hour of vassal and drunken riot. Flushed by the victories they have gained through corruption—drunk with the vain imagination of more triumphs, by the same means, they are not yet the inscription.—But it is there in words of living fire, and the people of Maryland will interpret them at the next election.

This election, in consequence of the recent changes made in the Constitution, will be the most important State election ever held in Maryland, for strange as it may appear to those who live under a free form of Government, it is the first time since she shook off the provincial yoke, that her inhabitants have been permitted to vote for a Governor or Senators.

The minority have always retained that power, as well as the power to elect a majority of the House of Delegates in their own hands; and thus has Maryland, with the exception of short intervals "few and far between," been under the absolute dominion of the few.

The election of Governor, Senators, and Delegates, takes place on the first Wednesday of October, 1838, and we call upon all Republicans to bear not only the mind in time, but the immense importance of the occasion. Every effort will be made, every stratagem used, every art however corrupt or debasing, resorted to, by those who have so long misruled the State, to retain their ill gotten power; but we fear not the result, if the yeomanry of the land are but true to themselves and rally in one solid phalanx upon that day.

From the Washington Globe, of Monday.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

We had on Saturday the promised adjustment of accounts between Messrs. CALHOUN and CLAY, in regard to the matters growing out of their late speeches. Mr. CALHOUN took up Mr. CLAY's misstatements of facts, and the charges predicated on them, and proved to demonstration the utter recklessness of the Senator from Kentucky in making both facts and inferences. Mr. CLAY showed his own sense of untenable positions he had assumed by abandoning them, and betaking himself to other charges of inconsistency, for which he ransacked the whole career of the Senator of South Carolina. He retreated upon nullification, and did not content himself with assailing Mr. CALHOUN, but treated with perfect derision and contempt the State from which he came. He spoke of the apprehended collision with that State, which had filled every patriotic bosom with anxiety, in perfect scorn, and compared her military array to that of a mock muster of little boys, dressed up in paper caps, flame-colored sashes, and wooden weapons, marching against a body of grenadiers, accoutred with all the destructive power of modern warfare. He ridiculed the idea that such puissance as South Carolina could parade, could influence the action of himself and his friends on the compromise question; and he flatly told Mr. CALHOUN that Mr. CLAYTON of Delaware, touched with the distressed condition of the Nullifiers, had besought him to interpose and save them from being hanged. This compassionate feeling, and the fear that Gen. JACKSON would break down the whole tariff system, and that he would do some dreadful thing with a military force at his command, induced him to unite in adjusting the tariff. This slang, and much of the same sort, about other by-gone political transactions, were the substratum to which Mr. CLAY resorted to escape from the untenable position in his late speech with Mr. CALHOUN.

The most extraordinary part of Mr. CLAY's conduct in this gladiatorial encounter which he provoked, was his personal allusions and total contempt of all the confidential respect in which private conversations are held among gentlemen, who, in their innocence, never expect such friendly and unguarded communications are ever to be brought up publicly, and, to answer an immediate purpose. If it could have been supposed that the private talks which Mr. CLAYTON or Mr. CALHOUN had with Mr. CLAY, were ever to be repeated in the discussions of the Senate by the latter, those who held interviews with him ought to have had stenographers to set down what was said, to prevent mistakes of memory on the part of the retailer, or wilful misrepresentations. Such license as Mr. CLAY took on Saturday would render this resort necessary, and, at the same time, go far to destroy all free and confiding intercourse among men.—In character with this want of regard for the sacredness of private and confidential conversations was the manner of all that portion of the debate in which Mr. CLAY indulged this species of warfare. It was altogether wanting in decorum as to manner, and was distinguished by a vulgar, gasconading sort of sarcasm, which approached buffoonery, and contrasted poorly with the strong defence of fact and argument by which it was repelled.

The question of political consistency, which was the main point into which the contest resolved itself, was brought to a conclusion by one decisive criterion to which Mr. CALHOUN referred. He pointed to Mr. CLAY's party associates, and told him they had both begun their political career as Republicans of the Virginia school of 1798, and that now Mr. CLAY stood identified, not only with every principle which distinguished the enemies of that creed, but had for his supporters the great body of the Federal leaders who still adhered to the doctrines of the party which would supplant the Constitution by broad construction.

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury makes the following enquiries in reference to the devotional Mr. Clay:

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I have just perused, in the Courier of yesterday, an article from the Baltimore American, purporting to be the remarks of the Hon. Henry Clay, delivered before the Senate of the United States on the 19th inst., and representing Mr. Clay to have said "he had prayed to the Great God of Heaven to aid him in the task," "prayed to God to him strength in the present hour," &c. Now, what was all this prayer for? Can it be possible that Mr. Clay invoked God to aid him, and give him strength to stand in his place in the Senate of the United States, to declare as a "solemn truth" that which he could not but have known to be false—"let the galled jade wince." I will not notice his display of spleen against Gen. Jackson, but proceed to his remarks on the Bill to restrain the issue of the late United States Bank notes, when he assumes by question to declare "that the United States Bank Notes are better, and will command a greater value than Treasury Notes," and that "United States Bank Notes are better than the Notes of any other Bank." Now, Mr. Clay must have known that there has been no time, since the issue of Treasury Notes, that they were not better, and of greater value in Philadelphia, than United States Bank Notes, and that United States Bank Notes have, for the last eight months, been sold in New York at 1 to 2 per cent below the Notes of the City. Mr. Clay must have known these facts, and it is hard to believe that he would have so blasphemed as to invoke God to aid him to promulgate known falsehoods, therefore, it may be presumed, that the Baltimore American has done injustice to Mr. Clay, by publishing as his, remarks that never emanated from him. If it be so, it is hoped that you will favor your patrons with the facts of the case.

From the Washington Globe.

FEDERALISM—UNITED STATES BANKISM—ABOLITIONISM.

"In despite of all the machinations of interested politicians, Kentucky has virtually withdrawn from the confederacy of oppressors. The struggle may yet be severe. Slavery will DIE GAME, but it must die.—Kentucky is now our battle ground."

We have been endeavoring for some months to wake up the serious attention of the friends of the Union to the political consequences of the confederacy which has taken place between Federalism, United States Bankism, and Abolitionism; and for that purpose, have occasionally given extracts from Abolition newspapers, and from Federal bank speeches, to show that these three parties now make one party, and that they are perfectly united in their political objects. With the same view we give the extract above, and have to inform our readers that these extracts are from the Emancipator of March 8th instant, and that they are only a sample taken from *sixty columns* in that paper, devoted exclusively to the question of Abolition in the State of Kentucky! From these six columns it is well seen how duly the Abolitionists have considered their plan of campaign, when they say, KENTUCKY IS NOW OUR BATTLE GROUND! and we add, she is also the battle ground of FEDERALISM & UNITED STATES BANKISM. There resides Mr. CLAY, the champion of all these combined, and their obvious candidate for the Presidency.—Kentucky is his ground, so that the battle ground will be the home of the generalissimo of the combined parties. From this time forth, let no man be silly enough to ask who is to be the Opposition candidate for the Presidency? CLAY is the man! He is the darling, and the champion, of Federalism, United States Bankism, and Abolitionism. He has the qualities which the representation of these combined parties requires, and they are not going to waste their time and money in a struggle for HARRISON, or WEBSTER, neither of whom have the qualities which are putting forward of their schemes will require.

CLAY is their man! Kentucky their battle ground! and, "with religion in their mouths, hell in their hearts, and daggers in their hands," they march to the onset!

* * * * * * *

We repeat, these Abolitionists, of themselves, and left to themselves, could have done but little; but confederated with the United States Bank and the Federalists, the three together became truly formidable. Their *joint votes* have decided many elections in some of the States; their votes will be *joined* in all elections to come.—Henceforth they will act together. They are one and indivisible.

From the Baltimore Republican.

☞ The Boston "Mercantile Journal," a strong whig paper, has a shrewd correspondent who writes a good many clever things about matters in general and banks in particular. He belongs to the "Simon Slick" school. The annexed is part of one of his letters, from which it will be seen that "Knock Lander" (that's his name) knows at least as much as most people. He's a pretty 'cute fellow in the way of banking.

Squire Fawkes says he wouldn't give a corn cob for the way the Legislature goes to work to look arter the banks. "How many rats," says he, "do you think I should catch in my trap, if I kept the cats a squawling a whole week beforehand?" The Squire says, when he was in Philadelphy, he saw more begs a running about, in one week, than he ever see afore in a whole year. Tida is agin the law, but the law's unpopular. A great many poor folks like to fat their hogs in this way.—On a startin day a man goes round to catch em, but he contrives to let the folks know jest when he's a coming. Captain Tarbox said he guess'd he did'nt catch many. The Squire said, no more he did'nt.

Jest so the Squire says it is with the banks. "Why, Captain Tarbox," said the Squire, "if Miss Tarbox sends Miss Fawkes word that she's coming to see her, d'ye think she'd catch her with her long short on! not she."

Squirt, the broker, put the Squire up to the whole on it. Ye see the legislatur determins to examine the consarns of a bank. The bank knows it o' course,long enough beforehand. Then there is a great scratch. The bank directors, and clerks, and runners is jest as busy as a hog in a gale o' wind. The little handcarts are flying about the streets in all directions, and the kegs and bags of dollars are got into the vault o' the bank that's going to be examined. The Bank curtails, as they call it, that is, calls on the folks that owe it to pay their debts.—Then Bobbins & Co. run over to Dobbins & Co. requesting a loan for four days only of $10,000, to be repaid as soon as the bank examination is over, when they'll get it out agin, ye see. Headoverheels and Tumblebug are informed by the bank that their collateral of 5000 shares in the Moonshine Association for $153,000 long notes, must be changed for something better. This firm applies to Griper & Son for a four days transfer of $153,000 worth of stock in the Appletart Manufacturing Company, whose capital has not all been paid in, but which is much called for in the market, having lately made an excellent dividend. Griper & Son consent, upon receiving satisfactory security for a reconveyance, and a bonus of $1000.

The committee comes, and the officers receive 'em as perlite as a pineapple.—The committee counts over all the dollars what was jest carted in as pertikler as possible, and looks over the books and papers, and then reports, jest as they did at Chelsey, that the bank afforded 'em every fercility, and that they find it in an excellent condition. Next day the specie's all carted back agin; Headoverheels & Tumblebug reconvey the Appletart stock to Griper & Son; the bank receives back the Moonshine Association shares; Dobbins & Co. repay their loan to Bobbins & Co. with money received from the bank; and the knowing ones take advantage of the *report* to sell their rotten stock, and widders and orphins, get a pretty considerable lot on it. Squirt, the broker says—Captain Tarbox said they ought to be keelhauled. Miss Fawkes axed him if he meant the widders and orphins. "No maam, by no means" said he. I never thought he did. No more did'nt Squire Fawkes.

☞ It is rightly observed by the Boston "Mercantile Journal," that "the late duel between Cilley and Graves, has produced more excitement than any similar event since the gifted Hamilton fell by the hand of Burr." The remark reminds one of other coincidences. As Aaron Burr went through life with the Cain-mark deeply branded upon him—a thing for the scorn of men, so we apprehend, will it be with Henry A. Wise, for upon him, as if by a common impulse of justice among all parties, the odium of Cilley's death is made to fall. Aaron Burr was a man of intense selfishness—heartless and insolate for popular notoriety. So is Wise. Remorse came to Burr, not through any moral sentiments, but his fallen popularity. So will it be—so can it only be made to reach Wise. There is another striking parallel. That infamous Conspirator, Matthew L. Davis, was the political agent and confidant of Burr, in the affair that cost Hamilton his life. Davis is found holding the same relation to Wise. If in reflecting upon these coincidences, they should add a twinge to the gilded spirit of Mr. Wise, in view of the fate of Cilley, it is considered, he must hope to vail by sympathy from an outraged community.—*Baltimore Republican.*

THE CECIL GAZETTE.

"SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION."

Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1838.

Extract from the London Banker's Circular.

"From its nature, the influence of a Bank "must be allied to the Aristocracy of Wealth "and not to the Democracy of Numbers; and "this is more especially the case with great "chartered Banks having immense power. The "late Bank of the United States was one of this "description, and its political influence was "prodigious."

WHIG CURRENCY.

SPECIE and Bills EXCHANGEABLE FOR SPECIE, at the option of the holder.

[Elkton Courier.

Proof!

Every Federal Whig Legislature has REJECTED OR INDEFINITELY POSTPONED THE BILLS to COMPEL the BANKS TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Democratic Republican Reform Meeting.

☞ On TUESDAY the 3d day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a Public Meeting will be held in the Court House in Elkton. The many important subjects intimately connected with the interests of our State and our County, which demand from the freemen of Cecil early consideration, have induced the call of this meeting, and the Democratic Republican Reformers of our county are urgently solicited to attend.

The meeting will be addressed by several gentlemen.

MANY VOTERS.

The Citizens' Union Line of steamboats, from Philadelphia to Baltimore, via New Castle and Frenchtown railroad, resumed their trips on Monday. See advertisement.

The signs of the times indicate that antimasonry and federalism are on their last legs in Pennsylvania. The nomination of Gen. Porter for Governor is every where hailed with feelings of the liveliest pleasure by the democracy of the "Keystone" State. All past differences too are forgotten, and the friends both of Wolf and Muhlenberg seem to vie with each other in expressions of gratification at his selection. This augurs well. It was only through an unfortunate schism in the democratic ranks that the present incumbent crept into power, and as the breach has been satisfactorily healed, the effect which will follow will be tremendous. We shall not be much surprised if Joseph Ritner have leave to retire from public life by an old fashioned democratic majority of 20,000, October, at all events, will about bring his accounts with the people to a close.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that the friends of the murdered CILLEY are preparing a paper for the public eye, that will place in its true position, the damning act which has sickened and astounded all honorable men. In Heaven's name, let us have it.—The statement of the honorable seconds is not satisfactory, and we regret that as the friend of the deceased Mr. Jones ever permitted his name to be placed to so exceptionable a document.

An immense democratic meeting was held in Philadelphia on Monday in favor of the establishment of the Sub-Treasury and of the complete divorce of Bank and State. The Pennsylvanian says that throughout the whole time of meeting, hundreds of persons desirous of participating in the proceedings of the occasion, were continually arriving and departing, being unable to obtain entrance into the Court Room, or even to approach within hearing distance of the speakers. From the numbers who thus responded to the call, some idea may be gathered of the unanimity which pervades the democracy of Philadelphia in reference to the subject of the Constitutional Treasury. The meeting was indeed a truly gratifying evidence of public sentiment.

☞ We shall see whether the whig presses which have been so ready to spread the gratuitous slander against Mr. Benton in relation to the late duel, will have the honesty to do him justice by copying his letter, which will be found in another column. Thus it is that one whig falsehood after another is nailed to the counter. Go on, gentlemen, and it will not be long before your papers become proverbial for a degree of mendacity, that would put Mynheer Pinto himself to the blush.

☞ The bill spoken of in the subjoined article is applicable only to Baltimore. An attempt was made to bring the whole State under its influence, but federalism, so odious as it is, could not go that far. We doubt not that the democracy of the Monumental City, as they have the power, will sweep this iniquitous law from the statute book in October. If they do not they deserve to be slaves, that's all.

☞ The infamous Registry Law passed the House of Delegates on Friday by a party vote of 42 yeas (bank whigs) and 34 nays (democrats)—two of the democratic members being absent. Before its passage, on motion of Mr. Doyle of Carroll, the following section was added to the bill:

"And be it enacted.—That all the next election, the voters so registered, shall be sworn upon their bodies, for or against the registry law, and if it is found upon counting the votes, that a majority of the said ballots were against the said law, then and in that case, the said law shall be null and void."

As the bill, as a matter of course, will pass the Senate, and become a law, it is a question for the voters of the city to cause

themselves to the crisis. As the Democratic party here have undoubtedly a clear majority, it will depend upon themselves whether after the October election they will again submit to pass in review as slaves before the cripple agents of an imbecile Whig Executive—the mere puppet of a few bankrupt politicans and needy office holders, or whether as men, jealous of their rights and ready to maintain them, they will cast off the debasing shackles placed upon them by a tyrannous faction in its death struggle for power. If they are freemen—freemen not only in possession but in principle, in spirit, in unflinching determination, they will meet the base enemies of their constitutional rights and hurl this insolent exercise of a mere accidental dominancy in the Legislature, into their teeth, with a just and indignant vengeance. Shame—deep damning shame, to the freemen of Baltimore, if they will submit like craven slaves to their enemies, without a manly and decisive struggle. The law for more equal legislative ligeh——t is for the legal voters to say whether it shall be a *second* time. The naturalized foreigner, the generous sons of Erin and the right-thinking emigrants from Germany, the laboring classes for whom these slavish shackles have been especially forged by a miserable, unprincipled, insolent upstart faction, who have openly declared that *"property is the test of merit,"* and that *"the Van Buren party must be put down by violence,"* it is for *them* to answer the question. Is there a man with a soul above the most abject slave, who will—who *can* quietly submit himself to the might that knows no right—the base oppression of such a party!—In the name of all that is noble in our nature, we trust not.—*Balt. Rep.*

☞ The Legislature of this State have agreed to adjourn on the 26th inst.

The Bill to allow the "Thompsonians" to sue for professional services has been rejected by a vote of 31 to 30.

☞ The Democratic Republicans throughout the State must begin to rouse themselves. They must begin to organize, to deliberate, to act. The campaign before us will demand of every Republican freeman untiring energy and unceasing vigilance. A State Convention will soon be called for the nomination of a Governor, and it is every way necessary that our friends begin to move, with a full conviction upon their victory is only to be secured by an unflinching determination on the part of every member of the party to perform his duty in unity, fearlessly, vigilantly. RALLY, *then for the fight come.* RALLY—RALLY—*Balt. Rep.*

☞ We are pleased to see how generally the resolutions of McGraton in relation to the currency, are copied by Democratic papers. In the language of the Globe, they are "fitted to stand as articles of a political creed for Republicans," and as such, they receive the highest encomiums from our friends in every quarter. It will be a proud day for the party in Maryland, if by their united energy and determined spirit they shall be able to put such a man as William Grason in the Executive Chair of the State. It would be really a triumph of "intellectual aristocracy" over its bastard counterfeit, imbecility and assumption.—*Ibid.*

Governor McNutt of Mississipi has issued his proclamation ordering a new election for members of Congress to take place on Monday and Tuesday, the 23d and 24th of April next.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1838.

It is now pretty generally admitted, that the Sub-Treasury Bill will pass the Senate by a small majority, probably by a majority of from two to four votes. Its passage through the House is more than probable, it may find a majority of five to eight in that body—and it MAY be defeated. Public opinion is rapidly setting in its favor, and it is a well ascertained fact, that the Revenue of this country cannot be deemed safe, unless it be under the guidance of the government. 68 bank vaults it has no safety. All this has been taught us by bitter experience and let us profit by the example.

[*Correspondence of the Balt. Republican.*

☞ In making their returns to the Legislature, seventeen of the thirty-four banks of Ohio, have refused to say how much they have loaned to their directors. The other seventeen show loans to their officers of $1,466,174 56. Three of these banks have $4,231 more loaned to directors and stockholders than capital paid in. This American banking system—it is a blessed thing for the great *public.*

[*Baltimore Republican.*

Love, Despair and Suicide.—An incident occurred yesterday evening of quite a romantic character, and which bears a strong resemblance to the melo-dramatic suicides so frequent in the French capital. A young German, named Charles Titter, a journeyman gun-smith in the employ, of Mr. Ezra, Water street, became strongly attached to a young lady residing in Comet street near Asquith. His affection was returned, but the girl's mother refused her consent to their union, and she acquiesced in her mother's decision. The lover, finding his visits no longer encouraged, doubted the constancy of his mistress, and driven to despair, he determined to put her love to the test, and if she proved faithless, to end his existence, now rendered miserable by the destruction of all his hopes of earthly happiness. With this intention he yesterday visited the lady, and, as a token of affection offered her a breast-pin; she refused it, and the wretched man, imagining his worst fears confirmed, drew forth a dagger, plunged it in his heart, and fell dead at her feet.

The Neutrality act, as it is familiarly called, was approved by the President on Saturday, and instructions immediately forwarded from the several departments to the civil and military officers on the Canada frontier, to enforce the execution of it by all the means in their power. It is expected that our fellow citizens in that part of the country will, at once, submit to the law, and return peaceably to their homes.—*Globe.*

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American, }
March 14th, 1838. }

FLOUR.—The wagon price of Howard street Flour has declined a shade since our weekly report, and we now quote from wagons at $7.62½@$7.75. Dealers generally ask $8 from stores, but we have no transactions to report.

GRAIN.—We have no sales of Foreign Wheat to report. A parcel of domestic, good red, was sold to-day at $1.56 per bushel.

We quote yellow Corn at 63 cents, and white at 68 cents—dull.

We quote Rye at 82a85 cents. Sales of Oats at 33 cents—supply good.

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D. of Philadelphia, ROBERT M. MORRAW, Esq. of Cecil co. Md. to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Robert Maxwell, Esq. of Lancaster co. Pa.

On Thursday the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. M. Farland, Mr. REUBEN JARMAN to Miss RACHEL FORD, daughter of the late John H. Ford, Esq. all of Cecil co.

On the same day, by the Rev. E. Kennard, Mr. JEREMIAH FORD, to Miss SOPHIA, daughter of John Maulden, Esq. all of Cecil co.

On Thursday, 1st inst. by the Rev. E. Kennard, Mr. JOHN WARFE, to Miss RACHEL PRITCHARD, all of Cecil co.

On the 22d of Feb. in Lee county, Virginia, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. JONAS SEA to Miss POLLY ANN LANE.

Hymen did here commit a sad mistake.
The' it was done under sportive glee,
Or else he'd not have clasp'd *A. Placid Lake,*
Into a rude tempestuous Sea.

Fare Reduced!

DAILY.

THE Citizens' Union Line of Steamboats are now in full operation between the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, (via the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road,) at the following reduced rates of passage.

Fare from Baltimore to Philadelphia or returning,	$1 00
Fare from Frenchtown to Baltimore or returning,	1 00
Fare from Frenchtown to New Castle or returning,	50
Fare from New Castle to Philadelphia or returning,	50

Freight received at the present low price per 100 lbs. Manufacturers will please forward their shipments to this office.

WM. S. BARR, Agent.

Frenchtown, March 17, 1838.

Extensive Sale of Valuable Furniture, &c.

THE Subscriber intending to relinquish the tavern keeping business after the 25th of March, will offer at Public Sale on THURSDAY NEXT, the 22d inst. at the Fountain Inn, Elkton, a very large and valuable assortment of Furniture, &c. consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

3-4 *Beds, new and in good order, with Bolsteads and Bedding; Chairs; Tables; Wash Stands and Fixtures for bed chambers; Looking Glasses; Carpets; Stoves; Lamps; Shovels & Tongs; Bureaus; Ambrons; Penders; Bar Fixtures; Kitchen Furniture; Settees; a variety of empty Pipes, Quarter Casks, and Barrels, &c. &c. &c.*

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms cash.

WM. KINKEAD.

March 17

$20 Reward.

LOST on Wednesday last, somewhere between Back Creek, Cooch's Bridge and Elkton, $125, in notes of the following description. Three twenty dollar notes on the Bank of Delaware, two twenty dollar notes on one of the Philadelphia Banks, one ten dollar note on the Smyrna Bank, one ten dollar Baltimore note, and one five dollar do. The money was wrapped up in brown paper. The above reward and the thanks of the owner will be given for its return.

NATHANIEL STAPLEFORD,
March 27—4w Back Creek Neck.

Wanted.

THE highest wages will be given for a number of good hands to work on the Farms of John Randel, jr. Esq., at Welsh Point. No one addicted to intemperance or profanity, need apply.

W. WILLIAMSON, Agent.
March 17—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Cecil County Court, at the suit of Noble Pennington, administrator of John Wroth, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Samuel Severson, Noble Pennington, Edward B. Foard, Joseph Etherington, John W. Conaway, Benjamin Cox and Morgan A. [illegible] to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to Public sale at the Jail in Elkton, on SATURDAY the 7th day of April next, the following negroes, to wit: one Woman called Nancy, aged 55 years, one Boy called Frisby, aged 14; one Girl called Mary Ann, aged 16; one boy aged 10 and one other aged 8 years. Seized and taken into execution as the property of said Cox, and to be sold for cash to satisfy said claim. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

WM. McCULLOUGH, Sheriff.
March 17—ts

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

THE semi-annual Convention of Temperance Societies of Cecil county, or "Cecil County Temperance Union," will be held in the Methodist meeting house at Elkton, on TUESDAY, the 3d of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to which the Temperance Societies of the county are invited to send delegates. And at 7 o'clock in the evening there will be public speaking on the subject of Temperance in the Presbyterian church, to which the public are respectfully invited.

March 17

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Fourth Day, the 28th instant, on the premises, a **Farm** in Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing about

90 *ACRES OF LAND,*

of a good natural quality, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, directly on the post road from Philadelphia to Baltimore—24 miles from the Brick Meeting House—4 miles from Oxford Village, 2 miles from Irvin's forge, convenient to mills and places of worship. The improvements are a comfortable 2 story Dwelling house and stables, with a well of pure water convenient to the dwelling.

There is a good proportion of TIMBER. Also, valuable Stone Quarries.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, when terms will be made known by

JOHN HADDOCK.

3d mo. 17, 1838.

Public Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on the premises on Second Day, the 26th instant, a **Farm** lying in the neighborhood of the Blue Ball and Brick Meeting House, Cecil county, Md. now in the tenure of Samuel Anderson,—which contains

213 ACRES OF LAND, of which about **33** ACRES are covered with wood. The improvements are a comfortable two story Dwelling House, partly of stone and partly of frame, and a stone Spring House over a never failing spring of pure water. The soil is tolerably productive and of an improvable quality, and there have been **1700** bushels of lime put on it within a few years past.—There is on the premises an Apple Orchard bearing fine fruit.

An indisputable title can be made.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, when terms will be made known by

JOHN HADDOCK.

3d mo. 17, 1838.

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public auction at the Court House in Elkton, Cecil county, on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of April next, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. All those several tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, distant about eight miles from Elkton, and twenty-eight from Baltimore, being the farm on which the late John Wroth resided, and which formerly belonged to John Cox, situated in Cecil county, on the north side of Sassafras Neck, called and known by the name of Old Town, and which adjoin the Lands of General Foreman, Outerbridge Horsey, and Hugh Patterson, containing EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, more or less

Solid Farm bounds on Sassafras River which is navigable for boats, and there is a landing on the place. The soil is said to be of good quality and well adapted to the growth of wheat, rye, corn and oats. There is a young orchard of grafted fruit trees on said Farm, and marl abounds in the vicinity.

The improvements consist of a two Story FRAME DWELLING, and the necessary out houses. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to visit the premises which will be shown by the persons now residing on it.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree are one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof, by the Chancellor, at the option of the Trustee, and the remaining two thirds in equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with security to be approved by the Trustee on payment of the purchase money the Trustee is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

JOHN HANAN, Trustee.

In pursuance of said Decree, notice is hereby given to the creditors of John Cox, the elder, to file the vouchers of their claims against him in the Chancery office within four months from the day of the above advertised sale.

March 17—ts

Cheap and Elegant Tailoring.

THE Subscriber, residing directly opposite the Court House, Elkton, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that in addition to executing every description of garments that may be intrusted to his care in his *usual superior style of fit, fashion and workmanship,* he will, after the first of April, as a further inducement to the public favor call on him, make dress coats for $4 50 each, pantaloons and vests at 87½ cents each, and all other work in proportion.—He wishes it to be particularly understood that those who expect to avail themselves of the above advantages must pay cash on delivery of their garments, otherwise they will be charged the same prices as at present.

SAMUEL DOUGHERTY.

N. B. Should any persons interested to his [illegible] in any of the above important regulations, he [illegible] himself that he is not only willing but [illegible] to indemnify his customers for [illegible] otherwise sustain by such [illegible]

S. D.

March 10—ts

Notice.

THE Subscriber having determined on closing his business in Charlestown, and selling all his property, personal and real, for the purpose of leaving the neighborhood, now offers his

STORE GOODS

for sale at the room formerly occupied by Mr. John Owens, in Charlestown, where they will be sold either wholesale or retail, and as I am determined to sell them for cost, and a great number less than cost, it will be to the interest of the public generally to call.

Store keepers wishing to purchase can be accommodated on easy terms, as I am determined to sell.

I have about thirty well improved Lots in town, under good fence, which will raise grain, &c. sufficient to keep a family, and sell three or four hundred dollars worth yearly besides, all of which will be sold with the out buildings I have on the property where my late dwelling was burnt.

If the Lots will not sell in a body, I will sell them separate, to suit purchasers.

Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN N. BLACK.

Charlestown, March 10, 1838.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Haines Reynolds, use of Frisby Henderson, against Jethro Johnson and William Kirk, (clothier) and the other at the suit of Richard Sidwell, use of Frisby Henderson, against Jethro Johnson and Benjamin F. Johnson, I will expose at Public Sale, at the Court House in Elkton, on TUESDAY THE THIRD DAY OF APRIL NEXT, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, and estate, both legal and equitable, of Jethro Johnson & Benjamin F. Johnson, do all that Farm or tract of land with the improvements thereon, situate in Cecil county, on which the said Jethro Johnson now resides, containing sixty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Pritchard, Charles Kelly and others. The said property to be sold for cash to satisfy said writs, and officers fees.

NOBLE PENNINGTON,
March 10—ts late Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Cecil County Court, at the suit of George A. Thomas, Esq. Executor of John W. Thomas, the Mortgagee of Philip Thomas, administrator of Sarah M. Thomas, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Samuel and Joseph G. Nesbitt, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to public sale on SATURDAY the 31st of March, from the front door of the Court House, in Elkton, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Nesbitts, in, and to two Lots of ground situated in the village of Port Deposit, in Cecil County aforesaid, designated on the plot of said town as lots No. 7 and 17, being the same property which was purchased by the said Samuel and Joseph G. Nesbitt, at a sale of the real estate of Sarah M. Thomas, together with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of the said S. and J. G. Nesbitt, and to be sold for cash.

WM. McCULLOUGH, Shff.

March 10

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil County Court, at the suit of Glenn, Poultney and Sewall, & Richard L. Thomas, and a writ of fieri facias at suit of James Haynes, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Jethro Johnson, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to public sale on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Jethro Johnson, in, and to the farm on which he now resides, adjoining lands of James Pritchard, Charles Kelly, and others. Also all his undivided interest in that valuable Grist Mill and Woollen Factory, known by the name of "North East Factory," situate on North East Creek, in the county aforesaid, adjoining the lands of Ann Russell and others. Terms of sale cash.

WM. McCULLOUGH, Shff.

March 10

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Cecil county Court, at the suit of Glenn, Poultney and Sewall, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Benjamin F. Johnson, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to Public Sale on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said B. F. Johnson, in and to the farm on which he now resides, containing 56 acres, more or less. Also all his undivided interest in that valuable Factory, known by the name of "North East Factory," situated on the North East Creek, in the county aforesaid.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of said Johnson, and to be sold for cash, to satisfy said claim.

WM. McCULLOUGH,
March 10—ts Sheriff.

FOR SALE.

A good working or farm Horse, also a Dearborn on fast rate steel springs, and almost a new set of gears. Also one pair of strong Gig Wheels, suitable for a light cart, by the subscriber.

GEORGE JONES.

Elkton, March 10—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil county Court, at the suit of Glenn, Poultney, and Sewall, against the goods and chattles, Lands and tenements of Charles Harris, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to Public Sale from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, all the right, title and interest of the said Harris, in and to the farm on which he now resides, containing 66 acres more or less. Seized and taken into execution as the property of said Harris, and to be sold for cash.

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

WM. McCULLOUGH,
March 10—ts Sheriff

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Cecil county Court, at the suit of Passmore McCullough, against the goods and chattles, lands, and tenements of Samuel McKown, sen. and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution and will expose to Public Sale on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, all the right, title, interest and claim of the said McKown, in and to three Lots of ground in the village of Charlestown, designated on the plot of said town as Lots No. 8, 17, 77, together with the improvements thereon. Seized and taken into execution as the property of said McKown, and to be sold for cash to satisfy said claims.

WM. McCULLOUGH,
March 10—ts Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil county Court, at the suit of James Gerry, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of William Norris and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to Public Sale on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Norris, in and to a House and Lot in the village of Port Deposit, designated on the plot of said town as Lot No. 7, together with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of said Norris and to be sold for cash to satisfy said claim.

WM. McCULLOUGH,
March 10—ts Sheriff.

For Sale.

THE editor of the "REPUBLICAN CITIZEN" desirous of settling up his business here, will sell the entire establishment upon reasonable terms, to a person entertaining the same political principles which this press advocates.

Its circulation and advertising patronage are equal to any other press in the City, and have been for some time steadily on the increase, and the materials are of the best quality, and in excellent order.

To a young man with a small capital, it affords an opportunity of establishing himself in a profitable business.

Letters on the subject (post paid) addressed to the Editor of the Citizen, Frederick, Md. will be promptly attended to.

Editors who exchange with us, will confer a favor by giving this advertisement a few insertions.

March 10.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber has this day purchased of Stephen Hyland (of J.) his large and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, in addition to which he will offer to the community an

Entire new stock of Dry goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Cedar-ware, Hollow-ware—Also, a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots, Bootees, Shoes, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell for cash or country produce cheaper than they can be had in any other store in the county, and as cheap as they can be had in any city in the United States. He therefore invites his friends and the public in general to call and judge for themselves.

WASHINGTON HYLAND.

Elkton, March 1, 1838—3

To the Public.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has this day disposed of all his stock in trade to Washington Hyland, who will in future conduct the business at the old stand on his own accounts, and earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him, by note, book account, or otherwise, to come forward and settle the same.

Respectfully, the public's humble servant,

STEPHEN HYLAND (of J.)

Elkton, March 1, 1838—3

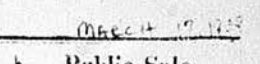
Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by John Conard, Esq. Chief Judge of the Magistrates Court, for the 3d election district of Cecil county, at suit of Col. Thomas W. Veazey, against one Lot of ground in Charlestown, No. 68, belonging to James McClosen (of Samuel) and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution all his right and title to said Lot of land No. 22, both at law and in equity as the land James McClosen. And I do hereby give notice that on SATURDAY the 24th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of John Butler, in Charlestown, I will expose the same to sale for cash to satisfy the said execution.

WILLIAM WINGATE.

March 3—ts

Public Sale.



THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale at his residence near Elkton, on Tuesday the 20th of March next, seven head of Horses, three of which can be recommended as safe family horses, four head of good Cows, one full bred Devonshire Bull, well broke to ox team fast rate animal, worthy the attention of those who may wish to improve their stock. He is six years old, one pair of well broke work Oxen seven years old, good size, Hogs and Sheep, one Farm Wagon, complete, with extra pole and stanchions for oxen or horses, one Dearborn, one set of blacksmiths Tools, two sets of Tackles with the necessary implements for a Shoemakers house, Double Carriage, one flat rate Cart, Farming Utensils generally, Corn, Cob, Hay and Straw, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

HENRY ANDREWS.

Feb. 27—ts

Port Deposite Property For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, in the town of Port Deposite, that well known and desirable TAVERN and STORE HOUSE with excellent Ware-house, Stabling, Granary, & other out-building, together with the Wharf on which it is located—now in the occupation of S. & J. Nesbitt. Also, an unimproved LOT adjoining the Tavern.

ALSO—In the upper part of the town a large commodious STORE and WAREHOUSE unoccupied, with a separate Dwelling House in the rear. The dwelling house is now occupied by Mr. Francis Varnell.

ALSO, opposite, a large Frame HOUSE, occupied as a shoemaker's shop.

Persons wishing to purchase any part or the whole of the above property, will apply to S. & J. Nesbitt, or F. Varnal, who will give them every information respecting it, or to

WM. BROMWELL,
No. 175 Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Feb. 17—4w

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale the Farm on which Mr. David House formerly resided, situated in Cecil County, Maryland, containing

Sixty-five Acres of Land,

more or less, principally arrable. The land is of a good quality and susceptable of easy improvement. It adjoins the property on which he resides, in the neighborhood of Octorara Forge, and about two miles from Rock Springs. It is convenient to houses of public worship, mills, blacksmith shop, &c.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary further to particularize, as persons desirous of buying will no doubt call and view the property. Address Rock Springs Post office.

LEWIS THOMAS.

Dec. 2—tf

Trustees' Sale of LAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on TUESDAY the 20th day of March next, at the Court House in Elkton, the two following described parcels of property, being a part of the real estate whereof the late John Macbeth died seized, lying in the State of Maryland, viz:

That valuable MILL PROPERTY situated on Big Elk Creek, about two miles from Elkton, which was for many years occupied by Mr. John M. Johnson. There will be sold with it 52½ ACRES OF LAND, all arable, and all of a good quality of alluvial soil. On the premises there are a

Dwelling House, with two rooms on the first floor and two rooms on the second floor, a stone *Mill House* and *Smoke House.* The Mill House is much out of repair but some of the machinery still remains. This property has many attractions for persons disposed to engage in any kind of manufacturing business. It is very convenient to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore markets, being within one mile and an half of the Rail road running between those cities, and within two miles of navigable water. The Elk creek is a large and never failing stream of water, and at the point where the Mill stands there may be had a fall of 8 or 10 feet.

ALSO—All that tract of land near Cowantown, on which Mr. William Maxwell resided for many years. It contains about

110 Acres of Land,

principally arable, and lies within one mile from the Head of Christiana Church, two miles from Newark, Del. and four from Elkton, Md. The improvements are a small Log House and Shed.

The title to the above property is believed to be indisputable.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser give bond to the Trustees, with approved security, for the payment of the whole purchase money, in three equal instalments, at 6, 12 and 18 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, or may pay the whole or a part in cash, on the day of sale, at his option.

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

NATHANIEL W. S. HAYS,
JOHN G. GROOME.

Feb. 24—ts Trustees.

N. B. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to view and examine the premises for themselves.

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 be continued 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 ordered, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

Farmers

Look to your interests.

ALL persons interested in the most important of all the implements of husbandry, the *Centrifugal Dispersionator* for spreading lime, plaister, marl, and compost, and for sowing wheat and other small grain, are requested to call on the subscribers, who have purchased the patent right of the patentee, for the counties of New Castle and Kent, in the State of Delaware, and Cecil county, in the State of Maryland, and are now engaged in making the same.

GARRET COX & Co.,
Middletown, Del.

Jan 20, 1838—tf

Maryland, Cecil County, to wit:

ON application of William Moffitt of Cecil county, by petition in writing, to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, setting forth that he is an actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the use of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof, and lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have granted to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland, and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for two years next preceding the application by the said petition and that he has resided within this county for six months next preceding the application by the said petition, I do therefore order and direct that the said William Moffitt, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Cecil Gazette, a newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months, before the first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before the Judges of Cecil county Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said William Moffitt, with security by me prescribed and approved, as to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said William Moffitt, be discharged from personal confinement, and that the prior notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed, for his creditors to attend before me, be given to his creditors by Advertisement in some Newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months, before the said first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next.

Given under my hand and seal this fifth day of October, 1837.

ENOCH CLOUD.

A True Copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
of Cecil County Court.

Dec 23—3m

For Sale,

THAT Valuable Farm lying in Cecil county, Maryland, adjoining Ian Iron 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 choice 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 bay 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 28—tf

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.

IT appears by the following information given to the public, by Dr. Rowland of this city, that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed what it professes to be—an efficient and valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention of every consumptive person and the sick generally.

Matchless Sanative.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Gottliche of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has recently received, with many others of similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his Agents, especially in Salem, as will be seen below—which, together with the annexed certificate from three eminent German Physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative, as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. E. Sherwood, Esq. of New York, New York, Oct. 9, 1837.

Dr. D. S. Rowland, —Sir, About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to console her to soothe without success, I stepped over to his house and asked him to try the above nostrums to the shaking hands practitioner. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as he had never seen anything genuine and no human means could save her." Still as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. It was accordingly purchased at vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, she *suffered* not the least inconvenience, but on the contrary, was benefited from actual confinement, and to have carried to bed in the house of the agent, involved the laws of Maryland, and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for two years next preceding the application by the said petition and that he has resided within this county for six months next preceding the application by the said petition, I do therefore order and direct that the said William Moffitt, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Cecil Gazette, a newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months, before the first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before the Judges of Cecil county Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said William Moffitt, with security by me prescribed and approved, as to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said William Moffitt, be discharged from personal confinement, and that the prior notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed, for his creditors to attend before me, be given to his creditors by Advertisement in some Newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months, before the said first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next.

Given under my hand and seal this fifth day of October, 1837.

ENOCH CLOUD.

A True Copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
of Cecil County Court.

Dec 23—3m

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 CRUDE 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* which we owe to the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Those shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Leidy's practice, we are bound to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Otto Gen broke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients: and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as an amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into *ultie* of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN EWOLLER, M. D.
WILHELM VAN GAUVT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS DOERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 19, 1836.

☞ The above medicine is for sale by Edward L. Foard, Elkton, Md.

January 20—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 receive 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 more and more satisfaction, and to receive more and more encouragement.

ABRAHAM TAYLOR.

Elkton, Nov. 4—tf

Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

At This Office.

100 Acres of Woodland FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell one hundred acres of first rate woodland, almost the entire growth of which is white oak and hickory. It lies immediately on the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road, about 2 miles from the town of Elkton and 4 from New Ark.

Adjoining the woodland is a Farm containing about **63 acres** of cleared land, and **20** of wood, all of which will be sold with the woodland if desired. The cleared land has had from 75 to 80 bushels of lime to the acre. For terms apply to the subscriber near Elkton, Md. WILLIAM H. GILPIN.

Feb. 3—tf

Washington HOTEL,

ELKTON MD.

THIS large and commodious Hotel situated on the corner of Bay 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. B. JOYCE.

Maryland, Cecil County, to wit:

ON application of William Blunes of Cecil county, by petition in writing, to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, setting forth that he is an actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the use of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof, and lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have granted to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland, and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Hiram McCullough Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Blunes who has consented to said, with security, by me prescribed and approved for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee, having entitled to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts contained, have ordered, and appointed, the first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next, for the said William Blunes, to appear before the Judges of Cecil County Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as may then be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said William Blunes, having entered into bond in a penalty, and with security by me prescribed and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said William Blunes, be discharged from personal confinement, and that the prior notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed, for his creditors to attend before me, be given to his creditors by Advertisement in some Newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months, before the said first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next.

Given under my hand and seal this 27th day of October, 1837. EDWARD WILSON

A True Copy. Test,

JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
of Cecil County Court.

Jan. 6—3m

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 as not to prostrate the patient, or from any local, diseased and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof, and lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have granted to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland, and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Hiram McCullough Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Blunes who has consented to said, with security, by me prescribed and approved for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee, having entitled to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts contained, have ordered, and appointed, the first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next, for the said William Blunes, to appear before the Judges of Cecil County Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as may then be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said William Blunes, having entered into bond in a penalty, and with security by me prescribed and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said William Blunes, be discharged from personal confinement, and that the prior notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed, for his creditors to attend before me, be given to his creditors by Advertisement in some Newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months, before the said first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next.

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JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
of Cecil County Court.

Jan. 6—3m

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 CRUDE 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* which we owe to the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Those shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Leidy's practice, we are bound to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

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WILHELM VAN GAUVT, M. D.
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Germany, December 19, 1836.

☞ The above medicine is for sale by Edward L. Foard, Elkton, Md.

January 20—tf.

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 whole system becomes affected by such impurity, and produces consequently an abnormal, alarming and distressing, finally resulting 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 most 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 vitiated, the system withers and finally sinks into decay.

To convince all persons of the similarity between the Animal and Vegetable Kingdom, it is only necessary to inspect any vegetable closely, for decay or fading evidences that they sympathize 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 blood 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 Prickly heat; Ring worm; Dry and Bloody Piles; Scrofula or King's Evil; Dyspepsia or Sk. Anthony's fire; Caries, or Decay of the Bones; Pain over the region of the Heart, Breast and Stomach; Pain of the Side, along the Back and Spine; Constitutional diseases, incurred or produced by the Mineral preparations, the ingredients of which are Mercury, Barks, Arsenic, Quinine, &c., from imprudence of use, and all the disagreeable 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 coughs, sour eructations and acidities of the stomach, waterbrash, inward fevers, foul breath, bad taste in the mouth, flatulency, sickness, of the stomach and bowels, shortness of breath, &c. Also in 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.

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WILHELM VAN GAUVT, M. D.
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Germany, December 19, 1836.

☞ The above medicine is for sale by Edward L. Foard, Elkton, Md.

January 20—tf.

Braudreth's Pills.

ROGUERY—IMPORTANT CAUTION

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills having gained great notoriety by the cures they have performed, unprincipled venders of medicine, finding there is a great call for them in consequence, have had the audacity to FORGE 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 medicine, whether druggist or doctor, & 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 Fulton Market. That any one can be so base who pretends to say any thing like respectability, is beyond our comprehension; however, we have seen the counterfeit, which is sold by many druggists who process to be respectable.—But we should like to know the diff rence between the moral guilt of the counterfeiter of a highly popular medicine, who it has gained its reputation by its goodness, and he who counterfeits the circulating medium. They both are equally guilty, and both commit their crime for the same purpose, namely, to benefit themselves at the expense of others. ***Mark! No chemist nor doctor has the genuine medicine for sale.

Once more.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1837.

Mr. R. R. GREEN,—Sir,—You are constantly adverting in the Papers of this place, that no druggest kept the genuine Brandreth Pills. The People are a wise set if you need not make a dumb fool of you selfe on the occasion and know you have found a mare nest you have found some counterfeits, on you genuine pills Prepared by, your selfe, that that be brand new Pills in my mind and if you do not keep your dumb nonsense out of the little Son you will suffer by it or I will Set Fire to your house and send you and your Pills both to hell.

Opposer to Nostrums.

Ps. the very next time I see any of your dumb stuff in the SUN you may look out for you hous or I will Set fire to it so shore as iate

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 literally. The writer, whoever he may be, is certainly entitled to, and I now take him my sincere thanks for the *particular kindness* he has manifested towards me, as well as for the *favorable opposition* he has shown me in the fabled BRANDRETH PILLS. Hoping that he will, at last, see fit to come before the world or assign it seeking no more in the dark, until better weather becomes a 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 Brandrethian office, No. 80, South Charles street.

☞ AGAIN ANOTHER COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT ☜

A man (*of sum le be*), who has been carrying on a very extensive business in vending counterfeit Brandreth Pills, has been busily attended at Baltimore, and sold to bail in the sum of $3,000, and as he could not procure bail, was committed to jail. It is said that 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 practise the same fraud upon the public.

It is their object to destroy the fame of this justly celebrated medicine, would it not be a more desirable method to try and make a better medicine, and call it by its own name, than thus tender their base substances, for 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 if purchased to them most 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 change ten years in a State prison, for the sake 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, Virginia and District of Columbia, in the United States of America, and this letter, which is signed by me, Benjamin Brandreth, in my own hand writing must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States. The caution has become absolutely necessary, to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out, of the above popular medicine.

This letter will be renewed every 12 months. Therefore should any alteration be made in the date, 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:

Wilmot Tatbert, Jr., merchant, Elkton; *Nathan & Parker*, merchants, Port Deposit; *Thomas H. Dutton*, merchant, Havre de Grace; *John & S. B. Ford*, merchants, North East.

Oct. 8

Dentistry.

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

R. W. PARKER.

May 30

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber intends to apply to Cecil County Court, at the next April Term, for a commission to mark and bound his land called "Hope well," "Small Hope," and "Hopewell Reuarveyed," or by whatever other name or names the same may be known.

Jan. 20 JOSEPH GEORGE.

HIRAM McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law,

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

May 29.

Richard C. Hollyday, *ATTORNEY AT LAW.*

OFFICE nearly opposite Kinkead's Hotel Elkton, Md.

May 27

JAMES H. JAMAR, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE nearly opposite the Washington Hotel.

May 27.

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 not be able to supply Physicians and country storekeepers 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; Hoofland's Panacea; Jackson's Ointment; Jane's Indian Expectorant; do. Carminative Balsam; Wheelwright's Essence of Mustard; Rheumatic or Bed Liniment; Wistar's celebrated Cough Lozenges; Aqueous Anti-Dyspeptic Pills—a valuable remedy for this troublesome disease—Chemical Opodeldoc; Ague and Fever Powders, *warranted to cure if taken according to direction*; Hamilton's Dr. Wesley's Worm Syrup and Salve; Dr. Peck's Hinge Trusses; Spring Trusses; Apothecary Scales and Weights; Composition Shelling.

WORM SYRUP,

The most valuable Worm Medicine in use;

Breast Pipes; Nursing Bottles; Paysen's Indelible Ink, to be used without any preparation; Rennet; Ingredients; Lucifer Matches; Tapers; Oatmeal; Tapioca; Sago; Arrow-Root, &c. &c.

Fancy Articles.

Florida Water,	Pearl Powder,
Otto of Roses,	Toilet Powder,
Extract of Roses,	Fancy Pomgets,
Rose Water, very fine,	Head Purses,
Cold Cream,	Preston Salts,
Lavender Water,	Cologne Water, Glent's
Cabinet or Tooth Paste,	Otto of Rose Shaving
Indian Pea, for reddening the Hair,	Soap,
Indian Oil,	Camphor do
Macassar Oil,	Musk do
Beer'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; also keep constantly on hand a supply of the article.

VALENTINE CARTER.

BALTIMORE, September 22d, 1836.—I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with Hernia for several years, and wore Dr. Hall's Patent Truss for sometime, and received no benefit therefrom. I then applied one of Dr. R. Semple's Patent Trusses, furnished by Y. Carter and in a few weeks it radically cured me.

J. WISE.

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

E. R. SMITH.

At Mr. Y. 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 Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths, which was 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.

JOHN A. KEARNEY, M. D.
R. WEBSTER,
SIDNEY WILLIAMSON,
Surgeons U. S. Navy.

May 30

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.*

VOL. 1. ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1838. NO. 45.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY H. BOSEE.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber has this day purchased of Stephen Hyland (of J.) his large and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, in addition to which he will offer to the community an

Entire new stock of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Cedar-ware, Hollow-ware—Also, a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots, Bootees, Shoes, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell for cash or country produce cheaper than they can be had in any other store in the county, and as cheap as they can be had in any city in the United States. He therefore invites his friends and the public in general to call and judge for themselves.

WASHINGTON HYLAND.

Elkton, March 1, 1838—3

To the Public.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has this day disposed of all his stock in trade to Washington Hyland, who will in future conduct the business at the old stand on his own accounts, and earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him, by note, book account, or otherwise, to come forward and settle the same.

Respectfully, the public's humble servant,

STEPHEN HYLAND (of J.)

Elkton, March 1, 1838—3

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of feri facias, issued by John Cousel, Esq. Chief Judge of the Magistrate Court, for the 3d election district of Cecil county, at suit of Col. Thomas W. Veazey, against one Lot of ground in Charlestown, No. 29, belonging to James McGowan (of Samuel), and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution all the right and title to said Lot of land No. 29, both at law and in equity of the said James McGowan. And I do hereby give notice that on SATURDAY the 24th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of John Fuller, in Charlestown, I will expose the same to sale for cash to satisfy the said execution.

WILLIAM WINGATE.

March 3—4s

Port Deposite Property
For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, in the town of Port Deposite, that well known and desirable TAVERN and STORE HOUSE with excellent Wine-house, Stables, Granary, &c. adjoining, together with the Wharf on which it is located—now in the occupation of S. J. Nesbitt. Also, an unimproved LOT adjoining the Tavern.

ALSO—In the upper part of the town a large commodious STORE and WAREHOUSE, unoccupied, with a separate Dwelling House in the rear. The dwelling house is now occupied by Mr. Francis Yarnal.

ALSO, opposite, a large Frame HOUSE, occupied as a shoemaker's shop.

Persons wishing to purchase any part or the whole of the above property, will apply to S. & J. Nesbitt, or F. Yarnal, who will give them every information respecting it, or to

WM. BROMWELL,

No. 175 Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Feb. 17—4w

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale the Farm on which Mr. David Rouse formerly resided, situated in Cecil County, Maryland, containing

Sixty-five Acres of Land,

more or less, principally arrable. The land is of a good quality and susceptible of easy improvement. It adjoins the property on which he resides, in the neighborhood of Octoraro Forge, and about two miles from Rock Springs. It is convenient to houses of public worship, mills, blacksmith shop, &c.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary further to particularize, as persons desirous of buying will no doubt call and view the property. Address Rock Springs Post Office.

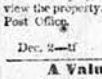
LEWIS THOMAS.

Dec. 2—tf

A Valuable Farm
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land containing about 240 acres, lying in Cecil County, nearly opposite the town of Havre de Grace on the Susquehanas River, and about one mile from the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road Depot.

This land is well watered, having a natural stream running through one part, and a mill-race directly down the whole extent of the farm, besides many springs of pure water in different fields.



On the premises are a tenant's HOUSE and BARN, both built within the last few years. The soil is of an excellent quality, and by the use of Lime, (which will soon be abundantly furnished by the Canal to Havre de Grace,) can be made very productive.

GEORGE GALE.

Living adjoining the above described property.

Feb. 10—tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Tittierstell's Yankee Notions.

Decline and Fall of the City of Dogtown.

Dogtown is a beautiful place in the interior of this state. There is plenty of land around it, so that nothing can hinder it from growing in every direction, and thus become a great city. In fact Dogtown has already a one story church, part of a school house, and an elegant pond.

Dogtown is finely and advantageously situated. It stands on Eel River, a stream of water which runs into another stream, and that into a third, which runs into Connecticut river, which running into Long Island Sound, finally reaches the Atlantic; who does not see, therefore, that Dogtown may become a great seaport!—The territory in the neighborhood of Dogtown is remarkable for its fertility, being that part of it which is covered with rocks, the salt meadow, the pine woods, the clay ponds and swamps. It is past a doubt, therefore, that the territory, if well cleared, drained, peopled, and cultivated, would become a perfect garden, abounding with the richest productions of nature, and affording a mine of wealth to the country. As to the facilities of communication with the great Atlantic cities and commercial marts, they are admirable.—Dogtown has Boston on one side and N. York on the other. Montreal and Quebec are in the north, while in the east is the rich and thriving state of Maine, with Bangor and Owl's Head to boot. Rail roads can be made to connect Dogtown with all these places, and they will certainly form such a connection, when they are built. That the place will be a great focus of trade when this is done, nobody I think will deny. The neighborhood of Dogtown has all the advantages that can be desired in a young country. There will be as many towns within thirty miles of the place, as people choose to build.—The population cannot fail to increase rapidly, for a man can get married for seventy-five cents, town clerk's fees included. The attraction for settlers must therefore be considered very great. The Dogtowners are remarkably industrious, for they get a living, although constantly grumbling of hard times. They are moreover ingenious, for they manufacture axe handles, wooden bowls, birch brooms, and white oak cheese, and invent mouse traps and washing machines. Last of all, the inhabitants of Dogtown are literary and intellectual, for they talk a great deal of the march of improvement, and the minister and the lawyer take the Penny Magazine between them.

All these attractions together form a combination truly wonderful. But the reader will be astonished when I inform him that the inhabitants of this favored spot lived a great many years without the smallest suspicion of what I have been describing. They thought very little of themselves or of the town they lived in, and continued to vegetate from year to year without imagining they were better off than other folks. In fact, the world might have continued to this day in utter ignorance that Dogtown was such a wonderful place, but for an accident; an accident I call it, for the Dogtowners having lived for many years without opening their eyes, the fact that they did open them of a sudden, on a certain day in the year of grace 1834, must be considered purely accidental. Some people are inclined to ascribe it to the approach of the comet, which had a powerful influence in opening people's eyes—to say nothing of its effects in driving them stark mad.—But that is neither here nor there. The people of Dogtown opened their eyes and saw: that was enough, they saw in an instant their immense advantages, and were astonished that they never had seen them before. They saw their advantages, I say, and were determined to turn them to account.

Straightway Dogtown was all alive; every body was confident that Dogtown must become a great place; and as every body told every body else so, there was no doubt about the matter. Every man went to buying land who could pay for it, and those who could not pay, bought upon credit, sure of selling it again at ten times the cost within a year. Nothing was talked of but the immense advantages of the place. The riches of Dogtown were indeed immense, and how they could have been overlooked so long was a mystery that no one could understand. The land within the limits of the town was computed at 720,000,000 square feet, which at only one cent per square foot, which is cheap enough in all conscience, would amount to $7,200,00.—What a sum! But this was not all! Half this land was covered with trees at the rate of one tree to every five feet square, or quadrangle of twenty-five feet; this gave a computation of 10,400,000 trees, and as each tree on the average contained seventy-five cubic feet of timber, it followed that there was actually within the town 780,000,000 feet of timber, worth on the lowest calculation five cents per foot, which would amount to $39,000,000. This added to the value of the land as above, made a grand total of forty-six millions two hundred thousand dollars!

The mention of these sums almost drove the good people of Dogtown distracted with joy; they could hardly believe their eyes or ears, but there it was in black and white; figures could not lie.—They were amazed to think of their own stupidity, and that of their ancestors in letting forty-six millions two hundred thousand dollars lie totally idle and unproductive; but they were determined not to allow their wealth to be neglected any longer. A grand scheme of speculation and improvement was started, and all rushed headlong into it. Every man in Dogtown was now rich, or what was the same thing, was sure of being so before long. Immense tracts were laid out in building lots, and speculators flocked in from all quarters; from Catsville and Weazletown and Buzzardsborough and Gandertield and Crow Corner and Upper Boghury and East Pumpkinton, and Black Swamp and the Bottomless Bogs. Such a busy time as the Dogtowners had of it! Nothing was talked of but buying land, building houses, laying out roads, streets, squares, avenues, rail roads, canals, &c. &c. People left off ploughing and hoeing, because agriculture was too slow a method of making money; for who would think of raising turnips to sell at twenty cents a bushel, when he could make a hundred times the profit by speculating in land!

First of all, it was determined that Dogtown should be a city. The want of population was found to be a serious obstacle here, the constitution of the state requires ten or twelve thousand inhabitants for a city; and as Dogtown, including the suburbs of Puppyville and Skunk's Misery, contained a population of only six hundred and thirty one, it was thought there might be some difficulty in getting a charter without anticipating the returns of the next census. However, a city it must be, some time or other; in this all were agreed, and it might as well have the name first as last; so they concluded to call it a city. It is astonishing what a spirit of enterprise these prospects infused into the people of Dogtown. The school house door was painted green, uncle Joe Stibbons mended the top of the chimney, and it was voted in town meeting to purchase three wheelbarrows for the public use; and all in consequence of these projected improvements. Nay, so widely did their views of business expand, that Aminadab Figgins, the grocer, determined to give up retailing, and declared he wouldn't split crackers nor cut candles any longer.

Such was the thriving condition of the city of Dogtown when I left the place in the autumn of that year. I continued to hear of it through the medium of the Dogtown Daily Advertiser, a newspaper established there by an enterprising printer from Connecticut at the first dawning of the commercial prosperity of the city. It appeared to go ahead rapidly. The newspaper spoke of the Exchange, the Town Hall, the Bank, the new Post Office, the Rail road, Canal, &c. House lots were advertised in Washington Square, Merchant's Row, State street, Market street, &c. Contracts were proposed for building churches, manufactories, &c. Thus was Dogtown in all its glory.

Last August I determined to make a visit to this celebrated place, in order to feast my eyes with the splendor of a city that had sprung up as it were by enchantment. When I reached the foot of Blueberry Hill, which overlooks the whole place, I walked eagerly to the top, in order to catch a view at a single glance, of the city in all its magnificence. To my utter astonishment instead of spires and domes, I saw nothing but Deacon Stumpy's old mansion, with five other ragged and dingy looking edifices, which stood exactly where I had always known them. I entered the city through State street, but discovered nothing new except a small house without a chimney. Not a living thing was to be seen in Washington square but three geese who were lazily picking a mouthful of grass among the mud puddles. I enquired for the exchange, and found it in use by the Deacon as a cow pen. The new church, however, I was told, had actually proceeded as far as the raising of the timbers; but all was subsequently sold by auction to pay for digging the cellar.

I had a check on the Dogtown Bank for three dollars, and wishing to draw the money, I was directed to No. 19 Tremont street. This turned out to be the identical building formerly occupied by old Kit Cobble, the shoemaker. It was bank hours, but the bank was shut, and there was not a soul to be seen. Just as I was going away I spied a tin horn by the door with a paper over it, on which was written "person having business with the bank are requested to blow the horn." I put the horn to my lips and blew a blast both long and loud. After waiting about ten minutes I spied Isaac Thumper coming slowly down the road; he proved to be the cashier of the Dogtown Bank, and after some difficulty I convinced him of the safety of cashing the check.

Upon inquiring of Isaac what one had been made of the forty-six millions two hundred thousand dollars, he informed me that most of it remained invested in notes of hand. Money was scarce, and was expected to continue so until the onion crop had been got in. It was easy to see that the city had sadly declined from its meridian splendor. In fact, Dogtown has suffered a complete downfall, for hardly any body now speaks of it as a city. They have as much land as ever, and as long as it continued to be valued at their own price, they were as rich as Jews; but unfortunately, it fell in value, the moment they expected the purchasers to pay for it. The Dogtowners are poor enough at present, but they are not the first, and probably will not be the last people who have ruined themselves by building a city on speculation.

Mr. Papineau and the last War.—The following anecdote, illustrative of the character of Mr. Papineau, the leader of the liberal party in Canada, has been obtained from a source entitled to credit:

After the disgraceful surrender by Gen. Hull of the American army in 1812, the prisoners were marched to Montreal, and in defiance of all rules of courtesy, their feelings were grossly outraged by being compeled to enter the city to the tune of Yankee Doodle—an air originally got up in the time of the Revolution, by an English officer, in derision of the then unskilled but afterwards successful militia of our country, and which was played on the occasion above refered to, to render the prisoners similar objects of ridicule and obloquy. So exasperated, indeed, was Colonel (afterwards General) Miller, one of the prisoners, that on adverting to the subject afterwards, he expressed a desire that God would spare his life long enough to teach the English before the close of the war, a new tune of Yankee Doodle; and his wishes, it is well known were fully gratified in the conflicts in which he was subsequently and conspicuously engaged.

At the time of entering Montreal, as above mentioned, Mr. Papineau held a captain's commission and had command of a company which preceded the prisoners, and so indignant was he at the insult thus offered, that he wheeled his men out of the line and refused to proceed, declaring that neither himself nor his men should commingle with troops guilty of conduct so reprehensible and disgusting; that his country, then at war with another powar, could never require him to treat the captured soldiers of that power inhospitably or uncourteously.—*Saratoga Sentinel.*

STORY OF THE LOVERS.

Towards the end August a horrible murder was committed at Villanova, in Lombardy, on the person of a shepherdess named Peale, and her affianced lover, Matheo. A rejected swain named Pedro, dogged the amorous couple into the gate of San Francisco, where they one day took refuge from the heat of a noonday sun, and the entrance of which was overhung by an enormous fragment of rock. The disappointed rival advanced stealthily to the grotto, and having loosened the earth above, gave a sudden impulse to the block, which fell, and barricaded almost hermetically the entrance to the cavern. After an ineffectual search of more than a fortnight for the missing shepherdess and her lover, two peasants, on passing the grotto of San Francisco, were struck with horror at seeing a fleshless human hand thrust through an interstice between the entrance and the fallen fragment of the rock, on the removal of which, the lifeless bodies of the lovers were found clasped together. The police are in pursuit of the murderer.

HONESTY AND DISCRETION.

A singular act of honesty occurred in this city on Friday last. A merchant in Broadway having a note of several hundred dollars to pay at one of our Banks, prepared the amount and placed it with the Bank notice, and giving it to one of his clerks, directed him to proceed to the Bank and take up the note. The clerk, while on his way, accidentally lost the parcel from his pocket, which fact he did not discover until he had arrived at the Bank. Meanwhile a gentleman passing down Broadway, discovered the parcel lying on the pavement in the vicinity of St. Paul's Church, and unrolling it and having read the notice, proceeded immediately to the Bank, paying the note, and causing it to be stamped by the teller.—The gentleman after wards called upon the merchant, and made him acquainted with the circumstance, who was much pleased to find that he had escaped the loss, and no less gratified at the singular discretion of the finder in paying the note, as it being past two o'clock, a little delay would have caused it to be protested, there not being sufficient time to send other funds to the Bank for its payment.—*N. Y. Star.*

Popular Education Insured.—The Emperor of Austria has issued a decree—"That no person, male or female, *shall be married* who cannot read, write, cipher, and make out and cast up a common account." It were to be wished that some of our Republican law-givers would borrow a leaf out of this Emperor's book.

Appointment to be made by the President.

JAMES WATSON WEBB to head a detachment of Pistoliers against the Seminoles, the Government having graciously condescended to gratify his love of fighting, by sending him where Mr. Cilley's *exceptions* will not be likely to be taken against him.—*Charleston Mercury*

Beautiful Comparison.—The Boston Pearl says—Until the heart of woman is capable of selling, firmly and exclusively on one object, her love is like a May shower, which *makes rainbows, but fills no cisternsf*

Maryland Legislature.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CURRENCY TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

The special committee appointed by an order of the House of Delegates of the 27th December last, and denominated the "Committee on the Currency," to whom was submitted the duty of inquiring diligently and carefully into the state and condition of the circulating medium in use in this State, the situation, practices, and condition of each and every Banking Institution thereof"—as also several other orders subsequently adopted, and to propose such remedies as will tend to correct the existing evils, and effectually guard against any further suspension," respectfully report—That

Early upon entering on the duties with which your Committee were charged, they were impressed with the necessity of a personal and minute examination into the several Banks of the State. This mode of examination was deemed not only due to the very delicate and highly responsible nature of the duties assigned us, but would, we believed, be more effectual in dissipating the doubts that clouded the public mind in relation to the solvency of these institutions, than if we had rested our conclusion alone upon the sworn answers of the officers to whom our interrogatories were addressed. To aid the Committee in the discharge of the objects of their appointment, general interrogatories were forwarded to all the Banks, involving inquiries, as to adherance to the requirements of their charters, their condition at several stated periods, prior and subsequent to the suspension of specie payments in May last, their debtor and creditor relations with each other, and with the Banks of N. York and Philadelphia at the dates then specified—the mode of their internal administration, the objects of a continued suspension of specie payments, and the period at which a resumption could probably be effected without mutual injury to the Banks and the public. Special and particular interrogatories were also addressed to the Banks and Savings Institutions, the answers to which added very much to the data of information on which the conclusions of your committee are based. The answers which those interrogatories elicited, constitute the tabular statement and testimony furnished the House, and by which the views entertained by your Committee can be tested. Your Committee, anxious to give to the result of their labors all the influence of opinions founded on actual observation—visited every Bank and Saving Institution in the State (saving that at Liberty) and by personal examination convinced themselves of the perfect accuracy of the statement previously furnished them, in the answers to their interrogatories.

Before proceeding to comment on the several divisions of labour assigned them by the orders of the House, your committee beg leave to observe that, although the metals have disappeared from circulation, and their places are occupied by banknotes of different denominations, from one dollar upwards—and by certificates of deposite and various descriptions of small notes for change, yet that the Banks of Maryland are in a sound and healthful condition. That the ultimate redemption of their issues when required is certain. That in continuing the suspension, they are governed not by motives of a sordid or mercenary nature, but by a discreet and intelligent regard for the public advantage. That the continued suspension so far from being a source of profit to those institutions, has directly and palpably a contrary operation. And that needing no prompting from legal penalties, to a return to specie payments, their own interest imperatively demands it, at the earliest practical period. To establish the truth of these conclusions, your committee believe not very difficult, and if they are established, by the evidence gathered in the course of a protracted and scrutinizing investigation, they venture confidently to hope that the influence of every member of this House will be exercised in dispelling the prejudices against those institutions which find, as we believe, their origin in a mistake of the motives by which they were actuated to the steps which have induced this investigation. To prove beyond the possibility of unpredicted doubt, the truth of the first declaration, that the Banks of Maryland are in a healthful condition, we need only refer to the statements which have been submitted already to the House. These statements will show that the aggregate liabilities of the Banks amount to, on their circulation, $2,092,035 00

Deposites, - - 3,261,924 62

Making together, - 6,294,009 62

The means available to meet these liabilities are—Specie, - - $1,259,903 48

Bills and notes discounted, 15,813,006 15

Making together the sum of 17,072,914 63

Besides Real Estate, Stocks, &c.

From this data two conclusions are evident. That the assets of the banks available to the discharge of their obligations, considerably exceed those obligations, and that the ratio of circulation to specie is less than the acknowledged, healthy and authorized proportion of three to one. This result, so satisfactory as to the general condition of the whole, is equally applicable to the division of its parts, and the same assertion of solvency may as well be predicted of each individual bank as of their united strength. In making this statement the committee have no reference to the Susquehanna bank, as the determination of its condition belongs appropriately to another committee in whose charge has been placed the results of our examination. Your committee refer the House with confidence to the tabular evidence annexed for a full and perfect sustainment of the positions they have assumed. This being established, the second allegation of the ultimate redemption of all the bank issues becomes a question of very secondary interest to such as from innate hostility to these institutions, or determined prejudice, assumed that the corporations are essentially corrupt, and their officers human vampires, obtaining substance from the ill-reposed confidence of an abused people.—Much of the excitement in the public mind against the banks, from the continued suspensions, arises from the error too prevalent (and which your committee deem it important to correct) that the profits of the banks have been inordinately increased by the suspension. However plausible such a conception may appear at first, however forcible the argument may seem, that this increasement of profits must necessarily result from the removal of the restraint of liability to specie payment, the facts collected incontestibly proved that no such effect has been produced; and let it be remembered that, in these days, when the general denunciation against monied institutions, characterizes them as grasping, avaricious, and soulless monopolies, who, erecting an altar to mammon, sacrifice to their idol's demand, the hopes and fortunes of a deceived and confiding people, that the banks of Maryland stand proudly exempt from the charge; that the removal of a restraint upon their issues, has only taught them the necessity of caution, and that their discount line, from which their principal profits arise, has not been extended beyond the positive and necessary facilities for the ordinary commercial operations of the State, nor beyond what their condition justified. That no unholy speculations upon the necessities of the public have been practised, that their course has rather subjected them to the censure of a too prudent policy, than of deriving an individual profit from a general distress,—That in the purchase of specie with a view to an early resumption, they have sacrificed large portions of the profits, that more prosperous times had enabled them to accumulate. To prove this, the aggregate discounts were,

In January, 1837, $15,322,940 49

In May, 1837, 15,254,720 93

In January, 1838, 15,813,006 18

Showing only an increase of discounts between the first and last periods of $490,065 69

The amount of circulation

In January, 1837, was $3,345,795 16

In May, 1837, 2,965,711 16

And in January, 1838 3,002,065 00

Showing a decrease between the first and last periods of $343,701 16

While the increase of specie procured by purchase at large premiums and otherwise, since the suspension, equals $420,861 04. Although these periods are certainly assumed, a full investigation will show that the conduct adopted by the banks as indicated at those periods was

and continues to be a Pierced to, with only such deviations as the fluctuations of business positively demanded. It is thus in unison that protracted suspension cannot be an object with the banks, and that their own interests must teach them, that their true policy consists in as early a resumption as practicable. To the operations of this all-powerful motive, your committee would confidently leave the question of the period at which resumption should take place, but a paper referred to the keenest anxiety of the public upon the subject, has induced them to name a definite time at which to be prepared in the bill annexed to this report, the banks of the State are required to resume. In selecting this period, the committee feel it due to themselves to explain to the House the reasons that determine their choice. Waiving a more particular examination of the causes which led to the suspension of specie payments, the committee merely advert to the fact that it commenced in the eastern and northern cities, and was necessarily adopted by the banks of this State as a matter of sheer self preservation, and that the suspension is so general, extending over the whole Union, without as they believe, a solitary exception. Prior to the suspension, the banks of Maryland as such, had established a system of intercourse which made them bear the debtor and creditor relation to each other and to the banks of several States of the Union. In consequence of the several successive failures of one of our chief agricultural States, and by acting as agents for the collection of debts due by her merchants, in the northern and eastern cities, the Baltimore banks had become debtors to other cities—while those of the south bear a correspondent debtor relation to Baltimore. The inland banks of the State are all more or less connected with the banks of Baltimore, and must necessarily be affected by the adoption of any measures towards them. To require, then, of the banks of Baltimore to resume specie payments, whilst those of other States of the Union continue to suspend, would be to legislate a uniform and certain bankrupt cy within the limits of our own State.

For while they would receive from their debtors' Banks nothing but depreciated paper, their creditors would instantly drain their vaults of nearly the whole of the legal basis of their issues. Nor would a partial resumption, by the Banks to the East at all promote the ability of ours to follow their example; because as before stated, they are *debtors* to the Eastern Banks, and would necessarily derive no advantage from such resumption, while they would be equally subject to a drain from their vaults to discharge their obligations, without receiving any substantial relief from their debtors. The operations of such a system are too evident to require elucidation. But it is believed by your Committee, that the fixing of the period assigned in the bill, will not dangerously affect the stability of the Banks, and will be materially beneficial to the interests of the farmer. The Banks will know the requisition, and I feel the necessity of obeying it. They can so curtail their discounts, and withdraw gradually, their circulation, as will enable them promptly to meet the anticipated press; and the avails of the approaching crop would enable the farmer to discharge his debts to the Banks, and the latter without inconvenience, safely to relieve themselves from their eastern liabilities. These are positive auxiliaries to the accomplishment of this object. The contingent probable aids, will be found in the similar action of our sister States, looking to the time of a general resumption. That this measure will produce some pressure upon the mercantile interest, and throw it upon every other, is quite certain, but it is an evil that must be encountered for the good to result—all that we can do to ameliorate it, is our duty to do, not for the benefit of the Banks, but of the whole community. It is a fallacy to suppose that the Banking interest is unconnected with, or hostile to the interests of the people. This is the chance of ignorant prejudice. The experience of the last year has taught us the painful truth, that a depreciated currency is a national curse. Society is a link of mutual dependencies; the business occupations of life are intimately connected and social; The crop of the agriculturist is valueless without a purchaser, the web of the manufacturer an unpaid labor, if a market for sale be denied. True, the advantages of bank facilities are more direct upon some than on others, but remotely they effect all. The merchant obtains means by which he is enabled to purchase your agricultural produce or domestic manufactures. The sums received from the products of the soil or the fabric of the manufacture, supplies you with the comforts or the luxuries of life. But without the bank facilities, the merchant would be unable to buy, and you to enjoy the fruits of your diversified labor.—This view of the subject is unconnected with the immense direct interest of the stockholders of such institutions who are your own citizens—not capitalists; for bank profit is too slow a speculation for its exercise. But the middle classes and the industrious poor of every age and sex, who look to the dividends on their shares for subsistence, are the general class of stockholders—you cannot then touch the banks without striking a chord which vibrates throughout your entire social system. This truth should teach us to deal wisely and cautiously with the power we possess.

Some prejudice may exist as to the extent of accommodation to directors. Justice to the Banks requires that this be explained. The discounts, in no single instance, were granted to them as directors, nor is it shown that the fact of such official station, aided in the accomplishment of the loans. The Banks have, on the contrary, invariably answered on oath, that no favorable distinction was made in the case of its officers, while by the operation of many of their charters, the Directors and other officers are subject to restraints as to amount, from which all others are exempt. The discounts were granted, not to the officer, but to the merchant of mercantile taste, and only to such elected as he might fairly claim in such latter capacity. To adopt a different rule, to require the Banks to refuse reasonable and proper call in its facilities, to business men, because they are officers, would leave a tendency to drive from the government of those institutions all such as by experience and character are the most competent, select for their proper management, and place their direction in the hands of unskilful and irresponsible agents.

Your committee were charged with the particular examination of small issues of the banks, and to report upon them for the action of the House. In the cases in which banks were found coming within the scope of this order, some, as in the instances of the Patapsco and Frederick county banks, claim the right to issue as devisable from their charters, others defended their action upon the ground of controlless necessity. We do not propose to discuss the question, whether the authority claimed is the legitimate result of their chartered privileges, but we do yield somewhat to the force of the argument of *necessity*. The withdrawal of specie from circulation, rendered small issues necessary for the common purposes of domestic life, and none could more successfully subserve this object than the banks. Had they failed to issue, the counties of your States would have been flooded with individual paper, bearing the semblance of *promise to pay* on their face, but in most instances utterly irredeemable. In this contingency the committee think that the banks are not obnoxious to censure in complying with the demand for issues of this character. We have by the annexed bill, however, provided for the gradual retirement of such issues from circulation, by preventing any further issues, or their reissue when sent in for payment. Your committee deem it inexpedient to legalize the issues by individuals, as required by the third order of this House; they think the regulation of a bond from individuals assuming for their redemption of their paper, would be to authorize such issues upon compliance with the conditions, and would thus be erecting a species of sole corporations, with banking power, not sanctioned, in our opinion, by sound policy.

The inquiry imposed in the fifth order we briefly dispose of, as that order looks to a general agreement of the banks, as the basis of a State institution, it is ineffectual without the consent of those institutions. The banks of the State as the evidence will disclose, are almost unanimously unwilling to lend their aid to the establishment of an institution such as the order contemplates.

In obedience to the order No. 8 the committee have, by personal examination, satisfied themselves that the surplus revenue of the State is perfectly safe in the depositories in which it has been placed. Apart from the entire solvency of those institutions, the several portions of the State's surplus funds are further guaranteed by ample collateral liabilities regularly set apart for their particular security.

The order requiring the committee to correspond with similar committees of the several State legislatures now in session, in relation to the resumption of specie payments, your committee have been unable to comply with, as they are not apprised that similar committees in other States were engaged in the performance of the like general duties. Your committee having thus briefly commented upon the results of their examination, held under the order of this House, beg leave with a view to carry out the objects heretofore expressed, to report the annexed bill—all of which is respectfully submitted.

M. C. Sprigg, Chairman.
Thomas F. Bowie,
Wm. F. Giles,
C. C. Carroll,
John M. S. Causin.
Thomas Carroll, Clerk.

POLITICAL.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

City and County of Philadelphia.

An immense assemblage of the Democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, in favor of the adoption of the bill for the restoration of the "Constitutional Treasury," reported in the Senate of the United States by the Hon. Silas Wright, and opposed to the instructing resolutions passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, convened in pursuance of a call made by about 2000 citizens, at the County Court House, corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, on Monday evening, March 12th.

The following preamble and resolutions, prepared in accordance with the instructions of a committee appointed at a preparatory meeting, were offered for the consideration of the meeting, who testified their approbation of the sentiments contained in them, by repeated applause; and they were adopted without one dissenting voice.

Whereas, By the 8th section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has power "to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." "To borrow money on the credit of the United States." "To *coin money*, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities, and *current coin* of the United States."

And, Whereas, by the 9th section of the same article, it is provided that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriation made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time."

And, Whereas, by the 10th section, it is also provided that "no State shall coin *money*," "and the nett produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of *the Treasury of the United States*;" all of which constitutional provisions relating to the receipts and expenditures of the United States, and particularly those defining money to be coin, and giving the entire regulation of it to the national government, show incontestibly that the only money to be *received* by the United States was the hard money, the metallic currency, gold and silver coin, which in all ages and countries, has been universally recognized as *money* on account of its real and intrinsic value—and that there was to be an *actual* Treasury of the United States, into which *the money* was to be paid, and from which it could only be drawn and paid out in consequence of appropriations made by law.

And whereas, the framers of the constitution, and those who enacted the early statutes on the subject, in the emphatic language of *Daniel Webster*, "were MANY sagacious men, they had felt, and therefore fully appreciated, the evils of a paper medium; they therefore sedulously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement.—*The legal currency of the United States, was gold and silver coin.*"

And whereas, in accordance with these views the first collection act passed 31st July, 1789, directed the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of it, to "*be received in gold and silver coin only*," and the act to establish the Treasury Department passed the 2d September, 1789, made it the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the *moneys* of the United States," and to disburse the same "in the manner pointed out by that act."

And whereas, at the adoption of the constitution of the United States, the constitutional money of the revolution had long before passed out of circulation, and by that noble instrument the States were prohibited from emitting bills of credit or making any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, and no bank was contemplated by the General Government, for a provision intended to give Congress the power to create one, was stricken out of the proposed constitution, and there was but three State Banks in existence in the whole country, namely, the Banks of North America, Massachusetts, and New York, whose notes or bills were never supposed to be the money meant by the constitution, either as a legal tender, or as forming a part of the current coin of the United States, and whose vaults or safes were not mentioned in that fundamental law, as being either the Treasury of the United States, or even as component parts of it.

And whereas, in violation of the clear and express terms and spirit of the constitution, a Bank of the United States was established which substituted its paper and that of its sisters, the State Banks, for the legal currency of the country, and was followed by a temporary league with the State Banks, which was succeeded by a new National Bank, under whose auspices the paper circulating medium was extended far beyond all former limits.

And whereas, not only was the legal currency of the country changed, but the vaults of National or State Banks substituted for the constitutional Treasury, and the money of the people, instead of remaining in the care of their agents, was loaned out to the favorites of these great corporate bodies in direct defiance of the words and spirit of the constitution.

And whereas, the people of the United States having solemnly decided a second time, after a full and dispassionate examination of the whole question, that a National Bank was "unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous," another temporary league was formed with the state institutions, which was dissolved forever in May last by their voluntary declaration, that they would not and could not fulfil the terms of their contract.

And whereas, this event has produced an entire separation of Bank from State, and has placed the nation in a position to restore the true meaning of the constitutional Treasury, and with it the constitutional Treasury contemplated by its framers, without the slightest injustice or injury to any class or body of individuals, and as it is the clear interest of the people that their revenues should be collected, received, kept and disbursed by their own officers, who are directly responsible to them for all their acts. Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting does most cordially approve of the special and annual messages of the President, proposing the restoration of the constitutional Treasury, and the entire and total separation forever of Bank and State, and of the bill reported by the Hon. Silas Wright in the Senate, in pursuance of this recommendation.

Resolved, That this cardinal measure of democratic policy has received the cordial and united support of the democracy of Pennsylvania, who are firmly determined never to submit to the government of irresponsible corporate bodies, whether State or National, foreign or domestic, or to the domination of an upstart monied aristocracy.

Resolved, That a Bank of the United States is "unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous," and will never be tolerated by the freemen of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a proposition to connect the government with twenty-five Banks, by a solemn league and covenant, is in effect to select the mis-called Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, which owes its existence to a direct violation of the will of the people of this great State, with its branches and agencies, and purchased and dependent Banks, as the depositories of the money of the United States, and is only the first step towards a recharter of it as a national institution, which had expired amidst the execrations of an outraged community.

Resolved, That the resolutions passed at Harrisburg, in relation to the bill reported by the Hon. Silas Wright, to restore the constitutional Treasury, were in open violation of the will of the democratic party of this State, and of a majority of the people of Pennsylvania, and were carried by the votes of a few democrats, who must answer to their constituents for their entire disregard of their wishes, and the betrayal of the confidence reposed in them.

Resolved, That the democratic members of the county of Philadelphia, who voted against the instructing resolutions at Harrisburg, deserve our cordial and hearty approbation.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, attested by the officers of this meeting, be transmitted to the President and Vice President of the United States, and also to the Hon. James Buchanan, and the Hon. Lemuel Paynter, with a request that they will lay them before the two Houses of Congress.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by John M. Read, Esq. Edward Price, Esq., of Spring Garden, Col. James Page, E. A. Penniman, and several other gentlemen, who were listened to with the deepest attention until a late hour in the evening.—But one sentiment appeared to animate the vast assemblage in relation to the subject on which they were convened, and not a doubt can now remain that an immense majority of the democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia are in favor of a complete and total separation of Bank and State.

From the Baltimore Republican.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW YORK MERCHANTS.

The following are among the resolutions passed last week, at a great meeting of the Merchants at the New York Exchange. They were offered by Peletiah Perit, Esq., and seconded by Samuel Ward, Esq. From these resolutions, it will be seen that a resumption of specie payments is by no means regarded with such aversion in New York, as it is by a certain set in this city.

Resolved, That this meeting hails with great satisfaction the declaration on the part of the New York city banks of their purpose to resume specie payments on or before the 10th of May next.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the solidity of our banks, and in their ability to resume and maintain specie payments, and that in this measure we will give them our cordial and active co-operation.

Resolved, That independently of moral obligation and legislative enactment, the favorable state of foreign exchanges, and the diminished liabilities both of banks and individuals, call for a prompt resumption of specie payments, and we consider such a course the surest means of equalizing ultimately our internal exchanges, and of restoring general prosperity.

Resolved, That in contemplating the resumption of specie payments we can perceive no reason to apprehend that it will occasion any further contraction on the part of the banks; but on the contrary that the restoration of confidence, which must necessarily grow out of that measure, will lead to a gradual increase of their issues, and enable them to extend greater facilities to the community.

Resolved, That regarding the general resumption of specie payments by the banks throughout the United States as essential to our national credit abroad, and as calculated to regulate our internal exchanges, we respectfully invite the institutions of other states to a simultaneous effort to accomplish this most desirable object.

"To contend that the Whigs have no *scoundrels* among them, would be to argue that a party has organized itself upon principles of entire perfectibility, and that we belong to it.—We shall do no such thing. We know very well that human associations are far from any such perfection, and we acknowledge, that we find ourselves acting with a party which, glorious and honorable as it is, contains individuals whom we most heartily detest—who deserve detestation."

☞The foregoing from the New York "Gazette," one of the most thorough Whig presses in the country, is about the most honest confession we have ever seen issue from the opposition. The truth in it, no one will attempt to controvert, but that a Whig press could be found to make so frank an admission, is really one of the wonders of the times. Alas, for "*all the virtue—all the morality*" party, when "scoundrels" make so prominent a portion of its ranks that the Whig press itself begins to show its detestation for its associates, and to disclaim that perfectibility which has been so long and so clamorously claimed for it. But, we do not wonder at all this. Truth is mighty, &c. When the whigs themselves begin to acknowledge its power so openly, the honest part of the community will begin to think that Whigism with its claims to "*all* the respectability," after all, is not exactly the thing it has been cracked up to be.

[Baltimore Republican.

From the "Globe" of Wednesday Night.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. *Robbins* made a brief speech in opposition to the Independent Treasury bill. He was followed by Mr. *Benton*, who addressed the Senate, without concluding, in one of the most effective speeches ever made by that able Senator. Mr. B. in this, as in his previous efforts, was armed at all points, referring to indisputable and admitted authorities for the accuracy of all his statements, and bringing in support of all his positions an array of statistical facts that could not be questioned or controverted. To use his own expressive language, his was "the logic of facts and figures"—a logic which will have more weight with the people than all the airwove arguments of the Opposition orators. Mr. B's speech was emphatically a speech for the people. Assuming no positions but those based upon facts, derived from the most authentic records, and expressed in a style simple, lucid and nervous, calling things by their right names, and disclaiming all affectation of delicacy where he deems it his duty to speak unwelcome truths, he added—if any effort could add—to his reputation as one of the most effective speakers that ever addressed the Senate of the United States.

MR. CLAY AND THE BANK.

Mr. Clay evidently founds his hopes of attaining to the Presidency, on the retirement of the old federal Bank. We are willing to let his success rest on that issue.

If, then, Mr. Clay be elected, we shall also have a National Bank, and probably its favorite accompaniments—a high and partial Tariff, and several other measures. I hope that the federal and the democratic papers will consent to publish these few lines in capitals. They contain a fair test question, for the people to act on. —*Boston Advocate.* K.

From the Baltimore Republican.

We most cheerfully comply with the request of the following letter, and unfeignedly express our regret that we have been the means, however innocently, of giving pain to the feelings of Mr. Sherburne. So far as the facts here detailed go, we unhesitatingly yield our belief, that the extract quoted by us from the "Boston Advocate," was entirely erroneous, and at the same time have to request those papers that may have circulated it from our columns, to copy the annexed. In reference to the letter of Mr. Sherburne of July, 1836, it is proper to say, that the present editorial management of the "Republican" commenced in November last, and that we had no knowledge of the publication to which he refers.

Washington City, March 17, 1838.

To the Editor of the Republican, Baltimore:

Your paper of the 12th inst. was this moment handed me, and the paragraph which you have copied from the Boston "Advocate" pointed out.

The statement under that head, further than the fact of the unfortunate duel between Midshipman Key and Midshipman Sherburne, is wholly incorrect.

It is truly painful for me, the father of one of the parties, after the explanation which my letter to you," soon after the transaction, gave, to be obliged again to allude to the unfortunate affair in a notice of this nature; but when the press assails unjustly the character of those in whose well-being we have ardent feelings, and at a period too, when the assailed is not present to controvert the slander, it becomes the duty of the parent, or friend, to state facts, and set the public right in regard to the subject.

The statement in the Advocate is untrue. Midshipman Sherburne was not a mere youth—he was, at the period, twenty-two years of age—*he was not the challenger*, nor did he accept the challenge until repeatedly urged to it by Midshipman Key, and not till a most gross insult (some months after the challenge was first given) was forced upon him publicly. It is well known that Midshipman Sherburne would at any time have preferred a proper adjustment of the trifling difficulty, than accept the challenge.

The fact is, Midshipman Sherburne never "fled from justice," but was on duty for nearly a year after the affair, at Norfolk, and is now absent on duty in the Pacific, by order of his superiors as a passed Midshipman, in a public ship.

To me the subject is painful indeed—ignorant of any difficulty between the parties, I could give no counsel, and tho' I would not have my son sustain dishonor, I never can cease to regret the unhappy result in this affair, or cease deeply to sympathise with the afflicted parents of the deceased.

Will you do me the justice to publish this, and request the Editors who have published the communication from the "Advocate" also to give this a place in their journals.

I am Sir,
Most Respectfully
Your Obd't Servant,
JOHN H. SHERBURNE.

Dated December 9, 1836.

THE CECIL GAZETTE.

"SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION."

Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1838.

Extract from the London Banker's Circular.

"From its nature, the influence of a Bank cannot be allied to the Aristocracy of Wealth, and not to the Democracy of Numbers; and "this is more especially the case with great "chartered Banks having immense power. The "late Bank of the United States was one of this "description, and its political influence was "prodigious."

WHIG CURRENCY.

SPECIE and Bills Exchangeable for Specie, at the option of the holder.

[Elkton Courier.

Proof!

Every Federal Whig Legislature has REJECTED OR INDEFINITELY POSTPONED THE BILLS to COMPEL the BANKS TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS!

Democratic Republican Reform Meeting.

☞On TUESDAY the 3d day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a Public Meeting will be held in the Court House in Elkton. The many important subjects intimately connected with the interests of our State and our County, which demand from the freemen of Cecil early consideration, have induced the call of this meeting, and the Democratic Republican Reformers of our county are urgently solicited to attend.

The meeting will be addressed by several gentlemen.

MANY VOTERS.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Annapolis, March 15, 1838.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican members of the Legislature of Maryland held this evening, Colonel ELY, of Baltimore county, was appointed Chairman, Pere Wilmer, of Queen Anne's county, and Henry McKinnell, of Baltimore city, Secretaries.

On motion of Wm. F. Giles, of Baltimore city, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions to be submitted to an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday evening next, 19th inst.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen said committee: Messrs. Giles of Baltimore, Williams of Harford, Evans of Cecil, Blocher of Allegany, and Wilmer of Queen Anne's. The meeting then adjourned.

Annapolis, March 19, 1838.

The meeting was called to order, when Mr. Giles, chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting respectfully recommend to the Democratic Republicans in this State, the propriety of calling a Convention to be composed of Delegates from each of the Cities and Counties of the State, and to be held in the City of Baltimore, on *Thursday the last day of May* next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable Candidate for the office of GOVERNOR, under the Reformed Constitution of Maryland.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in every Republican newspaper in the State.

HUGH ELY, Chairman.
Pere Wilmer, } Secretaries.
Henry McKinnell, }

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CURRENCY.

We publish to-day the report made to the Legislature by a majority of the currency committee appointed to examine the situation of the several banks of this State. This report is in our estimation but an indifferent and an unsatisfactory document, and is little else than a labored defence of the gross misconduct of the banks in the suspension of specie payments.—It does not contain the information we desired or had a right to expect from such an investigation, and gives us nothing but an unqualified statement in the most general terms of the solvency of all the banks and saving institutions in the State, with the single exception of the Susquehanna Bank at Port Deposit. Of the truth of this statement, (the majority of the currency committee to the contrary notwithstanding) we still entertain some serious doubts, and regard as still an equivocal matter. The committee in their report say—"That in continuing the suspension they [the banks] are governed not by motives of a sordid or mercenary nature, but by a discreet and intelligent regard for the public advantage. That the continued suspension so far from being a source of profit to those institutions, has distinctly and palpably a contrary operation." We do not conscientiously believe a single syllable of the truth of this assertion. Or why is it that the banks require any legislation to compel them to the resumption of specie payments? And why do they not strenuously exert themselves to that end without being goaded and forced thereto by the fears of the penalty of the law reported by the committee? For if the suspension be contrary to the pecuniary interests of the banks they would be prompt to remove it by legislative attention. We question much whether our democratic citizens can be convinced that the suspension of specie payments by the

banks was but "a discreet and intelligent regard on the part of the banks for the public advantage," or will they recognize such a procedure as conclusive evidence of that "discreet and intelligent regard," but the people of Maryland would believe more for the general good, and far more mere patriotism in the banks, and a stronger evidence of "their discreet and intelligent regard for the public advantage," for them to resume specie payments, than to continue the present suspension.

The investigation into the condition of the banks we had hoped might be attended with some advantageous results, but we must now banish that hope as delusive, when we find the majority of the committee of the legislature becaming the argumentative apologists of the banks, and justifying them not only in the suspension, but in their own words yielding "somewhat to the force of the argument of necessity," in the palpable, direct and manifest violation of the law on the part of the banks and other corporations, in the evasion of thin plasters and notes of less denomination than five dollars.

We regret to see the name of Mr. Giles, the republican delegate from Baltimore city, attached to this report. It contains very many items which essentially incline to whig principles, and cannot be recognized by the democratic republicans as politically orthodox. Neither General Mumbly or Mr. Grason, who were members of the committee, have joined in this report, and from these gentlemen we may reasonably expect a counter report, which will no doubt give us much sounder views and more wholesome advice than we have received from the majority. The bill reported by the majority allows the banks till the 1st of Jan. 1839 for the resumption of specie payments; that reported by Mr. Grason limits them to the 4th of July next. Indeed we could devise no more appropriate or acceptable manner of celebrating the next fourth of July than by the resumption of specie payments on that day. The suggestion by Mr. Grason evidently shows that he entertains a much more "discreet and intelligent regard for the public advantage" than the majority of the committee or even the banks themselves. When we receive his report we shall be pleased to lay it before our readers.

TROUBLE IN THE *Whig*-WAM.

The Governor and the Senate (says the Baltimore Republican) have been at "sixes" points for the last week or so. Governor Veazey swore that Mr. Culbreth should be Secretary of State —the Senate just as lustily swore that he should not. The Governor offered to prove the theocracy of the case by a "resort to the first rules of arithmetic"—the Senate turned up their noses at such evidence, and said that Mr. Nichols was their man—and so the matter stood at the date of our last information. How unanimous these precious whigs are—they are such patterns of harmony, and all that, particularly when office is the nut to be cracked.

☞The infamous Registry Law noticed in our last paper has passed the Senate by an unanimous vote! Previous to its adoption by the House, the delegates from Baltimore drew up and signed a protest remonstrating in strong but respectful terms against the obnoxious bill. This document not only fail[ed] in preventing its passage, but was actually *refused, by a clear party vote, a place on the records of the House!* Can whig injustice and whig insolence go further than this?

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. MR. RIVES' BILL.

The Globe of Wednesday Night says: "In the Senate to-day, after the conclusion of Mr. Southard's speech in opposition to the Independent Treasury scheme, the question was taken on the *substitute offered by* Mr. Rives, WHICH WAS REJECTED BY A VOTE OF THIRTY TO TWENTY-TWO."

We now consider the question,—an ENTIRE SEPARATION OF BANK & STATE,—as settled, so far as the Senate is concerned. This vote drives the nail up to the head, and nothing is now wanting save the clinching. It will HAVE THAT.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

☞We learn from the Baltimore Republican of yesterday that Mr. William's bill, for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, passed the House of Delegates on Wednesday by a vote of 55 to 14. A speaking evidence that the march of civilization is onward.

The same paper contains the following:

☞"One of the best acts of the present Legislature, passed the House of Delegates on Tuesday. It was Mr. Risteau's Bill, which prohibits the Chancellor, the Judges of the several county courts, and of the Courts of Appeal, from holding any office in any Banking Institution. Upon motion of Mr. Gallagher the Judges of the Baltimore City Court were also included in the bill, which passed the House by a majority of 14 —all the Democratic members present and ten or twelve whigs voting for it. This speaks well for the House; but we have our doubts about its passage through the Senate. The probability is, that an influence will be brought to bear in that body, which will defeat it."

The March number of the Democratic Review has been received. Persons wishing to subscribe for this valuable work,—and no one who cherishes republican feelings, and whose means will justify him in doing so, should be without it,—can see it by calling at this office.

☞Mr Grason's resolutions on the currency, which we published some weeks since, and which were pronounced by the Globe as "fitted to stand as articles of a political creed for Republicans," have been negatived by the House of Delegates by a vote of 37 to 28. The people after a while will find out who are and who are not the friends of a sound and wholesome state of affairs.

A Great Undertaking.—The Buffalo Star says, that Webb's threat of personal chastisement on any person who alludes to the fact of the $52,000, is equal to his undertaking to rowhide every honest man in the United States.

Hon. T. J. Carter, Representative in Congress from the State of Maine, died at Washington on Thursday the 15th inst. of a disorder of the brain, occasioned, it is said, by excitement and grief on account of the death of his colleague, Mr. Cilley.

The New York Gazette, one of the most virulent opposition papers in the country, has the following in reference to the recently published address of Henry A. Wise to his constituents:

"Mr. Henry A. Wise has published an address to his constituents on the subject of the late duel at Washington, and a statement of his share in that lamentable transaction.

"If it were in our power, which it certainly is not, we would give the whole document to our readers, though it would fill about two columns of the paper. It is not our opinion, however, that it could do Mr. Wise any good. It is called, we perceive, by our contemporaries, a full and thorough exoneration of that gentleman from all censure for ought he had to do with the duel. It may be so, but we do not ourselves see any thing in it to change the opinion already expressed. There is nothing very variant in it from the accounts already published, and certainly nothing calculated to put the conduct of the seconds in any better light. The most remarkable feature in the address and the statement, is the bungling and confused manner in which it is written. It is bad in taste, bad in feeling and very bad in expression. If Mr. Wise is a man of talent, we do most solemnly aver that it has hitherto been hidden from us."

From the (Pittsburgh) Pennsylvanian of Thursday.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—DEMOCRACY VICTORIOUS.

New Hampshire, it seems, notwithstanding the efforts, the outcries, and the misrepresentations of federalism, is as true as steel to the cause of the people. By the subjoined extracts from the New Hampshire Patriot, it will be seen that Governor Hill has been re-elected by a majority of at least THREE THOUSAND votes, and we have likewise succeeded in electing four of the five Councellors, eight of the twelve Senators, and a majority varying from twenty to thirty good men and true in the House of Representatives—not only this, but the democratic vote is by far the largest ever before given in the State.

This result is the more cheering and glorious as the opposition strained every nerve to conquer the people, and resorted to means of the most contemptible and outrageous nature. The Patriot says: "No election in this State was ever conducted as has been this election—THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS contributed to Massachusetts and elsewhere, have been expended by the federal whigs on this election to furnish the means of deceiving the people, to hire runners to purchase votes, and to employ men who were not legal voters or who did not belong to the State, to change the result in several of our towns. It the State had been left to itself—if means and appliances had not been furnished to operate upon us from abroad—we should have beaten the federal party in this election by a majority at least as great as that in November, 1832, when that majority ranged between six and seven thousand."

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

	Representatives.	
	Democrats.	Federalists.
Rockingham,	14	23
Strafford,	28	17
Merrimack,	21	8
Hillsborough,	29	15
Cheshire,	5	20
Sullivan,	7	11
Grafton,	22	15
Coos,	12	
	134	109

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

GOVERNOR.—ISAAC HILL, elected by at least three thousand majority.

COUNSELLORS.

Democrats.—Tristram Shaw, Rockingham; Moses Baker, Strafford; Israel Hunt, jr., Hillsborough; John Page, Crafton and Coos.

Federalists.—Enos Stevens, Cheshire.

SENATORS.

Democrats.—No. 2, Benjamin Jenness; No. 3, James M'K. Wilkins; No. 4, Samuel B. Dyer; No. 5, Ezekiel Hurd; No. 6, Neal M'Gaffrey; No. 8, Samuel Jones; No. 11, George W. Lang; No. 12, Nathaniel P. Melvin.

Federalists.—No. 1, (probably) Samuel Cleaves; No. 7, Daniel Adams; No. 9, John Prentiss; No. 10, Austin Tyler.

GOVERNOR.

Counties.	*Hill.*	*Wilson.*	*Jackson.*	*Clay.*
Rockingham,	3992	4231	3774	3162
Strafford,	3659	4966	3890	3742
Merrimack,	4572	2798	4084	2101
Hillsborough,	4393	3632	3867	2756
Cheshire,	2111	3467	1722	2991
Sullivan,	2142	2031	1910	1545
Grafton,	4113	3497	3576	2691
Coos,	1971	412	923	265
	28254	25174	25906	19353

Democratic majority 3080!

☞Only 9 towns remain to be heard from, which in 1832 gave Jackson 308 and Clay 161. ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE!

THE "BETTER CURRENCY."—A statement has been made to the Pennsylvania Legislature of the amount of shin plasters put into circulation by the different cities and boroughs in that State. The whole amount is $1,259,000.

A Gallant Fellow.—The editor of the Boston News says he would give his life "for any thing that wears a petticoat, at a moment's warning." Whew!

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American, }
March 21st, 1838. }

FLOUR.—Sales of Howard Street Flour have been made from stores at $7.50@$7.87½. The wagon price is uniform at $7.50.

Sales of City Mills Flour at $7.75, full.

We quote the wagon price of Rye Flour at $4.50, and the store price at 4.62 @4.75.

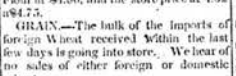
GRAIN.—The bulk of the imports of foreign Wheat received Within the last few days is going into store. We hear of no sales of either foreign or domestic wheat.

Sales of white Corn to-day at 63a65 cents, as in quality. Sales of yellow at 66a68 cents.

We quote Maryland Rye, free of garlic, at 85 cents and that mixed with garlic at 80@82 cents.

Oats are selling at 30a31 cents.

Franklin Inn,



ELKTON, MD.

THE Subscriber having taken the above establishment (recently occupied by Mr. Samuel Miller,) begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will at all times be prepared to receive travellers and sojourners in the most accommodating manner.

His table will be supplied with the best the market affords, his bar with the choicest liquors, and his stable with plenty of provender and attentive hostlers.

He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of patronage.

JOHN T. WEST.

March 24—2m

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Kidd & Magraw, expired by limitation on the 24 day of March, 1838.

The business will be settled by S. J. Magraw, who will use the name of the firm for that purpose.

Those having claims against said firm, will please present them for settlement—and those who know themselves to be indebted, are respectfully requested to call at the old stand, and close their accounts by note or otherwise, immediately.

GEORGE KIDD.
STEPHEN J. MAGRAW.

March 24—1w

Co-partnership.

GEORGE KIDD having this day associated with him, JAMES HOGG, of Cecil county, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of George Kidd & Co., at the stand heretofore occupied by Kidd & Magraw, in the village of Port Deposit; where they offer a large and general assortment of goods, all of which, will be sold on accommodating terms.

GEO. KIDD.
JAMES HOGG.

March 24—4w

CARD.

THE undersigned begs leave to say that the business will still be continued at his Store at Kidd's Purchase, and the patrons of this establishment are assured, that they will at all times find a very large and general assortment of goods, which will be sold on terms that cannot fail to please.

March 24—1w GEO. KIDD.

VENDUE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 27th day of March inst., if fair—if not, the next fair day, on Bohemia Manor,—all the personal property of Edward Oldham, Esq. deceased.

STOCK,

Consisting of 7 head of Horses; 21 head of Cattle; 2 yoke of Oxen; Milch Cows; young Cattle; 29 head of Sheep, Bakewell and Merino, having and with lambs. 15 head of Hogs; Corn; Oats; a large quantity of Hay, prime quality, consisting principally of Timothy and Heard with a mixture of white Clover; Fodder, consisting of corn-tops and corn-blades, &c. Farming Utensils; 1 Gig and Harness, 1 Sleigh; Household and Kitchen Furniture; and a great variety of other property not enumerated.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms of sale, all sums under $10, cash; all sums over that amount, 6 months credit, with approved security. Attendance given by

ANN OLDHAM,
WM. H. OLDHAM,
Adm'rs.

March 24—ts

$20 Reward.

LOST on Wednesday last, somewhere between Back Creek, Cook's Bridge and Elkton, $125, in notes of the following description. Three twenty dollar notes on the Bank of Delaware, two twenty dollar notes on one of the Philadelphia Banks, one ten dollar note on the Smyrna Bank, one ten dollar Baltimore note, and one five dollar do. The money was wrapped up in brown paper. The above reward and the thanks of the owner will be given for the return of

NATHANIEL STAPLEFORD.
March 27—1t Back Creek Neck.

Notice.

THE Commissioners of Cecil County will meet at the Court House in Elkton, on TUESDAY 3d of April next. By order,

JAS. H. JAMAR, Clk.

March 24—1m

Fare Reduced!

DAILY.

THE Citizens' Union Line of Steamboats are now in full operation between the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, (via the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road,) at the following reduced rates of passage.

Fare from Frenchtown to Philadelphia or returning,	$1 00
Fare from Frenchtown to Baltimore or returning,	1 00
Fare from Frenchtown to New Castle or returning,	50
Fare from New Castle to Philadelphia or returning,	50

Freight received at the present low price per 100 lbs. Manufacturers will please forward their shipments to this office.

WM. S. BARR, Agent.

Frenchtown, March 17, 1838.

Wanted.

THE highest wages will be given for a number of good hands to work on the Farms of John Randel, jr. Esq. at Welsh Point. No one addicted to intemperance or profanity need apply.

W. WILLIAMSON, Agent

March 17.—1w

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public auction at the Court House in Elkton, Cecil county, on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of April next, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. All those several tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, distant about eight miles from Cecilton, and twenty-eight from Elkton, being the farm on which the late John Wroth resided, and which formerly belonged to John Cox, situated in Cecil county, on the north side of Sassafras Neck, called and known by the name of Old Town, and which adjoin the Lands of General Foreman, Outerbridge Horsey, and Hugh Paterson, containing EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, more or less

Said Farm bounds on Sassafras River which is navigable for boats, and there is a landing on the place. The soil is said to be of good quality and well adapted to the growth of wheat, rye, corn and oats. There is a young orchard of grafted fruit trees on said Farm, and said bounds in the vicinity.

The improvements consist of a two Story FRAME DWELLING, and the necessary out houses. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to visit the premises which will be shown by the persons now residing on it.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree are one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale or on the ratification the reof by the Chancellor, at the option of the Trustee, and the remaining two thirds in equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with security to be approved by the Trustee on payment of the purchase money the Trustee is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

JOHN HANAN, Trustee.

In pursuance of said Decree, notice is hereby given to the creditors of John Cox, the elder, to file the vouchers of their claims against him in the Chancery office within four months from the day of the above advertised sale.

March 17—ts

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Fourth Day, the 28th instant, on the premises, a **Farm** in Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing about

90 *ACRES OF LAND,*

of a good natural quality, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, directly on the post road from Philadelphia to Baltimore— 24 miles from the Brick Meeting House—4 miles from Oxford Village, 2 miles from Irvin's forge, convenient to mills and places of worship. The improvements are a comfortable 2 story Dwelling house and stables, with a well of pure water convenient to the dwelling.

There is a good proportion of TIMBER. Also, valuable Stone Quarries.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, when terms will be made known by

JOHN HADDOCK.

3d mo. 17, 1838.

Public Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on the premises on Second Day, the 26th instant, a **Farm** lying in the neighborhood of the Blue Ball and Brick Meeting House, Cecil county, Md. now in the tenure of Samuel Anderson,—which contains

213 ACRES OF LAND, of which about **33** ACRES are covered with wood. The improvements are a comfortable two story Dwelling House, partly of stone and partly of frame, and a stone Spring House over a never failing spring of pure water. The soil is tolerably productive and of an improvable quality, and there have been **1700** bushels of lime put on it within a few years past.—These is on the premises an Apple Orchard bearing fine fruit.

An indisputable title can be made.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, when terms will be made known by

JOHN HADDOCK.

3d mo. 17, 1838.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

THE semi-annual Convention of Temperance Societies of Cecil county, or "Cecil County Temperance Union," will be held in the Methodist meeting house at Elkton, on TUESDAY, the 3d of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to which the Temperance Societies of the county are invited to send delegates. And at 7 o'clock in the evening there will be public speaking on the subject of Temperance in the Presbyterian church, to which the public are respectfully invited.

March 17

Notice.

THE Subscriber having determined on closing his business in Charlestown, and selling all his property, personal and real, for the purpose of leaving the neighborhood, now offers his

STORE GOODS

for sale at the room formerly occupied by Mr. John Owens, in Charlestown, where they will be sold either wholesale or retail, and as I am determined to sell them for cost, and a great number less than cost, it will be to the interest of the public generally to call.

Store keepers wishing to purchase can be accommodated on easy terms, as I am determined to sell.

I have about thirty well improved Lots in town, under good fence, which will make grate, &c. sufficient to keep a family, and sell three or four hundred dollars worth yearly besides, all of which will be sold with the out buildings I have on the property where my late dwelling was burnt.

If the Lots will not sell in a body, I will sell them separate, to suit purchasers.

Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN N. BLACK.

Charlestown, March 10, 1838.

Cheap and Elegant Tailoring.

THE Subscriber, residing directly opposite the Court House, Elkton, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that in addition to executing every description of garments that may be intrusted to his care in his *usual superior style of fit, fashion and workmanship*, he will, after the first of April, as a further inducement to the public to call on him, make dress coats for $4.50 each, pantaloons and vests at $2 cents each, and all other work in proportion.—He wishes it to be particularly understood that those who expect to avail themselves of the above advantages must pay cash on delivery of their garments, otherwise they will be charged the same prices as at present.

SAMUEL DOUGHERTY.

N. B. Should any garments intrusted to his care be delivered in any of the above important requisites, he pledges himself that he is not only willing but able to indemnify his customers for any loss they might otherwise sustain by such deficiency. S. D.

March 10—tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil County Court, at the suit of Glenn, Poultney, and Sewall, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Charles Harris, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to Public Sale from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, all the right, title, and interest of the said Harris, in and to the farm on which he now resides, containing 66 acres more or less. Seized and taken into execution as the property of said Harris, and to be sold for cash.

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

WM. McCULLOUGH,
March 10—ts Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil county Court, at the suit of James Gerry, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of William Norris and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to Public Sale on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Norris, in and to a House and Lot, in the village of Port Deposit, designated on the plot of said town as Lot No. 7, together with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of said Norris and to be sold for cash to satisfy said claim.

WM. McCULLOUGH,
March 10—ts Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Cecil county Court, at the suit of Glenn, Poultney and Sewall, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Benjamin F. Johnson, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to Public Sale on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, and estate, both legal and equitable, of Jethro Johnson & Benjamin F. Johnson, to all that Farm or tract of land with the improvements thereon, situate in Cecil county, on which the said Jethro Johnson now resides, containing sixty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Pritchard, Charles Kelly and others. The said property to be sold for cash to satisfy said writs, and officers fees.

NOBLE PENNINGTON,
March 10—ts late Sheriff.

FOR SALE.

A good working or farm Horse; also a Dearborn on first rate steel springs, and almost a new set of harness. Also one pair of strong Gig Wheels, suitable for a light cart, by the subscriber. GEORGE JONES.

Elkton, March 10—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil County Court, at the suit of Glenn, Poultney and Sewall, & Richard L. Thomas, and a writ of feri facias at suit of James Haynes, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Jethro Johnson, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to public sale on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Jethro Johnson, in, and to the farm on which he now resides, adjoining lands of Jones Pritchard, Charles Kelly, and others. Also all his undivided interest in that valuable Grist Mill and Woollen Factory, known by the name of "North East Factory," situate on North East Creek, in the county aforesaid, adjoining the lands of Ann Russell and others. Terms of sale cash.

WM. McCULLOUGH, Sh'ff.

March 10

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of feri facias, issued out of Cecil county Court, at the suit of Passmore McCullough, against the goods and chattles, lands, and tenements of Samuel McKown, sen. and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution and will expose to Public Sale on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said McKown, in and to three Lots of ground in the village of Charlestown, designated on the plot of said town as Lots No. 8, 17, 77, together with the improvements thereon. Seized and taken into execution as the property of said McKown, and to be sold for cash to satisfy said claims.

WM. McCULLOUGH,
March 10—ts Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of feri facias issued out of Cecil County Court, at the suit of Noble Pennington, administrator of John Wroth, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Samuel Severson, Noble Pennington, Edward B. Foard, Joseph Etheridge, John W. Comegys, Benjamin Cox and Morgan A. Price, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to Public Sale at the Jail in Elkton, on SATURDAY the 7th day of April next, the following negroes, to wit: one Woman called Nancy, aged 35 years, one Boy called Wisby, aged 14; one Girl called Mary Ann, aged 16; one do. aged 10 and one other aged 8 years. Seized and taken into execution as the property of said Cox, and to be sold for cash to satisfy said claim. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

WM. McCULLOUGH,
March 17.—ts Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of feri facias, issued out of Cecil County Court, at the suit of George A. Thomas, Esq. Executor of John W. Thomas, the Mortgagee of Philip Thomas, administrator of Sarah M. Thomas, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Samuel and Joseph G. Nesbitt, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution and will expose to public sale on SATURDAY the 31st of March, from the front door of the Court House, in Elkton, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Nesbitts, in, and to two Lots of ground situated in the village of Port Deposit, in Cecil County aforesaid, designated on the plot of said town as lots No 7 and 17, being the same property which was purchased by the said Samuel and Joseph G. Nesbitt, at a sale of the real estate of Sarah M. Thomas, together with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of the said S. and J. G. Nesbitt, and to be sold for cash.

WM. McCULLOUGH, Sh'ff.

March 10

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Haines Reynolds, use of Frisby Henderson, against Jethro Johnson and William Kirk, (clothier) and the other at the suit of Richard Sidwell, use of Frisby Henderson, against Jethro Johnson and Benjamin F. Johnson, I will expose at Public Sale, at the Court House in Elkton, on TUESDAY THE THIRD DAY OF APRIL NEXT, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, and estate, both legal and equitable, of Jethro Johnson & Benjamin F. Johnson, to all that Farm or tract of land with the improvements thereon, situate in Cecil county, on which the said Jethro Johnson now resides, containing sixty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Pritchard, Charles Kelly and others. The said property to be sold for cash to satisfy said writs, and officers fees.

NOBLE PENNINGTON,
March 10—ts late Sheriff.

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*.

For Sale.

THE editor of the "REPUBLICAN CITIZEN" desirous of settling in this business here, will sell the entire establishment upon reasonable terms, to a person of principles the same political principles which that paper advocates.

Its circulation and advertising patronage are equal to any other paper in the state, and have been for some time abiding in the interest, and the materials are of the best quality, and in excellent order.

To a young man with a small capital, it affords an opportunity of establishing himself in a profitable business.

Letters on the subject (post paid) addressed to the Editor of the Citizen, Frederick, Md. will be promptly attended to.

Editors who exchange with us, will confer a favor by giving this advertisement a few insertions. March 10.

Farmers

Look to your interests.

ALL persons interested in the most important of all the implements of husbandry, the *Centrifugal Discorticator* for spreading lime, plaister, marl, and compost, and for sowing wheat and other small grain, are requested to call on the subscribers, who have purchased the patient right of the patentee, for the counties of New Castle and Kent, in the State of Delaware, and Cecil county, in the State of Maryland, and are now engaged in making the same.

GARRET COX & Co.,
Manchtown, Del.

Jan. 20, 1838—tf

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 50 or 10 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 choice 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 county. The spectator may sit in the county, and have a commanding view of the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road for nearly three miles, likewise the steamboats of the Union Line and bay craft in Elk river.

It is bounded by the waters of the Big Elk. The neighborhood is healthy, and surrounded with the most 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 28—tf

Notice.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber intends to apply to Cecil County Court, at the next April Term, for a commission to mark and bound his land called "Hopewell," "Small Hope," and "Hopewell Resurveyed," or by whatever other name or names the same may be known.

Jan. 20 JOSEPH GEORGE.

HIRAM McCULLOUGH,

Attorney at Law,

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

May 29.

Richard C. Hollyday,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE nearly opposite Kinkead's Hotel Elkton, Md.

May 27

JAMES H. JAMAR,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE nearly opposite the Washington Hotel. May 27.

SODA, for WASHING CLOTHES, for sale at twelve and a half cents per pound.
C. W. PARKER.

August 12.

Millwrighting.

THE Subscriber having located himself at the village of the Rising Sun, Cecil county, Md., will be happy to serve the public in his line of business, and from long experience he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction.

SAMUEL M. McCUTCHEN.

Jan. 13—tf.

Wanted,

FOR the present year, a good farm hand. He must be a slave.

Apply to SAMUEL B. FOARD.

Jan 27—tf

Maryland, Cecil County, to wit:

ON application of William Haines of Cecil county, by petition in writing, to me the subscriber, (one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof, and list of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Hiram McCullough Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Wm Haines who has entered into bond, with security, by me prescribed and approved for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee, having certified to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts contained, have ordered, and appointed, the first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next, for the said William Haines, to appear before the Judges of Cecil County Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as may then be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said William Haines, having entered into bond in a penalty, and with security by me prescribed and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said William Haines, be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed, for his final hearing in Cecil County Court, to his creditors by Advertisement in some Newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months before the said first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next.

Given under my hand and seal this 27th day of October, 1837. EDWARD WILSON

A True Copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
Jan. 6—3m of Cecil County Court.

Maryland, Cecil County, to wit:

ON application of William Maffitt of Cecil county, by petition in writing, to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof, and list of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed Hiram McCullough Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Maffitt who has entered into bond, with security, by me prescribed and approved for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee, having certified to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts contained, have ordered, and appointed, the first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next, for the said William Maffitt, to appear before the Judges of Cecil county Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as may then be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said William Maffitt, having entered into bond in a penalty, and with security by me prescribed and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said William Maffitt, be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed, for his final hearing in Cecil county Court, to his creditors by Advertisement in some Newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months, before the said first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next.

Given under my hand and seal this 27th day of October, 1837. ENOCH CLOUD.

A True Copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
Dec 23—3m of Cecil County Court

Maryland, Cecil County, to wit:

ON application, during the recess of Cecil County Court, of Hezekiah Foard of Cecil county, by Petition in writing, to me the subscriber, (one of the judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof, and lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed James H. Jamar Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Hezekiah Foard who has entered into bond, with security, by me prescribed and approved for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee, having certified to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts contained, have ordered, and appointed, the first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next, for the said Hezekiah Foard, to appear before the Judges of Cecil county Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said Hezekiah Foard, having entered into bond in a penalty, and with security by me prescribed and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Hezekiah Foard, be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed, for his final hearing in Cecil county Court, to his creditors by Advertisement in some Newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months, before the said first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next.

Given under my hand and seal this 23d day of October, 1837. ENOCH CLOUD.

A True Copy, Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
Feb. 17—3m of Cecil County Court.

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 South Shop, on Main street—and also to the fact that he has now become PRACTICAL VERSED in the art of cutting and making

Gentlemen's Habiliments,

according to the most modern rôle, 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 more and more satisfaction, and to receive more and more encouragement.

ABRAHAM TAYLOR.

Elkton, Nov. 4—tf

IT appears by the following information given to the public, by Dr. Rowland of this city, that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed what it professes to be—an efficient and valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention of every consumptive person and the sick generally.

Matchless Sanative.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has recently received, with many others of similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his Agents, especially in Pelham, as will be seen below—which, together with the annexed certificate from three eminent German Physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative, as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from B. F. Sherwood, Esq. of New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1837.

DR. D. S. LOWLAND,—SIR,—About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this new medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, *as her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her.*"—Still as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, *she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days*, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted form began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now supplying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about the house and attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that *it was a life to her*, and that otherwise alone and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet *heard* of this medicine, measures should be speedily be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit.

I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter, for although some of the Physicians here are actively opposed to it, I consistently believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it.

Respectfully, &c. B. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No 2.

Extract from the Catskill Register, published in Salem, Mass.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable Medicine in this city, have in their possession many instances which have already been voluntarily made to them of the benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Book store of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street.

Testimony No 3.

A certificate from three members of the MEDICAL FACULTY in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany; are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the family, but not of its benevolent members, who are undistinguished by selfish motives. That we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Olfen Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base imposter and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, as were introduced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients: and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-importance) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at those unexpected results; and as an amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the position and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAUTT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 15, 1836.

☞The above medicine is for sale by Edward L. Foard, Elkton, Md.

January 20—tf.

Dentistry.

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

May 29

Washington

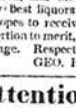
HOTEL,

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.

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 haunts* 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; Houck's Panacea; Jenkin's Ointment; Jane's Indian Expectorant; do. Carminative Balsam; Whitehead's Essence of Mustard; Rheumatic or Red Liniment; Wistar's celebrated Cough Lozenges; Appetient, 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 Hedge Trusses; Spring Lancets; Apothecary's Scales and Weights; Composition Steelle.—

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; Oatmeal; Tapioca; Sago; Arrow-Root, &c. &c.

Fancy Articles.

Florida Water,	Pearl Powder,
Otto of Roses,	Toilet Powder,
Extract of Roses,	Fancy Pungents,
Rose Water, very fine,	Head Purses,
Cold Cream,	Preston Salts,
Lavender Water,	Cologne Water, Glenn'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.

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 medicine, finding there is a great call for them in consequence, have had the audacity to FORGE the medicine. Now be it known to all men, that Dr. Brandreth's Genuine Vegetable Universal Pills can never be obtained of a vender of 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 Fulton Market. That any one can be so wicked as to pretend to any thing like respectability, is beyond our comprehension; 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 guilty of the counterfeiter of a highly popular medicine, which has gained its reputation by its goodness, and he who counterfeits the circulating medium. They both are equally guilty, and both commit their crime for the same purpose, namely, to benefit themselves at the expense of others. *Mark! No honest* nor doctor has the genuine medicine for sale.

Once more.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1837.

MR. R. R. GREEN—SIR,—You are constantly advertising in the Papers of this place, that no druggist kept the genuine Brandreth Pills. The People are a ware of it you need not make a dumb fool of your self on the occasion and know you have found a mare nest you have found some counterfeits, on you genuine pills Prepared by, your self, that that is bound away Cheap in my mind and if you do not keep your dumb nonsenses out of the little Sun, you will suffer by it for I will set Fire to your house and send you and your Pills both to hell.

Opposer to Nostrums.

Ps. the very next time I see any of your dumb stuff in the SUN you may look out for you house for I will set fire to it in one minute.

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 literally. The writer, whoever he may be, is certainly entitled to, and I now tender him my sincere thanks for the *particular kindness* he has manifested towards me, as well as for the *friendly* disposition he has shown for the far-famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Hoping that he will, at least, so far lay aside his benevolent design of sending me to h—l, until the weather becomes a *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'ian office, No. 60, South Charles street.

☞AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT—☜

A man (*if man 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 fraud and deception, the trial to take place in September next. This man had 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 deceive 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 nearly, in any circumstance, 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. 60, 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 advance ten years in 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 hand writing, must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States. The caution has become absolutely necessary, to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are not, of the above popular medicine.

This letter will be renewed every 12 months. Therefore, should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchases; there is doubt.

(Signed) B. BRANDRETH.

New York, January 1, 1837.

☞Purchaser! 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 tissues; 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 generally, 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.

Henry Dr. Buchan, a very respectable Physician, most emphatically remarks, *"Married persons should be particularly cautious of these affections; what a dreadful inheritance to transmit to their posterity."* Of the correctness of this extract, the most ignorant 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 whole system becomes affected by such impurity, and produces numerous and oftentimes alarming and distressing; finally resulting in death. Like the Sap which constitutes the vital principle of *Plants* and all Vegetables, it conveys nourishment to their existence, as the Blood to the human body. The sap or vital juice in plants becoming stinted, they wither and die—so with the human system, (the blood in other words the vital juice of the body,) becoming impure, and unhealthy, from such impurity its removal, the system takes on disease and finally sinks into decay.

To cautions all persons of the similarity between the Animal and Vegetable kingdoms, it is only necessary to impregnate any vegetable with some deleterious or foreign substance it may mingle 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 blood circulating through the stomach, as well as all other organs of the human body,) produces a change, (brings on disease, and creates 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 preparation has been made and discovered as is offered only by "LEIDY'S BLOOD PILL."

The proof will be found in their *wonderful* cures.

These pills have performed many very astonishing cures (upwards of twenty) never known 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 attendant troubles, viz.

Rheumatic affections, Inflammation of the Liver and various sores of the Nose, Throat and Face—White swellings, Diseases of the Joints, Tumors, Scaly eruptions; Dry and Wet Scabs, Blotches of the face; Blotches on the Body, Rash, or a breaking out on the skin, Blood boils, Blind Ring worm; Dry and Wet Tetter, Scrofula or Kings-Evil; Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire; Cancer, or Disease of the Breast; Pain over the region of the Liver, Pain in the Stomach; Pain of the Side, along the line of the Spine; Constitutional diseases, formed or produced by the Mineral preparations, the injudicious use of Mercury, Barks, Arsenic, Quinine, &c. from imprudences of life, and from other dangerous affections consequent to Syphilis, Lues, Venereal, &c. From impurity of the blood and tissue, of the body, derangement of the stomach and liver takes place, and these pills are equally serviceable in diseases resulting from the following, viz: Bowel complaints, dysentery, cholera morbus, cramps of the stomach, Indigestion, Want of appetite, Costiveness, Headache, Heartburn, Jaundice, Liver complaint, stomach complaint, severe emetations and acidities of the stomach, watery breath, 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 swelling of the glands of the neck, under the arms, in the groins, along the spine, swelling of the breast, &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 on gentle and mild, that they do not produce debility or sickness, but on the contrary support the constitution whilst under their influence, and in a mild tonic.

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

Recommendations from Physicians.

Note—According to promise, I have made a fair trial of your Pills, and have now the satisfaction of pronouncing them superior to any compositon I ever tested, or from my own knowledge of Medicine, devised for all affections, depending upon the condition of the blood.

In my practice, I have found them universally successful in all diseases of the *Liver and Skin, Ulcerated Sores, Rheumatism, Inflammation, Gout, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcerated Sore Throat, &c.*

I shall continue to employ them, and in short, will have you to understand that *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 effect was at last finally produced, and the patient is now doing well. I have prescribed them with much benefit in various affections, such as *Ulcers of the Leg, Nose, and Throat; Running Sores; Erruptions of the Skin*, as also for purifying and cleansing the system from the vile consequences resulting from the use of Minerals, and other remedies employed in Loes, Venereal, &c.

Yours truly,

From Dr. Berriman, Boston.

Dear Sir: Sufficient time has now elapsed to enable me to judge of the merits of your Blood Pills. I was reluctant at first about 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 these 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 exceedingly serviceable in the *Pulmonary affections*, such as *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Pain in the breast, Influenzas, 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 they are alluded to*, and employ them in their practice.

Drs. J. C. Henscoe, Chas. Hamil, Wm. Francis, } Pennsylvania.
Drs. Isaac P. Labatt, Halbach, } New Orleans.
Drs. Jacob G. Lowe, John Dobree, } Kentucky.
Drs. J. Clements Richmond.
Simon Bonnel, Natchez.
J. O. Jarrett, Pittsburg.

Caution.

The public are particularly cautioned against false imitations of these Pills, got up by unprincipled individuals, and foreign importers, who from pecuniary and mercenary views, are vending their vile compositions throughout the United States with regard to the health and lives of the human race. The genuine "*BLOOD PILLS*" have the signature of Dr. R. S. 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. 27—tf

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.*

VOL. 1. ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1838. No. 46.

POETRY.

MY MOTHER.

"Mr. Mother, thou art growing old;
Thy locks, as white as snow,
Proclaim thy years are well nigh told—
And thy cheeks have lost their glow.

O, must that fade so soon away,
My head and only friend!
That now at first I might repay
My heart's most sacred debt!

"Those who forsook thy couch at night
For joys abroad my bed—
And deemed it still a fond delight
To hear my feverish head'

"The kindness to my tender youth
I never can repay;
Thy smiles could sooth, thy kiss could sooth,
And chase away my day.

"My Mother! I can never tell
Of all thy heart has proved—
For thou hast loved—loved much—thou well,
And watched me—and to bless.

"When weary, and my toil is o'er,
I'm sinking to my rest,
I seem to feel an angel's kiss,
When nestling at thy breast.

"But as thy evening hours decline,
With all life's labor past,
No joys shall be so great as mine,
To cheer them while they last.

"My Mother! every scene shall strain
To take away thy care;
Couldst thou but live thy years again,
I would thy trials share.

Speech of Mr. Benton,

OF MISSOURI,

IN SENATE, Wednesday, March 14, 1838.

ON THE BILL TO SEPARATE THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE BANKS.

Mr. BENTON commenced his speech with remarking upon the different manners in which the discussion of the bill had been carried on the different sides of the House. The chairman of the Finance Committee, [Mr. WRIGHT,] who had reported the bill, and opened the debate, had done it in a most business like manner, by luminous and masterly exposition of its principles and details being entirely confined to the subject, and never once deviating into extrinsic matter, or touching upon any topic of party, or partisan character. Not so the speeches of the opposition Senators. From the very beginning they launched into the ocean of party politics, and made the bill the occasion for a general attack upon the Republican Administration of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, such as we have been accustomed to see for a long time on this floor. The debate has been conducted by them as an attack upon a party, and as a contest for power, and not as an inquiry into the merits of the bill. The speeches they have delivered have been such as might be expected at the partisan encounters of the hustings, on the stump, or at barbecue dinners, in the course of an electioneering campaign for an elective office, and not such as would be looked for in the parliamentary discussion of a legislative measure.

In this attack it has been assumed for granted that the country has been ruined by, what is called, the mad and wicked administration of General Jackson: and that President Van Buren being pledged to carry out his line of policy, is of course pledged to go on ruining the country, and therefore ought to be resisted and overthrown. I propose to inquire into the truth of these assumptions, and to ascertain, first, how far it is true that the country has, in point of fact, been ruined; next, how far this ruin, if any, has been the work of General Jackson's administration; and, after settling these preliminary points, I shall have something to say on the merits of the bill, and something on the peculiar system of party warfare of which this Senate has been the scene for the last six years.

In making my enquiries into the ruin of the country, I am not left to grapple with vague generalities and pointless declamation. Fortunately for me, the Opposition orators have descended to specifications, and have shown wherein this ruin has been perpetrated. Their specifications embrace almost every branch of foreign or domestic policy; and, taking the era of the second Mr. Adams' administration, when themselves were in power, and their cherished national bank was in its meridian—taking this period as the culminating point of our America's prosperity, felicity, and renown, they trace a rapid descent, from that high point of national pre-eminence, down the steep road to destruction, until the entire nation is hurled in total perdition in the year of our Lord, 1837. They have given us specifications, but there they stop. No proof—no statistics, no statements, no comparative tables, accompany their specifications to establish their truth. Bold assertion, and terrifying descriptions, occupy the place of proof. These fierce denunciators assume the prerogative of genius, they assume to be independent of facts and of reasons; and they rely upon flights of fancy, dashes of imagination, and fierceness of invective, to supply the place of proof and argument. I have no pretension to this prerogative. I am a plain speaker, and tell what I know, and then prove it. Reversing then the method of our opponents, I shall discard altogether the painted and gilded creations of the imagination, and shall confine myself to the effective logic of facts and figures.

At the head of the specifications of gentlemen, is the article of commerce, both foreign and domestic, each asserted to have been prostrated and sacrificed by the fatal policy of General Jackson's administration. We will test the truth of this bold assertion; and for that purpose will have recourse to data which no gentleman will be at liberty to question. And, first, of domestic commerce. The great West shall be our first field of inquiry, and casting the eye over the broad expanse of that magnificent region, we see two points at which the commerce of the upper half of the valley of the Mississippi is subjected to a process which allows it to be annually, and easily, counted and compared. These points are, the Louisville canal for the commerce of the Ohio, and the port of St. Louis, for the commerce of the Upper Mississippi. Referring to the evidence obtained at these two points, and we have exact accounts of the commerce in the two largest sections of the West, and data for estimating the condition of the remainder. In each instance the statement goes back seven years, that is to say, to the second year of General Jackson's administration, and comes down to the first year of Mr. Van Buren's. For the Louisville canal, the official return stands thus:

Abstract of the boats that have passed, and tolls received on the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Years.	Steam-boats.	Flat and keel boats.	Tons.	Amount received.
1831	406	421	76,923	$12,150 77
1832	459	179	74,100	25,536 12
1833	675	710	140,855	60,736 92
1834	938	622	162,000	61,484 17
1835	1,256	355	206,113	80,165 24
1836	1,191	260	189,229	88,313 23
1837	1,501	165	242,374	145,424 69
	6,611	2,713	1,103,321	$173,925 11

Mr. B. read over this table, and then commented upon some parts of it. The increase in the number of steamboats which passed the canal had increased four-fold in seven years; and the year of ruin—1837—had presented as large an increase as any preceding one had done. But the number of steamboats was not the most correct criterion; the tonnage is more accurate, especially as it includes flats and keel boats; and, tested by the tonnage, it will be seen that the increase was three-fold in seven years, and that the year of ruin presented an increase of 60,000 tons over that of the preceding year. So much for the prostration of commerce on the Ohio river, and in Kentucky itself, in this black year of perdition and destruction!

The commerce of the port of St. Louis was the second test to which Mr. B. subjected the domestic commerce of the country. St. Louis was a port of entry by law, and a port of destination by position for nearly all the boats which entered it. It was not merely a touching or stopping point for boats bound elsewhere, but was a port of destination for the delivery of cargoes, and the reception of lading. I have the statement of its steamboat commerce for seven years, and this is the result:

Years.	Number of different boats.	Their tonnage.	Number of entries.
1831	60	7,796	432
1832	80	9,250	504
1833	99	12,222	573
1834	110	13,172	607
1835	121	15,470	803
1836	114	19,447	1,365
1837	135	22,794	1,767

Mr. B. remarked upon this exhibit as corresponding wonderfully with that of the Louisville canal, and showing an increase of nearly four fold in the commerce of St. Louis, under the impracticable and outlandish administration, as it was called, of General Jackson, and a large increase in the year of ruin over that of any preceding year—even the bloated year of 1836. The arriving and departing tonnage for the year 1837, was 450,821 tons, the far greater part of it being the growth of seven years, and that not only without banks but upon the loss of one—the loss of the United States Branch Bank, which wound up after the veto of 1832; and from which time the commerce of the city advanced with gigantic strides, and established itself upon foundations too solid to be overthrown by any convulsion.

The foreign commerce of some of the principal seaports, next claimed the attention of Mr. B. He took the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, as presenting leading points in the different sections of the Union, and compared the imports in these cities during the administration of Mr. Adams, when the Federal party and the Federal bank were in full power, with those, not of 1836, which was a year of bloat and over-action, but with the year of ruin—1837—when the bank and wicked measures of the absurd, impracticable, and outlandish measures of the administration of the Republicans had produced the full measure of their fatal destruction. He presented a table, compiled for him at the Treasury Department, and read it.

Statement of the value of imports into the United States, for the years and ports mentioned.

	Boston, New York Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans.	1825	1826	1827	1828	1837
Boston,		15,415,000	13,279,000	11,170,000	12,617,000	
New York		49,579,000	30,454,000	28,743,000	31,583,000	
Philadelphia,		13,013,000	11,242,000	11,813,000	11,181,000	
Baltimore,		5,547,000	4,191,000	4,181,000	4,536,000	
Charleston,		6,167,000	5,134,000	5,134,000	6,167,000	
New Orleans		4,050,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	
		93,771,000	70,300,000	67,041,000	72,084,000	140,000,000

Remarking upon this table, Mr. B. said that, the year of ruin presented an increase of business in every port except that of Philadelphia, far exceeding the proportionate increase of population. Taking the last year of Mr. Adams' administration, as the one most favorable to the Opposition, and it would be seen that, at Boston, the increase of importations was five millions of dollars in value; in New York, the increase was thirty-seven millions; in Baltimore, above two millions; in Charleston, more than double; in New Orleans, doubled, and a million and a half over. Philadelphia, the seat of the great bank, was the only place that exhibited a decline, all the rest exhibited a vast improvement, and the farther off from the Philadelphia protector the better.—The case of Charleston was particularly striking. The commerce of that city regularly declined from year to year, under the withering influence of the high tariff policy, during the administration of Mr. Adams, and the presence of a branch bank of the great regulator. It declined for four years, then rapidly recovered under the administration of General Jackson; and, in the year of ruin was double the amount of the last year of Mr. Adams's time.

Mr. B. referred to the exports, and imports of specie, to show the further superiority of the year of ruin over the finest year of Mr. Adams's administartion, or even the whole of it put together. His averment was, that the gain on the import of specie over the exports, was, for the year 1837, four millions and a quarter of dollars, while, for the whole four years Mr. Adams's administration, the gain was of but one million. On these points he exhibited these tables:

	Imports.	Exports.
1825 -	$6,150,130	$8,797,955
1826 -	6,880,960	4,704,553
1827 -	8,152,130	8,014,880
1828 -	7,489,741	8,243,476

Making a total of about 30 millions and a half of imports, and about 29 millions and a half of exports. The same test for the year of ruin, exhibited $10,964,432 for the imports and $5,714,000 for the exports.

Pursuing the tests of the comparative prosperity of the two periods, Mr. B. came to the sales of the public lands, which stood thus:

1825 -	$1,205,068
1826 -	1,128,617
1827 -	1,218,105
1828 -	1,221,357
1837 -	7,004,533

Here again the year of ruin appears, said Mr. B. in victorious contrast with the whole period of Mr. Adams's administration. The sales of the single year are equal to six years of such sales as occurred from 1825 to 1828. The sales in Indiana alone, during this year of ruin, exceeded the sales of the best year in Mr. Adams's time, for they amount to $1,565,390. The same may nearly be said of Illinois, where the sales for 1837 amount to $1,266,778. The whole of these sales were for hard money, for the Treasury order was in full operation during the whole year. The entire sum of seven millions was received in specie, and the one half of it after the banks had suspended payment. This fact was the fullest vindication of that order. It showed the error of all the calculations which were made upon the effect of that order. It showed that the farmers had no difficulty in getting hard money to buy lands. The quantity sold in 1837 was bought by farmers, and not by speculators. The Treasury order expelled the speculators, with their bales of borrowed bank notes, from the field. It operated as a pre-emption law in favor of cultivators. It is now operating as a pre-emption law in their favor, and, as such, ought to be sustained and supported by all the friends of the settlers. The respectable Legislature of Indiana had passed resolutions against this order; but the resolutions were founded in mistake, as the land sales of the year and of their own State will fully prove. All that are in favor of settlers against speculators should be in favor of that order; for hard money payment is the only thing which can put the farmer above the competition of the bank facility purchasers.

Mr. B. then exhibited the detailed statement of the sales of the public lands for 1837, to show that, under the operation of the Treasury order, and in the year of ruin, the prosperity of the farming interest, as indicated by their ability to purchase, and to pay for, public lands, was in the ratio of six to one over that of Mr. Adams's time.

Statement showing the amount of the sales of the public lands during the year 1837.

States and Territories.	Purchase money.
Ohio - - -	$201,253
Indiana - - -	1,565,390
Illinois - - -	1,266,778
Missouri - - -	828,452
Alabama - - -	475,918
Mississippi - - -	320,650
Louisiana - - -	283,626
Michigan - - -	969,106
Arkansas - - -	355,929
Wisconsin Territory - -	223,179
Florida Territory - -	127,852
Total - -	$7,004,533

The ruin of the currency was the next topic which Mr. B. took up. No money, was the cry. Commerce, labor, industry of every kind, stagnant, languishing, paralyzed for want of money to put the wheels of business in motion! Such is the lamentation which fills this chamber, and is re-echoed every where. But is it true! Is it true that the country is destitute of money, or only that banks and capitalists have locked it up, and laid it away, to create fictitious scarcity and thereby aid politicians in promoting discontent and in accomplishing a political revolution! This is the question, and let authentic facts answer it. What is the actual amount of currency, paper as well as specie, now in existence in our country! The most recent, and authentic, estimate will place the amount at about one hundred and seventy millions of dollars; namely, eighty millions of specie, and ninety-five millions of bank notes. The specie was computed at that amount a year ago, and has been increased near five millions during the year 1837—the year of ruin, and is now daily increasing; the bank notes now in actual circulation are computed at ninety-five millions by the gentleman in the Treasury Department, charged with collecting the returns and expositions of the banks, and who has made out this statement at my special request, to be used upon this occasion.—Precise accuracy he knows to be unattainable, but a close approximation to the true amount is easily accomplished where publicity of bank reports are so general as they now are. The quantum of one hundred and seventy millions may then be assumed as the amount of the currency now in existence in the United States. How will this amount compare with periods proclaimed to have been prosperous, and held up for our unceasing admiration and gratitude! There are two of those periods, each marking the termination of a National Bank charter, and each presenting us with the actual results of the operations of those institutions upon the general currency, and each replete with lessons of instruction applicable to the present day, and to the present state of things. The first of these periods is the year 1811, when the first National Bank had run the career of twenty years, and was permitted by Congress to expire upon its own limitation. I take for my guide the estimate of Mr. Lloyd, then a Senator in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, whose dignity of character and amenity of manners is so pleasingly remembered by those who served with him here, and whose intelligence and accuracy entitle his statements to the highest degree of credit. That eminent Senator estimated the total currency of the country, at the expiration of the charter of the first National Bank, at sixty millions of dollars, to wit: ten millions specie, and fifty millions in bank notes. Now compare the two quantities, and mark the results. Our population has precisely doubled itself since 1811. The increase of our currency should, therefore, upon the same principle of increase, be the double of what it then was; yet it is three times as great as it then was! The next period which challenges our attention is the veto session of 1832, when the second Bank of the United States, according to the opinion of its eulogists, had carried the currency to the ultimate point of perfection. What was the amount then?—According to the estimate of a Senator from Massachusetts, then and now a member of this body, [Mr. WEBSTER,] then a member of the Finance committee, and with every access to the best information, the whole amount of currency was then estimated at about 100 millions, to wit: 20 millions in specie, and 75 to 80 millions in bank notes. The increase of our population since that time is estimated at 20 per cent., so that the increase of our currency, upon the basis of increased population, should also be 20 per cent. This would give an increase of 20 millions of dollars, making, in the whole, 120 millions. Thus, our currency in actual existence, is nearly one-third more than either the ratio of 1811 or of 1832 would give. Thus, we have actually about 50 millions more, in this season of ruin and destitution, than we should have, if supplied only in the ratio of what we possessed at the two periods of which is celebrated as the best condition of the currency, and most prosperous condition of the country. So much for quantity; now for the solidity of the currency at these respective periods. How stands the question of solidity! Sir, it stands thus: In 1811, five paper dollars to one of silver; in 1832, four to one; in 1838, one to one, as near as can be! Thus, the comparative solidity of the currency is infinitely preferable to what it ever was before; for the increase, under the sagacious policy of General Jackson, has taken place precisely where it was needed—at the bottom, and not at the top; at the foundation, and not at the roof at the base, and not at the apex. Our paper currency has increased but little; we may say nothing, upon the bases of 1811 and 1832, our specie has increased immeasurably; no less than eight fold, since 1811, and four fold since 1832. The whole increase is specie; and of that we have 70 millions more than in 1811, and 60 millions more than in 1832. Such are the fruits of General Jackson's policy! a policy which we only have to persevere in for a few years, to have our country as amply supplied with gold and silver as France and Holland are; that France and Holland in which gold is borrowed at 3 per cent. per annum, while we often borrow paper money at 3 per cent. a month.

But there is no specie. Not a sine-pence to be got for a servant; not a pieayne for a beggar, not a ten cent piece at the post office—such is the cry. Is this but how far is it true? Go to the banks, and present their noteast their counter, and it is all too true. No gold, no silver, no copper to be had there, in redemption of a five dollar note. Metaphorically, if not literally speaking, a demand for specie at the counter of a bank might bring to the unfortunate applicant more kicks than coppers. But change the direction of the demand; go to the brokers; present the bank note there; no sooner said than done; gold and silver spring forth in any quantity; the notes are cashed; you are thanked for your custom, invited to return again; and thus, the counter of the broker, and not the counter of the bank, becomes the place for the redemption of the notes of the bank. The only part of the transaction that remains to be told, is the per centum which is shaved off. And, where will submit to that shaving, can leave all the bank notes cashed which he can carry to them. Yes, Mr. President, the brokers, and not the bankers, now redeem the bank notes. There is no dearth of specie for that purpose. They have enough to cash all the notes of the banks, and all the Treasury notes of the Government into the bargain.—Look at their placards! not a village, not a city, not a town in the Union, in which the signboards do not salute the eye of the passenger, inviting him to come in and exchange his bank notes, and Treasury notes, for gold and silver. And why cannot the banks redeem, as well as the brokers? Why can they not redeem their own notes? Because a *veto* has issued from the city of Philadelphia, and because a political revolution is to be effected by injuring the country, and then charging the injury upon the folly and wickedness of the Republican Administrations. This is the reason, and the sole reason. The Bank of the United States, its affiliated institutions, and its political confederates, are the sole obstacles to the resumption of specie payments. They alone prevent the resumption. It is they who are now in terror lest the resumption shall begin, and to prevent it, we hear the real shout, and feel the real application of the rallying cry, so pathetically uttered on this floor by the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Webster,]—*once more to the breach, dear friends, once more!*

Yes, Mr. President, the cause of the non-resumption of specie payments is now plain and undeniable. It is as plain as the sun at high noon, in a clear sky. No two opinions can differ about it, how much tongues may differ.—The cause of non-resumption is known, and the cause of suspension will soon be known likewise. Gentlemen of the Opposition charge the suspension upon the folly, the wickedness, the insanity, the misrule, and misgovernment of the existing Administration, as they classically call its expressions which apply to the people who sustain the Administration which have been so signally rebuked, and who have sanctioned their party by repeated elections. The Opposition charge the suspension to them—to their policy—to their acts—to the veto of 1832—the removal of the deposites of 1833—the Treasury order of 1836—and the demand for specie for the Federal Treasury. This is the charge of the politicians, and of all who follow the lead, and obey the impulsion of the domesticulled Bank of the United States. But what say the people—whose voice should be potential, and over-paramount, on this question! What say the New York city banks, where the suspension began, and whose example was alleged for the sole cause of suspension by all the rest! What say those banks, whose position is at the fountain head of information, and whose manner for themselves is an answer for all. What say they? Listen, and you shall hear for I hold in my hand a report of a committee of those banks, made under an official injunction by their highest officers, and definitely and publicly approved by all the city institutions. It is signed by Messrs. Albert Gallatin, George Newbold, C. C. Lawrence, C. Boyer, J. J. Palmer, Preserved Fish, and G. A. Worth; seven gentlemen of known and established character, and not more than one out of the seven politically friendly to the late and present Administrations of the General Government. This is their report:

"The immediate cause which thus compelled the banks of the city of New York to suspend specie payments on the 10th of May last, are well known. The simultaneous withdrawing of the large public deposites, and of excessive foreign credits, combined with the great and unexpected fall in the price of the principal article of our exports, with an import of corn and bread stuffs, such as had never before occurred, and with the consequent inability of the country, particularly of the South-western States, to make the usual and expected remittances, did, at one and the same time, fall principally and necessarily, on the greatest commercial emporium of the Union. After a long and most arduous struggle, during which the banks, though not altogether unsuccessfully, resisting the imperative foreign demand for the precious metals, were gradually deprived of a great portion of their specie, some unfortunate incidents of a *local* nature, operating in connection with other previous exciting causes, produced distrust and panic, and finally one of those general runs, which, if continued, no banks that issue paper money payable on demand, can ever withstand, and which soon put it out of the power of those of this city to sustain specie payments. The example was followed by the banks throughout the whole country, with as much rapidity as the news of the suspension in New York preceded them, without waiting for an *actual run*, and principally, if not exclusively, on the alleged grounds of the efforts to be apprehended from that suspension. Thus, whilst the New York city banks were almost *drained* of their specie, those in other places preserved the amount which they held before the final catastrophe."

Resuming his remarks, Mr. B. repeated, this is what they say! These are the reasons assigned by those bankers for the stopping; and what are they? They are, 1. The simultaneous withdrawing of the deposites; 2. Excessive importations of foreign goods on credit; 3. Fall in the price of cotton; 4. Importation of wheat and flour; 5. Some unfortunate incidents of a local nature; of which the earth, by supposed wonder, of one of the late Presidents, may be considered as the principal. These are the reasons; and what becomes now of the Philadelphia cry, re-echoed by politicians, and subaltern banks, against the ruinous measures of the Administration? Not a measure of the Administration mentioned; not one alluded to! Not a word about the Treasury order; not a word about the veto of the National Bank charter; not a word about the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States; not a word about the specie policy of the Administration! Not one word about any act of the Government, except that distribution act, disguised as a deposite law, which was a measure of Congress, and not of the Administration, and the work of the opponents and not the friends of the Administration, and which encountered its only opposition in the ranks of those friends. I opposed it, with some half dozen others, and among my grounds of opposition one was, that it would endanger the deposite banks, especially the New York city deposite banks, that it would reduce them to the alternative of choosing between breaking their creditors or breaking themselves. This was the origin of that act—the work of the Opposition on this floor; and now we find that very act to be the cause which is put at the head of all the causes which led to the suspension of specie payments. Thus, the Administration is absolved. Truth has performed its office. A false accusation is rebuked and silenced. Censure falls where it is due; and the authors of the unbelief stand exposed in the double operation of having done the mischief, and then charged it upon the heads of the innocent.

But, gentlemen of the Opposition say, there can be no resumption until Congress "*acts upon the currency.*" Until Congress acts upon the currency! that is the phrase! and it comes from Philadelphia; and the translation of it is, that there shall be no resumption until Congress submits to Mr. Biddle's bank, and rechariters that institution. This is the language from Philadelphia, and the meaning of the language; but, happily, a different voice issues from the city of New York. The authentic notification is issued from the banks of that city, pledging themselves to resume by the 10th day of May. They declare their ability to resume, and to continue specie payments, and declare they have nothing to fear, except from "*deliberate hostility*"—an hostility for which they allege there can be no motive—but of which they declare they intimate there is danger. Philadelphia is distinctly unveiled as the seat of this danger. The resuming banks fear hostility—DELIBERATE ACTS OF HOSTILITY—from that quarter. They fear nothing from the hostility, or folly, or wickedness of this Administration. They fear nothing from the Sub-Treasury bill. They fear Mr. Biddle's bank, and nothing else but his bank, with its confederates and subalterns. They mean to resume, and Mr. Biddle means that they shall not. Henceforth two flags will be seen, hoisted from two great cities. The New York flag will have the word RESUMPTION inscribed upon it; the Philadelphia flag will bear the inscription of NON-RESUMPTION, *and* DESTRUCTION TO ALL RESUMING BANKS. Under the one, or the other, of these two flags, all other banks, all citizens, and each political party, will be found arranged. The whole country will divide before them, and no neutrals will be seen. In that great division, I assume to assign nobody to a place. I leave it to each to find, and to take his own position. Of political parties, so far as choice are concerned, we can all see that their places are already taken. The Federal pensioners are under the flag of NON-RESUMPTION; the Republicans are under the flag of RESUMPTION. My last wishes attend this latter flag; and, if need be, I shall be ready to give it a lift, and even to strain a point to help it on to victory.

I have carefully observed the conduct of the leading banks in the United States. The New York banks, and the principal deposite banks, had a cause for stopping which no others can plead, or ill plead. I announced that cause, not once, but many times, on this floor; not only during the passage of the distribution law, but during the discussion of those famous land bills, which passed this chamber, and one of which ordered a peremptory distribution of sixty four millions, by not only taking what was in the Treasury, but by reaching back, and taking all the proceeds of the land sales for the years preceding. I then declared in my place, and that repeatedly, that the banks, having lent this money under our instigation, if called upon to reimburse it in this manner, must be reduced to the alternative of breaking their customers, or of being broken themselves. When the New York banks stopped, I made great allowance for them; but I could not justify others for the rapidity with which they followed their example, and still less can I justify them for their tardiness in following the example of the same banks in resuming. Now that the New York banks have come forward to redeem their obligations, and have shown that sensibility to their own honor, and that regard for the punctual performance of their promises, which once formed the pride and glory of the merchant's and the banker's character, I feel the deepest anxiety for their success in the great contest which is to ensue.—Their enemy is a cunning and a powerful one, and as wicked and unscrupulous as it is cunning and strong. Twelve years ago, the president of that bank which now forbids other banks to resume, declared in an official communication to the Finance Committee of this body, *that there were but few States but he felt which the Bank of the United States could not DESTROY by an exertion of its POWER.*' Since that time it has become more powerful; and, besides its political strength, and its allied institutions, and its exhaustless mine of resurrection notes, it is computed by its friends to wield a power of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars all at the beck and nod of one single man: for his automaton directors are not even thought of. The wielding of this immense power, and its fatal direction to the destruction of the resuming banks, presents the prospect of a fearful conflict ahead.—Many of the local banks will doubtless perish in it; many individuals will be ruined; much mischief will be done to the commerce and to the business of different places; and all the destruction that is accomplished will be charged upon some act of the Administration—no matter what—for whatever is given out from the Philadelphia head is incontinently repeated by all the obsequious followers, until the signal is given to open upon some new cry.

The ruin of the exchanges, both foreign and domestic, was the next topic of lamentation which Mr. B. examined. He said that the short interval which had elapsed since the extra session had put an end to one branch of this lamentation.—the branch of the foreign exchanges. At that session nothing but the recharter of the National Bank could turn the foreign exchanges in our favor, which, in May, were 22 against us. Gentlemen were just as positive of that, at the extra session, as they now are of the present total perdition of the country; yet in three brief months, and left to the operations of commerce, foreign exchange has regulated itself: and is now at 4 or 5 per cent. nominal, giving a real difference in our favor of 5 or 6 per cent. If the Congress had yielded to the clamor got up for the recharter of the National Bank at the extra session, with what exultation would not this chamber, and the whole Union, have rang! We should never have heard the last of it. As it is, the word *foreign* exchange is not even mentioned. That branch of the lamentation has ceased. It is the *domestic* exchanges which now engross all concern. The revival of the great regulator is indispensable to their restoration. To hear these gentlemen, it would be supposed that domestic exchanges were never deranged before; that during the existence of the National Bank, all moneyed exchanges were level, and equal, and equable throughout the Union. Alas! that human memory is so short and treacherous. I have in my hand, sir, a comparative statement of domestic exchanges, in the bank note department, for the glorious year of 1826, when the Federal Administration was in the middle of its reign—when the Federal Bank was in its meridian splendor—when the Senator from Kentucky, who now mourns the ruin of all things [Mr. CLAY] was in the Department of State—and when all the present orators of wo, or woful orators, as the case may be, rejoiced in the plenitude of power which their party then possessed, and celebrated the felicity of man on earth.—This comparative table is made up from the prices current of Philadelphia—from the very seat and citadel of the great regulator itself—and what does it say? Listen to it, and it will tell you.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, from 2 to 2½ per cent. discount in December, 1826; from 1½ to 2 in February, 1838. New York city, par then, and par now. Country banks of New York, 1½ to 2 per cent. discount then; par now. Baltimore, ½ then ¾ now. Western Virginia, 4 to 5 discount then; 2½ to 3 now. North Carolina, 2½ to 5 then; 2½ to 3 now. South Carolina, 1½ to 2 then; 2½ to 3 now. Georgia, 2½ to 3 then; 3½ to 4 now. Alabama, 10 to 15 then; 9 to 10 now. Louisiana, 5 to 6 then; 4 now, 9½ now. Mississippi, 10 to 16 then; 15 now. Tennessee, 10 to 20 then; 12 to 12½ now.—Ohio, from 4 to 6 then; 2½ to 4 now.—Kentucky—(and at the name of Kentucky, Mr. B. raised his voice, and repeated the name with great emphasis)—Kentucky, from 15 to 55, and from 55 to 35 per cent. discount then; from 2½ to 4 discount now! Let no gentleman suppose there is any mistake of figures in this reference to Kentucky. There is more than one person present who was then in Kentucky, and knows that 50 per cent. was the common difference of exchange against her currency. I myself travelled in Kentucky in that period, and know the fact, and often saw the bills of travellers and others made out double—so much in specie, and so much in Kentucky paper—and the latter precisely the double of the former. Such is the result of the comparison between the year 1826 and the year 1838; in almost every instance decidedly in favor of the present day, and in the case of Kentucky ten to one more favorable to her now than then. Yet this senate is to be lectured, and the people of the United States to be terrified, with a tale of the ruin of these exchanges, brought about by the misrule of a senseless, wicked, impracticable, and outlandish Administration. Such is the result; the same in exchanges as in commerce and in every thing else; the country incomparably better off than it ever was before. And yet grave Senators, or Senators who ought to be grave, are seen to rise in their places, compose their faces for the expression of woe, attune their voices for the communication of lamentable sounds, and then enact the part of Volney, sitting upon the ruins of Palmyra, and bewailing the downfall of states and empires.

I will grant you, continued Mr. B. that domestic exchanges are deranged at present—much deranged, but not so much so as in 1826; and why are they deranged now? Because specie payments are suspended; let specie payments be resumed, and domestic exchanges instantly regulate themselves, and effect the regulation upon the simple and eternal principle of the expense of freight and insurance in the transportation of metallic money. The freight and insurance of silver, between any two extreme points in the United States, is 2 per cent.; and that is the fair exchange on silver between the extremities of the Union. The exchange on gold is less than half what it is on silver, the freight being so much less; and, in addition to all other arguments in favor of a gold currency, that of being the best regulator of exchange, is one of those which presents itself to the mind of every political economist.

Mr. B. would make a few observations upon this subject of domestic exchanges. It was a subject on which every body had got to talking within a few years past, and which was now thrust into every argument upon the question of currency and finance. All this has grown up since the Bank of the United States had undertaken to regulate these exchanges. More had been said and written on this subject since Mr. Biddle became president of the National Bank than in two hundred years before; more in fact than had been said upon it since the day that John Cabot first came in sight of the North American coast. And why? Because in the administration of that bank, immediately after Mr. Cheves left it, commenced the abuse and perversion of the business of exchange, which was soon imitated by local banks, until it has now become a means of extorting usury, transcending all other means of extortion, and brought to bear upon people who wish to borrow money, and not to sell bills, and many of whom never heard of a bill of exchange until they learnt that it was the only way in which money could be got out of a bank. The Legislature of Indiana has just made examinations upon this subject which show the nature of the abuse; but the practice of it was inconsiderable in that State compared to what it was in other places. The returns of the deposite banks, and of the Bank of the United States, show the extent of the practice; and referring to the last of these returns made before the suspension of specie payments, and the mass of dealings in these bills, and their excessive disproportion to ordinary loans, becomes impressively striking. I could name a bank, an interior one, not in a great city, nor even on a great river, in which the purchase of bills was $690,000, while the loans in the old way, on notes, were but $4,728 and 14 cents!

[Mr. BUCHANAN and other Senators here asked for the name of the bank.]

Mr. B. said his object was to expose a general practice, and not to exhibit particular instances; but as the name of this bank was called for, he would give it with the leave of the young Senator from Ohio [Mr. ALLEN]; it was the bank in the town of his residence, Chillicothe. But why mention particular instances where the practice is general? The returns of the Bank of the United States show that twenty odd millions were often out in domestic bills of exchange; the last returns of the deposite banks, before they suspended showed that they had forty-four millions out in that way, of them only 9 had twenty-two millions in these bills; and in looking over the column of suspended debts, it is seen that that default in payment chiefly occured on this description of debts. Much of this is an abuse of exchange. Much of it is a mere mode of covering usurious loans. A citizen is forced to give a bill when he only wants to borrow; if he got the money as a loan on his note, he would pay nothing but interest, but getting it on a bill he has to pay exchange in addition to interest, and then commissions besides. Where the citizen is obliged to have the money, the bank can put the exchange at what it pleases, and so practice extortion and usury to any extent that it is willing. This business, as an abuse, began with the Bank of the United States under the administration of Mr. Biddle. It was one of my original objections to that bank. Its branches were engines for practising this abuse; and its own friends were among the first that ever complained to me about it. In the reform of the banking system, to the necessity of which the public mind is now waking up, this abuse of the business of domestic exchange is entitled the first notice. It is a vast system of usury, extortion, and oppression of the community, a total perversion of the business of a bank, and a source of enormous and illicit gains, enabling them, after dividing vast profits, to give to their presidents and cashiers, in many instances, salaries transcending those of our Heads of Departments, Vice-President, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. B. then adverted to the ruin of prices, which had figured so largely in gentlemen's speeches on the calamities of the country. Property, produce, labour—every thing, according to them, was now without price. But how was it in the fine times of Mr. Adams's administration? Compare the prices of the two periods. Pork, then $1 25 per hundred, in the western country; wheat, some 30 odd cents per bushel; flour, $3 a barrel; cotton, 8 or 9 cents a pound; and every thing else in the same proportion. The people remember all this, and read with astonishment the distress harangues which go forth from this floor. They know very well that all prices are better now, even when reduced to the specie standard, than they were in the time of the national bank, and under the Federal Administration. They have memory, and can recollect ten or twelve years back. Memory is the lowest attribute of the mind. It belongs even to irrational animals—to cattle. And yet the Federal gentlemen do not seem to know that the people have memory, much less reason and judgment; and here is the fault, or the misfortune, of the gentlemen of the Federal party. They believe they monopolize all the intelligence of the country; and, by consequence, that the people know nothing, and will have to believe all they hear; and thereupon, they tell them most incredible things. Now this belief of a monopoly of all the intelligence extant, would be a very sweet conceit to indulge in privately, or even to point a bacchanalian song, or grace a barbecue speech, or to swell the exultation of midnight orgies; but it is fatal to act upon it in the business of life. The fate of the panic-makers of 1833, should warn them of that: when every panic-making candidate for the Presidency, instead of killing Jackson and Van Buren, killed himself off the list of candidates! And when the tug of war came, they were found to be, what the broken bank notes are in the Treasury,—AN UNAVAILABLE FUND! So may it be again. The people have memory, and knowledge, and reason, and judgment; and it will not do for politicians to treat them as wanton boys do young robins, when they throw them gravel in place of bread. The people know their own condition, and they see through the conduct of others. The farmers who were selling their produce in 1826 for the one-third, the one-half, or the three-fourths of what they are getting for it now, will not believe in the ruin of prices with which politicians assail their ears.

Mr. B. finished the comparison, or rather the contrasts, between the year of Republican ruin, and the period of Federal PROSPERITY, with the expression of his confident belief that the fallacy of all the gentlemen's lamentations had been completely shown. There was no ruin, but in their own imaginations. The year 1837, though not equal in the general activity of business to the bloated over-action of 1836, was yet transcendently superior to any year of Mr. Adams's administration. Making a due allowance for an increase of population, and the superiority was still far beyond that increase.

(To BE CONTINUED.)

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, March 24.

INDEPENDENT SUB-TREASURY.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Sub-Treasury Bill.

Mr. Southard and Mr. Wall successively addressed the Senate, chiefly on subjects respecting their relations to parties and to the State which they represent.

Mr. White then spoke till near 6 o'clock in opposition to the bill.

Mr. King moved to amend the 23d section of the bill, (gradually prohibiting the Government from receiving bank notes at all,) by placing the beginning of this gradual process in 1839, instead of 1838, delaying the process one year.

The amendment was carried—yeas 42, nays 9.

The question then recurring on Mr. Cuthbert's motion to strike out this 23d section altogether, it was carried, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams—31.

Nays—Messrs Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Smith of Conn., Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wright, Young, —21.

Mr. Tipton moved to insert a clause, containing a positive requisition that the Government shall receive in all public dues the notes of specie-paying banks.

The amendment was lost—yeas 22, nays 30.

Mr. Webster having made a few introductory remarks, moved to amend the bill by a requisition that no distinction should be made or exist hereafter between the different branches of the revenue, as to the money or medium in which the debts or dues of the Government should be paid or discharged.

Mr. Benton opposed this amendment at much length, and with great earnestness.

Mr. Webster modified his amendment so as to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing any general order [as the specie circular] making a discrimination as to the funds or medium in which debts to the U. States should be paid.

Messrs. Calhoun, Wall, and Benton spoke against the amendment as modified, and Messrs Webster, Walker, and King, in its favor.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the amendment, by requiring that there should not be any difference between the *times* and *terms of credit*, and of payment, for customs and for public lands.

Mr. Young offered, as a substitute for this, which Mr. Benton accepted, a proviso that all the public dues should be received in cash or otherwise, in same medium and manner as payments at the time may be required for the public lands, (thus placing the customs on the same footing with the payment for the public lands, whatever that may be.)

This amendment after a brief debate, was lost; yeas 9 nays 44.

The question recurring on Mr. Webster's amendment, forbidding discrimination in the kind of money or medium to be received in paying Government dues, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, King, Knight, Lyon, McKean, Merrick, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Trotter, Walker, Webster, White, Young—37.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Hubbard, Linn, Lumpkin, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Wall, Wright—14.

Mr. Calhoun, at some length, assigned his reasons why he should now vote against the bill.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster White—25.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned after 9 o'clock.

IN SENATE.

Monday, March 26, 1838.

After the presentation of petitions,

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Sub-Treasury was taken up for a third reading and final passage.

Mr. McKean moved a postponement of the further consideration thereof, till the first Monday in December next; which motion was negatived—noes 29, to 22 ayes.

The question on the final passage of the bill was then taken, and was carried in the affirmative—ayes 27, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—25.

So the bill passed.

☞A young clergyman of Scotland, being about to leave the scene of his orthodox labor for another settlement, called on an old lady belonging to his congregation, to say farewell, and to thank her for the kindness he had experienced from her. "And see yere gaun to leave us," said the old lady, "weel I wish ye God's blessing; ye've been a sober staid, discreet young man; and I doubt nae ye'll han your reward. And where are ye about to settle?" "The Lord has called me to labor in a distant part of the vineyard," replied the clergyman. "I have got the Parish of ——." "Aye," said the lady, "and may be ye'll get a little mair steepend where ye're gaun!" "Why, yes, I expect a small increase in emolument certainly." "At weel, I thought nae," retorted the old dame, "if it had nae been the case, the Lord might hae called long enough and loud enough before ye would have heard his voice."

The Bill reported by the Currency Committee passed the House of Delegates by a vote of 43 to 31. The House continued in session the whole day without a recess, and it was finally by moving the "previous question" that the vote was taken at *nine* o'clock at night. Our democratic friends having filled in every amendment *they* offered, voted as a body against the whole measure. This was right. There has been a most unsparing, reckless and arrogant banding of the whig party in the Legislature through the whole of the present session. No matter how unobjectionable a measure may have been proposed, it was enough if it came from the minority, to have the whole of the majority roused in opposition to it.—With some trifling exceptions, this has been the settled course of the whigs in almost every matter brought before the House. This has forced the Democratic party to take their stand, and like true men, having a just respect for themselves and the principles they advocate, they have gone through the session united on all subjects where those principles have been involved.—*Balt. Republican.*

From the Annapolis Republican.

The bill as passed, prescribes the first Monday in January next, or if the New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia Banks resume before that period, then within thirty days after such resumption of payment by the said banks, for all the banks of this State to resume specie payments, and upon any one neglecting so to do, the Chancellor shall order proceedings, and appoint trustees to take charge of such defaulting Bank for the benefit of its creditors.

From the Albany Argus.

The Washington Murder.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier, writes on the 19th inst. thus emphatically in relation to the investigations committed. We have information which goes to confirm these impressions, terrible as they are.

"The duel of the 24th of February was a cold-blooded, premeditated murder—the conspirators to it are to be found in the *Senate* and House of Representatives, and it is susceptible of proof, that those, now little dreamed of, had an active agency in the whole transaction. When the detail of this deed of blood is unveiled to Massachusetts, to Maine, New England and the world, its unparalleled atrocity, when contrasted with that which was connected with the murder of the late Joseph White of Salem, will make the latter appear to be the detail of innocence."

Look out for a steam ship from Cork.—The first steamers about to set out for America from Bristol and Liverpool are, it appears, to be anticipated by one of the companies, who, by a letter dated London, Feb. 22, inform their agents that the *Sirius* steam vessel of 700 tons, and 320 horse power, had been chartered by the British and American steam navigation Co. and some of the proprietors for a voyage to New York and back. The Sirius is a new vessel, six months at work She is to leave London March 28th, and Cork harbor April 2d.—*N. Y. Star.*

A TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.—In the mail train of cars by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Rail Road, there is a handsome car, which is divided into two commodious apartments, one of which is a complete post office, furnished with a desk, pigeon holes, cases, a letter box, and every thing needful for the business of a post office. This apartment is occupied by a clerk or agent of the Post Office Department—who receives the letters which are put into the box at the different towns on the route, stamps them, charges them, arranges them in parcels, and delivers them at the places of their destination. In this mode, the way mails are accommodated and distributed with a convenience and despatch, unknown in the history of *letters* and post offices. The apartment in the rear of this travelling post office contains the great mail. Our citizens find a good deal of convenience in the arrangement, and frequently avail themselves of this locomotive post office, when their letters are too late for the hours of the regular establishment in Shipley street—*Del. aware Journal.*

A GREAT CROW HUNT.—About 5000 crows were killed by a company of sixteen men in one day, at a crow hunt in the neighborhood of Newtown, Kentucky. A Captain Conn, who presented 387 scalps, is now sixty-eight years of age. A Kentucky paper says, "he has belonged to the military defences of the country, from the time of Harman's campaign, down to the taking of Brock's army at the battle of Thames. He has probably killed more Indians than any man living."

Dreadful Calamity.—Mr. Jno. Van Hoozer's house in Parmington, Michigan, was burnt down, Feb. 17, and horrible to relate *five* of his children perished in the flames. The father escaped with difficulty—the mother had gone on a visit to a neighbor!

A lady by the name of Bills, in New Jersey, recently presented her husband with three "little responsibilities." We thought there was a law against issuing *small bills* in that State.—*Portland Transcript.*

Unfortunately, my dear sir, the law has been recently repealed, and we see the "consequences."

The Boston Times calls James Watson Webb "the greatest coward that ever caused a murder."

THE CECIL GAZETTE.

"SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION."

Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1838.

Extract from the London Banker's Circular.

"From its nature, the influence of a Bank "must be allied to the Aristocracy of Wealth "and not to the Democracy of Numbers; and "this is more especially the case with great "chartered Banks having immense power. The "late Bank of the United States was one of this "description, and its political influence was "prodigious."

WHIG CURRENCY!

SPECIE and Bills Exchangeable for Specie, at the option of the holder.

[*Elkton Courier.*

Proof!

Every Federal Whig Legislature has REJECTED OR INDEFINITELY POSTPONED THE BILLS to COMPEL the BANKS TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Democratic Republican Reform Meeting.

☞On TUESDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a Public Meeting will be held in the Court House in Elkton. The many important subjects intimately connected with the interests of our State and our County, which demand from the freemen of Cecil early consideration, have induced the call of this meeting, and the Democratic Republican Reformers of our county are urgently solicited to attend.

The meeting will be addressed by several gentlemen.

MANY VOTERS.

APPOINTMENTS BY PRESIDENT.—Thomas M. Foy, Postmaster at North East, Cecil county, Md. William B. Elder, Postmaster at Blue Ball, Cecil county, Md. The latter office has recently been created.

We understand that John C. Groome, Esq. of this place has been nominated to the Senate of Maryland by Governor Veazey, for the office of Secretary of State. We also learn the Senate by an unanimous vote, have confirmed the nomination. We will do Mr. Groome the justice to say that personally we have not the least objection to his appointment, although politically opposed to us. As a private gentleman he possesses our esteem; but as an appointment to the Secretaryship of State, we never shall qualified for that office, than are strong and irreproachable character. Gov. Veazey and Mr. Groome, it is well known, are very near connections, are brother-in-law. Ordinary republican institutions the appointment of relations and connections to high and dignified offices have always been considered a prostitution of executive patronage, and an exhibition of family compacts as to render such appointments odious to the people. What we have said is not intended to detract, in the slightest degree, from the personal merits of Mr. Groome, whom we believe too honorable a man under the existing circumstances to consent to the appointment, but to show how anxious Gov. Veazey is to advance his connections to the exclusion of others, how willing the present Whig Senate are to sanction this family compact, and how much this whole proceeding is in general accordance with the principles of the Whig party in Maryland. If the people sanction such appointments as this, we shall soon expect to see a line of hereditary and family successions to the highest offices in the people. What we have said is not intended to detract, in the slightest degree, from the personal merits of Mr. Groome, whom we believe too honorable a man under the existing circumstances to consent to the appointment, but to show how anxious Gov. Veazey is to advance his connections to the exclusion of others, how willing the present Whig Senate are to sanction this family compact, and how much this whole proceeding is in general accordance with the principles of the Whig party in Maryland. If the people sanction such appointments as this, we shall soon expect to see a line of hereditary and family successions to the highest offices in the people. What we have said is not intended to detract, in the slightest degree, from the personal merits of Mr. Groome, whom we believe too honorable a man under the existing circumstances to consent to the appointment, but to show how anxious Gov. Veazey is to advance his connections to the exclusion of others, how willing the present Whig Senate are to sanction this family compact, and how much this whole proceeding is in general accordance with the principles of the Whig party in Maryland. If the people sanction such appointments as this, we shall soon expect to see a line of hereditary and family successions to the highest offices in the people. What we have said is not intended to detract, in the slightest degree, from the personal merits of Mr. Groome, whom we believe too honorable a man under the existing circumstances to consent to the appointment, but to show how anxious Gov. Veazey is to advance his connections to the exclusion of others, how willing the present Whig Senate are to sanction this family compact, and how much this whole proceeding is in general accordance with the principles of the Whig party in Maryland. If the people sanction such appointments as this, we shall soon expect to see a line of hereditary and family successions to the highest offices in the people.

"What a row, what a rumpus, and a riot!"

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

We commence this morning the publication of Col. Benton's speech upon the subject of the Sub Treasury and the divorce of Bank and State, and we claim, an attentive perusal of it by all of our readers. This speech, to use the remarks of a writer in the Baltimore Republican,—we consider one of the most valuable and effective documents that can go out to the country, and we should like to see a copy of it in the hands of every voter in the Union. The Whig falsehoods about the ruin of the country, the prostration of commerce, and the scarcity of money, &c. are met, not by declamation, and sneer and sarcasm—but "by the logic of FACTS and FIGURES"—by authentic statements from the records of the country, which should cover whiggery with a mantle of shame and confusion, so thick as to hide its deformities forever from the public gaze—and which will cause the heart of every true Republican to throb with feelings of pride and triumph. Col. Benton deserves the thanks of the country for this able exposition of facts, and this triumphant vindication of the Administration from the slanders of whig orators and whig presses.

THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.

The right sort of feeling pervades our republican friends throughout the State. On every hand we hear among them strong pecuniotory symptoms of a fixed determination to arrest from the corrupt crew who are now battening and fattening upon the spoils obtained through the medium of the late irrepublican and aristocratic constitution, the power they have so long and so unworthily exercised. And in this work of regenerating Maryland from her fallen and degraded condition, we beg leave to assure the that "Old Cecil" will not be a mere spectator. The partial defeat experienced last fall, instead of occasioning despondency and apathy, has had the most beneficial effects. From it the republicans of our county have been enabled to see and appreciate the folly, nay, the utter madness, of trusting too much to their own strength, without making the proper exertions to secure success. The example, we have no hesitation in saying, will not be unavailing.

March 31 1838.

But now more than ever they have cause for arming themselves for the warfare—now more than ever their services are demanded by their political brethren of the State. For, thanks to the patriotic firmness of the "Citizens Nullifiers"—those unflinching advocates of popular rights and conservators of the odious doctrine of the few to tyrannize over the many—we have secured to us a form of government which, although imperfect, gives to our citizens the right of voting directly for their rulers, without the intervention of agents. A knowledge of this fact and of the importance of the object at once, is of itself a sufficient stimulus to animate them to their wonted activity and vigilance. But a higher and nobler motive is before them. A foul blot has been placed upon the, hitherto, unsullied reputation of our country. This must be wiped off—*repeopened*—that's the word. And it is for this that the call—that's the word. And it is for this that the battle must be fought, particularly fought. With both must be more particularly fought. With both must be more particularly fought. With both must be more

TERMS OF THE
Cecil Gazette.

Two Dollars per annum, if paid before the end of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged at the end of the year. Three dollars will be charged if payment be delayed to the end of the year. These terms will be absolutely adhered to.

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

Advertisements of one square (fourteen lines) will be inserted 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 be made, the advertisement will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Cecil County Court, at the suit of George V. Thomas, Executor of John W. Thomas, the Mortgagee of Philip Thomas, administrator of Sarah M. Thomas, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Samuel and Joseph G. Nesbit, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Nesbitts, in and to two Lots of ground situated in the village of Port Deposit, in Cecil County aforesaid, designated on the plot of said town as lots No. 1 and 17, being the same property which was purchased by the said Samuel and Joseph G. Nesbit, at sale of the real estate of Sarah M. Thomas, together with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of the said S. and J. G. Nesbit, and to be sold for cash.

WM. McCULLOUGH, Sh'ff

March 11

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Cecil County Court at the suit of Nicole Pennington, administrator of John Wroth, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Samuel Sewell, Nicole Pennington, Edward B. Foard, Joseph Etheridge, John W. Conners, Benjamin Cox and Morgan A. Price, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to Public Sale at the Jail in Elkton, on SATURDAY the 7th day of April next, the following negroes, to wit: one Woman called Nancy, aged 55 years, one Boy called Frisby, aged 14; one Girl called Mary Ann, aged 16, one do. aged 10 and one other aged 8 years. Seized and taken into execution as the property of said Cox, and to be sold for cash to satisfy said claim. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, A. M.

WM. McCULLOUGH,
March 17 —ts Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Cecil county Court, at the suit of Glenn, Poultney and Sewall, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Benjamin F. Johnson, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to Public Sale on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said B. F. Johnson, in and to the farm on which he now resides, containing 56 acres, more or less. Also all his undivided interest in that valuable Factory, know by the name of "North East Factory," erected on the North East Creek, in the county aforesaid.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of said Johnson, and to be sold for cash, to satisfy said claim.

WM. McCULLOUGH,
March 10—ts Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Cecil county Court, at the suit of James Gerry, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of William Norris and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, and will expose to Public Sale on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, from the front door of the Court House in Elkton, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Norris, in and to a House and Lot, in the village of Port Deposit, designated on the plot of said town as Lot No. 7, together with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of said Norris and to be sold for cash to satisfy said claim.

WM. McCULLOUGH,
March 10—ts Sheriff.

Millwrighting.

THE Subscriber having located himself at the village of the Rising Sun, Cecil county, Md., will be happy to serve the public in his line of business, and from long experience he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction.

SAMUEL M. McCUTCHEN.
Jan. 13—tf

Dentistry.

THE subscriber will perform any of the operations of Dentistry. Charges moderate. O. W. PARKER.
May 29

For Sale.

THE editor of the "REPUBLICAN CITIZEN" desirous of settling up his business here, will sell the entire establishment upon reasonable terms, to a person embracing the political principles which this press advocates.

Its circulation and advertising patronage are equal to any other press in the City, and have been for some time steadily on the increase, and the materials are of the best quality, and in excellent order.

The young man with a small capital, it affords an opportunity of establishing himself in a profitable business.

Letters on the subject (post paid) addressed to the Editor of the Citizen, Frederick, Md. will be promptly attended to.

Editors of exchange papers who use, will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions.
March 10.

Farmers

Look to your interests.

ALL persons interested in the most important of all the implements of husbandry, the *Celebrated Hussey manner* for spreading lime, plaster, marl, and compost, and for sowing wheat and other small grain, are respectfully called on at the subscribers, who have purchased the patent right of the potentee, for the counties of New Castle and Kent, in the State of Delaware, and Cecil county, in the State of Maryland, and are now engaged in manufacturing the same.

GARRET COX & Co.,
Middletown, Del.
Jan 3d, 1838—tf

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 a second Woodland.

The Farm is well adapted for raising grain, or pasture, or both if necessary, and has upon it a good Orchard of a choice 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 said house.

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 bay craft in Elk river.

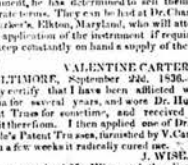
It is bounded by the waters of the Big Elk. The neighborhood is healthy, and surrounded with the best of society.

There are strong indications of iron ore on this property, some parcels of which, of a rich quality, have been found.

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

Address Washington Race, Wilmington, Del., or the subscriber near Elkton, Md. JAMES S. SPRINGER.
Oct 28—tf

SEMPLES 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. Price's, Elkton, Maryland, who will attend to the application of the instrument if required; also keep constantly on hand a supply of the article.

VALENTINE CARTER.

BALTIMORE, September 22d, 1836.—I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with Hernia for several years, and wore Dr. 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.

J. WISE.

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

N. 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 20

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 16.

A Valuable Farm
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land containing about 240 acres, lying in Cecil County, nearly opposite the town of Havre de Grace on the Susquehanna River, and about one mile from the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road Depot.

This land is well watered, having a natural stream running through one part, and a mill-race directly down the whole extent of the farm, besides many springs of pure water in different fields.

On the premises are a tenant's HOUSE and BARN, both built within the last few years. The soil is of an excellent quality, and by the use of Lime, (which will soon be abundantly furnished by the Canal to Havre de Grace,) can be made very productive.

GEORGE GALE.

Living a joining the above described property.
Feb 10—tf

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale the Farm on which Mr. David Hance formerly resided, situated in Cecil County, Maryland, containing

Sixty-five Acres of Land,

more or less, principally arrable. The land is of a good quality and susceptible of easy improvement. It adjoins the property on which he resides, in the neighborhood of Octoraro Forge, and about two miles from Rock Springs. It is convenient to houses of public worship, mills, blacksmith shop, &c.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary further to particularize, as persons desirous of buying will no doubt call and view the property. Address Rock Springs Post Office.

LEWIS THOMAS.
Dec. 2—tf

Maryland, Cecil County, to wit:

ON application of William Haines of Cecil county, by petition in writing, to me the subscribe, one of the associate judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, setting forth that he is an actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditor all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof, and lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed James H. Jamar Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Hezekiah Foard who has entered into bond, with security, by me prescribed and approved for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee, having certified to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts contained, have ordered, and appointed, the first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next, for the said Hezekiah Foard, to appear before the Judges of Cecil county Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as they may be pressed to ask the said petitioner and the said Hezekiah Foard, having entered into bond in a penalty, and with security by me prescribed and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Hezekiah Foard, by his creditors and the said Trustee, give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed, for his final hearing in Cecil county Court, to his creditors by Advertisement in some Newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months before the said first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next.

Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of October, 1837. EDWARD WILSON

A True Copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
of Cecil County Court.
Jan. 6—3m

Maryland, Cecil County, to wit:

ON application, during the recess of Cecil county Court, of Hezekiah Foard of Cecil county, by Petition in writing, to me the subscriber, (one of the judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county,) setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditor all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof, and lists of his credits and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from actual confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the several insolvent laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland for the last two years next before his application, I appointed James H. Jamar Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Hezekiah Foard who has entered into bond, with security, by me prescribed and approved for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee, having certified to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and lists of debts contained, have ordered, and appointed, the first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next, for the said Hezekiah Foard, to appear before the Judges of Cecil county Court, at the Court House in Elkton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories, as they may be pressed to ask the said petitioner and the said Hezekiah Foard, having entered into bond in a penalty, and with security by me prescribed and approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Hezekiah Foard, by his creditors and the said Trustee, give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed, for his final hearing in Cecil county Court, to his creditors by Advertisement in some Newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week, for three months, before the said first Saturday next, after the first Monday in April next.

Given under my hand and seal this 23d day of October, 1837. ENOCH CLOUD.

A True Copy. Test,
JAMES SEWALL, Clerk
of Cecil County Court.
Feb. 17—3m

Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

At This Office.

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.

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, on as low a rate 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; Hook's Pomades; Judin's Ointment; Jone's Indian Expectorant; do Carminative Balsam; Whitehall's Essence of Mustard; Rheumatic or Red Ointment; Winslow's celebrated Cough Lozenges, Appendix; Anti Dyspeptic Pills—a valuable remedy for this troublesome disease. Chemical Opodeldoc; Agnie and Piver Powders, *warranted to cure if taken according to directions*; Hazlett's Oil; Dr. Wistar's Wistar Tar and Balsam; Hoff's Patent Hedge Trimmer; Spring Lancets; Apothecary's Scales and Weights; Composition Shuffle—

WORM SYRUP,

The most valuable Worm Medicine in use;

Breast Pipe; Nursing Bottles; Payson's Indelible Ink, to be used without any preparation; Rennets Tablets; Essence of Anchovies; Tapioca Meal; Tapioca; Sago; Arrow Root, &c. &c.

Fancy Articles.

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

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 medicine, finding there is a great call for them in consequence, have had the audacity to FORGE the medicine. Now be it known to all men, that Dr. Brandreth's Genuine Vegetable Universal Pills can never be obtained of a vender of 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 Fulton Market. That any one can be so base who pretends to any thing like respectability, is beyond our comprehension; 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 moral guilt of the counterfeiter of a highly popular medicine, which has gained its reputation by its goodness, and he who counterfeits the circulating medium. They both are equally guilty, and both commit their crime for the same purpose, namely, to benefit themselves at the expense of others. ☞ Mark! No chemist nor doctor has the genuine medicine for sale.

Once more.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1837.

Mr. R. R. GREEN—SIR,—You are constantly advertising in the Papers of this place, that no druggest kept the genuine Brandeth Pills. The People are a ware of it you need not make a damb fool of you selfe on the occation and know you have shamd a ours neat you have found some counterfeits, on you genuine pills Prepared by, your selfe, that that he brand away deept in my mind and if you do not keep your damb nonsense out of the little Sun you will suffer by it for I will Set Fire to your house and send you and your Pills both to hell.

Opposer to Nostrums.

Ps. the very next time I see any of your dumb stuff in the SUN you may look out for you house for I will Set fire to it so shore as fate

DRUGGEST.

The above letter was received yesterday morning through the Post Office. For the edification of the public I have thought proper to publish it literally. The writer, whoever he may be, certainly entitled to, and I now render him my sincere thanks for the *protection he kindly* he has manifested towards *me*, as well as for the *friendly* disposition he has shown for the far famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Hoping that he will, at least, *for* for day make his leaved out design of sending me to h—l, until the weather *becomes a 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 Brandrethian office, No. 80, South Charles street.

☞ AGAIN ANOTHER COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.

A man (*if man 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 for the sum of $5,000, and as he could not procure bail, was consigned to jail for fraud and deception, to trial to take place in September next. This man had become so bold as to rent a house, and 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 be then object to destroy the fame of this justly celebrated medicine, should it not be a more honorable method to try and make a better medicine, and call it by its own name, than thus endeavor to destroy its character, the very person 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 in no way connected with, or appointed as agents for the sale of the above 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 authorize Agent and Sub-agent throughout the United States, or appointed, 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 chance ten years in a State prison, for the sake of a few of 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 hand writing, must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States. The caution is not one 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. There will never any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase, there is doubt.

(Signed) B. BRANDRETH.
New York, January 1, 1837.

☞ Purchaser! 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 ANY OTHER MINERAL PREPARATIONS, which *form the basis of nearly all the Pills in existance*, from the employment of which more serious consequences have resulted, than from any other cause; 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. Buchan, a very respectable Physician, most emphatically remarks, "*Married persons should be particularly cautious of these; deciding what a dreadful inheritance to transmit to their posterity.*" Of the correctness of this extract, the most ignorant 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 whole system becomes affected by such impurity, and produces consequences oftentimes alarming and distressing, finally resulting in death. It is 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, decay and die. In the human system (the blood) after it ceases the vital juice of life, becoming impure and unhealthy, causes equal impurity to be conveyed, the system taints, disease and finally sinks into decay.

The common symptoms of impurity, besides the Asthma and Dyspepsia mentioned, it is only necessary to enumerate, and ascertain with some decisiveness or foreign substance that may mingle with the sap, and such it will have and falls into decay. So the human system, the Blood being impregnated with something received into the stomach, either in eating or drinking, (the blood 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 methods are resorted to, to counteract the effects of the insidious enemy—to restore the human system when in decease, it is necessary *to employ some remedial agent that will invigorate the circulating current*, 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* as a fact—a compound from his own mind and discovered as in process of study by "LEIDY'S BLOOD PILL."

The proof will be found in their employment.

These pills have been compounded many years, raising rapid reputation of twenty years standing in the Province 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 blends of the human body, finally resolving the Stomach, and embracing the train of affections resulting therefrom, namely,

Rheumatic affections—Chronic, General Debility, Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Body, Scurvy, White swelling—Diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Scrofulous complaints, Dry and Watery Pimples and Pustules on the face, Boils on the Skin, Tetter, Ringworm, Ring Bone, or Stocking Rash, Blotches on the Head, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring worm, Dry and Humid Tetter, Scrofulous Kings-Evil, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire; Cutted, or Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Cancer, the progress of the Heart, Bowel and Stomach, Pain of the Side, Back and Limbs, Spinal, Constitutional diseases, originated or produced by the Mineral preparations, the injudicious use of Mercury, Barks, Arsenic, Lequor, &c. Sore throat, Quinsy, Dry and Watery Pimples and Pustules on the face, Blotches of the Skin, Tetter, Ringworm, Ring Bone, or Stocking Rash, Blotches on the Head, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ringworm, Dry and Humid Tetter, Scrofulous Kings-Evil, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire; Cutted, or Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Cancer, the progress of the Heart, Bowel and Stomach, Pain of the Side, Back and Limbs, Spinal, Constitutional diseases, originated or produced by the Mineral preparations, the injudicious use of Mercury, Barks, Arsenic, Lequor, &c. Sore throat, Quinsy, and all other diseases of the throat, Liver complaint, Jaundice, Loathing of food, Sick headache, Dizziness and nausea of the stomach, Costiveness, Headache, Heartburn