

THE ELKTON GAZETTE,

And Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.

"THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE Dews OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BECAUSE ALIKE FROM THE RICH AND THE POOR."—Andrew Jackson.

ELKTON, MD., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1839.

NO. 2.

PROPERTY OF
THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF CECIL COUNTY
VOL. 3.

LECTURE

DELIVERED BEFORE THE ELKTON LECTURE, BY THE HON. WILLARD HALL.

If a foreigner, a stranger in our country, were to inquire, where he could see American Liberty in its essential character and most important operation, you must direct him to the election ground, and tell him to observe the people there, giving their votes. After taking a full view of what this ground presents to every attentive spectator, notice the manner and spirit of the place, the hurry, tumult, heedlessness, with very little indication of deliberation, carelessness of the present, and no feeling of duty, he will not fail to ask significantly, "Is this your boasted American Liberty, and this the source and method of that great reform which, according to your profession, is to give new character and destiny to the human race?" What should we reply to such a question? Might he not ask, "Is it your darling liberty, you seem to be acting the ancient fable of the Trojans, henchmen, who, enraptured with the music of Olympus, and enamored to flatter with his person, through sheer love, tore the enchanting musician from his life?"

But let us beware how we yield to appearances, and despair of what looks unpromising. Despair was not made for man. The *præter* fulfills to his just responsibility who indulges it. It is through hoping against hope, that every thing grand and noble has been accomplished. Shall we console with the superficial opinions of those, and there are many such, who hold that in our constitutions we have incorporated some abstracts beautiful in theory, but harsh and destructive in practice, and among others this principle of universal suffrage? There are evils, great and alarming evils, connected with this principle. But these evils are to be remedied; and we neglect the remedy in the murmurings about the mischief. We ought to revive the truth, that the popular features of our institutions are their vital breath. We ought to imbue our hearts thoroughly with this truth by modelling all our moral fabric according to these popular features, and not so frame some of our most interesting concerns, that they shall strain us to the conclusion, that the spirit of our liberty is neither manhood nor safe.

The preservation and improvement of our institutions, to carry them to their legitimate results in the elevation of this nation, present the most glorious, and at the same time the most difficult enterprise that ever engaged mankind, and I could not entertain one hope of the issue, did I not stand with unshaken confidence upon the assurance, "the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together." I do not say that the free institutions of this country will be used to bring on this consummation, but I trust they will; and although many things appear dark and disheartening, I know "as was the whirlwind, and in the storm."

But let us examine this subject upon the principles of plain, practical philosophy. What is the evil on the election ground that would afford to an enemy of our institutions matter for exultation, and embarrass us to find an answer to his jibes? It is by no means a trifle. It consists in this—that we see men exercising a most important privilege, involving the well-being of the whole community, not only the present generation but posterity, without any proper estimate of their corresponding obligation. Conspicuous omnivores! Does any one suggest, you are interpolating a new thing in the character of liberty; for that makes the right of voting absolutely free. True, the right of voting is absolutely free, and for its importance, I refer you to the elections in our country, the past year. With what intense anxiety were the issues of the elections in the different States looked to? With what eagerness were they announced? What thrills did they send through the hearts of millions scattered over our broad land? Certainly there is matter in this right of voting of momentous concern, involving incalculable consequences. It is also true, that this right, according to its very nature, is exercised by men acting supremely and without responsibility. No man nor body of men can lawfully take their reason or conscience into their hands. They are the property of the community.

It is by no means follows, because I am not answerable to any one for my conduct, there is no obligation upon me to act unrightly. The circumstances, that no one can call me to account, that I am my own adviser, enhances this obligation, or what is the same thing in effect, it imposes a duty of greater carefulness and more minute circumspection to avoid wrong. If there is an appeal from my judgment, so that my opinion may be corrected, there is something to mitigate the concern which a good conscience must always feel in view of an act that affects others, and is final.

This reasoning applies to the exercise of the right of suffrage. There is a solemn obligation, high and imperative in proportion to the consequences to which it leads, to act in the exercise of this right conscientiously, faithfully securing the requisite information, forming a deliberate judgment, and following strictly its guidance. No one who will examine this position, will doubt it. In all acts implicating others, we are under peculiar obligation to be conscientious; and to be conscientious, requires diligence and candor to obtain information and make an honest use of it.

Do you think that I am wasting your time and abusing your patience by these remarks? That what I am saying would do very well for the common place book of a pious man, but not appropriate here? It is because men are so ignorant of the right of suffrage, that I present this matter before you. When and where do you hear any discussion respecting the right of voting and its exercise? One day in seven is set apart, according to the command of your Creator, for the contemplation of religious truth; your schools teach the rudiments of general knowledge; temperance addresses are made to awaken and enlighten the community in respect to the valuable virtue; and here you discuss the interests of morals and science, but when or where is the right of voting and the principles of its exercise made matter of investigation? Will any one say that parties prepare preparatory to elections are the proper method of diffusing light, and forming the common mind upon this subject? Is not the light thus diffused darkness? Is not prejudice forced into the seat of reason, impulse substituted for thought, and every bad feeling and corrupt propensity allowed to establish selfish interests and sinister purposes in public view? It is because of such considerations, that this matter is excluded from the instructive discussions of the day, either as not worthy, or not capable of profitable investigation; when in its practical bearings it comes home to every one of us, affects most deeply our personal comfort and safety, pervades the whole structure of society, and is inseparably connected with the fulfillment by this nation of the high trust in which it stands, charged with the liberties of mankind. What high duty can be safely discharged, without intelligent mind and upright conscience? Is the duty of an American citizen an exception in this particular? But where are taught the great principles of our national and state policy so as to form in the common mind enlarged, liberal and just opinions concerning them? We do not study enough present and practical things, we trust too much to the intuition of the occasion, when we are forced to act. It is because of these considerations, that I am presenting this matter before you.

In searching for a remedy for the evils which I have alluded, we discover one peculiar excellency of our republican government—the wisdom and the use of the very principles of this government which to many seem so exceptional and perilous.

Our Creator, for our highest good, has made us dependent on each other. Out of this dependence arises the duty to care for each other. "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them,"—declared by our Saviour to be the law and the prophets. It is announced by sceptic philosophers as its golden rule. Yet how ineffectual is the rule! It has told me of a man, high in religious profession, avowing himself and all he has to be consecrated to God, that he votes down the school of his district. He takes pains, and incurs expense, to educate his own children; and he resists and frustrates the benevolence of the law providing a school for the children of his neighbors. This man is very ready, and expresses longing desire to be useful, and he is obstinately bent upon the only thing he can do for the glory of God or the good of his fellow beings. This is a specimen of human nature! Such persons can never be induced, upon principle, to do to others as they would be done by; to persuade them to an act of public good, they must be made to see palpably that their safety is at stake. This republican measure, universal suffrage, will give much instruction and produce much conviction on this point, leading to acts of public utility, through the all-pervasiveness of private interest. The people have power, and they must be trained to the judicious and conscientious exercise of it, or it must become in their hands the genius of destruction. We are yet in our infancy as a nation, but every year the truth is manifesting itself to us more clearly, that they who have property, can be secured in its enjoyment by the protection of equal laws, only through affording to the community well appointed means of elementary education. The poor have power, and must have the rich in their power; for the poor, and those who, from circumstances, sympathize with them, constitute the great majority of our voters. There is no principle of calculation in respect to human events, more certain than this. It is a principle of immense power;

and it must lead to characteristic and vast consequences. It accounts for much political movement otherwise unaccountable. Introduce it here for the purpose of suggesting, that the way to deal with this principle, is not to be against it, but to countenance a principle, but to study it, that we may make that which to many is portentous of ruin, the main pillar of our safety. The circumstances which in the commencement of these remarks I noticed as exhibited on the election ground, are alarming evils; but the evil is not in the right of universal suffrage, nor the remedy in abridging it. Such a remedy would be impracticable at any rate, or if practicable would be subversive of the fundamental principles of our polity, the remedy must be found in elevating the intellectual and moral character of our people; a measure which demands for its accomplishment nothing more than the cordial support of the wealthy and independent classes. That they may see the truth on this subject, it is important that if the left up in strong light, made familiar by frequent exhibition, and universally diffused. It is important for all, and especially for the young, to study carefully the principles of our government, and the nature and means of their preservation and improvement. Above all, we should understand the delicate relation of rich and poor, and the reciprocal action and influence arising from it, under our institutions; for here this relation is different in action and influence from what it is under any other form of government that is or ever has been. Much must be learned before the legitimate and safe action and results of our form of government in this country will be practically acknowledged. This society, and societies like it, springing up among us, and encouraging free thought, discussion and investigation, are destined, I trust, to throw great light upon this matter. In schools and colleges, the attention is confined to science and literature. They can exist, they can flourish under the withering beams of arbitrary power. Witness the high order of the colleges of Scotland, the devoted loyalty to the rights of the nation, and the feelings of the heart, and witness the celebrated common school system of the King of Prussia, which he uses as an auxiliary of military despotism. In the whole course of my education, I never was taught any thing respecting the principles of the government under which I was to live, nor received any training for the part I was to have in conducting the institutions of our country; a part which, in the case of every man, is important in the responsibility. I carry upon the stage with my head prepared, with nothing but prejudices, which has been the work of all my experience to remove. How many carry all their prejudices through life, and make strong and bitter by education, to the grave! But Lycians, and similar societies, which are engaging and interesting the common mind in diversity of investigation and discussion, are destroyed, while extending the benefits of mental improvement, to impart to it a practical character.

In looking over history, we are astonished to see, how successful force and fraud have been in wresting from men their rights, or cheating them out of them; and how submissively the multitude, subdued or duped, have sat down in toleration.

According to the computation of time deemed most accurate, the deluge was in the year of the world 1656. We have no reason to believe, that books were written before that event. There is no direction to Noah to preserve any in the Ark; nor do we learn that he left any written memorial of that great catastrophe. All we know of the previous history of our race, is derived from the first six chapters of Genesis. Of the little we are told, it stands prominent that the wickedness of man was great, that there were mighty men, men of renown, and that the earth was filled with violence. We learn that the deluge was sent upon the world, and that the warrior founded the Chaldean empire, as far as we have any information concerning it, in absolute despotism; and a few centuries afterward we find five kings in rebellion against servitude to the king of Babel—"twelve years they served Chaldean, and in the thirteenth year they rebelled." Next we are acquainted with the government of the Pharaoh of Egypt. The principal incident here is a long story of the oppression of the Hebrews, and their deliverance by Moses. The pyramid is a monument of tyranny, and the oppressor. Such stupendous and useless monuments never could have been reared, except through the unprincipled use of men to arbitrary dominion. However, the earliest prodigious writer, if writer he was, is supposed to have lived about four thousand years before Christ. He paints, in living forms, manners and opinions. The chieftain, the hero, is every thing; the troops are merely his appendages, not higher in estimate than his horses. The supreme power was in a single man; all holding life and comfort for his service and at his will. The Israelites were a peculiar nation; a church of the living God, and his people, and the perfection of freedom, while under his dominion, and his people; but when they would have a king, we are instructed by their history, as well as by the solemn protestation of Samuel their prophet and judge, declaring before him the manner of their king, that among them kindly power was absolute and arbitrary, and its subjects without rights. In all ancient time, liberty seems to have been known only to two small spots of Europe, Greece and Rome.

It is almost impossible to shut the mind up in the through the vista of time with the radiance of surpassing glory; for whose heart does not thrill at the mention of it!

"The mountain look on Marathon,
And Marathon looks on the sea;
And under their arms
I dreamt of Greece, and what she might be free;
For standing on the Persian's grave,
I could not deem myself a slave!"—Byron.

Who was it that embalm the name of Marathon, that it should so give out the fragrance of liberty after centuries of unmitigated bondage?

When the immense army of Darius invaded Greece, threatening utter extinction and producing great desolation, one man and his prudence, skill and valor, guided her counsels, husbanded her resources, and led her army to complete victory at Marathon. That man was Miltiades. The voice of his rescued country proclaimed his praise. A Greek, he had saved Greece; an Athenian, he had placed aspired Athens at the head of Greece. We read of him soon again, he is supposed to be the protagonist of an expedition that proved unsuccessful, and ending in the death of the man. The same Athens by their votes proclaimed him to pay a fine exceeding all his means, threw him into prison because he was unable to pay it, and there suffered him to languish and die of his wounds. Half a century afterward, they ordered the battle of Marathon to be painted, with the figure of Miltiades in the foreground, as his country's hero and deliverer; but Miltiades was beyond measure disgraced, and his name and his distress, acknowledged too late to have been the fruit of envy and ingratitude injury.

In the battle of Marathon too was Aristides, a man distinguished for every moral excellence, who by the sacrifice of his own rights and prospects of distinction, contributed materially to that important victory. He too received his meed of praise, and was shortly afterward banished his country by a vote of the people; one of whom gave as his reason for desiring his banishment and disgrace of this great man, that he was tired of hearing every body call him the just.

There was a second invasion of Greece with greater power. Another illustrious man, Themistocles, proved a second deliverer of that country. The battle of Salamis, prepared for through his wisdom, and won by his conduct, crowned Greece with triumph, and him with her applause. The next chapter in his history informs us that this same person voted his banishment, and thus not satisfying vindictive malice, changed the sentence of banishment into sentence of death.

This is but a specimen of the history of those free States under the guidance of a pure democracy: the rich, the great and the good were sure to be the victims of the demagogues of the day. Socrates, confessedly then as now, the most worthy man of his age and country, was by a vote of the people found guilty of impiety and condemned to death. The same tribunal after he had perished under their impious sentence, acquitted his memory, and erected statues to his honor, inflicting punishment of equal severity upon his accusers, merely proves the grossness of injustice that can be perpetrated under pretence of zeal for liberty and public good.

And how did this use of freedom end?

"The isles of Greece; the isles of Greece;
Where burning Sappho loved and sung;
Where grew the apples of the gold;
Where Delos rose and Phœbus sung;
Eternal summer gilds them yet,
But all their former joys are set,
And what is left the poet here?
For Greece is a blush for Greece a tear!"—Byron.

The annals of Rome abound in more varied instruction. Among the most fami-

lar passages, is the history of the Gracchi. Who has not heard their names as lovers of popular rights, assertors of just freedom, martyrs of liberty? When the noble tribune, enjoying the unequalled distinction of being the laughter of the first Scipio, and mother in law of the second, was asked by what appellation she would be known, "call me" (said she) "the mother of the Gracchi." To a friend, sympathizing with her under her bereavement in the untimely and violent death of her darling sons, she replied in mournful exclamation, "I shall never cease to think myself a happy woman who have been the mother of the Gracchi." And who were the Gracchi, and how did they attain to this eminence of fame?

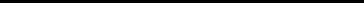
Thiberius Gracchus, when questor in Spain, had been connected with transactions dishonoring the Roman arms, and partaken of the responsibility of a treaty which the Roman senate would not ratify. Public disgrace awaited him. To this, through a common working of human passions, is attributed a settled hatred against the embers of the Roman senate, and his desire to revive the Agrarian law, a law to equalize property by taking the surplus from the rich and dividing it among the poor; a measure addressed to popular cupidities, eliciting in its support popular sympathies, carried by popular votes, but leading directly to the destruction of its authors, ultimately overthrowing popular power and crushing in its ruins popular freedom. For we soon find upon the stage Marius, and Sulla, and Cæsar, and dis-cover that resistance to the intolerable caprices of popular will, perverted by designing politicians, has established despotism.

One of the best uses we can make of history, is to learn the direct tendency of power to abuse, and the extremity to which abuse is suffered to proceed. We continually fall into this reasoning: we cannot approve the course pursued, but we will trust a little longer the power is in our hands, and if things continue as strong, we will correct them before long. This is directly opposing the warnings of fate. The philosophy of experience teaches, that whatever is wrong continues in its selfish powerful influence against correction; as evil in the land, or it may be set too strong for extinction. On this point there is striking analogy between the physical and the moral. Ice makes for itself an atmosphere that preserves it until the heats of summer. Ignorance or corruption produces a shade in which you can find no place to begin improvement. Every abuse of power, which tends to despotism or to licentiousness, has its last process securing it against approach. People will eye you with incredulity, when speaking of some great public corruption, attended with destructive violence, you tell them that very few persons were actually concerned, that there was very little power employed. When reading the history of the reign of terror in France, in which trembling was sent through the hearts of thirty millions, and multitudes daily listened in feverish solicitude to know the victims last sentenced, expecting the fatal might contain thirteen names, or the names of those dearest to them, (an insatiable thirst for blood distinguishing every faction that seized on power), did it ever occur to you that not one of these factions had twenty effective members? We have no conception how much calamity a few can produce, or how much misery the multitude will easily bear, when opportunity is allowed to wield power for vengeance, or oppression for the gratification of aspiring ambition on the one hand, or selfish private views and interests on the other.

It is related of Cato of Utica, when a boy of fourteen years, that being at the house of the dictator Sulla, and seeing officers carrying out the heads of several illustrious citizens, put to death by the dictator's orders, he asked his preceptor, "Why does not somebody say to Sulla, 'Thou art a tyrant, because they fear even more than they hate him, was the discoverer. Then said Cato, 'Why not give me a sword that I may kill him, and deliver my country from a tyrant?' This anecdote is given to show the spirit of that great man in early youth. But his question leads to important reflections which freedom should often and deeply ponder. For how could it happen in the regular course of civil government, that one man should be tolerated in such prologues of waste of human life and health, and such infliction of personal suffering, as was Sulla? Rome was then a republic; Cæsar had not crossed the Rubicon; her senate gave her laws. Yet on one occasion, Sulla shut up in the circus from six to eight thousand men, and slaughtered them upon the spot. This force combined in desperation would have shaken the empire, and it is to be feared, that the order of a single individual effected their destruction. While their death shrieks were piercing the Senate chamber, the author of the havoc was wildly haranguing the Senate in language of reproach, and stood among a crowd dreading and detesting him, without a hand raised to avenge others, or avert their own doom. It is true, Sulla had strong points of character. Courage, military skill, elevation of mind, disinterestedness to himself. But merit of any kind is not sufficient to sustain a tyrant. The history of Nero, Caligula, the bloody Mary of England, the second, third and fourth Philip of Spain, all numbers in different ages and countries painfully instruct us. Men without a single virtue, remarkable for nothing but ferocity and depravity, have been supported in the plenitude of power through years of wretched savage cruelty.

Rome protected her existence under emperors five hundred years, sometimes governed by virtuous men, but generally degraded and oppressed by vice and profligacy. Her excruciating poverty, her general weakness, and invited invasion. She sunk under the power of the northern nations; even her soil and climate have undergone disastrous change, and in the country where human nature developed itself in features of high moral and intellectual elevation, adorned with forms of noble manliness, and invested with the world's dominion, for thirteen hundred years generation has followed generation, feeble, spiritless, and wretched, to imbecility. Germany has been the grave of nations. It sent forth those warriors who scattered themselves in conquest, over Europe. Settling themselves among the conquered, imparting and receiving manners and laws, changing their own habits and the habits of those with whom they had intercourse through mutual influence, a new character was impressed upon men, and new principles of society and government were established. In their spiritless condition, they were independent and fierce, acknowledging no superior, not even their king, except to lead them in war. The peculiar form of society and government which arose under the reciprocal influences of conquerors and conquered, is known as the feudal system. Constructed for war, but modified by the institutions and character of the people upon whom it was engrained, it became a thing in France, another in Germany, and another in England. On the continent of Europe, all reference to popular rights was soon obliterated; and the feudal system pressed upon the people with intolerable weight, while it held them with its irresistible strength. In England, the spirit of liberty always struggled boldly against absolute power. In the full vigor of the feudal system this spirit animated the barons to defy royalty; more than once forced kings to sign the charter of freedom; and when cunning was seeking to undermine what force could not break down, dictated the stern answer, "We will not allow the laws of England to be changed." This spirit afterwards stimulated the retainers of the barons to resist and throw off the power of their lords; and long since every vestige of the feudal system, except its guard around the safety of the people, has disappeared from that country. Trial by peers in this country confined to juries, is the principal relic. This spirit in that epoch of earth preserved the liberty of the world. We know that it had to force its way through fearful obstructions, and that it was consecrated by the blood of patriots poured out like water. There were there great arbitrariness in government, and much oppression. It was during bigotted misrule, which at one time seemed predominant, that men determined to be free, exiled themselves to this continent, and laid the foundation of the institutions which we enjoy.

But before tracing the origin of these institutions, let us consider what constitutes their power of good, their value, as peculiarly belonging to us. We can find our institutions in the senate chamber, in the court house, and at our places of election—most excellent, but not peculiar to us; the same have been enjoyed in other nations and ages. We make our own laws; and so did France in the reign of Athens and terror. So did England in the worst periods of her history. It was by the power of law in that nation that true religion was persecuted and hunted down, and the personal rights of the people crushed to the earth. But we have our courts, grand juries, general juries and judges. What nation more famous in these respects than England? It was from the indictments of grand juries, and the verdicts of general juries, and the judgments of courts, that our ancestors fled; seeking and glad to find an asylum from these on a sterile soil under a rigorous climate, among ignorant and savage natives, destitute of all comfort, amid pestilence and death. But we have the right of suffrage. It was before the people, that Miltiades, Aristides, Themistocles, and Socrates were accused and tried; and by the votes of the people they were condemned. This power of the people made it unsafe for any man to be eminent in perit or abundant in wealth; for he was sure to be the victim of envy and rapacity. They had this right of suffrage; Rome, the Agrarian law was revised by means of it; and it was from the votes of the people that Cicero, justly by a solemn act of the senate styled the father of his country, fled into banishment before the influence of the profligate Clodius. We



THE CECIL GAZETTE.

"SUPREMACY OF THE LAW AND CONSTITUTION."

Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1839.

PUBLIC MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a public meeting of the democratic republicans of Cecil, in the Court House at Elkton, on the FIRST TUESDAY, the 4th day of June, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Cecil County in the Congressional Convention, to be held at Centerville, on the 11th of June, for the nomination of a democratic republican candidate for Congress. A numerous attendance of the democratic republicans of Cecil is earnestly requested.

MANY VOTERS.

A large portion of our paper this morning is devoted to the Lecture of Judge HALL, of Washington, D.C., delivered before the Lyceum in that city on the evening of Thursday, the 23rd of April last. It is a document well worthy the attention of all our readers. It contains not only a variety of most important information, but some very important hints upon the character of civil institutions, too seldom understood by politicians, and too little understood by those who are most deeply interested. We recommend it to the attentive perusal of our readers.

The Lecture has been published by order of the Executive Committee of the Lyceum in pamphlet form, and is now ready for delivery to the members.

The spirited manner in which this institution has been conducted through the past winter, reflects great credit upon all who were connected with it. It has been a most successful one, and we expect to see it opened again, with energy and renewed interest.

THE SEASON.—Our exchange papers from every part of the country, give the most cheering accounts of the prospect of abundant crops of grain and every kind of produce. The season has been uncommonly propitious for the grain crops in this section, and if we may judge by this early stage, there is every probability of a plentiful harvest to crown the labors of the agriculturist.

For the Cecil Gazette.

Mr. Editor—I perceive by your last two papers that some stir is being made among the candidates for Congress, in this district. While I rejoice that this important matter is occupying the attention of our democratic friends, I regret that any mention has been made of the names of Messrs. Redue and Spencer—the more especially as one of your correspondents says, "there are other gentlemen who have been spoken of." For no matter how much the intention may be disclaimed, it must have the effect of biasing the minds of the party to mention the names of one or two persons in connection with their character. But as those two gentlemen have been brought before the people, I can perceive no impropriety at this time to give a preference to the one or the other, and with your leave I will give my reasons why I think of the two gentlemen, it would be the policy of the party to prefer Mr. Redue.

Mr. Redue has always been an unwavering friend of the present and late administrations, has warred with modern whiggery in Kent, till it has become nearly defunct, in that federal county, and yet so blameless is his character, so unassuming his manners, and so undoubted the purity of his principles, that he commands the respect of all parties, and besides putting the entire support of the democratic party, he would get the suffrage of many an honest whig.

Mr. Spencer is a very clever gentleman, but he talks too much, and is not popular in Queen Ann's. He was a candidate for the legislature year before last, and defeated, although the other democratic candidates were elected; last year he was elected by a very slim majority, and he was so often addressing the house last winter, that he lost all influence in it. Besides, Queen Ann's has less claims upon the party than any other county in this congressional district. The only democratic representative in congress that we have had in this district since it has been composed of Talbot, Caroline, Queen Ann's, Kent and Cecil, was from Queen Ann's county. The present governor is also from Queen Ann's, and we may judge of Mr. Spencer's democratic views by those two specimens from Queen Ann's, whom we labored so hard to elect; we would conclude it was not so "good and true" as to suit the pure climate of Cecil—Adjoining, however, that Mr. Spencer is a democrat in principle, unlike some whigs, I do not think it the policy of the party to nominate him. It is certainly a less popular man than Mr. Redue, and many others that we could name, and though we achieved a triumph, victory in this district at the last October election, it behooves us to put our best foot foremost, and make assurance doubly sure, by bringing before the people a popular democratic candidate.

CECIL.

EXAMINATION OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.—The Tregon Gazette states that one detachment of the U. States Troops, consisting of seven hundred men, will arrive in that place next week to encamp for the summer. Other troops to the number of several thousand will

follow. The design of this movement is to restore the health of the troops which have been in the U. States Troops, and to re-establish habits of discipline which have been much impaired by the irregular warfare with the Indians.

From the Louisiana.

A BANK EXPLORER.

We copy the following from the Vicksburg Sentinel of the 11th inst. The banks have brought the country to a frightful state of disorganization.

Last evening, after our form was made up, we received the Brandon Sentinel, containing the following highly important intelligence.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REAL ESTATE BANK AT DECATUR.

As our paper went to press, we were informed by a gentleman direct from Decatur, that the Real Estate Bank at that place was set fire to by a mob, and burned together with all the books and papers. Nothing was saved. He also stated that much excitement prevailed; and it was feared that the mob was not quelled, they would seek revenge upon the persons and property of the city.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Pierson, Mr. BENJAMIN B. CHAMBERS, and Mrs. MARY JANE POWELL—all of this county.

[32-] With the above we received some appendages necessarily connected with the nuptial ceremony, for which we tender our acknowledgments.]

On Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, Mr. DENNIS H. BLACK, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZA JAZZ TYSON, of this county.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. DuBois, Mr. JOHN MEANS, of this county, to Miss MARY daughter of Robert Waugh Esq., of Chester county, Pa.

Communicated for the Cecil Gazette.

DIED.

At Port Deposit, Md., on the 14th day of May inst., Mr. JAMES A. HOLMES, of Woodhall, Steuben county, N. Y., in the 28th year of his age. The deceased was an extensive dealer in lumber, and left his home, his wife, and two small children, at the commencement of the lumbering season. His buoyant hopes, and his usual health, did not aware that a beloved family smiled upon him for the last time. After landing here, he sold, we understand, most if not all of his lumber, and appointed an agent to transact his business, when he took sick of the typhoid fever. And although every attention which the best medical aid, and the kind and unrelenting efforts of Mr. Reynolds, his family, and others, were afforded him, he breathed his last at about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, apparently without a struggle.

His remains were interred at 11, on the 15th, in presence of about forty of his fellow laborers, and many of the citizens of the town. He was wearing a scarf on the left arm, as a token of respect. The scene was an imposing one—well calculated to convince the bystander that Yankee feel like men—that although the deceased was a stranger, he had been in the midst of the typhoid fever, and they knew how to appreciate sorrow and distress—they knew how to sympathize in the afflictions of a bereaved wife and her orphan children, and that they could sincerely drop the tear of regret for the early exit of one of our faithful citizens of mortality.

The following lines are respectfully dedicated to his memory by "a stranger."

If ardent prayers, or sad regret,
Were not by heaven denied,
We'd see our late friend smiling yet,
And breathe his latest word.

A stranger's heartfelt burning tear
Would not for him be shed;
Nor would the exile's hearted tear
Have to the grave yare sped.

But, ah! remorseless, cruel death,
Nor age nor rank will spare,
His shroud unwavering stole the breath
Of good and great and fair.

But his fell stroke on Holmes' head
Was marked by dire distress,
A stranger made him his last bed,
And watched his eye grow less.

A stranger's hand the death dew wiped
In sorrow from his brow—
A stranger's hand—the last he gripped—
And breathed his latest word.

But, ah! that greeting now will fall
Like daggers to his heart,
When for their father they do call,
And hear his voice no more.

But still though dead o'erlook him here,
Those strangers saw his tear,
For him his tribute's paid,
His pain, his trouble's past.

His Saviour's welcome now is his—
His scathed "come ye blessed"—
Enjoy with my Father's bliss—
For you, my name confessed—
Then, keep his wife dear to your tears,
For you to meet in heaven,
He goes before, but a few years,
With all his sins forgiven.

STRANGER.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—May 22.

Howard street Flour.—Sales to a considerable extent were made on Saturday at \$6.75, and yesterday at \$6.87 cash. To-day some holders ask \$6.87, but most of them are willing to sell at \$6.75. We quote the receipt price at \$6.62 1/2, with a downward tendency.

GRAIN.—Sales of very good red

Wheats at \$1.50 per bushel, in small lots. A parcel of 2000 bushels Western Wheat, which were raised in New Orleans, has been taken on terms not transpired, but believe to be about \$1.50 per bushel.

Sales of white Corn at 83 a 84 cents; we quote yellow at 88 a 90 cents.

We quote Rye as follows: at 95 a 100 cents. Oats—15 a 57 cents.

Fresh Flour.—for.

A LOAD just received and for sale

at low.

may 25—It Z. RUDOLPH.

To the Public.

WHEREAS I, Robert Alexander, (of Alexandria,) have circulated a base slander and falsehood, injurious to the moral character of David, Richard Brooking, unblushingly, this is to certify, that said reports are untrue and without foundation, and that I have not seen or known any thing which could affect his moral character.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, (of Alex.)

may 25—30

Elkton Guards—At-

tention!!

ON Saturday the 1st of June, there will be a meeting of the

North-Eastern Guard on the Academy square, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for public parade.

Punctual attendance requested.

By order of Capt. G. R. HOWARD.

may 25

Improved Portable Thrashing

and

Grain Machines.

T. D. Burrows's Patent.

THE Farmers of Cecil, Harford and Baltimore counties, Maryland, are informed

that the T. D. BURROWS & SONS, of

HARTFORD, Conn., warranted to be made in the

most perfect and workable manner, and of

the best materials. This Machine is

simple, strong, and compact; runs

smoothly, and is adapted to all the

various kinds of grain, and is

generally adapted in all the grain growing

sections of the United States. Persons wishing

to apply to T. D. BURROWS & SONS, at

Port Deposit, or to the subscriber at Lancaster,

Penn.

WM. KIRKPATRICK.

may 25—30

WoolCarding, Manufactur-

ing, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his

friends and the public, that he has com-

menced the above business at the Mills of Ben-

jamin F. MacCall, Esq., near Elkton, where he

has the most extensive machinery for the

carding, spinning, and weaving of wool.

Persons to whom it would be more convenient

to have their wool carded, spun, or

woven, may send it to the subscriber at

Elkton, or to the subscriber at Lancaster,

Penn.

JETHRO JOHNSON.

may 25—It

In Chancery.

1839.

ORDERED, That the sale of the prop-

erty in the cause of John Donohoe,

against Kirk and others, made and re-

ported by the Trustee, Cornelius McLean,

be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be

shown to the contrary on or before the

17th day of July next.—Provided a copy

of this order be published in some news-

paper, once in each of three successive

weeks, before the 17th day of June next.

The Report states the amount of sale to be

\$725.

True copy. Test,

RAMSEY WATERS,

may 25—31 Reg. Cur. Can.

Superior Razor Straps.

A DOZEN Ira Freeman's Superior Metallic

Razor Straps, for Razors and Surgical Instru-

ments—Just received, and for sale by

WILLIAM TORBERT, Jr.

may 18—4w

The Art of Dancing.

DEUFORD HODGES respectfully informs

the inhabitants of Elkton and its vicinity,

that he has opened his Dancing Academy for

the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen

in the elegant accomplishment of dancing.

Mr. H. teaches the latest and most fashionable

style of dancing, such as French cotillions, Eng-

lish and Scotch country dances, Spanish dances,

and waltzing, reels, fancy dances, hornpipes,

&c. &c.

Those ladies who are desirous of taking pri-

Trustee's Sale of LAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 15th day of June, at Cecil, in Cecil County, at 11 o'clock A.M., all that Farm, formerly the property of Benjamin Terry, deceased, on which he resided, containing

215 Acres,

more or less. This farm is situated in

Sassafras Neck, about four miles from

Elkton, and adjoins the lands of Jacob

Price, Noble Pennington, C. Cusden and

others.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the

decree are, that one-third of the purchase

money shall be paid on the day of sale or

on the ratification thereof, and the residue

shall be paid in cash on the day of sale,

with interest from the day of sale, to be

secured by bond with security approved

by the Trustee.

It is said that Black Marl is abundant

on this property.

Further particulars made known on

the day of sale.

JAMES A. PEARCE, Trustee.

The above sale was to have taken place

on the 29th April last, but was postponed

at the request of those interested.

N. R. The creditors of the late Wil-

liam Spencer are hereby notified that the

creditors of the late Spencer, in the Chancery Office,

within four months from the day of said

sale.

J. A. P.

may 25—4s

Laborers.

WANTED at St. George's, on the Ches-

apeake and Delaware Canal, 100 good

laborers, who will be paid \$1.00 per day,

JOHN R. PRICE, Superintendent.

St. George's, May 18—4w

Notice.

THE Commissioners of Cecil County will

meet at their office in the Court House, on

WEDNESDAY, the 3d of June, at 10 o'clock,

A. M., to make the annual appointments

and settle with collectors and supervisors.

By order, WM. HEWITT,

may 18—1w Clerk.

Fresh Spring Goods.

H. S. BOYD,

REMINDS his friends and the public, that

he has received a fresh supply of SPRING

GOODS, which being brought with care, en-

ables him to offer them at very reduced prices.

It is determined to sell as low as any one

in the county. Among the goods are

new CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, SILKS,

and all the latest fashions. Also, a large

assortment of Groceries, such as Flour,

Wheat, Corn, Beans, &c., &c., and a

large stock of Groceries, such as Flour,

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Positive Sale of Valuable Real Estate,

IN THE TOWN OF ELKTON, MD.

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor

