# 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, APRIL 14, 1838. NO. 48.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY M. ROBINSON.


### SPEECH OF MR. BENTON,

OF MISSOURI,

In Senate, Wednesday, March 14, 1838.

ON THE BILL TO SEPARATE THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE BANKS.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. President, I have answered some of the attacks on the Republican party which have been brought forward in this debate. They are such attacks as we have been accustomed to see for many years, and which have given to this chamber more the appearance of electioneering hustings than a hall of legislation—We opened the debate on the merits of the bill; Opposition gentlemen have converted it into a canvass for the Presidency and a contest for power. We have been obliged to follow them in this unparliamentary course, so far at least as to repel some of their attacks. Having done this, I take up the bill, and shall limit myself to a brief examination of its principles, and to a defence of some of the points on which it is assailed, and shall conclude with some observations upon the conduct of parties, and the political prospect ahead.

The bill contains two principles, and but two. 1. The exclusion of all banks from the use and custody of the public moneys. 2. The exclusion of all bank notes from the receipts and expenditures of the Federal Treasury. These are the principles; all the rest is detail. Against these two principles a strong division of this House rises up; among them a few of our own political friends; but the mass and body of the division are the friends of the Bank of the United States. The justice of this opposition, and especially in the quarter from which it chiefly comes, can well be judged of by recollecting that both these principles have been in full force against all the State banks for nearly forty years out of the forty-eight that our Government has been in existence. They were so enforced during the whole time that the two Banks of the United States have existed. I have not got the by-laws of the first National Bank, but I have the charters of both, and the by-laws of the second. By these charters, the two Banks of the United States were entitled to the custody of the public moneys, to the exclusion of the local banks; and, by their by-laws, the notes of these local banks were excluded from payments to and from the Federal Treasury. I have a copy of these laws, as passed by the second Bank of the United States, and merely adopted from the code of the first one, in which this exclusion is enacted, and which runs in these words.

[Here Mr. B read the 24th and the 25th articles of the by-laws of the Bank of the United States, passed immediately after the establishment of the bank, and excluding the notes of all State banks from all payments to the United States, except the notes of the specie-paying banks situated in the same place with the branch; and directing the notes of those excepted to be presented to the bank that issued them for payment, at least once in every week.]

This by-law was enacted in the year 1817, and was rigorously enforced until the removal of the deposites in October, 1833; it was therefore seventeen years in force under the second bank, and having been twenty years in force under the first bank, it results that this exclusion of State bank notes from the Federal Treasury has actually been in force nearly forty years out of the forty-eight which our Government has existed. The slight exception in the non-receivability of these notes was an exception to the prejudice of the local institutions; the exception was limited to the few banks located in the same town which contained the branch bank, and was an injury to these banks; for it caused their notes to be taken out of circulation, and to be presented to them in masses for immediate payment. Thus the great mass of the banks were peremptorily excluded from all receivability of their notes; and as for the few which were nominally excepted, the exception was an injury to them, and to my knowledge was complained of as such. Now, what was the conduct of the local banks under this forty years' exclusion from the use and custody of the public moneys under the provisions of National Bank charters, and this forty years' exclusion of their notes from Federal receipts and expenditures under the enactments of National Bank by-laws? What was their conduct under these long and double exclusions? Sir, it was the conduct of contentment, of satisfaction, of entire acquiescence! They made no complaint; they asked for no change. On the contrary, they endeavored to perpetuate it, and have always celebrated the period of their exclusion as the finest era of our currency, and the safest state of the Federal revenues. This they did in 1832, when our tables groaned under memorials from local banks to recharter the Bank of the United States; this they did again in 1833, when they prayed for the restoration of the deposites to the Bank of the United States, and actually refused to receive them; & this they do now in praying for another National Bank.

A celebrated French satirist has made us acquainted with a most worthy country gentleman, who had talked prose all his life without knowing it; so of these local banks. They have been ruined for forty years without knowing it. During the whole period of the existence of the two National Banks they were in a state of total exclusion—absolute divorce—from all connection with the Federal Treasury. With this divorce, thus effected by corporation by laws, they were contented and happy, nay, wished it to be eternal! but the moment the same divorce is proposed to be effected by an act of Congress, the banks are in arms against it, and declare themselves ruined if it is done. This is a noble instance of consistency—of submission to a Bank of the United States, and of resistance to the Government of the United States. The same of politicians, of all that class of politicians who advocate a National Bank.—They go for the divorce of the by-laws, and against the divorce by a law of Congress. They support a Bank of the United States excluding the local banks from all connection with the Government, and they support the local banks in resisting the Government of the United States in proposing the very same disconnection. They are now altogether for the local banks, and no praise too high for them; three years ago they were against them, and no abuse too low for them. When these banks resisted the public, and did well, these politicians denounced them; now that they have stopped payment, and injured the country, and deprived the Government of its revenues, these same politicians exalt them to the skies. This is inconsistency; inconsistency in the means, not in the object. The object is to re-establish the National Bank, and the means are, to have another loss of Government revenues, and thereupon, another argument to restore their idolized institution. This they declare for they tell us, with the defiance of over-confidence, that they take these local banks as a half-way house—as a house half-way to the Bank of the United States—where they will lodge and refresh a night, and then gallop into the Chestnut-street palace, as a breakfast ride, the next morning. And so it will be. Trust them again! and the State banks will fail again, as they did during the war, as they did in 1819, as they did in 1837, and as they are now doing in 1838. They will fail again, the Federal Government will lose its revenues again, and then the cry will be redoubled for a National Bank.

Mr. President, I have opinions on this subject—opinions not of recent adoption, or hasty formation. Their origin dates far back—a full quarter of a century; and they have been receiving confirmation ever since. I was in the public service during the late war—witnessed the failure of the State banks, and saw the calamities of a Government, and of a people, destitute of specie. The first Bank of the United States had expelled specie—it had done what Mr. Madison said it would do, in that masterly speech of 1791, which never has been, and never can be, answered. In that speech he placed at the head of the list of the disadvantages of such a bank, these prophetic words—"*First: Banishing the precious metals, by substituting another medium to perform their office.*" At the expiration of its charter, in 1811, it had completely effected this work. It had banished the precious metals. There was but ten millions of specie left in the country! Two great errors were then committed: *first*, in not replenishing the country with specie, and especially with gold; *secondly*, in falling back upon the paper of local banks for a national currency. In this condition, destitute of specie, and relying upon the notes of local banks, we went into the war—The result was inevitable—the explosion of our whole monetary system—the bankruptcy of the Treasury—the ruinous use of depreciated paper—a resort to Treasury notes, on which the creditor often lost 33⅓ per cent.—loans on oppressive terms—and the Government forced to make common cause with broken banks for the mutual support of each others credit. All this I saw. I saw the calamities, the humiliation, and the sufferings of the country; and I heard the loud and insolent triumphs of the Federal party—that part of it which opposed the war—exulting over an empty Treasury, an impaired public credit, a depreciated paper currency, and the national degradation for want of solid money. I saw all this; and my head, and my heart, both told me that the country ought never to be subjected to such a fate again.

This was my war experience, and now for the experience of peace. After three years of war, peace came, and with it, came revival of business, and a multitude of local banks, and at their head, that immense charlatan of the monetary system—a National Bank! Of west the whole together; specie payments resumed; confidence restored; the credit system in all its glory, and every branch of business distended to the bursting point. To judge of every thing by a single instance, it is sufficient to name the public lands, of which the amount of twenty-four millions of dollars was sold in a single year! and nearly all on credit, payable in safe and solid specie paying bank notes. In two years the whole of these banks, the charlatan among the rest, were swamped. Then we had a repetition of the scenes of seven years before. No specie; no notes equivalent to specie; no credit; no revenues; no price for property! Tender laws—property laws—replevin laws—stay laws, the order of the day! An entire stagnation of business followed, not fictitious, but real, and such was the fall in the price of all produce, all property, and the wages of all labor, owing to the failure of the banks, and the absence of specie, that all debtors were placed in the jaws of ruin, and most of them entirely ruined. There was no Treasury order then; no removal of the deposites; no veto; no Jackson administration to ruin the country; yet the distress and suffering was actually then, what it is falsely said to be, and wickedly attempted to be made, at present. There is no comparison between the state of things then and now.

At this epoch, this second explosion of the paper system, I came into the Senate of the United States. I came here in the autumn of 1820. I travelled from the Mississippi to the Potomac amidst the crash of falling banks, the wrecks of a paper currency, and the lamentations of a suffering nation. I arrived here to see a Government without a dollar, and borrowing money to pay its daily expenses, which, the year before, boasted a revenue of forty millions, and tormented itself with schemes to get rid of surpluses! I commenced my Senatorial career under these circumstances—circumstances to make me meditate, and to make me feel—happily, my associations were with the fathers of the Republic—with Macon and Randolph, whose intimacy I enjoyed, and whose friendship I possessed. My reading was that of the early history of the Government—the Revolution, the Confederation, the formation of the Constitution of '89, and the working of the machinery of the Federal Government under the administrations of the earlier Presidents—Washington, Adams, and Jefferson. The result of this association, and of this reading, was a thorough conviction, 1. That the Federal Constitution was formed by hard money men, and was intended to be a hard money Government; 2. That it had been converted into a paper money Government, contrary to the genius and intention of the Constitution; 3. That this departure from the Constitution was the cause of the unprecedented calamities during the war, and again at that time; 4. That the remedy for these calamities was to return to the plain meeting of the Constitution, as expressed in the revenue act of 1789, and to confine the receipts and expenditures of the Federal Government to gold and silver coin only.—These were my conclusions, and as soon as circumstances were auspicious for action, I commenced a series of measures, all tending to carry back the fiscal action of the Government to the intention of the Constitution; fully believing that if the Federal Government would require gold and silver for its own Treasury, it would cause enough to be brought into the country, and to remain in the country, to supply the whole body of the people with hard money for all their common and ordinary dealings and transactions. It was not until General Jackson's administration, that I was able to take any strong and direct measures towards the accomplishment of the great object which presented itself to my view. The sagacious Mr. Macon often said to me that it was in vain to attempt any reform, unless the Administration is with you. The election of General Jackson gave such an administration. From that time there was a President, not only to favor, but to take the lead in the great business of restoring the constitutional currency, and my part became subordinate and easy. I had only to explain and defend the great measures which his sagacity and patriotism conceived and recommended.

It is not necessary to dwell on these measures, much less to enter now into any defence of them. A brief enumeration will suffice. 1. No more National Banks. They had been found to be the great exporters of specie; and their chartered right to pay the Federal revenues in their own notes, was in itself a clear breach of the Constitution, and banished gold and silver from the Treasury, and by diminishing the demand for it, expelled it from the country. 2. To restore the gold currency, by correcting the erroneous standard of gold. 3. The repeal of the act of 1819, rendering unnecessary, with a few exceptions, the gold and silver coins of all foreign countries. 4. The multiplication of the mints, both for the purpose of coining money in different parts of the Union, and for becoming places of deposite and safe-keeping of the public moneys. 5. The suppression of all local bank notes under twenty dollars. Having no direct power over the banks of the States, the only mode of accomplishing this object was by the revenue regulations of the Federal Government, and by operating on public opinion in the different States. My own limit was one hundred dollars, but I did not attempt to establish it because I knew that I could not succeed. My conviction is now clear that there ought to be no bank note under one hundred dollars.

Such were our measures for restoring the currency of the Constitution to the coffers of the Federal Treasury, and supplying the country with gold and silver for all the common and ordinary transactions and dealings. The success, notwithstanding a powerful combined political and moneyed opposition, was astonishingly great. The recharter of a National Bank sunk under the veto, sustained by public opinion. The act for the correction of the gold standard hit the point of correction with such perfect accuracy, that the two coins, gold and silver, issuing from our Mint, have precisely the same value in the money market. Under the auspicious operation of that act, our gold coin has risen, in little more than three years, from nothing to fifteen millions, and will probably rise to twenty-five millions before the termination of Mr. Van Buren's present term. The act for repealing the act of 1819, and for restoring foreign coins to circulation, has sent Mexican dollars into every part of the Union, and has enabled our foreign coins, both gold and silver, to make some progress in penetrating our country. Silver has increased three fold since 1824, and silver and gold together, four fold. Our specie was twenty millions then; it is eighty now, with a prospect of exceeding a hundred millions before the present term of Mr. Van Buren is out. Our currency in exchange is more abundant and more solid than it ever was before; but the specie part of it is suppressed by the power and policy of the Bank of the United States, combined with the politicians and that part of the banks which follow its lead.—Acts of Congress had ceased to operate upon small notes, and to exclude these under twenty dollars from revenue payments altogether, and to exclude all others which were not convertible into gold and silver "on the spot," at the will of the holder, and without loss or delay to him. Public opinion had been awakened on the subject of small notes; and the Republicans every where were moving towards the suppression of all under twenty dollars. Such was the progress, and such the success, of our measures in May last, when eight hundred banks stopped payment at once, shut down close upon all the specie in their vaults, defying a mine-power, a picaynne, a direct piece-even, to the Government whose thirty millions of deposites they held, or to the community who held a hundred and twenty millions of their notes! In the midst of profound peace, general prosperity, unexampled exports without taxes and without a public debt, with four times as much specie as was in the country before, came this crash of the banks. It came like a clap of thunder in a cloudless sky. In one moment, as it were, a Government with thirty millions of revenue on hand, was left without a shilling; in one moment, a nation of fifteen millions of souls was deprived of its specie for the market or the purse. As if to proclaim their design to ban it all specie from the land, a simultaneous and universal deluge of small notes and shinplasters was poured upon the people; and the significant cry was set up, that specie payments could never be resumed until a National Bank was established. This cry explained the main cause of the general stoppage, and the sole cure of the shinplaster and small note issue.

All this took place in May, 1837. It was a repetition, without the excuse of war, of the bank explosions of the war in 1814; it was the second explosion of the banks since the war, and in profound peace. It was expected to astound, terrify, subdue, distress, and coerce the country into a submission to the re-establishment of the National Bank; a result that would have been inevitable had it not been for the eighty millions of gold and silver which Jackson's administration brought into the country, and which has so well kept up the value of bank notes that those which are in good credit are now no more than one or two per cent. below par. This third explosion in twenty-five years—this second explosion in time of peace—this loss of national revenues, as if by enchantment—this disappearance of specie, as if touched by a magic wand—roused and electrified the continent. The public mind came at a bound to the conviction that the Federal Government ought to be disconnected from the banks, and from their paper currency. The conviction was general, almost unanimous, among the Republicans, a few only among them were for trying the local banks and their paper once more, as if three failures in twenty-five years were not sufficient; as if another failure was not inevitable, and as if another failure must not end in the restoration of a National Bank, with the restoration of the political party, with all their principles and measures, who go with that bank. The Federal party, of course, with some honorable exceptions, oppose the disconnection. They oppose whatever the Republicans propose, no matter what. They were opposed to the junction of the Government with the State banks three years ago, when those banks were doing well; they are for compelling the Government to stick to them now that they have done ill. This is the state of parties: the Republicans almost universally for the divorce of Bank and State; the Federalists, almost universally, for the conjuction of Bank and State. In this division and subdivision, I find myself with the mass of my own party, and with the Administration itself. I find it so now where I was many years ago. I believe them to be right, and shall stand by them, and abide their fate. If they sink in this contest with the banks and the Federalists, I shall go down with them.

I stand upon the two principles of the bill—1. The United States to use the money of the Constitution in the receipts and disbursements of the Federal Treasury; 2. The United States to receive their own money, to keep their own money, and pay out their own money. I stand upon these two principles; I cannot surrender them, though I could consent to take them one at a time. The details of the bill are open to compromise. There I am ready to give and to take—to surrender and concede—to do every thing, consistent with the preservation of the principles, to conciliate the support, or to purchase the forbearance of friends. In some particulars I would prefer a change of details; I would prefer additional branch mints in place of the Receivers General—mints that would answer the double purpose of keeping the money of the Government, and coining money for the people.

The principles of the bill I hold to be founded in the clearest reasons of propriety, and constitutionality, and sustained by the fullest voice of trial and experience. Every Government should be, at all times, the master of its own property,—money and every thing else. A Government should not be put to the delays and contingencies of asking for its own, much less of suing for it, and above all, of having to sue where State laws may interpose to delay, or to defeat the recovery. The revenue of a Government is its daily support,—is is like the daily support of a family,—it cannot be stopped, or withheld, without affecting the existence of the Government itself. Every Government upon earth, our own excepted, puts its money where it can go and take it. All other Governments put their money where they can command it, where they can seize it, if necessary, and punish a delinquent holder. We do the same with all our property, except money. Our ships and forts, our military and naval stores, our public lands, and public edifices, are all in our own custody. We do not have to beg, or bring suits at law, to recover their possession. We keep them, subject to our own order, because the existence, and the operations, of Government, which holds civil society together, and prevents mankind from relapsing into anarchy and violence, will not admit of interruptions and delays. If this is true of property, how much more true is it of money—that daily pabulum, without which Government cannot exist a day! This fundamental axiom, true of every Government, is pre-eminently so of ours. Our Government is complex—State and Federal—and each should have their own Independent Treasury. The present Constitution grew out of the Independent Treasury question.—Other causes helped on to the formation of the Constitution; but a revenue of its own—a revenue independent of the States, and of course independent of corporations—was the exciting and controlling cause which led to its adoption. The whole history of the confederation, from the close of the Revolution to the year 1789, proves this. Yet where is the Independent Treasury, where is the Federal Treasury, if corporations are to hold our money, may refuse to pay it when they please, and shall be backed by their State Legislatures when they refuse to pay! To commit our money to the custody of such corporations, is to forego the end for which the Federal Government was formed, to commit it to some corporations, again, after the experience which we have had, and during the experience which we now have, is to repeat a folly for which we have been three times punished, and to exhibit a fatuity which announces a doom to destruction. Upon the clearest principles of reason, of constitutional obligation, and of experience, the Federal Government is bound to take into its own hands the keeping of its own money. This is one principle of the bill; the other is the use of hard money in the receipts and disbursements of the Federal Government. This principle is the ally of the other. They go together, and can hardly live separately. To receive the promissory notes of the banks, is to receive nothing but their promises to pay money. If they break that promise, the only resource is to take what they choose to give; that is to say, more broken promises to pay money, or to sue them; and, if suit is brought, State laws, may interpose to protect the bank, and to compel the Government to take its pay in more broken promises to pay. Far better to take the promissory notes of the citizens. They would not refuse payment, as the banks have done; and if they did, the State Legislatures would not interpose to shield them.

The Federal Government ought to use the money of the Federal Constitution.—Its duty to the Constitution requires it to do so; its duty to the country equally requires it. By using that money, two great advantages would always result: 1. The Government would always have in its coffers real money; 2. The country would always possess an abundant supply of the precious metals. Certainly the Federal Government owes great duties to itself and to the country, in relation to the currency. It should not abdicate those duties, nor delegate them. It should not expel specie from the country by abandoning the use of it. The experience of forty years shows that a cessation of demand for specie, on the part of the Federal Government, banishes gold and silver from the country. This was the result both under the first and second banks of the United States. On the other hand, the experience of five years shows that a demand for specie by the Federal Government attracts it to the country; that we have increased our supply from twenty to eighty millions in five years, under that demand; and that a continuation of the demand will continue the increase until the country is adequately and fully supplied. This is the way to regulate the currency. A hundred and twenty or thirty millions in gold and silver will regulate the banks and the exchanges; and that amount can be attained, and ought to be attained, in six or seven years, by a continuation of General Jackson's policy.

An adequate supply of specie for the country, is one of the highest duties of the Federal Government. By the Constitution, it is made the conservator of specie; by abdicating its duties, it had banished from the land that which it was bound to preserve. The States delivered to this Government, in 1789, an adequate currency of gold and silver. The first revenue law ever passed by Congress, enacted that the revenue should be paid "*in gold and silver coin only.*" There was then no complaint of scarcity. General Hamilton's order for exacting that law, did not turn upon the ground of scarcity of the precious metals, but on the plea of convenience in handling bank paper, and upon the policy of increasing the quantity of bank circulation. There was no complaint of the inadequacy of specie until the first Bank of the United States had banished it from the country, as Mr. Madison and others predicted that it would do.

Large mercantile payments always have been, and for ever will be, made in bits of paper, representing masses of property. He is a ninny, or believes others to be ninnies, who talks about merchants spending their time in counting piles of dollars, one by one. If masses of specie are to be paid, it is done in bulk, in kegs, or bags, or by weighing, or by a transfer of credit on the books of a bank. Bill-of exchange receipts, or certificates, representing masses of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, flour, beef, pork, lead, cattle, &c. make the great payments. So far as large mercantile operations are concerned, specie is but an inferior part of the means of payments. With the body of the community, it is different. Specie is, or should be, the main part of their payments, and with every Government, it should be the sole instrument of payments. As to banks, it is in vain for them to expect to live upon confidence. Those that attempt it will share the fate of the Irishman's mare, which her master undertook to make live upon a straw a day. One-third in specie, for all its liabilities in circulation and deposites, is the rule of the Bank of England. With less than that proportion the bank holds herself to be unsafe; with that proportion in hand, she expects to make up the other two-thirds, if run upon, out of the debts due her, her credit to borrow, and Government aid in exchequer bills. Scarcely a bank in the United States undertakes to come up to the Bank of England standard of safety. The Legislature of Louisiana is the only one that I have seen attempting to establish that standard.

There is a concerted attempt at this time in the United States to decry specie; to ridicule it, to vilify it, to suppress it, and to banish it. Gold, especially, is the object of the villification of this party—that gold which stands first named in the Constitution of the United States, and which, from the earliest records of the human race, has been the chosen money of the world. I do not envy that party their assiduous labors in the defamation of the precious metals. I do not fear the success of their exertions. I do not fear even that they will ever succeed in making themselves turn their backs upon the smallest piece of gold or silver which is offered for their acceptance. The necessity of an adequate supply of the precious metals is known and felt by the whole human race. It is the only money which it is safe for the body of the people to handle. It is the main basis for the operations of a bank; and it is the only standard or measure of values. One of the highest functions of money is to measure values. That is a function which paper cannot perform. The measure of values must itself possess intrinsic value, and must itself be free from sudden or material variations of value. It must have a uniform, and a universal value. As well might you attempt to make a measure of lengths out of that which has no length, a measure of weights out of that which has no weight, a measure of quantities out of that which has no capacity to hold any quantity, as to endeavor to make a measure of values out of that which has no intrinsic value. The precious metals alone can constitute a measure of values; paper money can measure the value of nothing, not even of itself; its own value is eternally measured by its relation—by its convertibility—into specie. Its want of intrinsic value, its liability to be made in any quantity, or to be diminished in any quantity, and its liability to total destruction, entirely disqualifies it for the high function of a measure of values.

The Constitution of the United States has vested Congress with authority to prescribe a uniform standard of weights and measures for the whole Union. Congress has not exercised that power; but the common feeling of the people has supplied the defect of Federal legislation. In all parts of the Union, they use the same weights and measures. A pound is a pound, a bushel is a bushel, a yard is a yard, from one end of the country to the other. The Constitution has also vested

(Continued on the fourth page.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

[There is a spice of good nature about the following memorial, which makes it worth perusal; it should not have the effect to induce some of the lovely damsels of the densely populated States to take a share of the 3000 bachelors at their offer, to furnish good husbands in from eight to ten months.]

MEMORIAL OF 3,000 BACHELORS.

"To the most beautiful—the most lovely—the most accomplished and fairest of the fair *ones*, the 3,000 young ladies of Boston, who signed a petition to the Congress of the United States, against the annexation of Texas to the Union of the North.

YOUNG LADIES—We, your petitioners, bachelors, residing in the republic of Texas, deeply aware of the important control which your sex have over our destinies, have witnessed with humiliation and regret, your recent memorial to the Congress of the United States, against the annexation of Texas *to your happy Union*. We are the more mortified from the consideration that in thus frankly expressing your disapprobation of a *union of union*, you show a disposition to oppose a union of a more domestic nature, by which our happiness would be more immediately connected. We will not, however, shut out all comfort and consolation from our hearts, by supposing that you cannot be persuaded to change your opinion, but still hope, that a proper representation will induce you to change the position you have assumed, and adopt as a rule of action, a course calculated to promote your own and our felicity.

We would, then, humbly represent, that we have a country larger in extent than the kingdom of France and Spain, with a sky as bright, and a climate as mild as the South of Italy, our soil is equal in fertility to the Delta of Egypt, with an atmosphere pure and healthful as the mountains of Circassia. Our population is composed of the chivalrous of all nations, who rallied to the standard of the single star of the West, to oppose the oppression of a semi-barbarous race, and wrest from tyranny and oppression the finest portions of the habitable globe. The battle has been fought and won; justice and chivalry have triumphed, and the gods of battle have given into our hands a country so supremely beautiful, that it would be invaluable, could we call from our father land that "last best gift of heaven," without which Eden itself was a desert.

We are here, dear objects of our affection, without wives, we have not one we can *call* a hundred nice, and it is this reflection which more sensibly embitters the course you have adopted towards us.—We are aware that the refinements of the age will not allow us to adopt the precedent set by youths of Rome, in seizing upon the fair daughters of their Sabine neighbors, that now females have attained their proper sphere in society, *they are* no longer looked upon as the slaves of the stern sex, but as companions equal in mind and capacity, and superior in all the milder virtues which ennoble the human heart. It is this reflection which renders your course painful in the extreme; but we would approach you with due reverence, humbly throwing ourselves on your mercy, hoping to find your bosoms glowing with a different sentiment from the one expressed in your memorial to the Congress of the United States.

We would further add, that ours is, perhaps, the only country on the face of the globe, where a proper estimate is placed upon the ladies. Even before the declaration of our independence, a woman was considered equal in value to three men, for a single man received from the government as a settlement right, but one fourth of a league of land; whereas, if he had a wife, he obtained four times that amount. And such is the anxiety of our government officers to promote an emigration of the fair from other countries, with the probability of securing to themselves happiness in domestic life, (being nearly all bachelors,) they have granted two-thirds of a league of land, [as a dowager to her husband,] who shall marry within the next twelve months. These considerations should prevent you from forming a hasty opinion against us.

In conclusion, if you will emigrate to our fair land, we bind ourselves individually and collectively, to furnish you all with good husbands, within from eight to ten months after your arrival upon our coast, and thus furnish you with a better employment than meddling with political questions which should interest you much less than your own domestic felicity.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 18, 1838.

[Signed by 3000 bachelors, whose names are omitted for want of room.]

A CITY OF SHOEMAKERS.—The town of Lynn, Mass. according to the last census, contained a population of 9,323, including men, women and children. The number of persons residing there engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, is stated in a late official document at 5,185, or more than one half of the entire population of the place. The annual production of boots is 2,220,000 pairs, and of shoes 2,543,929 pairs. In addition to the shoe trade proper, 106 persons are engaged in the manufacture of leather.

*Life in New York—The Ruling Passion.*—"How is your son to-day?" asked a friend of a broker. "Very ill," replied the old gentleman, struggling to maintain composure, tears coursing down his agitated features: "very ill, I would not give ten per cent. for his chance for life."—*N. Y. American.*

From the Illinois Backwoodsman.

### A BRAVE GIRL.

In this State, no minor can obtain from the county commissioners' courts a license to marry, without first obtaining the consent of his or her parent or guardian, and; without such license, cannot marry in this State. Young couples frequently fly to the opposite side of the Mississippi, where no license is required.

These "runaway matches," as they are called, are very frequent. A laughable occurrence of that kind happened a few days ago, which has made much sport in this region.

A Miss ———, about 17 years of age, who is the heiress to an estate valued at $10,000, lately ran away in company with a bridesmaid and her lover, who was nearly thirty. Her guardian, believing the man totally unworthy of her, had refused his consent. When they reached the bank of the Mississippi, the ice was running furiously in the river, but the young lady expecting every moment her guardian would arrive there in pursuit, urged her lover to lose not an instant in pushing the boat from the shore. His courage seemed to have a good deal abated, but he, with the owner of a large skiff, and the bridesmaid, embarked with his intended bride. They had nearly reached the head of an island, about a third of the distance from the opposite shore, when the current became more rapid, the cakes of ice very large, and their situation extremely dangerous. The lover, excessively frightened, and forgetful of every body but *his own dear self*, bawled out in the most piteous accents, "Oh! shall be drowned—I shall be drowned!" and bitterly reproached his lady love as the cause of his probable death. She uttered not a word, but her courage and presence of mind seemed to increase with the peril. A tremendous cake of ice fairly capsized the boat, but it was so large that all got on it, the lover rendering her no assistance at all. It bore them to the head of the island, and as good fortune would have it, the chute between it and the Missouri shore was frozen over, and they crossed it without difficulty. They reached a tavern near the river, and after changing their wet garments and becoming warm at a good fire, the lover hinted to the young lady that it was now time for them to have the knot tied, as the magistrate had arrived for that purpose, and was in the next room. She gave him a most withering look of contempt, and declared she would never unite her destiny with one who was so selfish and so cowardly. It was in vain that he attempted by entreaty and argument to change her resolution. She was immoveable, and replied to him with scorn.

A few days afterwards she returned to the house of her guardian, thankful that she had escaped marrying a *man* whose only *object* was her fortune.

Her lover returned to this side of the river, also, but such showers of ridicule and contempt were bestowed upon him, that he found it best to decamp, which he did a few nights ago, leaving behind him a host of unpaid demands.

*Matrimony in Indiana.—Hurrah for the Hoosiers! Hurrah!*—The Brookville American of 2d inst. contains a list of *fourteen* couples which had been married within a month preceding.

The foregoing is overmatched by a statement in the "Vevay Times" of the 3d inst., whose editor well exclaims—*Old Kentuck against the world!* We are credibly informed that *fifteen* COUPLES were joined in wedlock, in the vicinity of Liberty, Ky., on the 25th ult.! Glory enough for one day!

The above is only a minor part of what the *Cora crackers* can do. We are informed by the same person, that in the neighborhood of Warsaw, the 'liege lordes' of 13 women were presented with 27 *little responsibilities*, within twelve months, all fine, healthy children.

An exchange mentions the marriage of a Mr. John Sweet to Miss Anne Sour. It is probable they mean to set up the lemonade business.

*Nobility in the other World.*—In a funeral sermon, delivered at the death of the Duchess of Queensbury, the preacher, after discanting highly on the excellence of her character, says: "But dry up your tears, my brethren, and weep no more, for this most illustrious Princess, who, though she was a great and good Duchess on earth, is now a great and good Duchess in Heaven."

A BOOBY.—A booby of a fellow applied to the Legislature of Maryland at its late session for an act to change his name from Andrew Jackson Stoddard to John Marshal Stoddard. The whig legislature of that state, having no particular friendship for Gen. Jackson, of course granted his petition.

A HARD HEAD.—An old gentleman was relating a story of one of your "half horse, half alligator" St. Lawrence boatmen.—Says he, "he has a hard head, for he stood under an oak in a thunder storm, when the lightning struck the tree, and he dodged it seventeen times, when finding he could not dodge it any longer, he stood and took nine claps in succession on his head, and never flinched."

*Naval.*—U. S. ship Evil was spoken 29th ult, lat. 39, lon. 73 15.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Never heard of such a vessel—she must be a Whig ship—a vessel of wrath.—*Pennsylvanian.*

## POLITICAL.

From the Baltimore Republican.

### APPOINTMENT OF REGISTERS.

☞ We perceive that Governor Veazey has added another to the very many acts of Whig usurpation and outrage upon the laws which have given such an infamous notoriety to the dominant party in this State. By the second section of the Registry Law, it is enacted, that the Governor, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate*, shall on or before the first day of May appoint three Registers of voters for each ward in the city. This provision of the act has never been complied with. We had a knowledge of this fact when we propounded certain queries in relation to the circumstance, two or three days since. The object we had in view in asking these questions is now attained. The appointment of the Registers is published by authority as having been made on the 24 of April, *during the recess of the Senate.*"

The power under which this usurpation has been perpetrated, is assumed upon the provisions of the Act passed at the Session of 1836—'37, and confirmed by that of 1837—'38, and which now forms part of the Constitution of Maryland.—The 14th section of this law enacts, "that the Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint all officers of the State whose offices are or may be created by Law," &c.—and the 15th section provides "that the Governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may *occur* in any such offices *during the recess* of the Senate" &c.—Now, the whole spirit of these enactments, by no argument based upon an honest interpretation of the language, can be made to reach the decision of the Governor, so as to convey any authority to him to make these appointments as he has done. We grant, that perversion and quibble may commit any outrage upon language, or common sense, or law, or justice, but, we unequivocally assert, that the plain intent of the sections above referred to, cannot be made to mean any thing in truth, but what they carry upon their face, and that any unprejudiced judgment must decide that the letter and spirit of the law are most impudently tortured, when they are forced into the service of this usurped authority of Governor Veazey.

Look at these sections again. Can it be said that this asserted vacancy did occur "*during any recess*! Why will have the hardihood to make such an assertion! If there were a vacancy, then that vacancy must have occurred at the very moment the act became a law of the State, and this assuredly, could not have happened during a recess. Will any one contend that such a construction was ever contemplated by those who framed that law or those who gave it their legislative sanction! The term means something or nothing. If it mean any thing, then it must have a *certain* application, and that application can be made to attach to nothing less than the fact as we have stated it. The *occurrence* then, was *during the session*, and not during any *recess*, and the appointments upon every principle of law and justice are illegal and invalid. If it were otherwise, and such a vacancy is to be considered as one which constitutionally gives the Governor the appointment upon his exclusive responsibility, then we say, there is not in existence a greater outrage upon the rights of a coordinate executive body, a power which opens a wider field for the basest corruption, or one which gives to tyrannous violence so mischeivous a domination.

The question now presents itself to the people, whether they will give countenance to this flagrant violation of the constitution. Will they yield to this usurpation of power by the Executive of the State! If they will not—now is the very time to rally with a bold, a manly, a determined spirit—now, is the auspicious moment when they should band themselves in an unswerving opposition to an unprincipled party who are chuckling over their outrage upon all law and justice. Is there a man whose blood flows as should that of the freeman, who can remain inactive, who will not rouse himself to the rescue! Where is the honest poor man—where is the naturalized citizen whose spirit is above that of the craven, cringing slave—where is the hardy yeoman, the sweat of whose brow is taxed by the very drop for the support of a horde of some 3000 office-holders, who like a locust plague are desolating the prosperity of the State and fattening upon the toil and hard earnings of its citizens;—Where are the men of Maryland. Will not they shake off their lethargy and strike the blow while yet they may! This Registry Law, depend upon it, is but the first step to a property qualification. It is but the entering wedge which will be followed home by other and anti-republican restrictions springing from so abhorrent a principle as that avowed by the opposition—that "PROPERTY IS THE TEST OF MERIT." The very act of usurpation to which we have called the attention, shows how reckless of all right is that opposition in the exercise of power. *Remember*—"if they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry!" RALLY, then we say. You have the warning,—will you, can you, let it pass unheeded!

From the Globe.

### HARSH MEDICINE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

It will be seen that the Journal of Commerce, a paper devoted to the bank and mercantile interest, takes in the following article, precisely the views of the friends of banks, in the present crisis, that we have again and again endeavored to enforce. The editor talks of "a *hard bottom*" for "a *solid prosperity*," of "*the harsh medicine*" of a resumption as indispensable, and that there "is no health without it," with more pointedness than the Globe—insists that "many individuals and firms will be ruined"—declares that "*such a tempest as has swept over us cannot pass away without leaving some ruins*," with all the strength of General JACKSON's earlier predictions, and yet this harsh healer of the disorders of the credit system will not own himself a *loco foco!*

NEW YORK BANKS.—The Philadelphia Herald holds the following language in regard to the banks of New York:

"By grinding the merchants, they have succeeded in getting in their own notes, and preventing the payment of large sums due in Philadelphia, while a Philadelphia bank increased its liabilities immensely by stepping forward to aid New York, when the banks of that place were at a dead stand. Having shifted the responsibility upon Philadelphia, the New York banks are flourishing away as if their necessities and those of their customers had not been the immediate cause of the suspension; and as if the action of a Philadelphia bank had not enabled them, the New York banks, to lift up their heads and point to their unaccountable vaults."

We do not perceive the wisdom or the policy of getting up a war between New York and Philadelphia, or between the banks of New York and those of Philadelphia. The topics suggested by the Herald invite remark, but we are rather disposed to avoid it. We do not see why a resumption of specie payments by the New York banks should create any hard feeling in Philadelphia, either with banks or individuals. As nothing but the most urgent necessity could have justified a suspension in the first place, so nothing but necessity can justify its continuance.

Furthermore, we are convinced that until we plant ourselves upon hard bottom, there can be no *solid* prosperity.—Therefore policy, as well as duty, urges to a speedy resumption. It is now almost a year that our banks have been in a state of dishonor; how much longer would any one have them continue so? The Herald admits, by implication, that they are now able to resume; why, then, should they not resume! Must they wait for their neighbors! 'Who are their neighbors'—If they wait for Philadelphia, must they not, for the same reason, wait for Baltimore, for Virginia, for Charleston, for Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and Natchez! And how long will it be before all these places will be ready to resume!—Long enough, if the same example should be followed throughout the country, to throw its finances, in connection with the value of property, into inextricable confusion.

The process of getting back to specie payments is necessarily a hard one. It is like taking a harsh medicine in sickness. But it must be done. There is no health without it. For ourselves, we entirely approve of the general course of the New York banks on this head. We expect to see the fruits of it in the early revival of business here, and of prosperity.—New York was first in, so far as the Northern States were concerned; and, if we mistake not, she will be first out. Many individuals and firms will be ruined; this is not to be doubted, however much it is to be deplored. Such a tempest as has swept over us, cannot pass away without leaving some ruins. But the elements of prosperity remain; and there will not be wanting men to bring them into action. Every merchant, in view of the present state of things, may well say, with old Archimedes, *Give me but a firm foothold;* and if they 'cannot move the world, they can at least make business move, and will do so. This firm foothold is only to be found in a specie basis; we must adjust ourselves to this position, and then we shall be prepared to move onward.

From the Globe.

### THE DAY OF RECKONING.

U. S. BANK BONDS.—Until recently, the time bonds of the United States Bank have been paid here. Within a few days the policy has been changed, and payment is offered in Philadelphia only.—There is no obligation to pay the bonds here, nor is there any obligation on the part of the holders to accept any thing but specie. *The change of policy has produced discontent on the part of the holders, and some of them, we believe, have already commenced suits, which they can well afford to do, as the bank is obliged, after the bonds are protested, to allow* 12 *per cent. interest. The amount falling due between this and the end of May is quite large.*

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

It seems from the above, that Mr. Biddle's bank is not considered absolutely above the laws. The holders of its notes have resolutely "*commenced suits, which they can well afford to do,* [says the Journal of Commerce,] *as the bank is obliged, after the bonds are protested, to allow* 12 *per cent. interest.*"

We did not believe that there was so much spirit extant with those who deal with Mr. BIDDLE. We supposed he had authority to make his *promise* equivalent to PAYMENT.

But worse and worse; the Journal of Commerce says:

"WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TWO OR THREE BANKS OF VERMONT, THE NOTES OF THE U. STATES BANK ARE NOW AT A GREATER DISCOUNT THAN ANY OTHERS WHICH PASS."

Mr. Biddle's notes "*are now at a greater discount than any others that will pass,*" save two or three little banks in Vermont!!! This is melancholy, very; and this while the suspension is general. What will be the state of Mr. Biddle's credit when he refuses to resume, the New York banks having resumed! He has obtained a resolve on the part of the other Philadelphia banks not to attend the convention which they are pledged to meet on the 11th inst. This act in advance has already put Mr. Biddle's nose under water; that is, his notes under paper par.

### George Washington

AN ORIGINAL LOCO-FOCO, &c.

We have published the annexed letter in a previous number, but it is well to keep before the people the opinions of the Father of his country on so important a subject as a paper currency.

M——V——, Feb. 10, 1797.

TO THOMAS STONE—

*Dear Sir*—Your favor of the 30th ult came duly to hand. To give an opinion in a case of so much importance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of your legislature, and which from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great and perhaps dangerous divisions, is rather a delicate matter; but as this diversity of opinion is on a subject which has, I believe, occupied the minds of most men, and as my sentiments thereon have been fairly and decidedly expressed, long before the Assembly either of Maryland or of this State was convened, I do not scruple to declare that, if I had a voice in your legislature it would have been given DECIDEDLY AGAINST A PAPER EMISSION, upon the general principles of its inutility as a representative, and the necessity of it as a medium.

To assign reasons for this opinion, would be a unnecessary as tedious. The ground has been so often trod, that hardly a place remains untouched; in a word, *the necessity arising from the want of specie is represented as greater than it really is.* I CONTEND THAT IT IS BY THE SUBSTANCE AND NOT BY THE SHADOW OF A THING, THAT WE ARE BENEFITTED. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot at this time, devise a plan by which the credit of paper would be long supported; consequently DEPRECIATION KEEPS PACE WITH THE QUANTITY OF THE EMISSION, AND THE ARTICLES FOR WHICH IT IS EXCHANGED, RISE IN A GREATER RATIO THAN THE SINKING VALUE OF THE MONEY. WHEREIN THEN, IS THE FARMER, THE PLANTER, THE ARTIZAN BENEFITTED! The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow instead of the substance; and, in proportion to his gain the creditor or the body politic suffers. Whether it be legal tender or not, it will as has been observed truly, have no alternative. It must be that or nothing. An evil equally great, is THE DOOR IT IMMEDIATELY OPENS FOR SPECULATION, BY WHICH THE LEAST DESIGNING, AND PERHAPS MOST VALUABLE PART OF THE COMMUNITY IS PREYED UPON BY THE MORE KNOWING AND CRAFTY SPECULATORS.

But contrary to my intentions and declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opinion—reasons, too, which, of all others, are least pleasing to the advocates of paper money. I shall therefore, only observe, generally, that so many people have suffered by the former emissions, that, like a burnt child who dreads the fire, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it—the natural consequence of which will be, that the specie which remains unexported, will be locked up.

With great esteem and regard,

I am, dear sir, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

From the New York Evening Post.

### CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

From various sources, it appears that the Democrats of Connecticut have been defeated, as was expected by every reflecting man who took into view the division of the party in that State. The Federal papers here as well as there have made a vast deal of flourish on the occasion, and sought to produce an effect on people's minds which no argument they have at command could. A considerable number of the people of Connecticut have refrained from attending the polls, as appears from a comparative statement of votes which will be found below—they have been misled on various topics of public interest—have speculated to an extent likely to embarrass them particularly in the large towns, where the mania for getting rich turned the heads of many.

The returns are as follows, as near as we can gather:

| | 1838. Governor. | | | 1837. Governor. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dem. | Whig. | Cons. | Dem. | Whig. | |
| Hartford, | 2870 | 4486 | 715 | 4396 | 4395 | |
| N. Haven, | 2624 | 3399 | 119 | 4044 | 3635 | |
| N. London, | 2091 | 3063 | 58 | 2542 | 2955 | |
| Fairfield, | 1608 | 2504 | 58 | 3619 | 3943 | |
| Windham, | 1755 | 2400 | 84 | 1972 | 1836 | |
| Litchfield, | 3775 | 3271 | no return | 3513 | 3410 | |
| Middlesex, | 1069 | 1060 | 06 | 2158 | 1440 | |
| Tolland, | 2214 | 1376 | 164 | 1561 | 1378 | |
| | 15916 | 21513 | 1204 | 23805 | 21508 | |

The above shows a diminished vote of at least 3600 since last year. There are about sixty Democrats, and one hundred and fifty-four Federalists, returned to the Assembly. The Senate will be composed of nearly all Federalists.

☞ The Senate bill accepting of a retrocession of Georgetown, if made by Congress, has been rejected by the House of Delegates. If the people of Georgetown are wise, they will remain under the legislation of Congress rather than that of Maryland. Would their voters stand our negro-pass law and be taxed for the registry in the bargain!—[Balt. Rep.


## THE CECIL GAZETTE.

"SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION."

### Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 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 CURRENCY.

SILVER and GOLD *for the ordinary transaction of* FARMERS, MECHANICS, and LABORERS, and PAPER for MERCHANTS and COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

### FEDERAL PARTY CURRENCY.

IRREDEEMABLE PAPER and SHIN PLASTERS for the PEOPLE and SILVER for EXPORTATION.

### APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

John H. Callreth, to be Secretary of State, vice Joan C. Groome, who declined serving.

[Reported for the Cecil Gazette.]

STATE vs. LOWERY & DORSEY. } *Indicted for Murder.*

Dennis Lowery and Thomas Dorsey, the traverers in this case, were indicted by the grand jury of Harford county in March last for the murder of Robert Saunders, and they removed their trial to this county. Messrs Wicks, Constable and Forwood prosecuted for the State, and Messrs. Scott, Preston and Archer for the prisoners. Their trial took place on Friday week and occupied the whole day. The prisoners pleaded Not Guilty. The evidence permitted to go to the jury was altogether circumstantial, but after a short absence a verdict of Guilty of murder in the second degree was returned, and on Monday last the Court sentenced them to the penitentiary for ten years, six months of which time to be spent, on low diet, in the solitary cells.

By the following letter it will be perceived that Col. GROOME declines accepting the appointment of Secretary of State:

ELKTON, Md. March 31, 1838.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 29th inst. announcing my appointment as Secretary of State, for the State of Maryland. I am deeply sensible of the distinguished honor, which you have thus, with the concurrence of the Senate, unexpectedly conferred on me, and it would afford me much gratification, if my private affairs, and other circumstances would justify me in accepting it. But I have been informed that by a Legislative enactment of the late session, that the Secretary of State is required to reside in the city of Annapolis. This regulation alone, as it would oblige me to abandon my professional pursuits here, independently of the present feeble state of my health, compels me to decline the office. In forming this determination, I feel confident that the interests of the State can sustain no injury, as the place will now doubtless be supplied with one better qualified than I am, to discharge its arduous duties.

For this manifestation, however, of your confidence and respect, accept assurance of my warmest regard.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. GROOME.

NEW YORK CITY CHARTER ELECTION.—An election was held in the city of New York on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for Mayor and other officers. We have not yet heard the result, but the Baltimore Republican of yesterday says the news is of the most cheering kind. "Our friends are doing justice to the good cause. But we must not calculate too sanguinely of success. That the Democratic vote will show an increase, we do not doubt, but complete victory is hardly to be expected. *If* success attend the efforts of our friends, it will be one of the most glorious triumphs that years have before witnessed. The Mayor we do not calculate upon. It will be a great achievement if a democratic majority in the Corporation be obtained."

THE "GREAT REGULATOR."—The notes of the United States Bank are now at a greater discount in the city of New York than any others that will pass, with the exception of two or three little banks in Vermont! If during a general suspension of specie payments Mr. Biddle's notes are under paper par, what will be their condition when the New York banks become honest and resume! We think it would puzzle even Governor Veazey with his "first rules of arithmetic" to "*cipher*" this question.

An election will be held in Baltimore city and Anne Arundel county on Wednesday, the 25th inst. to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Mr. McKim. Gen. WM. H. MARRIOTT has been nominated as the democratic candidate by a convention held at Ellicotts Mills on Thursday last. As the success of Gen. *M.* is of the greatest importance not only to the republicans of this State but to the administration party in Congress, we have little doubt but that the republicans of the 5th district will give a good account of themselves.

The special election in the Lincoln district, Maine, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Cilley, has resulted in the success of the federal candidate—Robinson, (fed.) 4113, McCrate, (dem.) 3429—scattering 437. Mr. Cilley's election in this district, as our readers have already been apprised, was owing to his personal popularity, and the present result was to be anticipated.

April 14, 1838

Specie is literally pouring into N. York. The packet ship St. James, recently arrived at that port from London, had on board $150,000. In. cluding this sum, the amount of specie imported into that city in the preceding three days was about half a million of dollars.

In the Senate on Monday, the bill to prohibit the giving or accepting of challenges to fight duels in the District of Columbia, was read a third and passed.

We rejoice to learn from the Globe, that the Secretary of War, Mr. Poinsett, about whom much solicitude has been felt by his friends, is now considered out of danger.

That affair of the Secretary of State the Baltimore Republican says rather staggers the whigs. They cannot help seeing how completely the Governor has circumvented the Senate in the whole affair. Well, it is no business of ours, but we cannot help saying, that folks so fond of trick must not be surprized if they get tricked themselves. The blow comes heavier upon the Senate, as Culbreth, the *father*, only received *two* votes, Bruce and Goldsborough, and yet in despite of such marked opposition, the Governor, by using the name of Culbreth, the *son*, has accomplished his end, and the Senate cannot help themselves.

*Punishment for Blasphemy in the 19th Century.*—An extraordinary and humiliating spectacle the Advocate informs us was witnessed by hundreds in the city of Boston on the 7th of April, 1838. Abner Kneeland appeared before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts on Saturday morning, to receive sentence upon conviction of the "infamous crime" of publishing his peculiar belief on matters of religion. Massachusetts, which has just been extolled in Congress by her distinguished Senator, as superior to all other States, is the only State in the Union where the bigotry that used to burn heretics at the stake is still suffered to disgrace the Statute Book in the form of fine and imprisonment for an avowal of disbelief in christianity. In this, Massachusetts is far behind the age. Not another State has such a law.

READ THIS.—The New York Journal of Commerce, a whig paper, thus gives its opinion of the cause of the money trouble:

We have again to say, for the circumstance binds us to do so, that in the fore front, and as leader of the "irredeemable" host stands the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania. But for that institution, beyond doubt, the Convention would have fixed a day for resumption. But for her, exchange between New York and Philadelphia would now be at par, or rather, we suppose, against New York. We knew, and stated not long ago, that the Philadelphia banks owed the New York banks one million and a half, while Mr. Biddle owed the local banks around him three millions. We do not know how the matter stands now exactly, but we have no doubt the bad state of balance is much increased.—The balance against Philadelphia is made by the enormous operations of Mr. Biddle in cotton, either by direct purchase, or by advances for other banks or individuals. The funds used are the notes of the old U.S. Bank, for whom we alone are responsible. This being poured out in floods at the South, find their way immediately to the North, and soon fall into the various Philadelphia banks, and are charged in account to the bank from whence they issued. Some of this cotton business, we know, is now paying doleful losses. But for the Bank of the U. States, Pennsylvania could resume to-day without an effort, and would resume no doubt in company with New York.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

MR. BIDDLE ON NON-RESUMPTION.—We find in the National Gazette a letter from Mr. Biddle, addressed to the Hon. John Quincy Adams, announcing the intention of the Bank of the U. States not to resume specie payments in May, or at any other time now to be named. The letter fills five columns of the Gazette, and of course, it is impossible for us to print it this morning. We shall probably do so to-morrow, when we shall find it easy to show, as we think all men of financial capacity will see without showing, that the positions of Mr. Biddle are false and dangerous to the country and himself; and ruinous to both if persisted in. The letter seeks to make politics of the question, and says the banks cannot resume while the government remains hostile. Mr. Biddle seems to have forgotten his declaration at the time of suspension, that he would go on to strengthen himself, and be ready to take the lead in resumption. The government may be hostile to the Banks for aught we know, and probably is to the United States Bank. But under present circumstances, the hostility of the President is as inoperative and impotent as that of Job Haskell, and we have no doubt that if any party attempts to sustain the Banks or Mr. Biddle in the doctrines of his letter, the people will bury them so deep under the mountains of public indignation that the sun shine will never visit them again. It is idle to sophisticate the subject. The State of New York understands it, and so do the people at large. Specie was deposited in large sums at our banks on Saturday, although the tide has just been turned. It will be brought in millions before sixty days are out, and cannot the banks pay coin when nobody wants it and every body brings it to them? Mr. Biddle might as well write a letter to show that the ice in the North River broke up too early this year, or that it was a mistake to suppose it had broken up at all. Those Banks can pay specie which can pay at all.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

*Washington City, April 12 1838.*

In the Senate, this morning, the select committee, to which was referred the case of the Hon. John Ruggles, of Maine, who was charged, as you will recollect, by James Watson Webb and Mr. Mathew L. Davis, with the crime of bribery and corruption, made its report. *Mr.* Ruggles stands acquitted of all charges of dishonor, by the UNANIMOUS vote of the committee. He has passed the ordeal unscathed; and his accusers, of course, are branded with having preferred charges which are not and cannot be sustained.

We learn that General Scott has been ordered South with authority to take command of 7000 men. His movement has been required from the spirit manifested by the Cherokees to resist the provisions of the treaty with the General Government. Hostilities are apprehended from the course pursued by Ross and other leaders, in which they have been encouraged by Wise, Everett of Vermont, and others of the federal opposition, and allied abolitionists in Congress. Governor Gilmer of Georgia has issued a proclamation, in which he states that many of the Cherokees, after enrolling for emigration, have been arrested by vexatious suits, and are thus prevented from removing to the country provided for them by the Government.

*[Baltimore Republican.*

The Democratic reactions evidenced by the township elections in the State of New York have been of the most gratifying character.—This is particularly the case in regard to the River counties, where the whig majorities of last fall have been diminished one half, and in some cases, the democratic tickets have completely triumphed. Old Dutchess, Mr. Talmadge's county, has redeemed herself from the reproach of Conservatism. We have seen returns from all the townships but one. Where our friends held at the State election but five towns out of eighteen, now the board of supervisors will show twice as many democrats as whigs. Poughkeepsie gave 701 majority against us last fall—it has now been reduced one half. What thinks Senator Talmadge of these changes; and what argument in favor of the pet bank system will he now be able to draw from these reactions in his very homestead—He most sadly miscalculated his position, when he so triumphantly pointed to the Hudson in evidence of the propriety of his course. The Empire State will redeem herself.—*Ibid.*

☞ "The "Journal of Commerce" of Saturday, contains the annexed *highly important* letter. Whatever, therefore, may be the determination of the Bank Convention, the suspension act will be put in force, and under such circumstances the State will come forward most nobly to lend its aid in the good work of resumption of specie payments.—*Bult. Rep.*

ALBANY, April 5, 1838.

Governor Marcy will send a message to the Legislature recommending the loan of eight or ten millions of the Internal Improvement Stocks, to the Banks, the moment he can ascertain, in an authentic shape, that the Pennsylvania Banks will not resume specie payments. The necessary details of the law will be got in readiness, so that the State can put forth its power with the requisite promptness and effect, the moment the proper time shall arrive. It is to be hoped that the banks in New York will not for a moment indulge in the belief that the suspension law will be prolonged for a single day. They can have the whole power of the State to aid them in honestly paying their debts, and placing the city again in its proper attitude, but not a particle of favor in any attempt to delay or evade the resumption of specie payment.

The Governor, it is understood, requires to be satisfied, 1st, that Philadelphia *will not* resume; and, that New York *will*, and the moment these particulars are ascertained he will send in his message.

The Governor will be fully sustained by both parties in both Houses—I cannot but think that the moral effect of the message will be most satisfactory both now and hereafter.

The stock is to be loaned to the Banks until the avails shall be wanted from time to time to prosecute the public works.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Columbus Democrat of the 24th says, Davis and Claiborne will lead the federal ticket in the north at least three thousand votes; in all the eastern counties they will get strong majorities; in the central counties, with the exception of Hinds, they will pretty equally divide the votes; and in Copiah, Lawrence, Marion, etc. they will sweep every thing. The only hope of Prentiss and Word is in the river counties, and that is but a forlorn one.

Mr. Prentiss arrived at Vicksburg on the 11th and declared in a public speech that "he would not condescend to electioneer again"—that if elected, he would claim his seat under the November election; if not, he would resign his seat by letter.—Nashville Union.

"IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—The friends of humanity must be gratified to learn that the different States in the Union are passing laws to abolish imprisonment for debt. The popular branches of the Legislatures in Maryland and Ohio have spoken loudly on this subject, and have passed bills by large majorities expunging from their code of laws this relic of a barbarous age. We hope that the Legislature of Massachusetts will not be backward in this work, and postpone to another session the correction of this evil, which is a blot on our escutcheon—a disgrace to humanity."

Thus says the Boston Mercantile Journal.—We are sorry to learn that the Senate of Maryland *rejected* the bill which passed the House of Delegates for erasing from her code *this reproach to common sense as well as to justice and humanity.—National Intelligencer.*

RESOLUTION OF MR. HAMER.

This proposition, we are *authorized* to say, is not intended by the mover to indicate a change of opinion any where in regard to the Independent Treasury bill, now pending; but it is designed to encourage those banks which are disposed to resume specie payments at an early period, to persevere in that determination. It assures them, if adopted, that the party in power entertains no such hostility towards them as has been charged by the Opposition, and thereby guarantees that, whatever difficulties they may have with the non-resuming banks, the friends of the Administration will throw no unnecessary obstacles in their way.—*Globe.*

We say to the friends of the Administration in Congress, be patient; keep cool; for you must succeed, if you consent to give the Opposition time to kill themselves, or allow the banks time to exhibit the beauties of the credit system. It is immaterial what course Mr. Biddle may pursue after the New York banks resume. Work he must in support of the Democratic party, though he may labor by indirection. This is our decided and settled opinion. If he refuses to resume, and opposes a general resumption, he will be understood whilst controlling all the banks south and west of Philadelphia; in which event, no one could reasonably think of using State banks as depositories of the public money.—*Louisville (Ky.) Public Advertiser.*

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The semi-annual Convention of the "Cecil County Temperance Union," was held in the Methodist Church at Elkton, on Tuesday the 3d of April, 1838.

Col. Henry S. Stites was called to preside, and Henry Hollingsworth appointed Secretary pro tempore, when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year.

President.—Dr. Amos A. Evans.

Vice Presidents.—Col. Henry S. Stites, Dr. Thomas A. Roberts, Messrs. Joseph Miller, Abraham D. Mitchell, and Francis B. Gottier.

Directors.—Doctors Henry B. Broughton and John Fisher, Messrs. Philip Thomas, Joshua Deputy, Cyrus Oldham, Thomas Miller, James McCauley, Ebenezer Perry, William H. Wilson, Andrew McIntire, James Purnell and Frisby Henderson.

Recording Secretary.—William Torbert, Jr.

Corresponding Secretary.—Henry Hollingsworth.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed to request the proprietors of the newspapers published at Elkton to receive and publish selected and well written essays in their respective journals, under the caption of "Temperance Department."

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed, whose duty shall be to furnish essays on the subject of Temperance, in case the proprietors of the papers concur in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the Rev. Richard M. Greenbank, and Messrs. Henry Cazier and James McCauley be requested to deliver addresses this evening in the Presbyterian Church, in behalf of Temperance.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary invite the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt of Philadelphia to deliver an address at the next semi-annual convention of the Cecil County Temperance Union, at the Presbyterian Church at Elkton, on Tuesday the 2d of October next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the newspapers of Elkton.

HENRY S. STITES,
President pro tem.

HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH, Secretary.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American, }
*April 11th, 1838.* }

FLOUR.—The market in Howard street is firm, with a tendency in prices to advance. Some sales have been made from stores at the previously prevailing rate of $7.50, and in occasional instances sales have been made at an advance on that price. To-day, some holders ask $7.75, but we have not heard of any transactions at the last named rate. The generally prevailing wagon price is $7.00—for occasional loads $7.25 has been paid.

We quote City Mills Flour at $7.50, full

Sales of Susquehanna Flour on Monday at $7.50. Some lots of *extra* have been taken at $7.75@8.

GRAIN.—A parcel of several hundred bushels prime white Susquehanna Wheat was sold to-day at $1.70. No other sales either of domestic or foreign.

Sales of white corn at 77@75 cents, and of yellow at 77@78 cents.

Sales of Rye at 90@92 for prime Md. and at 92@95 for Susquehanna and foreign.

Sales of Oats at 35@36 cents.

## MARRIED,

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McFarland, Mr. BENJAMIN C. COWAN, to MISS JANE TAYLOR, both of Cecil county.

On Tuesday evening, April 10th at Staunton Farm, Kent county, Md., by the Rev. Benjamin Price, the Rev. JAMES L. HOWARD, of Lancaster, Pa., to MISS ADALINE PRICE, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Price, of the former place.

## DIED,

In Lancaster co. Pa. on Wednesday the 28th ult. GEORGE COULSON, in the 82d year of his age, formerly a resident of Cecil county.


## Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Fourth Circuit, in and for the Maryland District, at the suit of the United States, against the President and Directors of the Elkton Bank of Maryland; I have seized upon all the right, title and interest of the said President and Directors, in and to all that tract or parcel of land lying in Cecil county, which contains about

**170 ACRES,**

and is bounded by the lands of Williams McCullough, John McCullough, Allen Kirk, Basil Haines, Joseph Green, Samuel Campbell and Enoch Magredy, and will expose the same at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the town of Elkton, on SATURDAY the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., for cash to satisfy said writ.

THOMAS MOORE,
April 14—ts Dep. Marshal.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, and to me directed, issued out of Cecil County Court, at the suit of Geo. A. Thomas, Esq. Executor of John W. Thomas, the Mortgagee of Philip Thomas, administrator of Sarah M. Thomas, against the goods and chattles, lands & 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 5th of May, 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, Sheriff.
April 14—ts

## Dr. A. C. H. Tate,

OFFERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Port Deposit and vicinity. He may be found at all times, except when absent upon business, either at his Drug and Medicine store, or at his office adjoining.

## Drugs and Medicines.

THE Subscriber has furnished his Store in Port Deposit with a good supply of Drugs and Medicines, which he will sell on as low terms as they can be had in the cities or elsewhere. Together with all the Medicines in common use, he has all the most approved and popular Patent Medicines, among which are:

Swaim's Panacea.
Houck's do.
Jayne's Carminative, for bowel complaints, Diarrhœa, Cholera, &c.
Jayne's Expectorant, for colds, Coughs, Asthma, &c.
Godfrey's Cordial, for infants.
Bateman's Drops.
Steer's Opodeldoc.
Liquid do.
Rad Liniment, an excellent remedy for rheumatism, sprains, &c.
Botanic Remedy for fever and ague.
Chlorine Tooth Wash, a good medicine for the teeth and gums.
British Oil.
Roscoe's Ethereal Liniment, a celebrated cure for rheumatism, &c.
Balsam of Life.
Haarlem Oil.
Spohn's Sick Headache Drops.
Toothache Drops, a certain cure for toothache.
Peters' Anti-bilious Pills.
Lee's do.
Anderson's do.
Hooper's Pills.
Mead's Anti-dyspeptic Pills.
Rush's do. do.
Kershaw's Cathartic and Tonic Pills.
Brandreth's Pills.
Evans' Carminite Pills.
George's Balsam Compound, for coughs, colds.
Weaver's Worm Tea and Salve.
Beltz's Worm Syrup.
Pile Ointment.
Itch Ointment.
Rose Ointment, for tetter, ringworm, &c.
Carpenter's Syrup of Liverwort.
" Syrup of Bucha.
" Syrup of Pink Root.
Infant Drops.
Thompson's Eye Water.
Weaver's Eye Salve, &c. &c

**He has also a number of other Articles, as**

Fancy Soaps.
Shaving do.
Tooth Brushes.
Breast Pipes.
James Glenn's Hair Fluid, for baldness, dandruff, whiskers, &c.
Preston Salts.
Cologne.
Otto of Roses.
Ever Points.
Washing Soda.
Lucifer Matches.
Bear's Oil.
Nipple Glasses and Suckling Bottles.
Pomatum and Toilet Water.
Ink Powders
Writing and Letter Paper.
Indelible Ink.
Loco Foco Matches
Burrowes's Mustard, a very superior article.

☞ Also, Tobacco Segars, and Snuff, of all kinds, Fruits—Oranges, Lemons; Raisins; Almonds; Figs; Prunes; Walnuts; &c.

☞ He will also keep on hand some good Wines, such as Old Madeira, Port and Sherry, which may be called for in cases of sickness.

A. C. H. TATE.

Port Deposit, April 7, 1838.

## New and Cheap Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of

**Spring Goods,**

and will be happy to supply them at his *Cheap Store* adjoining the Court House. His stock is much enlarged, and one of the best assortments ever offered in Elkton. It is his intention to sell goods as low as they can be had at any store in the neighborhood, and therefore hopes purchasers will give him a call. Thankful for the encouragement heretofore received, it is his determination to merit a continuance of the same, by strict attention to business, and selling at moderate profits

WILLIAM TORBERT, Jr

Elkton, April 7.

## Public Sale of Land.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale on the premises, near Messrs. Meteer's new paper Mill, on SATURDAY the 21st inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M., four five and one three acre LOTS of WOODLAND, bounded by the new road from the Fair Hill road to Mr. Meteer's paper mill. These lots will be nearly square, well timbered, with fine young thriving hickory, oak and chesnut, and abounds with the purest and best water, and several fine stone quarries. There is about 80 to 90 acres of good land adjoining this tract for sale, and will be offered the same day. Terms at sale.

GEO. W. LIGHTNER.

Oakley, April 7

## A List of Letters

*Remaining in the Post Office at Port Deposit, Md., April 1st, 1838.*

Robert Brown, Margaret Lambert,
William Byram, Thomas McCabe,
Susan Bond, James McCay, Esq.,
Miss Hannah Brumfield, Patrick McMackinley,
Miss Eliza Brookes, Sarah McMaster,
J. W. Barry, Levi Miller,
Joseph Baird, Henry Mullholand,
Miss Elizabeth Cole, Mrs. McCreary,
Alexander Carr, James McMininy,
William Coutler, James Miller,
Thomas Cloud, Richard Nichles,
Thomas Carr, James Pennywell,
James Cunningham, Mr. Paush,
Edward Cloggen, Venus Price,
Miss Emeline Drummond, Capt. Pendegrass,
Charles Pendegrass,
Patrick Flin, Susanna Peters,
Messrs. Duncan and Foster, 2, John F. Ross, Esq.,
James Rowland, Esq.
Samuel Fitzemona, Diana Smith, 2,
John Finley, Peter Shroff,
Jacob Fisher, Messrs. N. and E. Slaoemaker,
E. Glacken, Philip Souter,
Jacob Guinn, James H. Springer,
Mrs. Sarah Guinn, Jabez Sturdavent,
Micheal Gagnor, W. F. Savin,
Patrick Gallagher, John Shutes, 3,
James Goven, William Sheilds,
Richard Hinton, 2, Jacob H. Shanck,
Mr. Harlin, Dennis Sweeney,
William Harlin, 2, John Thompson,
Edward M. Hopkins, Mr. M. Trump,
John S. Hall, Esq., Mrs. Rebecca Wilson, 2,
Mary Hunter, John Wentz,
George Johnson, James Wilson,
Lewis Kirk, Peter W. Webb.
Isaac Karshaw,
John Kelly,
John Walker.

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

ALLEN ANDERSON, P. M.

April 7—4w

## HORSE BILLS

Neatly printed at this office.

## A List of Letters

*Remaining in the Post Office at Elkton, Md., April 1st, 1838.*

Sanford Altemus, John Kirk, 2,
Savin Archer & Co., James Lynch,
Joseph B. Alexander, Thomas Malden,
Dr. E. B. Benedict, P. Murning,
Joseph Brown, John McCley,
Martha Ann Brown, Margaret S. Milburn,
Geo. J. Beaston, 2, John Nevins,
Geoly Elnia Brown, Margaretta M. Price,
Philip Chapin, Doctor David Ross
Samuel Crockett, Pearce,
William Crawby, Miss Ann Parsons, 2,
Rev. John Dutott, Rev. R. A. Roach,
John Donahoo, Miss Martha Reed,
John Davis, Isaac M. Register,
Miss Harriet Ewing, A. G. & T. Roman,
Edward Foard, Samuel Severson,
Thomas Fox, James Starr,
Nathaniel Flounders, Miss Jane Stalkup,
Charles Foalks, George Stewart,
Mary Ferguson, 2, Thos. H. Simpers,
Jacob Gurvin, P. B. & C. G. Scott,
James H. Green, Mathias Sumlin,
Archd. Gordon, 2, Samuel Thomas,
Nicholas George, Jacob Taylor,
W. P. Gibbons, Samuel Thompson,
Charles George, Miss Ann Jane Wiswall,
Josiah Hall, 3, William Wood,
Samuel Hughes, Esther White,
Silas Harding, 2, Charles Widdis,
Stephen Hyland, of S., Jane Williamson,
J. Jones, Rev. Geo. Woolly,
Geo. Jameson, Martin Wilson, (negro,)
Jane Johnson,
John Kinkaid, James Wood,
Geo. M. Yard. Aaron Wilson.

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

ADAM WHANN, P. M.

April 7—4w

## 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—4w GEO. KIDD.

## NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Kidd & Magraw, expired by limitation on the 2d 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—4w

West Nottingham

## Academy.

THE examination of the students of this Institution, will take place on Tuesday the 10th of April next. The Summer Session will commence on Thursday, May 3.

TERMS

Tuition, $20 per annum.

Boarding, including washing, lodging fuel, lights, &c., $2,00 per week, or $80 per annum.

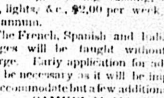
The French, Spanish and Italian languages will be taught without extra charge. Early application for admission will be necessary as it will be impossible to accommodate but a few additional scholars.

SAMUEL M. MAGRAW,
Principal

Address—Farmington P. O. Cecil co Maryland.

March 31.—4

## 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 the office.

WM. S. BARR, Agent.

Frenchtown, March 17, 1838.

## 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. Jons 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 seperate, to suit purchasers.

Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN N. BLACK.

Charlestown, March 10, 1838.

## $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.

## 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 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

## 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

## 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

[Continued from the first page.]

Congress with authority to regulate the value and of *currency*, for they did no such want in the Constitution, nor any word which can be made to include *paper currency*—not to regulate the value of the coin of our own mint, and also of foreign coin. This power, for forty-five years, stood as to say, from 1789 to 1834, a dead letter, and we actually had to under a commercial distress, for want of a sound and uniform currency. The total exclusion of gold from our circulation. In 1834 this error was corrected, and the consequence is, that gold is in full possession of restoration to its constitutional place in our currency. With respect to foreign coins, instead of making them current, as the Constitution intended, they were near by all excluded from circulation by the act of 1834. This false legislation was also corrected in 1837, and foreign coins now enter freely into our circulation. The year 1837—the second year of General Jackson's second Presidential term—will be an era, a great and glorious one in the history of our constitutional currency—it will be the era of the restoration of the right of the currency. The year 1837, the last year of General Jackson's second term, will be another glorious epoch in our political history. I was in that year that the unanimous votes of a corporation created to be a lawful tender to the Public, in discharge of all taxes, debts, and duties to law. The year 1837 is the epoch of this deliverance of the Federal Treasury from the dominion of a corporation, but the year 1837 divides the honors with it, for in that year was the blow struck—the heroic veto applied—which effected the deliverance. There honors have been pressed, but in fact the measure of the veto is to commemorate the deliverance of the Federal Government in relation to the currency. The error of Mr. Madison's administration, at the expiration of the existence of the first Bank of the United States, and not be repeated. The notes of the local banks must not be made a national currency! That error ruined the currency in 1814 and in 1819, and the repetition of it again ruined it in 1837. Three times, in twenty-five years, has that error deprived the Treasury of its revenues, the country of a measure of values, and rendered nugatory the uniformity of weights and measures, in which the whole Union had agreed. The effect upon the community has been the same as every seller had possessed the privilege, and had exercised it, of using his weights and measures at his pleasure—beginning on Monday, by his stand weight, and ending on Saturday, by his pound weight with every sale, and precisely as it suited his own interest in every instance. This is an enormous and a crying evil, the parent of innumerable imperfections upon the whole community, and especially upon the weaker and poor in paying double for the necessaries of life, the effect has been precisely the same as if the purchaser had received but half a pound, half a yard, and half a bushel, when he paid for a full pound, a full yard, and a full bushel. But, say, I drop this disquisition. The pursuit of it would carry me too far, at the present moment, into the workings of the paper system. I drop it with remarking, that the arbitrary debasement of the current coin, formerly practised by some European Kings, and latterly by some Turkish Sultans, was innocent and harmless, compared to the mischief done in our own country by the loss of a measure of values, and the consequent, or equivalent, destruction of all the measures of quantities. The thoughtless and inconsiderate man, invested with no legislative character, may say, that paper money is lighter than gold and silver; that paper will buy any thing that gold and silver will buy; that he does not care what his money is made of, provided it will pay his debts. The unreflecting man may talk in this way, but the statesman must look at money in its exalted character of a measure of values, and if that measure is lost or destroyed by his management, he commits a great error, and inflicts a great injury upon the entire community. We have lost that measure. The Federal Government has occasioned its loss. The use of paper at the Federal Treasury has banished coin—has set an example which has been followed by all the States, and by every individual—until paper has banished coin; and made itself a forced tender in every payment. Paper money is now the actual currency of the land. It is the medium of all payments; and, being no measure of values, there is no stability of prices. Every thing fluctuates. Trade is subjected to the hazards of gambling. The remedy for this evil—the means for the re-establishment of the measure of values—is for the Federal Government to use the measure itself.—In supplying itself with the true measure, it will cause the whole country to be supplied. No nation can saturate itself with gold and silver more easily than the United States. The hundred millions of exportable products, annually sent abroad—to say nothing of domestic mines, and the supplies brought in by emigrants—will bring back an annual supply of 12 or 15 millions. We have but to invite its presence, by creating a demand for it, and 8 or 10 millions of this amount will annually remain with us until the national supply is full and complete.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]


## Job Printing

OF EVERY PRESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

At This Office.



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 will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the editor.

Advertisements of one square (twelve lines) for one dollar, and for each subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. Longer ones in proportion. Advertising customers will please to send in the number of times they wish their advertisements to be published, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.



## Franklin Inn

ELKTON, MD.

THE Subscriber having taken the above well known establishment (recently occupied by Mr. Samuel Miller), he desires 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 P. WEST.

March 24—2m

## Farmers

### Look to your interests.

ALL persons interested in the most important of all the implements of husbandry, the *Centrifugal Disseminator* for spreading lime, plaster, 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

## A Valuable Farm FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land containing about 250 acres, lying in Cecil county, near by adjoining 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,

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 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

### Dentistry.

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

C. W. PARKER.

May 20

## Notice.

PRESENT events have satisfied the subscriber, that he was either premature in announcing to the public his determination of making garments at prices lower than those to which he had been accustomed. He was of opinion that the present state of business in the cities, [illegible] to leave [illegible] and make the prices which had been [illegible] in this business, was [illegible] Under these circumstances, [illegible] to adhere to the prices stated in a previous notice, which will be adhered to. *Superior workmanship* he trusts will compensate for *mistaken sympathies*.

"The public's obt. servant,

SAMUEL DOUGHERTY.

March 31—

## Farm for Sale.

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

### Sixty-five Acres of land,

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

The annoyance deemed it unnecessary further to particularize, as persons disposed to purchase will no doubt call and view the property. Address H. Kipping, Post office.

LEWIS THOMAS.

Dec. 2—tf

## 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 intending the same political principles which this press advocates.

In 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 who wish to assist us, will confer a favor by giving the above one or two insertions.

March 10.

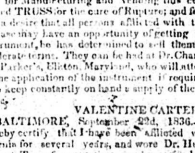
## Clock Repairing.

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.

### 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 23d, 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 Truss, 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

## 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 Kirkham's Hotel, Elkton, Md.

May 27

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

C. W. PARKER.

August 12.

## Washington HOTEL,

ELKTON MD.

THIS large and commodious Hotel situated on the corner of Gay and Court Streets, heretofore occupied by Hugh H 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 attention 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 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 Pleurisy; Judkin's Ointment; Jone's Indian Expectorant; do. Carminative. Balsam; Wistebaldt's Essence of Mustard; Rheumatic or Red Liniment; Wister's celebrated Cough Lozenges; Apperson's Anti Dyspeptic Pills—a valuable remedy for this troublesome disease—Chemical Opodeldoc; Ague and Fever Powders, *warranted to cure if taken according to direction*; Hartshorn Oil; Dr. Wood's Worm Tea and Worm Pills; Holt's Patent Hinge Trusses; Spring Lancets; Apothecary's Scales and Weights; Congo Horn Shells.—

WORM SYRUP,

*The most valuable Worm Medicine in use;*

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

### Fancy Articles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Florida Water, | Pearl Powder, |
| Otto of Roses, | Toilet Powder, |
| Extract of Roses, | Fancy Pomgnats, |
| 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 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 base as to pretende 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 are should like to know the difference between the moral guilt of the counterfeiter of a highly popular medicine, which has gained the 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 theinst 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 Pappers of this place, that no druggist kept the genuine Brandreth Pills. The People are a wary of it you need not make a damb fool of you selfe on the occation and know you have found a mars nest you have found some counterfeits, on you genuine pills Prepared by, your selfe, that that is bound any doupt 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.

*Opposite to Nostrums.*

Ps. the very next time I see any of your damb stuff in the SUN you may look out for your house for I will Set fire to it as above said.

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 had shown for the fair fame of BRANDRETH PILLS. Hoping that he will, at least, so far lay aside his benevolent design of sending me to—I, 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 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 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 carry out such a bill of the dicine, and call it by its own name, than thus *bedevil* their customers, the very persons upon whom they *depend for support*.

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

The subscriber having in his possession a number of boxes of counterfeit Brandreth Pills, which were bought of Druggists in Baltimore, Norfolk, Va. and Washington City, D.C. also the names of the persons from whom they were bought, all of which may be seen at the Brandreth 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 Sagency 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, 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.

☞ 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; *Thomas Burnside*, merchant, Charlestown; *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 cause; and it is here considered a duty incumbent upon the proprietor *to caution all against the use of so lawful and dangerous a class of remedies, as is found among the Minerals*. The foundation of Mercurial diseases, and diseases consequent to fluxes 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 artificiers; 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. Like the Sap which contains the vital principle of Plants and all vegetables, and is so necessary to their existence—So is the Blood to the human body. The sap or vital juice in plants becoming vitiated, they wither and die—so the impurities of the blood, if not purified, contaminate the vital juice of the body, inducing languor and unhealthy, unless such impurity be removed, the system takes on disease and finally sinks into decay.

To convince all people of the absolutely healthy nature the Actual and Vegetable Ingredients, it is only necessary to impregnate any vegetable with some deleterious or foreign substance that 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 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 presented to the public as "LEIDY'S BLOOD PILL."

The proof will be found in their employment. These pills have performed many very astonishing cures (opposite cases) recently, were handed 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, Skin of the Body, Sores, White swellings; Diseases of the Liver and Stomach, 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 Kings-Evil; Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire; Caries, or Decayed of the Bones; Pain over the region of the Heart, Breast and Stomach; Pain of the Side, along the Back and Spine; Constitutional diseases, for merly presumed by the Mineral preparations, the injudicious use of Mercury, Barks, Arsenic, Quinine, &c. from improvidence of life, and all the danger from affections consequent to Syphilis, Lues, Venereum, &c. From impurity of the blood and fluids, of the body, derangement of the stomach and liver takes place, and these pills are equally to be relied in diseases resulting therefrom, viz. Bowel complaint, Costiveness, Dysentery, Spasmodic cramps of the stomach, Indigestion, Want of appetite, Costiveness, Headache, Heartburn, Jaundice, Liver complaint, stomach cough, sour eructations and acidities of the stomach, water brash, 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 groin, 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, nor do other medicines do, but on the contrary will prevent taking cold, and all contagious diseases; they require no change of diet, and may be taken before or after the meals. Persons of all ages may take them, from extreme old age down to infancy.

*Recommendations from Physicians.*

*Sir*:—According to promise, I have made a fair trial of your Pills, and have now the satisfaction of pronouncing them superior to any composition I could prescribe, or 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 serviceable 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, 1835.

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 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; Eruptions of the Skin*, as also for purifying and cleansing the system from the vile consequences resulting from the use of Mercury, 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 cleansing 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 their operation is more valuable than any they have ever employed, for all the *affections before alluded to*, and employ them in their practice.

| | |
|---|---|
| Drs. J. C. Hancock, Chas. Hamil, Wm Parker, | Pennsylvania. |
| Drs. Isaac P. Lord, —— Halbach, | New Orleans. |
| Drs. Jacob G. Levis, John Dehoe, | Kentucky. |
| Drs. J. Clement, Richmond. Simon Snead, Natchez. J. O. Jarrett, Pittsburg. | |

### Caution.

The public are particularly cautioned against false imitations of these Pills, put up by unprincipled individuals, and foreign impostors, who obtain property and secretly vitiate, are vending their vile compositions throughout the country, without regard to the health and lives of the human race. The genuine *"BLOOD PILLS"* have the signature of the Proprietor, on two sides of a black and yellow label attached to each box.

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

Sept. 26—y.